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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
WITH EXCURSIONS TO
CETINJE, BELGRADE, AND BUCHAREST

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS
BY
KARL BAEDEKER

WITH 71 MAPS, 77 PLANS, AND 2 PANORAMAS

ELEVENTH EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED

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1911

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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.'
The **Handbook for Austria-Hungary**†, now issued for the eleventh time, and corresponding with the twenty-eighth German edition, is intended to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to advantage, to render him as far as possible independent of the services of hotel-keepers and guides, and thus to enable him the better to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with.

The Handbook is based on the personal observation of the Editor and his staff, who have repeatedly explored the countries described with a view to procure the latest information; but, as absolute accuracy is unattainable, and as changes are constantly taking place, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which have often proved most useful (including several from official sources), he gratefully acknowledges.

The Handbook is divided into Ten Sections (comp. pp. vii-x), each of which may be separately removed from the book by cutting the gauze backing visible on opening the volume at the requisite pages. Linen covers for these sections may be obtained through any bookseller.

On the Maps and Plans special care has been bestowed. The present edition contains new maps of the Schneeberg, Raxalpe, and Semmering, the Lungau and Niedere Tauern, the Kitzbühel Alps and Hohe Tauern, the Ziller-Tal and West Puster-Tal, the Oetztal, Stubai, and Ortler Alps, the Dolomite Alps, the Karawanken and Bacher Mountains, the Austrian Littoral, the Styrian and Carinthian Alps, the Jeschken, Istria, the Dalmatian Coast, the Bocche di Cattaro, Bosnia-Hercegovina, the Bosnian plateau from Sarajevo to Mostar, the Vrbas Valley, and the Danube from Bäziás to Ostrov; also the Environs of Agram, Aussig, Bodenbach and Tetschen, Botzen, Budapest, Eger and Franzensbad, Gratz, Innsbruck, Ischl, Nussdorf and Klosterneuburg, Mödling and Baden, Arco and Riva, and Trieste. There have also been added new plans (many of them including small maps of the environs) of the Adelsberg Cavern, Aquileia, Banjaluka, Bregenz, Brixen, the Caverns of St. Canzian, Cetinje, Elbogen, Gastein, Gmunden, Grado, the Hercules Baths, Hermannstadt, Ilidže, Ischl, Jajce, Kassa, Kronstadt, Laxen-

† For fuller details concerning the Alpine regions, see *Baedeker’s Eastern Alps* (12th edit., 1911), which embraces the Bavarian and Austrian Alps, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola,
PREFACE.

burg, Leoben, Marienbad, Mostar, Orsova, Passau, Reichenberg, Sarajevo, Sebenico, Sinaia, Trau, Villach, Višegrad, and Wiener-Neustadt. The Panorama of the Tatra Mountains and the ground-plans of the Museum of Art in Budapest, and of St. Stephen’s Church, the Hofburg, and the Art History and Natural History Museums in Vienna also appear for the first time.

Distances are given in the Handbook in English miles, except in the case of mountain-excursions, when they are expressed by the time they usually take. A kilomètre equals approximately \(\frac{5}{6}\) English mile; 8 kilom. = 5 M. — Heights are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre), and Populations from the latest census (1910).

Hotels. Besides the first-class hotels the Editor names others of a less pretending kind. The asterisks indicate hotels which the Editor believes to be well-managed, reasonable, and adapted to modern requirements. The more modest inns are sometimes described as ‘good’, ‘fair’, or ‘very fair’. At the same time good quarters may occasionally be found at hotels neither starred nor even mentioned. The hotel and other charges are stated either from the personal experience of the Editor and his staff or from that of his numerous correspondents, and will enable the traveller to form an estimate of his expenditure.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that no advertisements of any kind are admitted to his Handbooks. Persons calling themselves agents for Baedeker’s Handbooks are impostors.

---

Abbreviations.

| R. = Room, with light and attendance; also Rout. | M. = English mile. |
| B. = Breakfast. | ft. = English foot. |
| L. = Luncheon. | yd. = yard. |
| D. = Dinner. | m. = mètre. |
| S. = Supper. | kilom. = kilomètrec. |
| pens. = pension. | kilog. = kilogram. |
| rfmts. = refreshments. | N. = North, northern, etc. |
| omn. = omnibus. | S. = South, etc. |
| | E. = East, etc. |
| R., r. = right. | W. = West, etc. |
| L., l. = left. | |
| K = Krone (crown). | h = Heller. |
| M. = Mark. | pf. = pfennig. |
| ca. = circa, about. | min. = minute. |
| Pl. = Plan. | |

Distances on railways and highroads are given from the starting-point of the route or sub-route. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The letter d with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death.

Asterisks denote objects of special interest or imply commendation.
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INTRODUCTION.


Language. For a tour in the remoter parts of Austria some acquaintance with German is desirable; but on the beaten track English or French is generally spoken at the hotels and public resorts. In Hungary, on the other hand, foreign languages are very rarely understood, except in the larger cities, the garrison-towns, and tourist-centres. A few remarks on the Polish, Hungarian, and Slavonic languages, which may be useful to travellers in the E. and S. provinces of Austria, and in the Kingdom of Hungary, are given at pp. 369, 439, 289, 416, and 522.

Money. The Austrian-Hungarian monetary unit, the Crown (Krone; Hung. Korona) = 100 Heller, Hung. Fillér, was adopted in 1892, when gold was declared the standard and the old paper currency of florins (Gulden) and Kreutzers was abolished. In verbal transactions, however, the old currency is sometimes used, so that the traveller must be on his guard in such cases. (See Money Table inside the cover; and note that 1 florin = 100 kreutzer = 2 crowns; 1 kreutzer = 2 heller.) The current silver coins are pieces of 1, 2, and 5 crowns, in nickel there are 10 and 20 heller pieces, and in bronze 2 and 1 heller pieces. In gold there are coins of 10, 20, and 100 crowns. There are also bank-notes of 10, 20, 50, 100, and 1000 K. The average exchange for a sovereign (or a German gold piece of 20 marks) is $23\frac{1}{2}$, and for a Napoleon $18\frac{3}{4}$ K. The travellers should, of course, be careful to employ respectable bankers or money-changers. For large sums English circular notes are preferable to bank-notes or gold; if lost, their value is recoverable. The cheques issued by the great American Express Companies and by the American Bankers Association are also convenient.
In the large cities and fashionable health-resorts the traveller’s expenses in Austria are about one-third higher than in Germany, while in the country and off the beaten track they are often lower. In the former case they may easily amount to 30-40 \( K \) a day, in the latter case they need not exceed 10-15 \( K \).

Passports are not absolutely necessary in Austria-Hungary, but they are sometimes required in order to prove the traveller’s identity, or to enable him to obtain delivery of registered letters. — For Belgrade, see p. 520; for Roumania, see p. 541; for Bosnia-Herzegovina, Priboj, and Plešivje, see pp. 416, 427; for Montenegro and Scutari, see p. 412.

In Great Britain passports may be obtained direct from the Passport Department of the Foreign Office, Whitehall (fee 2s.), or through any of the usual tourist-agents (fee 3s. 6d. to 5s.). — In the United States application should be made to the Bureau of Citizenship, State Department, Washington, D.C.

The Austrian and Hungarian Custom House formalities are generally lenient. The traveller should be present in person at the examination of his luggage, or employ a trustworthy agent. It should be noted that playing-cards, almanacks, and sealed letters are liable to confiscation. Tobacco and cigars, the sale of which is a government monopoly, are liable to a duty of about 10 \( K \) per pound. One ounce of tobacco or 10 cigars or 25 cigarettes only are exempt. The customs-receipts should be preserved, as the octroi officials (comp. p. 2) are entitled to demand a sight of them. Cycles, see p. xvii.

II. Plan and Season of Tour.

In point of scenery, treasures of art, and historical memorials, Austria presents far more attractions than the sister kingdom of Hungary. Among the most interesting points are the following: —

In Lower and Upper Austria, Salzburg, and the Salzkammergut: Vienna and Environs (RR. 1-4); Semmering Railway (RR. 5, 31); the Danube from Passau to Vienna (R. 7); Gmunden, Traunsee, Ischl (R. 13); the Schafberg (p. 151); Salzburg and Environs (R. 11); Liechtenstein-Klamm, Golling (pp. 167, 170); Zell am See (p. 169); Krimml (R. 16); Gastein (R. 17). — In Tyrol: Innsbruck and Environs (R. 20); Achensee (p. 180); Kufstein (p. 182); the Ziller-Tal (R. 21); Kitzbühler Horn (p. 179); Hohe Salve (p. 179); Arlberg Railway (R. 22); Brenner Railway (R. 24); Botzen (p. 207); Meran (p. 211); the Stelvio (p. 216); Lago di Garda (p. 222); Dolomite Road (R. 30). — In Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Istria: Bad-Aussee (p. 168); Mariazell (p. 137); Eisenerz (p. 265); Gesäuse (p. 165); Graz (R. 32); Dobratsch (p. 255); Franz-Josephs-Höhe (p. 228); Adelsberg Grotto (p. 249); St. Canzian (p. 250); Karawanken Railway (R. 37); Trieste (R. 39); Pola (p. 282); Abbazia (p. 285). — In Bohemia, Moravia, and Galicia: Prague (R. 43); Schreckenstein,
near Aussig (p. 310); Bodenbach (p. 311) and Tetschen (p. 311); Teplitz (p. 313); Eger (p. 320); Carlsbad (R. 47); Marienbad (p. 334); Brünn (p. 342); Reichenberg (p. 354); Cracow (p. 371). — For Dal-matia an itinerary is given at p. 387.

Bosnia-Herzegovina (p. 415) is not only attractive for its scenery but also affords an interesting glimpse of Oriental manners and customs. It is now visited by a considerable number of tourists.

In Hungary the finest scenery is to be found in the Carpathian Mts. (High Tatra, R. 83), the defile of the Danube between Báziás and Orsova (p. 513), and Transylvania (RR. 97-104). The great, fertile, low-lying plain of Hungary is monotonous, unattractive, and (in summer) often unbearably warm. On the other hand Budapest (R. 78) is a splendid and interesting city, containing various treasures of art. The second city in the Kingdom is Szeged (p. 515), a typical modern Hungarian town, affording an interesting picture of national life, with handsome streets in the interior, but poor suburbs. As a rule, in consequence of the havoc wrought by the Turkish wars, the Hungarian towns lack historical features. The cathedrals of Kassa (p. 477) and Pécs or Fünfkirchen (p. 525) and of Agram, the ancient capital of Croatia (p. 532), are the chief exceptions. Travellers in Hungary will find it interesting to extend their tour to Belgrade (p. 521) and Bucharest (p. 563), the capitals of the adjoining states.

The best time for a visit to Vienna or Budapest is between the middle of April and the middle of June, or in autumn. During the hot summer many of the inhabitants leave town, and most of the theatres and places of amusement are closed. The health-resorts are frequented from early spring, and in the height of summer are generally crowded and expensive. For ascents in the German Alps, the Tatra Mts., and the Transylvanian Carpathians the best time is from mid-July to the beginning of September; for walking-tours among the lower mountains, and for the Southern Alps, the months of May, June, and September are preferable.

III. Conveyances.

The Railways† in Austria and Hungary are similar to the German, but somewhat inferior in comfort and in speed. The express trains are often crowded. Corridor-trains run on most of the main lines of the State Railway, and often have restaurants and sleeping-cars (D. 3½-4 K). Carriages for non-smokers are often lacking. No one is admitted to the platform without either a railway-ticket or a platform-ticket (Bahnsteigkarte). All heavy luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it. When a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller is strongly recommended see his luggage cleared at the

† The best Austrian time-tables are contained in the Oesterreichisches Kursbuch, published at Vienna ten times annually (1 K 60 h; small edition, 90 h).
CONVEYANCES.

custom-house in person. Luggage may be left at the 'Garderobe' at a charge of 10 h per day for each article. The restaurants at the large stations are generally good.

The enormous weight of the trunks used by some travellers not unfrequently inflicts serious injury on the hotel and railway porters who have to handle them. Travellers are therefore urged to place their heavy articles in the smaller packages and thus minimize the evil as far as possible.

Railway time in Austria-Hungary and Servia is mid-European, one hour in advance of Greenwich time. Roumania observes East-European time, which is one hour in advance of mid-European. — For the Hungarian railways, comp. p. 438.

The tariff of the Austrian Government Railways (Staatsbahnen) for person and kilometre is as follows: up to 400 kilom. (248 M.), 1st cl. 9, 2nd cl. 51/2, 3rd cl. 31/2 h; 401-600 kilom. (249-373 M.) 81/2, 5, & 3 h; over 600 kilom. 71/2, 4, & 2 h. For distances exceeding 50 kilom. (31 M.) the fares are reckoned by zones of 10 kilom. (6 M.) each, a fraction of 10 kilom. counting as a zone. The express fares are ca. 1-3 h per kilometre higher. No return-tickets are issued. — The rate for luggage is as follows: 10 kilog. (ca. 22 lbs.) up to 100 kilom. (62 M.) 40 h, for 200 kilom. 80 h, 400 kilom. 11/2 K, 600 kilom. 2 K 10 h, 800 kilom. 2 K 70 h. Small articles taken in the carriage are free.

Diligences or Stage Coaches are of three kinds: the Postbote (generally with 2-3 seats only), the Mallepost, and the Omnibus (each with 8 or more seats). The old Stellwagen, formerly the chief means of conveyance in Tyrol, is now almost entirely superseded by the more comfortable Omnibus. On the longer routes Post-Omnibuses or Mail Coaches now run, with relays of horses at the different stages. Automobile Stages are gradually taking the place of vehicles drawn by horses. The best places are the cabriolet and the coupé, which should be secured in good time. — For a party of two or more persons Extrapost (a carriage-and-pair with four seats), costing about 10 K per stage of 15 kilomètres, is the pleasantest conveyance.

Cabs, especially those with two horses (Fiacres), are often dear. A bargain should be made beforehand if possible. The drivers expect a fee of 40-60 h or more in addition to the fare. For a single traveller the Hotel Omnibuses are cheaper, but there are none in Vienna, Budapest, Prague, and some other towns.

A voyage by Steamboat on some of the Alpine lakes, or on the Danube from Passau to Vienna, from Vienna to Budapest, and from Bâziás to Orsova, is delightful in fine weather. The rates for return-tickets and also for upstream voyages are greatly reduced.

IV. Cycling and Motoring.

The Roads of Austria-Hungary fall short of the British standard; the best are in Tyrol and Carinthia. As a rule the roads near the larger towns are in bad condition owing to the traffic, and are almost impassable in wet weather. The roads in the principal Alpine
valleys are often very fair and seldom very steep. When they lead over a pass they are mostly rideable up to a certain point; then comes a steep rise followed by a steep pitch on the other side, and again a moderate incline. Their condition is worst in early spring and late autumn, when repairs take place; loose, sharp-edged stones are dumped into the holes and ruts; the rest is left to the traffic. — In Hungary the guide-posts bear Hungarian names only.

The rule of the road varies. In Bohemia, Styria, Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Carniola, Moravia, Galicia, Austrian Silesia, the Bukowina, and Hungary we keep to the left and overtake to the right; in Carinthia, Tyrol, Istria (Austrian Littoral), and Dalmatia we keep to the right and overtake to the left.

In Styria the law allows cyclists to use the paths for foot-passengers on the government-roads (Reichsstreassen). On other roads there is generally a strip on one side used by pedestrians but not absolutely reserved, which may be used by cyclists provided they make way for people on foot. Every machine must be provided with a lamp; coloured glass is not allowed. There is no fixed rule as to the hour for lighting up. It is sufficient to show a light about nightfall.

In some localities there are special laws, for instance as to the use of certain streets by cyclists. But these regulations are too numerous and too frequently changed to be quoted here. The prudent tourist will enquire locally, especially in the larger towns, as to whether any such regulations exist.

Cyclists entering Austria-Hungary have to deposit a duty of 60 K (about 2£. 10s.), which is refunded when they leave the country, provided they comply with the rather intricate conditions stated on the customs receipt. The tourist would do well to join the Cyclists' Touring Club (280 Euston Road, London, N.W.; subs. 6s.), whose members, on showing the special ticket supplied gratis by the Club, are exempted from this deposit. — Bicycles are carried by railway as passenger's luggage, and must be booked and paid for accordingly.

Before starting one should procure the necessary maps and carefully study the proposed route, planning it, as far as possible, so as to ride down the valleys and to avoid long toilsome ascents. Among the best guides and maps for cyclists and motorists are the 'Tourenbuch für Niederösterreich', published by the German Radfahrerbund (4 K); 'Nieder-Österreich', by Öransz, containing 200 tours (10 h per sheet; general map 1 K 40 h); 'Tourenbuch von Steiermark', published by the Steirische Radfahrer club (4 K); 'Wegweiser von Tirol und Vorarlberg', published by the Tiroler Radfahrer club (2 K); Jäger's und Seeger's 'Profile der Hauptstrassen' in the Austrian Alps (16 sheets at 60 h, or 8 K for the whole). Maps are also supplied by the British Cyclists' Touring Club (see above), whose Touring Bureau will always assist members.
in planning their tours. The club issues a Road Book, in which the chief Austrian roads are described. It has concluded contracts with many hotel-keepers, securing its members special terms, and it has an agreement with the Austrian Touring Club, in virtue of which its members are entitled to the same privileges as members of the Austrian Club. The Consuls or local representatives of both clubs are pleased to advise and assist C. T. C. members.

The following cycle-tours will be found interesting. The distances are given from place to place.

**Vienna to Gratz (123 1/4 M. ; good road):** Vienna (ca. 560 ft.); 26 3/4 M. Wiener-Neustadt (920 ft.); 10 1/4 M. Neunkirchen (1205 ft.); 8 M. Gloggnitz (1440 ft.); 10 M. Semmering Pass (3215 ft.); 81 1/2 M. Mürzzuschlag (2220 ft.); 27 1/4 M. Bruck on the Mur (1600 ft.); 32 M. Gratz (1135 ft.).

**Tour through Styria (437 M.):** Salzburg (1200 ft.); 17 1/2 M. Golling (1535 ft.); 10 1/4 M. Werfen (1705 ft.); 17 M. Radstadt (2725 ft.); 13 1/2 M. Obertauern (5140 ft.); 12 M. Mauterndorf (3740 ft.); 7 M. Tamsweg (3350 ft.); 21 1/2 M. Murau (2840 ft.); 10 1/4 M. Teufenbach (2490 ft.); 8 M. Unzmarkt (2400 ft.); 11 1/4 M. Judenburg (2410 ft.); 4 M. Weisskirchen (2260 ft.); 11 M. Obdacher Sattel (3120 ft.); 18 M. Wolfsberg (1510 ft.); 5 1/2 M. St. Andrä (1420 ft.); 6 M. St. Paul (1310 ft.); 6 M. Lavamünd (1130 ft.; caution); 5 1/2 M. Unter-Drauburg (1195 ft.); 12 M. Mahrenberg (1215 ft.); 26 1/4 M. Marburg on the Drave (900 ft.); 41 1/2 M. Gratz (1135 ft.); 33 1/2 M. Bruck an der Mur (1600 ft.); 9 1/4 M. Leoben (1745 ft.); 5 1/2 M. St. Michael (1840 ft.); 21 M. Wald (2775 ft.); 17 M. Rottenmann (2210 ft.); 7 1/2 M. Liezen (2190 ft.); 7 M. Stainach (2120 ft.); 19 M. Bad-Aussee (2130 ft.); 17 1/2 M. Ischl (1530 ft.); 15 M. St. Gilgen (1805 ft.); 41 1/2 M. Fuschl (2195 ft.); 15 M. Salzburg (1200 ft.).

**Gratz to Trieste (191 M.):** Gratz (1135 ft.); 79 1/2 M. Cilli (790 ft.); 46 1/4 M. Laibach (965 ft.); 33 1/2 M. Adelsberg (1820 ft.); 8 M. Präwald (1905 ft.); 23 1/2 M. Trieste (20 ft.).

**Kufstein to Verona (215 M.):** Kufstein (1585 ft.); 47 M. Innsbruck (1880 ft.); 24 M. Brenner (4495 ft.); 8 1/2 M. Sterzing (3115 ft.); 18 1/2 M. Brixen (1835 ft.); 25 1/2 M. Botzen (870 ft.); 37 1/2 M. Trent (630 ft.); 26 M. Ala (485 ft.); 28 M. Verona (215 ft.).

**Villach to Franzensfeste (134 M.):** Villach (1665 ft.); 23 M. Spittal on the Drave (1820 ft.); 32 M. Ober-Drauburg (2035 ft.); 12 1/2 M. Lienz (2220 ft.); 30 1/2 M. Toblach (3975 ft.); 16 1/2 M. Bruneck (2725 ft.); 19 1/2 M. Franzensfeste (2450 ft.).

**Tarvis to Trieste (91 1/2 M.):** Tarvis (2400 ft.); 71 1/2 M. Predil Pass (3795 ft.); 22 M. Karfreit (770 ft.); 19 M. Canale (365 ft.); 19 1/2 M. Gorizia (280 ft.); 29 1/2 M. Trieste (20 ft.).

Motorists in Austria require a driver’s licence, for which an examination must be passed (see ‘Ministerialverordnung’ of Sept. 27th, 1905; Vienna, Staatsdruckerei, 8 h). For foreign motorists, however, the driver’s certificate which they use in their own country is sufficient; they will do well to procure from the authorities at home an international licence valid for one year in Germany, Austria-Hungary, etc., by which their cars are admitted into those countries free of duty. Every car must have a number on the back. The maximum legal speed is 45 kilom. (28 M.) per hour, in towns and villages 15 kilom. (9 1/2 M.); at night or at difficult points 6 kilom. (3 3/4 M.). Rule of the road, see p. xvii. — The Austrian Automobil-Club has its headquarters in Vienna (see p. 14). Information may also be obtained from the German Automobil-Verband in Berlin.

Hotels. The first-class hotels in the chief towns and watering-places in Austria and Hungary are generally very good; and though the charge for rooms is high (5-10 K or more), the visitor enjoys freedom from other demands. He may breakfast and dine at the café and restaurant attached to the hotel, or wherever else he pleases. In the second-class inns the rooms are about one-third cheaper, while in the country-inns the charges are lower still; but the latter are sometimes deficient in cleanliness. — Hotel-omnibuses, see p. xvi.

The following fees are usual in the first-class hotels: Chamber-maid 40 h, for 3-5 days 1 K, for a week 1½-2 K; Waiter, for a week, 1 K; Day and Night Porter, for a week 1-2 K each; Boots for cleaning boots and brushing clothes, and for carrying luggage, 50 h, for a week 2 K.

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

The Restaurants in the larger towns are generally good. The usual dinner-hour is 12-2, and supper is served at or after 7 o'clock. These meals are mostly ordered à la carte, seldom at a fixed charge (of 2 K or upwards). Vegetables and bread are always charged separately. A feature of many of the Austrian hotels and restaurants is the humble Gastzimmer or Schuemme on the groundfloor, where the charges are low and the fare often quite good, while the Speisesaal is on the first floor. — The waiter is called a Speiseträger, and another who attends to the liquors is the Getränkkellner or ‘piccolo’. Payment is made to a special Zahlkellner or head-waiter, whose written bill should be scrutinized. Of the usual fee, 5-10 per cent of the amount of the bill, the head-waiter gets half, and the other two waiters share the other half.


b*
jam; ‘Schmarrn’, pancakes torn into small pieces and then rebaked; ‘Böhmishe Dalken’, pastry with plum-jam (pöwidl); ‘Halushka’, dumplings stewed in lard and sprinkled with curds; ‘Koch’, soufflé.

Table-wine is served in open bottles (1/4-1/2 litre) or in glasses, and is usually mixed with soda-water (syphon) or mineral water. ‘Ein achtel gespritzt’ means 1/8 litre of wine with 1/8 litre of soda-water; ‘doppelt’ or ‘voll gespritzt’ means with twice the quantity of soda-water.

**Cafés** are frequented for breakfast between 8 and 10 a.m., but chiefly in the afternoon and evening, when numerous Austrian, German, and other newspapers are provided.

Small cup of black coffee, ‘Nuss Schwarz’; with milk, ‘Capuziner’; larger cup or glass of coffee with cream, ‘Melange’; cream, ‘Obers’. ‘Grosser Kaffee’ means coffee and milk served separately. Ices (see below) are to be had at most of the cafés. The ‘Zahlmarqueur’ and the other waiter expect a fee of 4-10 h each.


The sale of **Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes** is a government monopoly, both in Austria and in Hungary, and is confined to the ‘Tabak-Trafiken’. The most popular cigars are the **Virginia** (10 h; strong), the **Britannica** (14 h), the **Trabuco** (16 h), and the **Regalita** (18 h). Havanna cigars are sold at special shops in the larger towns.

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**VI. Post and Telegraph Offices.**

**Postal Rates.** Austria, Hungary, and Bosnia-Herzegovina each have postage-stamps of their own, alone valid in the respective countries. For letters within Austria-Hungary and Germany, 10 h per 20 grammes (2/3 oz.); for foreign countries, 25 h per 20 grammes. Registration 25 h more. — Post-cards 5 h, for abroad 10 h. — Book-post, for 50 grammes 3 h, for 100 gr. 5 h; for abroad 5 h per 50 gr. — Samples, under 250 gr. 10 h; for abroad, 10 h for 50 gr., 5 h for each 50 gr. more. — Parcels up to 5 kilog. (about 11 lbs.) 30 or 60 h. — Stamps may be purchased at most of the tobacco-shops. Letters for Hungary should bear the Hungarian as well as the German name of their destination.

**Telegrams.** The charge for a telegram within Austria-Hungary and to Germany and Servia is 6 h per word (minimum 60 h). For each foreign telegram a charge of 60 h is made, plus the following rates per word: Great Britain and Ireland 26 h; United States 1 K 50 h to 2 K 15 h; Belgium 19 h; Denmark 21 h; France, Bulgaria, or the Netherlands 16 h; Greece 19-28 h; Italy 8-16 h; Montenegro, Roumania, or Switzerland 6-8 h; Norway 32 h; Russia and Sweden 24 h; Turkey 28-38 h. — A charge of 2 h is also made for the telegraph form or blank.
VII. Geography and Statistics.

The dual monarchy of *Austria-Hungary*, established by the constitutional law of Dec. 21st, 1867, in place of the single empire of Austria, consists of two distinct states united under the sceptre of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. The legislation and administration of the two states are quite distinct, save that the army and the custom-house are common to both. For a short distance the Leitha, which falls into the Danube to the E. of Vienna, forms the boundary between the empire and the kingdom, which are therefore sometimes called Cisleithania and Transleithania. Since 1908 Bosnia and the Herzegovina have belonged to Austria-Hungary (comp. p. 415).

The empire of *Austria*, about 115,500 sq. M. in area, with 28,567,898 inhab. (1910), embraces the following provinces: the hilly territory of Lower and Upper Austria, on both banks of the Danube; the Alpine regions of Salzburg, Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Styria and Carinthia; the 'Karst' provinces of Carniola and Istria (Coast Land); Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, lying between the Böhmerwald, the Erzgebirge, and the Sudetes, and watered by the Elbe, the Oder, and the March; Galicia and Bukowina to the N. and E. of the Carpathians; and lastly Dalmatia, a separate province in the extreme S.

The kingdom of *Hungary*, 125,170 sq. M. in area, with a population of 20,850,700 (1910), embraces the low-lying Hungarian plain, bounded on three sides by the Carpathians, with the hill-country of Transylvania to the S.E., and of Croatia and Slavonia, to the S., occupying the S.E. spurs of the Alps and the Karst.

The nationalities inhabiting the dual monarchies are no less varied than the countries themselves. According to the census of 1900, the total number of Germans in Austria-Hungary was 11,306,120, four-fifths of whom form a compact community in the region of the Danube, extending as far as the March and beyond the Leitha, and in the Alpine lands, in the W. and N. parts of Bohemia, and in the N. of Silesia. The remaining Germans are very scattered, most of them (2,135,181) dwelling in Hungary, particularly on the Danube, in the Banat, and in Transylvania. Western and Central Hungary are occupied by 8,751,817 Magyars, who in Hungary, like the Germans in Austria, out-number every other single nationality. In E. Hungary dwell 3,030,442 Romanians ('E. Romans'). The N. and the S. of the conjoint state are occupied by Slavs, who are divided geographically into two main groups and linguistically into five. The Northern Slavs, 7,975,038 in number, include the Czechs, Moravians, and Slovaks, who live in Bohemia, Moravia, and the adjacent parts of Hungary; 4,259,152 Poles in Silesia and W. Galicia; and 3,805,023 Ruthenians in
E. Galicia and on the Hungarian border. The Slavs of the South consist of 3,442,129 Croats and Servians and 1,291,721 Slovenians. Lastly, in the S. Alps and on the Istrian and Dalmatian coast, dwell 754,584 Italians (‘W. Romans’), including those of the Ladin and Friulii dialects. — Of the total population three-fourths are Roman Catholics (79 per cent in Austria, 51 per cent in Hungary); one-fifth are Greek Catholics and Oriental Greeks of various sects; most of the 4,224,090 Protestants are to be found in Hungary; and there are 2,076,300 Jews (of whom more than half live in Austria) and 610,000 Moslems.

The Austro-Hungarian Army is divided into sixteen corps (stationed at Cracow, Vienna, Grat, Budapest, Pressburg, Kassa, Temesvár, Prague, Josephstadt, Przemysl, Lemberg, Hermannstadt, Agram, Innsbruck, Sarajevo, and Ragusa). On a peace-foothing it consists of 102 infantry regiments (each of 4 battalions), 4 Tyrolese regiments of riflemen, 26 battalions of chasseurs, and 17 battalions of Bosno-Herzegovinian infantry and riflemen; then 42 cavalry regiments (dragoons, hussars, lancers), each in 2 divisions of 3 squadrons; 56 regiments of field-artillery with 224 batteries of 4 guns each, 8 divisions of mounted artillery (24 batteries), and 1 mountain-battery division; 15 battalions of pioneers; 1 railway and telegraph regiment; 3 regiments of ‘train’ (commissariat); lastly the skeleton corps of 40 infantry and 6 cavalry regiments of Landwehr in Austria and 28 infantry and 10 cavalry regiments in Hungary (Honvéd). The total number of officers and men is 382,898, of horses 69,166, and of field-guns 1206. Except for the Hungarian Honvéd the language of command is German.

Bibliography.


For books on Bohemia, see p. 290; Bosnia-Herzegovina, see p. 417; Dalmatia, see p. 387; the Dolomites, see p. 229; Hungary, see p. 440; Montenegro, see p. 412; Prague, see p. 294; Servia, see p. 523.
Plans of Vienna.

List of the Principal Streets, Squares, Public Buildings, Bridges, etc.

Plan I denotes the General Plan of Vienna on a scale of 1:30,000 (p. 1), Plan II that of the Inner City on a scale of 1:11,500 (p. 25). — The Roman numbers immediately succeeding the names of streets, etc., refer to the various Bezirke or districts of the city (comp. pp. 20, 21).

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### 1. Vienna.

**Plans of the City.** In the text the general plan (p. 1) is referred to as Pl. I, that of the inner city (p. 25) as Pl. II.

**a. Railway Stations. Arrival. Departure.**

**Railway Stations.** *West-Bahnhof* (Pl. C, 5; I), for St. Pölten (Mariazell), Amstetten (St. Michael, Trieste), Linz (Passau, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Cologne, London), Salzburg (Munich), Bischofs-hofen (Innsbruck), and Pontalet (Venice). — *Franz-Josephs-Bahnhof* (Pl. E, 2; I), for Tulln (Krem), Gmünd (Eger, Marienbad, Carlsbad), and Prague. — *Nordwest-Bahnhof* (Pl. F, 2; I), for Znaim and Lissa (Prague) and Tetschen (Dresden, Berlin). — *Nord-Bahnhof* (Pl. F, G, 3; I), for Oderberg (Berlin, Warsaw), Cracow, Marchegg and Budapest, Lundenburg, Brünn, and Prague. — *Staats-Bahnhof* (Pl. F, 6; I), for Brünn, Prague, Aussig, Bodenbach (Dresden, Berlin), Marchegg and Budapest, Bruck and Budapest. — *Sud-Bahnhof* (Pl. F, 6; I), for Baden, the Semmering, Graz, and Trieste, and for Franzensfeste and Ala. — *Aspang-Bahnhof* (Pl. F, G, 5; I), for the Schneeberg, Aspang, and Fehring (Gratz).

**Stations of the City Railway.** See pp. 12, 13. — **Steamboat to Passau,** see R. 7; to Budapest, see R. 77. Office of the *Danube Steamboat Co.* (Donau-Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft; Pl. E, F, 2, II), III. Hintere Zollamts-Str. 1.

**Arrival.** Porter from train to cab, each trunk 40. small package 20 h. A slight octroi examination takes place at the stations. — There are few hotel- omnibuses. *Cab* (comp. p. 8) from the W., N.W., N., State, and S. stations to the inner town, 2 K 20 h (at night 3 K), luggage 60 h; two-horse 3 K 20 h (at night 4 K 40 h), luggage 80 h; from the Franz-Joseph and Aspang stations, 1 K 80 or 2 K 60 h (at night 2 K 40, 3 K 50 h), luggage 60 or 80 h.
Small articles inside free. — From the W., Franz-Joseph, N., and N.W. stations Luggage may be expressed to any part of the city by the Internationale Transport-Gesellschaft (I. Wallfischgasse 15; Pl. C 4, II); fee up to 10 kilog. (22 lbs.) 50 h., 20 kilog. 70 h., each 20 kilog. extra 30 h. — Custom House (Haupt-Zollamt; Pl. E 3, II), Vordere Zollamts-Str. 3; week-days 8-3, Sun. 9-12.

Departure. Tickets may be obtained at the town-offices of the Austrian State Railway, I. Kärntner-Ring 7 (Pl. C, 4, 5, II; week-days 8-6, Sun. 9-12), and of the Hungarian State Railway, I. Kärntner-Ring 9 (Pl. C, 5; II). The agency of the Austrian Lloyd Co. is at I. Kärntner-Ring 6. — Tourist Offices. Thos. Cook & Son, I. Stephans-Platz 2 (Pl. C, 3; II); Schenker & Co., I. Schotten-Ring 3 (Pl. B, 1, 2; II); Russel & Co., I. Franz-Joseph-Kai 19 (Pl. C, 1, 2; II); Courier (Nagel & Wortmann), I. Operngasse 6 (Pl. B, C, 4, 5; II); Kromer, VIII. Florianigasse 15 (Pl. A, 2; II); International Sleeping Car Co., I. Kärntner-Ring 15 (Pl. C, 5; II).

Enquiry Offices. Auskunfts bureau des Landesverbandes für Fremdenverkehr, in the building of the Equitable Insurance Office (p. 28), week-days 9-7, Sun. and holidays 9-12. — Society for Stadtinteressen und Fremdenverkehr, I. Bräuner-Str. 2 (Pl. C, 3; II), week-days 9-4, in winter 9-12 & 2-6. — Austrian Touristen-Club, Bäcker-Str. 3 (Pl. D, 3; II), week-days 9-1 & 3-7.

Police Office (Pl. B, 1; II), Schotten-Ring 11. Lost articles: Police Buildings, Elisabeth Promenade (Pl. E 3, I; 8 a.m. to 1 or 2 p.m.).


Hotels (comp. p. xix). Modern comforts are to be found in the first-class hotels only; and many of these have no general system of hot-air or steam heating. Some hotels raise the charge for rooms 10 per cent unless one meal at least is taken in the house. The hour of closing is 11 p.m.; night-porter 20 h.

I. Inner City, best for tourists: *Hôtel Bristol (Pl. s, C 4; II), Kärntner-Ring 5, with central heating, R. 7-15, B. 2, D. 5 (12-230) or 8 (6-8), pens. from 24, omn. 3 K; *Grand-Hôtel (Pl. b, C, 4, 5; II), Kärntner-Ring 9, with hot-water heating, R. 41/2-111/2, B. 11/2, D. 41/2 or 7 K; *Impérial (Pl. a, C 5; II), Kärntner-Ring 16, R. 7-12, B. 13/4, D. in the restaurant 4, omn. 2 K; *Sacher (Pl. x, C 4; II), Augustiner-Str. 4, with central heating and wine-restaurant (p. 6), R. from 6, B. 11/4 K, these four of the highest class. — *Krantz (Pl. e, C 4; II), Neuer Markt 5, with central heating and restaurant (p. 6), R. from 6, B. 11/2, déj. 5, D. 7, board 12 K; *Meissl und Schadn (Pl. g, C 4; II), Neuer Markt 2, with central heating, R. 6-12, B. 11/4, D. 6 (in the restaurant 4), pens. from 16 K; *Erzherzog Karl (Pl. f, C 4; II), Kärntner-Str. 31, with central heating, R. 4-10, B. 11/2, D. (5-8) 4-6, pens. 15-20, omn. 1 K. — Somewhat less pretentious: *Kaiserin Elisabeth (Pl. k, C 3; II), Weihburggasse 3, with popular restaurant,
R. 4-10, B. 1, D. 5, pens. from 14 K; *Métropole (Pl. c, C, D, 2; II), Morzin-Platz 4, with hot-water heating, R. 5-8½, B. 1½, D. 6, pens. from 15, omn. 1½ K; *Hôtel de France (Pl. d, B 2; II), Schotten-Ring 3, R. 4-9, B. 1½, D. in the restaurant 4½-6, board 8 K; Royal (Pl. y, C 3; II), Singer-Str. 3, R. 3½-10, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 8-14 K; Matschakerhof (Pl. i, C 3; II), Seilergasse 6, R. from 3½, B. 1½, D. 3-5, pens. from 12 K; *Residenz-Hôtel (Pl. u, B 2; II), Teinfalt-Str. 6, with steam-heating, R. 4½-9, B. 1½, D. 3-4, pens. 11-14 K; *Oesterreichischer Hof (Pl. m, D, 2, 3; II), Rotenturm-Str. 18, with central heating, R. 4-9, B. 1, D. 2½-4½, pens. from 11 K; Müller (Pl. 1, C 3; II), Graben 19; König von Ungarn (Pl. w, D 3; II), Schuler-Str. 10, R. 4½-7, B. 1, D. 2½-4½, pens. from 11 K; Klomser (Pl. p, B 2; II), Herrengasse 19, R. 3-9, B. 1, D. in the restaurant 3 K; Wandl (Pl. u, C 3; II), Peters-Platz 9, R. 5-10, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. from 12 K, well spoken of; Dungl (Pl. D, C 4; II), Gluckgasse 1, R. from 4, D. 3½ K; Goldene Ente (Pl. t, D 3; II), Riemergasse 4, with central heating, R. 3½-4½, D. 4, pens. from 11 K, good; Post (Pl. o, D 3; II), Fleischmarkt 16, with central heating, R. 3½-5 K; Germania (Pl. q, D 2; II), Kaiser-Ferdinand-Platz 4; Weisser Wolf (Pl. r, D 3; II), Wolfengasse 3, both modest.

Inner Suburbs, between the Ring-Strasse and the Gürtel-Strasse (p. 21), nearer the railway-stations mentioned at p. 2. — II. LEOPOLDSTADT (p. 20), with the North Railway Station: Continental (Pl. a, D 2; II), Prater-Str. 7, with garden, R. 3½-8, D. 4, pens. 10-16 K; Kronprinz (Pl. b, E 2; II). Asperngasse 4, with central heating, R. 3-4½, D. 3, pens. from 8 K; Central (Pl. r, D 2; II), Tabor-Str. 8, R. 2½-4½ K; Grand-Hôtel National (Pl. g, c, D, E, 1; II), Tabor-Str. 18, with central heating, R. 2½-8, D. 3 K; Bayrischer Hof (Pl. a, F 3; I), Tabor-Str. 39, R. 2½-3½ K, well spoken of; Nordbahn (Pl. d, F 1; II), Prater-Str. 72. — III. LANDSTRASSE (p. 21), in which lies the Aspang Railway Station: Beatrix (Pl. t, F, 4; II), Haupt-Str. 10; Belvedere (Pl. e, F, 5, 6; I), Landstrasser-Gürtel 27, near the Arsenal; Goldener Adler (Pl. c, F, 2; II), Radetzky-Str. 5, R. 3-3½ K. — IV. WIEDEN (p. 21), to the N. of the State and South Railway Stations: Kaiserhof (Pl. f, E 5; I), Frankenbergergasse 10; Victoria (Pl. g, E 5; I), Favoriten-Str. 11, with concert-garden, R. 3-6, D. 2½ K; Kirchmayr’s Hôtel Süd Bahnhof (Pl. h, E 6; I), Favoriten-Str. 66, R. 2½-6 K, with garden; Park-Hôtel (Pl. u, F 6; I), Wiedner-Gürtel 18, R. 3½-5, D. 4 K, new; Goldenes Lamm (Pl. i, C 5; II), Haupt-Str. 7, R. 2½-6½ K. — VI. MARIAHILF (p. 21), to the E. of the West Railway Station: Kummer (Pl. i, D 5; I), Mariahilfer-Str. 71, R. 3½-7, B. 1, D. 3 K, well spoken of; Palace Hotel (Pl. k, D 5; I), Mariahilfer-Str. 99; Hôtel Monopol (Pl. 1, D 5; I), Mariahilfer-Str. 81, R. 4-14, D. 4 K; Windsor (Pl. h, A 5; II), Mariahilfer-
Str. 15, with steam-heating, R. 3½-6 K, well spoken of. — VII. Neubau (p. 21): Höller (Pl. q, A 4; II), Burggasse 2. — VIII. Josephstadt (p. 21): Hammerand (Pl. n, D 3; I), Florianigasse 8, R. 3-8 ¼, B. 1⅞, D. with wine 3½, pens. 8-12 K, well spoken of. — IX. Alsergrund (p. 21), with the Franz-Joseph Railway Station: *Regina (Pl. p, A 1; II), Maximilian-Platz 16, R. from 4, B. 1⅛, D. 3-6, board from 7 K, new; Bellewue, Althangasse 7, R. 2½-7 K, by the railway-station (Pl. E, 2; I).

Outer Quarters. — X. Favoriten (p. 21): Kolbeck zur Linde (Pl. p, E 6; I), Laxenburger-Str. 19, R. 2-2¾ K. — XIII. Hietzing (p. 21): Park-Hôtel Schönbrunn (Pl. w, A 6; I), Hauptstr. 12, with concert-garden, R. 5-8, B. 1½, D. 4-6, board 9 K, new; Hietzinger Hof (Pl. q, A 6; I), Haupt-Str. 22, with concert-room, R. 3-6, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 8-10 K, good. — XV. Fünfhaus (p. 21): Hüt. Holzwarth (Pl. r, C 5; I), Mariahilfer-Str. 156; Hüt. Wimberger (Pl. s, C 4; I), Neubau-Gärten 34.

Hôtels Garnis. *Ungarische Krone, I. Seilerstätte 18 (Pl. C, D, 4; II), R. 4-8, B. 1½ K; *Tegethoff (Pl. m, D 4; II), I. Johannesgasse 23, R. 3½-9, B. 1 K; *Habsburg (Pl. z, D 2; II), I. Rotenturm-Str. 24, with café, R. 4-8, B. 1½ K.

Pensions. Inner City: Pens. Central (Plessner), Kärntner-Str. 33 (Pl. C, 4, 5; II), 9-16 K; Exquisite (Ziffer), Stock-im-Eisen-Platz 3 (Pl. C, 3; II), with central heating, 14-16 K; Gestettner, I. Kohlmarkt 22 (Pl. B, 3; II), entr. Herrengasse 2, from 12 K; Old England (English), Nibelungengasse 13 (Pl. B, 4, 5; II), from 10 K; Tatlock, Ebendorfer-Str. 4 (Pl. A, 2; II), with central heating, 7-9 K; Washington (Schreiber), Ebendorfer-Str. 8 (Pl. A, 2; II), 8-12 K. — VIII. Josephstadt (p. 21): Columbia, Kochgasse 9 (Pl. D, 3; I), 6-10 K. — IX. Alsergrund (p. 21): Anna, Berggasse 17 (Pl. A, B, 1; II), 7-12 K; Atlanta (Brand), Währinger-Str. 33 (Pl. D, 2, 3; I), from 7 K; Austria (Baumann), Hörgasse, 6½ K; Banfort, Universitäts-Str. 6 (Pl. A, 2; II), 9-12 K; Franz, Hörgasse 12 (Pl. B, 1; II), 8-10 K; Internationale (Büller), Alser-Str. 26 (Pl. D, 3; I), from 6½ K; Monopole (Spiess), Garelligasse 3 (Pl. A, 1, 2; II), 7-10 K; Reitter (Fischer), Ferstelgasse 5 (Pl. A, 1; II), from 7 K; Szánvald (Prinegg), Hörgasse 4 (Pl. B, 1; II), 6-11 K; Vienna, Frankgasse 6 (Pl. A, 1; II), 6½-12½ K. — XIII. Hietzing (p. 21): Müller, Haupt-Str. 53 (Pl. A, 6; I), 10-12½ K. — XVIII. Währing (p. 21): Meixner, Haizingergasse 28 (Pl. C, D, 2; I), 7-10 K. — XIX. Döbling (p. 21): Cottage (Kramer), Hasenauer-Str. 12 (Pl. C, D, 2; I), with central heating, 9-14 K.

Queen Victoria Jubilee Home for British Governesses, I. Gisela-Str. 5 (Pl. C, 5; II).

Baths (fee 20-30 h). I. Inner City: Central-Bad (Pl. C, D, 4; II), Weihburggasse 20, week-days 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. — II. District:
Diana-Bad (Pl. D, 2; II). Obere Donau-Str. 93, swimming-baths for ladies and gentlemen (80 h). — III. District: Beatrix-Bad (Pl. E, 4; II), Linke Bahngasse 9, with swimming-bath (9-12, ladies only). — V. District: Margareten-Bad, Strobachgasse 9 (Pl. D, 5; I). — VI. District: Esterhazy-Bad, Gumpendorfer-Str. 59 (Pl. A, B, 5; II). — IX. District: Brünl-Bad, Borschkegasse 4 (Pl. D, 3; I), with large swimming-basin (70 h; Mon., 5-8, ladies only). — River Baths. Städtisches Bad (Pl. G, 2; I), on the right bank of the Danube, with a large swimming-basin (60 or 30 h; 10-12, ladies only) and private baths: Gässehänsfel (Pl. I, 2; I), with restaurant and sand, 'sun', and family baths (1st class 80 h to 1 K 70 h; tramway No. 24, p. 11; omnibus from the S. side of the Opera House, fare 50 h).


Restaurants (comp. p. xix). In the INNER CITY (in addition to those at the hotels mentioned at pp. 3, 4): *Sacher, Angustiner-Str. 4 (Pl. C, 4; II), of the highest class, D. 7 K; *Hartmann, Kräntner-Ring 10 (Pl. C, 4, 5; II); *Hopfner, Kreuzkertner-Str. 61 (Pl. C, 4, 5; II); *Opern-Restaurant, Operngasse 8 (Pl. C, 4; II), opposite the W. end of the opera-house; *Stephans-Keller, Rotenturm-Str. 11 (Pl. C, D, 3; II), first floor; *Deutsches Haus, Stephansplatz 4 (Pl. C, 3; II); *Spatenbräu, Neuer Markt 5, in sunk floor of Höt. Krantz (p. 3), D. 2 K 30 h; *Volksgarten Restaurant (p. 16), with pleasant seats in the open air; *Lehner (Zur Linde), Rotenturm-Str. 12 (Pl. C, D, 3; II), with garden; *Löwenbräu, Franzens-Ring, corner of Teinfalt-Str. (Pl. B, 2; II), D. 2 K; *Leber's Nachfolger (Deierl), Babenberg-Str. 5 (Pl. B, 4; II), near the Art History Museum; Schwädisches Restaurant, 1. Getreide-Markt 20, cor. of Babenberg-Str. (Pl. B, 4, 5; II); *Bellaria, Bellaria-Str. 12 (Pl. A, 4; II), by the Natural History Museum; *Roter Igel, Maysedergasse 5 (Pl. C, 4; II); Stadt-Park, Kolowrat-Ring 1 (Pl. D, 4, 5; II); Ruppert's Restaurant Johannisf, Johannesgasse 2 (Pl. D, 4; II); Pohl, Johannesgasse 12 (Pl. D, 4, 7); Goldene Kugel, Am Hof 11 (Pl. B, C, 2; II); Zum Alten Schottentor, Schottengasse 7 (Pl. B, 2; II); Michaeler Bierhaus, Michaeler-Platz 6 (Pl. B, 3; II), good and not dear. — Automatic Restaurants: Rotenturm-Str. 6 (Pl. C, D, 3; II), Kräntner-Str. 59 (Pl. C, 3, 4; II), etc.

OUTER CITY. II. Leopoldstadt, Prater-Str. (Pl. F, 3; I) Nos. 47 & 62. Kugel, Hauswirth; Dreher's Bierhalle, 111. Landstrasse, Haupt-Str. 97 (Pl. F, G, 4, 5; I); Rotes Rössl, IV. Wieden, Favoriten-Str. 1 (Pl. E, 5; I); Zum Weingarten, VI. Mariahilf, Getreide-Markt 5 (Pl. B, 5; II); Kirnberger, VII. Neubau, Burggasse 2 (Pl. A, 4; II); Riedhof, VIII. Josephstadt, Wienerburggasse 15 (Pl. D, 3; I); Weisser Hahn, VIII. Josephstädter-Str. 24
(Pl. C, D, 4; I); Altpilsenetzter Bierhalle, IX. Alsergrund, Währinger-Str. 1, next door to the Votive Church (Pl. D, 3; I), good cuisine; Zum Silbernen Brunnen (Gilly), IX. Berggasse 5 (Pl. E, 3; I), with garden, good and not dear; Jubilaeum Restaurant, IX. Währinger-Str. 67 (next the Jubilaeums-Theater; Pl. D 2, I); Südbahnhof Restaurant (Pl. F, 6; I), X. Favoriten, good cuisine.

Wine (comp. p. xx). *Rathaus Keller (Pl. A, 2, 3, II; p. 45), entrance Felder-Str. 1 (first gate as we come from the Rathaus Park) and under the arcades (often crowded; seats in the second court in summer), D. 4 or 6 K; *Nieder-Oesterreichisches Winzerhaus, I. Rotenturm-Str. 17 (Pl. C, D, 3; II), and in the Prater (p. 87), plainer; Habsburger Keller (Aug. Richter), Adlergasse 2, at the Höt. Habsburg (p. 5); Tommasoni, I. Wollzeile 12 (Pl. D, 3; II), S. Tyrolese wines (luncheon rooms; open on Sun. 8-11 only); Altdutsche Weinstube (Berta Kunz), I. Führichgasse 10 (Pl. C, 4; II); Stiebitz & Co. (Zum Schwarzen Kamel), I. Bognergasse 5 (Pl. C, 3; II), for luncheon; Zaiser's Altdutsche Weinhans, I. Petersplatz 3 (Pl. C, 3; II); Tiroler Weinstube, I. Wallfischgasse 7 (Pl. C, 4; II); Göttweiger Stiftskeller, I. Spiegelgasse 9 (Pl. C, 3, 4; II); Heiligenkreuzer Kellerei, in the Heiligenkreuzer Hof, entrance Schönlaterngasse 5 (Pl. D, 3; II); Schottenstiftskeller, Schottenhof (Pl. B, 2; II), entrance Freiung 6. — Hungarian wine at the Esterházy Keller, I. Haarhof (Pl. B, 3; II), open 11-1 and 5-7 (Sun. & festivals 10-12 only). — Italian wines at the Triestiner Restaurant, I. Amnagasse 14 (Pl. C, 4; II). — Continental Bodega, I. Kärntner-Str. 23 (Pl. C, 4, 5; II) and Kolowrat-Ring 14 (Pl. D, 4, 5; II).

Cafés (comp. p. xx; often with seats in the open air in summer). Inner City. Café de l'Europe, Stephans-Platz 8 (Pl. C, 3; II); Scheidl, Kärntner-Str. 49 (Pl. C, 4, 5; II); Splendid, Jasomirgottgasse 3 (Pl. C, 3; II); Habsburg (p. 5), Rotenturm-Str. 24; Central, corner of Herrengasse and Strauchgasse (Pl. B, 3; II); Pucher, Kohlmarkt 10 (Pl. B, C, 3; II); Siller, Kaiser-Ferdinandplatz (Pl. D, 2; II); Bristol, Kremser, Impérial, Kärntner-Ring 2, 8, & 16 (Pl. C, 4, 5; II); Heinrichshof (Pl. C, 4, 5; II), Opern-Ring; Kursalon (Pl. D, 4; II), in the Stadt-Park, popular in summer; Prückel, Stuben-Ring 24 (Pl. E, 3; II); Volksgarten (p. 16; Pl. A, B, 3, II), much frequented in summer; Landtmann, Ronacher, Franzens-Ring 14 & 24 (Pl. A, B, 2, 3; II); Bellaria, Bellaria-Str. 6 (Pl. A, 4; II); Arkaden-Café, Universitäts-Str. 3 (Pl. A, 2; II). — Outer Quarters. II. Leopoldstadt: Maendl, Dogenhof, Prater-Str. 33 & 70 (Pl. E, F, 1, 2; II); Niebauer, Tabors-Str. 37 (Pl. D, 2; II). — III. Landstrasse: Bürger-Theater (Pl. E, 3; II), Vordere Zollamts-Str.; Ratz, Haupt-Str. 17 (Pl. F, G, 4, 5; I). — IV. Wieden: Eichinger, Haupt-Str. 11 (Pl. E, 5; I). — V. Margareten: Terrassen-Café, Margareten-Platz 4 (Pl. D, 5; I). — VI. Mariahilf: Dobner, Magdalenen-Str. 2 (Pl. B, 5; II); Wien-
zeile, Magdalenen-Str. 36 (Pl. D, E, 5; I); Casa Piccola, Hoflehner; Ritter, Mariahilfer-Str. 1a, 22, & 73 (Pl. D, 4, 5; I). — VIII. Josephstadt: Eiles, Greiling, Josephstädter-Str. 2 & 13 (Pl. C, D, 4; I). — IX. Alsergrund: Grand Café, Alser-Str. 16 (Pl. D, 3; I); Rahn-Hof, Bauernfeld-Platz, near the Liechtenstein Gallery (Pl. D, E, 2, 3; I).

Confectioners (comp. p. xx). Demel, I. Kohlmarkt 18 (Pl. B, C, 3; II); Gerstner, I. Kärntner-Str. 6 (Pl. C, 4, 5; II), bonbons, etc.: Sluka, I. Reichsrat-Str. 13 (Pl. A, 2, 3; II); Scheidl, I. Brandstätte 6 (Pl. C, 3; II).

Dairies (with coffee, etc.; also for ladies). Guntramsdorfer, I. Weihburggasse (Pl. D, 4; II); Wiener Molkerei, I. Peters-Platz 7 (Pl. C, 3; II), Schotten-Ring 14 (Pl. B, C, 1; II), etc.; Tiroler Hof, I. Fährichgasse 8 (Pl. C, 4; II). — Tea Rooms at Seilergasse 14 (Pl. C, 3; II) and Brandstätte 8 (Pl. C, 3; II).

d. Cabs.

The one-horse cabs (Einspänner or Comfortables) have 1-3 seats; those with a pair of horses (Fiaker) have either two seats only (known as Zweisitzer) or four seats (known as Viersitzer). There are also Taximeter Cabs and Taximeter Motor Cabs. The ‘fiacres’ have rubber tyres and drive at a good pace. Substantial gratuities are usual (1 K or more to the driver of a fiacre).

**Taximeter Horse Cabs.** One-horse, for the first 500 mètres (ca. 1 3/4 M.) 60 h, each additional 500 m. 20 h; at night same fares for the first 333 m. (365 yds.) and each addit. 333 m. — Two-horse, for the same distances as above by day and at night 1 K 20 h or 30 h.

**Taximeter Motor Cabs** (maximum tariff). For the first kilomètre (ca. 2/3 M.) 2 K, each addit. 500 m. 50 h; at night same fares for the first 666 m. and each addit. 333 m.

The night-hours are from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. Charge for 6 min. waiting, 20 h (one-horse), 30 h (two-horse), 50 h (motor-cab). Luggage above 10 kilog. (22 lbs.) 60 h, 90 h, or 1 K. Those driving beyond the city limits pay extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabs.</th>
<th>Tariff per drive:</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One-h.</td>
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<td>K h</td>
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<tr>
<td>In the Inner City</td>
<td>— 80</td>
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<tr>
<td>From the inner city to districts II-IX (including the Aspang and Franz-Joseph Stations)</td>
<td>1 20</td>
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<tr>
<td>From the inner city to the Municipal Baths (Städtisches Bad) on the Danube, Brigittenau, Ober-Döbling, Fünfhans, Hernals, N. and N.W. Stations, Staats-Bahnhof, S. and W. Stations, Ottakring (to the Wattgasse), Rudolfsheim, Sechshaus, Arsenal, Währing, Weinhaus</td>
<td>1 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Unter-Döbling, Favoriten, W. Prater, Prater Quay (steamboat-pier), Simmering</td>
<td>2</td>
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To Dornbach, Floridsdorf, Kaiserühlen, Ober-Meidling and Unter-Meidling, E. Prater to Krie- an, Ottakring (beyond the Wattgasse). ... To Grinzing, Hietzing, Penzing, Pötztleinsdorf, Schönbrunn . . . . . . . . . . . To Baumgarten, Central Cemetery, Freudenau, Hacking, Hetzendorf, Kahlenbergerdorf, Lust- haus in the Prater, Neu-Waldegg, Nussdorf. | 3 20 | 4 80

By Time (for drives with stoppages): per 1/4 hr. of driving or waiting, one-horse cab 40, fiacre 60 h. If the stoppages are numerous, one-half of the fare between the extreme points of the drive may be charged in addition to the charge by time. For a five hours' drive between 7 a.m. and 2 p.m., 7 or 10 K; for six hours' drive between 2 and 11 p.m., 10 or 14 K; for a day of ten hours 14 or 20 K.

At night (11-6; in winter 11-7), half-fare more. — For cabs ordered in advance, and for drives from the stations (p. 2), steamboats, theatres, etc., 60 or 80 h is added to the fare.

Pleasure Drives (see also below) through the city and environs are organized by Russel & Co. (p. 3). Drive (3 hrs.) through the city daily at 9.30 a.m. (fare 6 K); through the environs daily at 2.30 p.m. (6 K). Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (p. 3) and Kromer’s Agency (p. 3) have similar arrangements.

e. Electric Tramways.

Head Office, IV. Favoriten-Str. 9 (Pl. E, 5; I); Lost Property Office, VI. Rahlgasse 3 (Pl. E, 4; I). The letters or numbers distinguishing the various lines are given below and also in most cases on Plan I (p. 1). There are also special Sunday trips (see ‘Fahrordnung’, to be had from the conductors for 6 h). Fares from 14 to 30 h (Sun. and holidays 20-30 h). Usual gratuity 2 h.

A Circular Trip (whole day) in a saloon-car to see the city starts every week-day in summer at 10 a.m. from the Neuer Markt (Pl. C, 3, 4; II); fare 3 K. A similar excursion starts every afternoon (summer 3, winter 2 p.m.) from the Liebenberg Monument (Pl. A, B, 2; II), fare 1 K. Tickets at the head-office (see above) or at the tourist-agencies (p. 3).

Through Lines (denoted by letters). — A R(ing), A K(ai), or B R(ing), B K(ai), the Ring and Quay Line. From the Prater-Reichs-Brücke (Pl. G, 2, 3; I) by the Prater-Stern (Pl. F 1, II; near the N. Rail. Station), the Aspern-Brücke, the Ring-Strasse from the Stuben-Ring (Pl. E, 3; II) to the Schotten-Ring (Pl. B, C, 1; II), and the Franz-Joseph-Kai (Pl. C, D, 1, 2; II), to the Prater-Ausstellungs-Str. (Pl. G, 3; I), and the reverse.

C (Ca on Plan I). East to West. From the Volks-Prater (Pl. G, 3; I) by the Prater-Stern (Pl. F 1, II; near the N. Railway Station), the Kaiser-Joseph-Str., the Maria-Theresien-Brücke (Pl. C, 1; II), the Schotten-Ring (Pl. B, C, 1, 2; II), and the Alser-Str. to the Kochgasse (Pl. D, 3; I).
D. North to South. From Spittelau (Pl. D, 2; I) by the Franz-Joseph Station, the Porzellan-Gasse (Liechtenstein Gallery), the Ring-Strasse from the Schotten-Ring to the Kärntner-Ring (Pl. B, 2-4, C, 4, 5; II), and the Hengasse, to the S. Railway Station (Pl. F, 6; I).

E Ring). EK'ai. West to East. From Gersthof (Pl. C, 2; I) by the Währinger-Str. and the Ring-Strasse from the Franzens-Ring to the Stuben-Ring (Pl. B, A, 2-4, E 3; II) to the Franz-Joseph-Kai (Pl. D, C, 2, 1; II), and then back to Gersthof.

F. North-West to South-East. From Währing (Kreuzgasse; Pl. C 2, I) by the Ring-Strasse from the Franzens-Ring to the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring (Pl. B, A, 2-4, D, 4, 3; II) and the Landstrasse Haupt-Strasse to St. Marx (Pl. G, 6; I).

G. From Teichgasse (Pl. B, 3; I) by the Herbst-Str., Burggasse, Franzens-Ring (Pl. B, A, 2-4; II), Alser-Str., and Ottakringer-Str. to Hernals (Pl. B, 2; I).

H. East to West. From Prater Haupt-Allée (Pl. G, 4; I) by the Löwengasse, Opern-Ring (Pl. C, B, 4; II), and Jürger-Str. to Hernals (Pl. B, 2; I); 3 1/4 hr.

H. East to West. From Prater Haupt-Allée (Pl. G, 4; I) by the Löwengasse (Pl. F, G, 4; I), Alser-Str. (Pl. D, 3; I), and Jürger-Str. (Pl. C, D, 3; I) to Neu-Waldegg (beyond Pl. A 2, I).

J. West to East. From Ottakring (Pl. B, 3; I) by the Josefstadt-Str. and Opern-Ring (Pl. C, B, 4; II) to the Erdberg-Strasse (Pl. G, 5; I).

J. West to East. From Ottakring (Pl. B, 3; I) by the Neulerchenfelder-Str., Josefstadt-Str., and the inner town to the Rettungs-Gesellschaft (Pl. E, 2; II).

K. West to East. From Felber-Strasse (Pl. B, 5; I) by the West-Bahnhof, Mariahilfer-Str., Opern-Ring (Pl. B, C, 4; II), and Marzergasse to the Schütte-Strasse (Pl. G, 4; I).

L. East to West. From Prater Haupt-Allée (Pl. G, 4; I) by the Sophien-Brücke (Pl. G, 4; I), Löwengasse, Franz-Joseph-Kai, Ring-Strasse from the Schotten-Ring to the Burg-Ring (Pl. B, A, 2-4; II), and Mariahilfer-Str. (W. Station) to Schönbrunn (Dreher Park; Pl. B 6, I); 50 minutes.

N. South to North. From Luxenburger-Strasse (Pl. E, 7; I) by the Favoriten-Str. (S. and State Stations), Ring-Strasse from the Opern-Ring to the Schotten-Ring (Pl. B, 4-1; II), and Augarten-Str. to the Klosterneunberger-Str. (Pl. E, 1, 2; I).

O. South to North. From Gudrun-Strasse (Pl. E, 6; I) by the Favoriten-Str. (S. and State Stations), Fasangasse, Stuben-Ring (Pl. E, 3; II), Tabor-Str. (Pl. D, 2; II), and N.W. Station to the Dresdner-Str. (Pl. F, 1, 2; I); from the S. Station to the N.W. Station, 1/2 hr.
V. East to West. From Inn-Str. (Pl. F, G, 2; I) via Franz-Joseph-Kai and Alser-Str. to the Hornayrgasse (Pl. C, 2, 3; I).

Circular Lines (denoted by numbers). — 2. From the Prater-Stern (Pl. F 1, II; near the N. Station) by the Franzens-Brücke (Pl. F, 2; II), Karls-Platz (Pl. C, 5; II), and Deutsches Volks-Theater (Pl. A, 4; II) to the Währinger-Str. (Pl. D, 3; I).

3. From the S. Station (Pl. F, 6; I) by the Margareten-Platz (Pl. D, 5; I), Neubaugasse, Alser-Str. (Pl. D, 3; I), Spitalgasse, and Franz-Joseph Station to the N. W. Station (Pl. F, 2; I); 1 hr.

4. From Sophien-Brücke (Pl. G, 4; I) by the Ungargasse and Fasangasse to the State and S. Stations (Pl. F, 6; I).


6. From Mariahilfer-Gürtel (see No. 5) by the Gumpendorfer-Str. and Reinrechtsdorfer-Str. to the Gellert-Platz (Pl. F, 7; I).

7. From Simmering (Pl. H, 7; I) to the Gellert-Platz (Pl. F, 7; I).

8. From Meidling and S. Station (Pl. C, 7; I) by the Gürtel-Str. to the Heiligenstädter-Str. (Pl. D, 1, 2; I).


Pendel-Linien (Shuttle Lines, i.e. short to and fro lines; numbered). To the East. 24. From the Prater-Stern (Pl. F, 3; I) to Kaisermühlen (Pl. I, 2; I). — 25. From the Prater-Stern (Pl. F, 3; I) by the Reichs-Brücke and the Alte Donau to Kagran (beyond Pl. I 1, I).

To the North. 31. From Augarten-Brücke (Maria-Theresien-Brücke; Pl. E 3, I) to Floridsdorf (beyond Pl. F 1, I). — 34. From Klosterneuburger-Strasse (Pl. E, 1, 2; I) by the Brügittenauer Lände and Barawitzgasse to Döbling (Pl. D, 1; I). — 36. From the Börsen-Platz (Pl. E, 3; I) by the Liechtenstein-Str. (Liechtenstein Gallery) and Heiligenstädter-Str. to Nussdorf and the station of the rack-and-pinion line (beyond Pl. E 1, I); 25 minutes. — 37. From Schottengasse (Pl. E, 3; I) by the Nussdorfer-Str. and Döbling-Haupt-Str. to the Hohe Warte (beyond Pl. D 1, I); 23 minutes. — 38. From Schottengasse (Pl. E, 3; I) via Nussdorfer-Str. and Billroth-Str. to Grinzing (beyond Pl. D 1, I). — 39. From Schottengasse (Pl. E, 3; I) by Währinger-Str., Nussdorfer-Str., and Billroth-Str. to Sievering (beyond Pl. C 1, I).

To the West. 40. From the Börsen-Platz (Pl. E, 3; I) by the Liechtenstein-Str. (Liechtenstein Gallery) to the Türkenschanz Park (Pl. C, 1; I); 22 minutes. — 41. From Schottengasse (Pl. E, 3; I) by the Währinger-Str. to Pötzleinsdorf (Pl. A, 1; I); 24 minutes. — 43. From Schottengasse (Pl. E, 3; I) by the Alser-
Str., Hernalis, and Dornbach to Neu-Waldegg (beyond Pl. A 2, I); 28 minutes. — 46. From the Burg-Ring (Pl. E, 4; I) by the Lerchenfelder-Str. and Thalia-Str. to the Maroltingergasse (Pl. A, 4; I). — 47. From the Maroltingergasse (Pl. A, 4; I) by the Flötzer-Steig to Steierhof (beyond Pl. A 4, I). — 49. From the Burg-Ring (Pl. E, 4; I) by the Siebensterngasse, Westbahn-Str., and März-Str. to Hüttdorf (beyond Pl. A 5, I); 40 minutes. — 50. From the Burg-Ring (Pl. E, 4; I) by the Mariahilfer-Str., W. Station, and Hüttdorf-Str. to Breitensee (Pl. A, 4; I). — 52. From the Burg-Ring (Pl. E, 4; I) by the Mariahilfer-Str., W. Station, and Linzer-Str. to Hüttdorf (beyond Pl. A 5, I); 41 minutes. — 57. From the Opern-Ring (Pl. E, 4; I) by the Gumpendorfer-Str. and Sechshausen-Str. to Hietzing (Hadikgas; Pl. A, 5, 6, I); 28 minutes. — 58. From Hietzing (Pl. A, 6; I) by the Hietzinger Haupt-Str. to Ober-St-Vett (beyond Pl. A 6, I). — 59 (Z on Plan I). From the Neuer Markt (Pl. E, 4; I) by the Mariahilfer-Str. and Schönbrunn (Hof-Allée) to Hietzing (Pl. A, 6; I) and Lainz.

To the South. 61. From the Neuer Markt (Pl. E, 4; I) by the Magdalenen-Str. to Meidling and the Meidling S. Station (Pl. C, 7; I). — 62. From Philadelphia-Brücke (Pl. C, 7; I) by Altmannsdorf to Hetzendorf (Pl. A, 7; I). — 63. From Opern-Schleife (Pl. E, 4; I) by the Margareten-Str. to Schönbrunn (Dreher Park; Pl. B 6, I); 1/2 hr. — 64. From Opern-Schleife (Pl. E, 4; I) by the Wiedner Haupt-Str. to the Gudrun-Str. (Pl. E, 6; I). — 65. From Gudrun-Strasse (Pl. E, 6; I) to the Triester-Str. (Trostgasse; Pl. D 7, I). — 67. From Opern-Schleife (Pl. E, 4; I) to the Favoriten-Str. (Altes Landgut; Pl. F 7, I). — 68. From the Kärntner-Ring (Pl. E, 4; I) by the Favoriten-Str. to the S. Station (Pl. F, 6; I); 1/4 hr. — 71. From the Kärntner-Strasse (Pl. E, 4; I) by the Rennweg (Aspang Station) and Simmering to the Central Cemetery (beyond Pl. H 7, I); 36 minutes. — 72. From the Central Cemetery (see above) to Schwechat. — 74. From the Wollzeile (Pl. E, F, 4; I) by the Landstrasse Haupt-Str. and Simmeringer Haupt-Str. to Simmering Station (Pl. G, 7; I) in the morning, and to the Central Cemetery (beyond Pl. H 7, I) in the afternoon. — 75. From the Wollzeile (Pl. E, F, 4; I) by the Landstrasse Haupt-Str. and Erdberg-Str. (Pl. F, G, 4, 5; I) to the Erdberg-Prater. — 80. From the Sophien-Brücke (Pl. G, 4; I) by the Schütte1-Str. to the Lusthaus (Pl. I, 5; I).

Light Railways.

The City Railway (Stadtthahn; see inset plan on Map of Austria-Hungary, before the title-page, and Plan I of City, p. 1), constructed by O. Wagner (p. 25) in 1893-1902, is similar to the suburban lines of other large cities. The carriages are 2nd and 3rd
class only; fare up to 3 kilom. (2 M.) 15 or 10 h, over 3 kilom. 30 or 20 h (Sun. and holidays always 30 or 20 h). Luggage booked at certain stations only, and on Sun. in the forenoon only. The names of the stations are not called out. The direction of the train is indicated on notice-boards and on the front of the engine. The busiest stations have separate buildings for the two different directions. The stopping-place of the second-class carriages is ticketed. — See Oesterreiehisches Kursbuch (p. xv) or the local ‘Taschenfahrplan’ (10 h).

1. **Main Line** (‘Wiental, Donaukanal, and Gürtel-Linie’), 28 kilom. (17 1/2 M.) — Chief stations: Hütteldorf-Hacking (p. 124), Hietzing (Pl. A, 6; I), Schönbrunn (Pl. B, 6; I), Meidling Haupt-Str. (Pl. C, 6; I), Karls-Platz (Pl. E, 4; 5; I), Stadt-Park (Pl. F, 4; I), Haupt-Zollamt (Custom House; see below), Ferdinands-Brücke (Pl. F, 3, 4; I), Schotten-Ring (Pl. E, 3; I), Heiligenstadt (Pl. E 1, I; p. 103), Währinger-Str. (Pl. D, 2; I), West-Bahnhof (Pl. C, 5; I), Meidling Haupt-Str. (see above), Schönbrunn, Hietzing, Hütteldorf-Hacking. Trains every 3-18 min. from 5 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.


The **Verbindungs-Bahn**, or Junction Line, 17 kilom. (10 1/2 M.) in length, traverses the E. and S. quarters. Chief stations: Prater-Stern (Pl. F, G, 3; I), Haupt-Zollamt (Pl. F 4, I; see above), Reumannweg (Pl. F, 5; I), Arsenal (Pl. F, 6; I), Meidling (Pl. C, 7; I), Ober-Hetzendorf (Pl. A, 7; I), Hütteldorf-Hacking (see above). Between the Prater-Stern and the Custom House, from 5 a.m. till midnight, there are 132 trains daily; between the Prater-Stern and Meidling 24, and between the Prater-Stern and Hütteldorf-Hacking 13. Fares as on the Stadtbahn.

The **Donau-Uferbahn** (or Bank of the Danube line) runs from the West-Bahnhof by Penzing, Ober-Hetzendorf (see above), Inzersdorf, Kleinschwechat, Praterspitz, Ausstellungs-Str. (Pl. H, 3; I), City Baths, and Kronprinz-Rudolf-Reichs-Brücke (Pl. G, H, 2; I), to Heiligenstadt (Pl. E 1, I; see above).

**Kleinbahnen**, or light railways: 1. Steam Tramway from Floridsdorf (reached by electric tramway No. 31, p. 11; branch to Auerstal) via Kagran, Aspern, and Essling (p. 113) to Gross-Enzersdorf (9 1/2 M.). — 2. Steam Tramway from Lainz by Speising and Perchtoldsdorf to Mödling (7 1/2 M.). — 3. Electric Line from the Gisela-Str. (Pl. E, 4; I) by Guntramsdorf and Traiskirchen to (18 1/2 M.) Baden (Josephs-Platz; see p. 111); quick train in 1 hr. 10 min.; fare 1 K 30, return 2 K 20 h.

The **General Post Office** (Pl. D, 3; **II**), Postgasse 10, is open from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Sun. & holidays 8-12 & 4-6). Poste restante letters may be called for from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Sun. 9-11; holidays 8-12 & 4-6). — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. B, 2; **II**), Börsen-Platz 1. — **Branch Post Offices** in the Inner City, most of them with **Telegraph and Telephone Stations**, open 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Sun. 8-10, holidays 8-12): Seilerstätte 22, Stoss im Himmel 2, Hohenstaufengasse 8, Maximilian-Str. 4, Minoriten-Platz 9, Bräuner-Str. 12, Nibelungengasse 6 (near the Schiller-Platz), Börsen-Platz 4, Lichtenfelsgasse 2, and in the Reichsrats-Gebäude. The letter-boxes are painted yellow. — There are also **Pneumatic Post Offices**, with red letter-boxes: Börsen-Platz 1, Fleischmarkt 19, Kärntner-Ring 3, Schotten-Ring 16, Lichtenfelsgasse 2, and Bräuner-Str. 12 (letter of 20 grammes 45 h; card 25, with prepaid answer 50 h).

**Messengers** (**Dienstmänner**): for a message (incl. parcels of 5 kilog. or ca. 11 lbs.) within districts I-IX 40 h, to an adjoining district 70 h, to each more distant district 1 K. To the stations: same district (parcels up to 5 kilog.) 50 h, adjacent district 1 K, each more distant district 30 h more. At night, double charges.


**Embassies, etc.** **GREAT BRITAIN.** Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Cartwright, III. Metternichgasse 6 (Pl. F 5, I; office-hours 11-1); Consul-General, P. von Schöller, I. Wildpret-Markt 10 (Pl. C 3, **II**; office-hours 10-2); Vice-Consul, O. S. Phillpotts. — **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.** Ambassador, R. C. Kerens, IV. Heugasse 28 (Pl. F 5, I; office-hours 11-2); Consul-General, Charles Denby, I. Stock-im-Eisen-Platz 3 (Pl. C 3, **II**; office-hours 10-3); Vice-Consul, R. W. Heingartner.

**DANISH EMBASSY**, IV. Heugasse 44 (Pl. E, F, 5; I); Consulate General. VII. Zieglergasse 19 (Pl. D, 4, 5; I). — **NORWEGIAN CONSULATE GENERAL.** I. Wildpret-Markt 10 (Pl. C, 3; **II**). — **SWEDISH EMBASSY**, I. Stadiongasse 6 (Pl. A, 3; **II**); Consulate General, I. Franzens-Ring 18 (Pl. A, B, 3, 2; **II**). **Church Services. Anglican**, at the Chapel of the British Embassy (see above), Sun. 11 and 3; chaplain, Rev. Arthur P. Hill, I. Rathaus-Str. 20 (Pl. A, 2, 3; **II**). — **BRITISH-AMERICAN**, I. Eschenbachgasse 9 (Pl. B, 4, 5; **II**). Sun. 11 a.m.; pastor, Rev. Thos. Davidson, IX. Thurngasse 11 (Pl. A, 1; **II**).

**Clubs.** **Anglo-American Club,** IV. Heugasse 12 (Pl. E, F, 5; I). — **Golf Club**, at the Prater. Secretary, Herr C. Heisig, III. Rechte Bahngasse 12. — **Österreichischer Automobil-Club,** I. Kärntner-Ring 10 (Pl. C, 4, 5; **II**); entry-money 100 K, annual subscription 150 K.

**Banks.** **Österreichisch-Ungarische Bank** (Pl. B, 3; **II**),

Theatres. Imperial Theatres (closed in June, July, or August). Opera House (Hofopern-Theater; Pl. C 4, II; p. 49), in the Opern-Ring, for operas and ballet only; orchestra stalls and boxes 14, first tier boxes 10, second tier boxes 8 K; parquet stalls 9-15, pit (parterre) 8-9 K; third gallery 2-7 K; standing room in pit 2 K. — Hofburg-Theater (Pl. B 3, II; p. 46), for classical and other dramas; stalls and front row of boxes 12, other rows of boxes 8-10, parquet 8-13, pit 7-8, third gallery 21/2-61/2, standing room in pit 2 K.

Private Theatres. Deutsches Volks-Theater (Pl. A 4, II; p. 94), VII. Neustiftgasse 1, for dramas, comedies, and popular pieces; boxes 4 K 80 h to 10 K 80 h, 'circle' 8, orchestra stalls 61/2 K, parquet 3 K 50 h to 4 K 60 h, pit 2 K 30 h. Begins at 7.30 p.m. Day-office open 9-5. — Volks-Oper und Jubilaeums-Theater (Pl. D 2, I; p. 98), IX. Währinger-Str. 78, for opera; stalls 6, parquet 4-5, 'balkon' 2-4 K. — Wiener Bürger-Theater (Pl. E, 3, II; p. 52), III. Landstrasse Haupt-Str., for comedy; parquet 3 K 20 h to 8 K. — Theater an der Wien (Pl. B 5, II; p. 95), VI. Magdalenen-Str. 8, for operettas; boxes 8-12 K, orchestra stalls 6 K 20 h to 8 K 50 h, balkon 5 K 20 h, parquet 2 K 60 h to 6 K. — Johann-Strauss-Theater (Pl. E, 5; I), IV. Favoriten-Str. 8, for operettas; parquet 3-5 K. — Carl-Theater (Pl. E 1, 2, II; p. 87), II. Prater-Str. 31, for operettas. — Raimund-Theater (Pl. C, 5; I), VI. Wallgasse 18, for plays and operettas. — Josephstadt-Theater (Pl. D 4, I; p. 46), VIII. Josephstädter-Str. 26, for comedies. — Lustspiel-Theater (Pl. G, 3; I), in the Prater, for farces and operettas.
Tickets for the Imperial Theatres may be bought in advance at I. Brünnner-Str. 14 (comp. ground-plan of Hofburg, p. 30; open 8.30 to 5); for the private theatres (except for the Deutsches Volks-Theater) at the Basar, I. Rotenturn-Str. 16 (Pl. C. D. 3; II), from 9 to 5. Tickets for all the theatres, at advanced prices, may be obtained also at the agencies of Kohlendorfer, I. Kruger-Str. 3; Förstl, I. Bellaria-Str. 4; and Spitzer, I. Morzin-Platz 5.

Variety Theatres. Ronacher's Etablissement (Pl. D 4, II; closed in summer), I. Himmelpfortgasse 25 (stalls 3-7, parquet 2 K); Apollo (Pl. m, D 5; I), VI. Gumpendorfer-Str. 63 (orchestra 3/4-10, parquet 2-3 K); Colosseum (Pl. D, 3; I), IX. Nussdorfer-Str. 4; summer-theatre at Venedig in Wien (Pl. G, 3; I).

CABARETS (a kind of 'café-chantant'; performances begin about 10.30 p.m.): Höhle, VI. Magdalenen-Str. 8 (in the building of the Theater an der Wien, see p. 15; seat 3-10 K); Kleine Bühne, I. Wollzeile (Pl. C, D, 3; II); Max und Moritz, I. Annagasse 3 (Pl. C, 4; II).

Horse Races, in the Freudenau (p. 88; steamboat from the Franz-Joseph-Kai 60 h; electric tramways Nos. 51 & 54). Austrian 'Derby' on the first Sunday in June.

Vocal Concerts (for gentlemen): Budapest Orpheum Co. in the Höt. Stephanie (Pl. e; D 2, II), Tabor-Str. 12, reserved seats 1 K 40 h to 2 K; Grinzinger Wintergarten, I. Tegetthoff-Str. 1.

Urania Theatre, I. Aspern-Platz (Pl. E 2, II; p. 51), for illustrated scientific lectures and so on, with astronomical observatory.

Concerts in winter. Subscription concerts of the Philharmonische Vereinigung (by members of the imperial orchestra); symphony concerts of the Wiener Konzertverein, both in the building of the Musik-Verein (p. 52); concerts of the Wiener Tonkünstler Orchester at various places. Other concerts in the rooms of Bösendorfer, I. Herrenagasse 6, and Ehrbar, IV. Mühlgasse 28. — Popular Concerts (generally good military bands) at the Volksgarten Café-Restaurant (p. 47), in summer on week-days at 7 p.m. (60 h), on Sun. and holidays at 4 p.m. (1 K); in winter on Sat., Sun., and holidays only. In summer at the three Cafés in the Prater (p. 88), every afternoon (free); Venedig in Wien (p. 87); Augarten (p. 86), on Sun., Tues., Thurs., and Sat.; Weigl’s Katharinenhalle, in Dreher Park (Pl. B, 6; I); Türkenschanz Park (p. 102), Sun. and Thurs. afternoon; Stadt-Park (p. 50). — In winter: Kursalon, in the Stadt-Park (p. 50; Sun. and Thurs.).

Church Music. On Sun. at 10 a.m. in the Votive Church (p. 43), the Church Am Hof (p. 38), and the Karlskirche (p. 51); at 11 a.m. in the Hofburg-Kapelle (p. 31), the Augustiner-Kirche (p. 36), St. Stephen’s Church (p. 25), and St. Peter’s Church (p. 28).

Popular Recreations. During the Carnival public Masked Balls take place in the Sophiensäle. III. Marxergasse 13, and at other places. — Ball der Stadt Wien (ticket 20 K) in the Rathaus
(p. 44). Also Künstlerfest of the artists of Vienna in the Künstlerhaus (p. 52; adm. 20 K, in costume only). — On Leopoldstag (Nov. 15th) Klosterneuburg (p. 106) attracts many visitors (Leopolds-Kapelle open to the public). On Annatag (July 26th) a festival takes place on the Kahlenberg (p. 104). — Popular merriment also finds vent on Sundays and holidays in the Prater (p. 87), at Nussdorf (p. 103), at Grinzing, and at other suburbs, when the new wine of the season (‘Heuriger’) is much in vogue.

k. Art Exhibitions.

Art Exhibitions. Periodical Exhibitions of Pictures in the Künstlerhaus (p. 52; 9-5, 9-6, or 9-7; 60 h to 1 K), where an international exhibition is held every four years; in the building of the Secessionists, founded in 1897 (p. 51; adm. 9-5 or 9-7; 1 K); in the Hagenbund, I. Zedlitzgasse 6 (Pl. D 3, II; 9-7; 1 K). Permanent exhibition at Miethke’s (p. 15; 1 K). — Art Industry Exhibition (temporarily) in the Museum of Art and Industry (p. 81).

One Week may suffice for a glance at the chief sights. Preliminary drive, see p. 9; or by tramway, p. 9.

1st Day. Church of St. Stephen (p. 25), Kärntner-Str. (p. 28), Graben (p. 28), Platz Am Hof (p. 38), Freiung (p. 38), Hofburg (p. 29; Great Hall of the Imperial Library, p. 33); Ring-Strasse (p. 42) in the afternoon.

2nd Day. Art History and Natural History Museums (pp. 53, 75); the Prater (p. 87) in the afternoon (best on Sun.).

3rd Day. Karls-Platz (p. 51), Stadt-Park (p. 50), Museum of Art and Industry (p. 81); Schönbrunn (p. 96) in the afternoon.

4th Day. Liechtenstein Gallery (p. 99; in summer only); ascend the Leopoldsberg (p. 104), Kahlenberg (p. 104), and Hermannskogel (p. 105) in clear weather.

5th Day. Art History Museum (p. 53); afternoon excursion to Mödling (p. 108) or Laxenburg (p. 109).

6th Day. Modern Gallery (p. 90), Belvedere, and Army Museum (p. 92); afternoon excursion to Baden (p. 111).

7th Day. Rathaus, with the Historical Museum of the City of Vienna (pp. 44, 83); afternoon visit to the Türkenschanz Park (view from tower, p. 102).

Chief among the other collections are the Czernin Gallery (p. 45), the Albertina (p. 36), the gallery of the Academy of Fine Art (p. 79), the Imperial Library (p. 33), and the Imperial Treasury (p. 32). The evenings may be devoted to the Imperial Theatres (p. 15). Excursions of a day each may be taken to the Schneeberg (R. 3) and the Semmering (R. 5).
1. Admittance to Galleries and Collections.

The Imperial Museums are closed on New Year's Day, from Maundy Thursday to Easter Sunday (Nat. Hist. Museum on Easter Sunday only), Whitsunday, Corpus Christi, All Souls', and Christmas Day. On Sundays and holidays they are crowded. No fees, except 20 h for umbrellas or sticks. Fee in the private collections ½-1 K.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Academy of Art</td>
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<td>Tues. to Frid. apply to Custodian (ring at door No. 152; fee).</td>
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<td>(p. 79)</td>
<td>2. Casts</td>
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<td>Aug. &amp; Sept., 9-1.</td>
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<td>3. Library</td>
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<td>Other days on application, same hours. Closed on holidays.</td>
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<td>Albertina (p. 36)</td>
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<td>Ecclesiastical Treasury</td>
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<td>In winter 2-3.30 p.m.; 60 h; apply after 9 a.m. at Burgkammer (passage between Josephs-Platz and Schweizerhof, on the right); adm. only in absence of Emperor.</td>
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<td>Hofburg (State Rooms, p.32)</td>
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<td>40 h; during exhibitions (May-Oct.; 40 h, Tues. 1 K) also on Sun. &amp; holidays 9-1.</td>
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<td>(p. 33)</td>
<td>1. Reading Room</td>
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<td>Except holidays. Free on Tues. &amp; Sat.; tickets on written application, Mon. &amp; Frid. 10-12 in passage from the Michaeler-Platz, last door to the left. Adm. on Thurs. (without previous application) 1 K.</td>
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<td>Treasury (p. 32)</td>
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<td>Donation for the poor (1-2 K) to the monk acting as guide. Open free on Nov. 1st (2-6) &amp; Nov. 2nd (8-6).</td>
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<td>Vaults (p. 35)</td>
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<td>Modern Gallery (p. 90), May</td>
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<td>Municipal Library (p. 45)</td>
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<td>Museum, Army (p. 92)</td>
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<td>— of Austrian Ethnography (p. 85)</td>
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<td>—, Historical of the City of Vienna (p. 83)</td>
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<td>—, Natural History (p. 75)</td>
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<td>Picture Gallery, Czernin (p. 45)</td>
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<td>— —, Liechtenstein (p. 99)</td>
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<td>Rathaus (p. 44)</td>
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<td>Reichsrats-Gebäude (p. 47)</td>
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Mon. & Wed. 1 K, other days free; Sept. 1st to April 30th on Sun. 9-1, week-days 10-4; open Fri. if a holiday, then closed on Saturday. Also 5-7 Tues. & Fr., Sept. 16th to July 15th.

Mon., Tues., & Frid. 1 K, other days free. From Oct. 1st to March 31st daily 9-1; Sun. & Thurs. free; other days 1 K. Closed on holidays.

On Tues. & Wed. 60 h; on Sun. and holidays from May 1st to Sept. 30th to 1 p.m. only.

Wed. & Sat. 1 K. From Nov. 1st to March 31st 10-3 (Sun. 9-2) only. Closed on holidays noted above.

1 K, Sun. & holidays 10 h.

On other days 9-2; tickets 2 K, from the custodian (Feststiege No. 2, 1st floor).


June 3rd to end of Sept. only.

Closed from Nov. to the end of April.

From Nov. to April on application to the secretary (in the court, left).

In winter, apply to the Verwaltung for tickets.

July to Nov. only.

40 h; 5 pers. 1 K; when Chamber not sitting.
Vienna, the ancient capital of the Austrian Empire, and residence of the emperor, is now the capital of the Cisleithanian half of the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy, the seat of the government of the grand-duchy of Lower Austria, residence of a Roman Catholic prince-archbishop, and headquarters of the 2nd Corps of the Austrian-Hungarian army. It lies in 48° 12' N. lat. and 16° 22' E. long., at a mean height of 560 ft. above the sea, at the E. base of the Wiener Wald, and almost entirely on the right bank of the Danube, which is here divided into several arms. Coming from the N.W., the river has forced its passage through the limestone hills, 3 M. above the city, into the great plain of Vienna. Since 1877 the main stream has been converted, at a cost of 2,660,000 l. or $13,300,000, into a canal 8 M. long and 312 yds. broad, with a view to prevent inundations. The S.W. arm, converted into the Donau-Kanal in 1869-73, flows through part of the city, where it receives the waters of the Wien, now almost wholly bridged and built over, and is protected by locks against floods and floating ice. (Above and below this canal are the winter-harbours; pp. 88, 103.) Covering an area of 105 1/2 sq. M. (not far short of that of London), the city stretches N. and N.W. to the crest of the Kahlenberg (p. 104) and to the Hermannskogel (p. 105), W. to beyond the Satzberg (1420 ft.), and S. to the base of the Wiener Berg (p. 94) and the Donau-Uferbahn (Bank of the Danube Railway). The city is bounded, particularly on the N.W. and W., by a broad girdle of woods and meadows, whence the prevailing W. winds bring a welcome supply of fresh air. The population, exclusive of the garrison of 26,560 men, amounted to 2,004,939 souls in 1910, thus making Vienna the fourth in size among the capitals of Europe. Over four-fifths of the inhabitants are of German race, and German is spoken everywhere. Of the remaining fifth about half are Slavs, while the other half are of Hungarian and other nationalities. All are Roman Catholics save one-eighth, including 73,400 Protestants and 174,500 Jews.

The city is divided into 21 Bezirke, or districts (city government, see p. 45). Its nucleus is the I. Bezirk, Innere Stadt (p. 25), which embraces the Altstadt and the Ring-Strasse, the latter having been built since 1857 on the site of the old fortifications (p. 23). Most of the sights are in this district. In the heart of the Altstadt rises St. Stephen’s Church; on the W. side the Altstadt is bounded by the Hofburg, the new wing of which extends to the Ring-Strasse; and this quarter is the seat of the chief government-offices, the great banks, and the higher nobility. The main arteries of traffic are the Graben, with the Bognergasse and Kohlmarkt, the Kärntner-Str., and the Rotenturm-Strasse. In the Ring-Strasse, opposite the Hofburg, are the two great museums; farther N. are the Reichsrat Building, the Hofburg Theatre, the Rathaus, and the University; to the E. is the Imperial Opera. — The II. Bezirk, Leopoldstadt
(p. 86), occupying the island between the Donau-Kanal and the main river, was assigned to the Jews in 1622, and is still inhabited by Jewish traders. On the E. it is bounded by the Prater (p. 87). — Around the Inner City runs a girdle of inner suburbs (III-IX. Bezirke), which were brought within the lines in 1704 (p. 23), but were separated from the inner city down to 1857 by a band of fortifications 550 yds. in breadth, and were thus hampered in their development. On the E. side of the inner city lies the III. Bezirk, Landstrasse (p. 88), in the N. part of which is the Central Market Hall. The W. part of Landstrasse, containing the imperial chateau of Belvedere, the Schwarzenberg Palace, and several embassies, forms, together with the adjacent IV. Bezirk, Wieden, the aristocratic quarter. In the V. Bezirk, Margareten, and in the outer districts XII, XIV, and XV, the minor industries flourish. The districts VI. Mariahilf and VII. Neubau, separated by the busy Mariahilfer-Str., contain factories and shops; VIII. Josefstadt (pp. 45, 46) may be called the officials' and clerks' quarter; IX. Alsergrund (p. 98) is the region of university institutes and hospitals. These quarters were formerly separated from the suburbs by ramparts (p. 23), the site of which has been occupied since 1893 by the Gärten-Strasse, 250 ft. broad, a fine street with promenades and open spaces, high above the Danube in parts, and now followed by the city railway. The outer districts are, on the S., X. Favoriten (p. 92), largely inhabited by Bohemian factory hands; on the S.E., XI. Simmering (p. 91), containing the gas and electric works, factories, the central cemetery, and (on the outskirts) large market-gardens. Adjacent and similar to the V. Bezirk are XII. Weidling, XIV. Rudolfsheim, and XV. Fünfhaus. To the W. lie the manufacturing quarters, XVI. Ottakring and XVII. Hernals, the former containing the Tobacco Factory, which employs 1300 hands, mostly women (open to visitors on Mon. & Wed., 9-11 & 2-4; 60 h), and the Lunatic Asylum for Lower Austria. To the S.W. is XIII. Hietzing (with Schloss Schönbrunn, p. 96), and to the N.W. are XVIII. Währing (p. 102) and XIX. Döbling, the villa quarters. Döbling is also a wine-growing region. The XX. Bezirk Brigittenau (p. 87), on the island to the N.W. of the Leopoldstadt, and XXI. Floridsdorf, on the left bank of the Danube, are factory quarters. To Floridsdorf belong the parishes of Leopoldau, Hirschstetten, Kragran, and Aspern (p. 113), all partly agricultural.

As a Commercial Centre Vienna owes its importance to its situation at the point where the trading-route from the Baltic through Silesia to the Adriatic crosses the great highway of the Danube, thus facilitating the exchange of commodities between the industrial West and the agricultural East. Vienna is the chief grain and cattle market in Austria, and the Exchange is one of the most important in Europe. Its Industries are also of foremost
rank. Among these are the iron and steel industry (machines, tools, scientific instruments); the manufacture of gold, silver, bronze, and tin wares; silk, linen, wool, and cotton weaving (carpets, clothing, etc.); the making of furniture and leather goods; and chemical works. Vienna is also noted for its beer (Dreher, at Schwechat).

**History.** During the Roman period *Vindobona* was the frontier-fortress built for protection against the Germanic Marcomanni and Quadi (p. 113). The emperor Marcus Aurelius died here in 180. At the end of the 6th cent. the Avari settled in this region. Charlemagne overthrew their kingdom and founded the Ostmark, which in 907 succumbed to the Hungarians. After the victory of Emp. Otho I. in the Lechfeld (955), Otho II. bestowed the Markgrafenschaft ('border county'), extending to the Leitha, on his faithful follower Leopold I. of Babenberg (976), whose descendants, created dukes by Frederick Barbarossa in 1156, ruled till 1246. Heinrich Jasomirgott (1141-77), the fifth of the line, transferred his seat from Leopoldsberg (p. 104) to Vienna, already called Viennis in a charter of 1030, and Viennensis Locus in one of 1137. Municipal privileges, the earliest in Austria after those of Enns (p. 127), were conferred on the town, perhaps in confirmation of previous rights, by Leopold VI. 'the glorious' (1194-1230; p. 29) in 1221. The development of the town was greatly furthered by the Crusades, which opened up trade with the East; and for a short time, after 1237, Vienna enjoyed the dignity of a free city of the empire. In 1251 Ottocar of Bohemia took possession of the duchy, and in 1274 he built the fortifications which enclosed the Altstadt down to 1857.

In 1278 Ottocar was defeated by Rudolph of Hapsburg (1273-91; see p. 113), and Vienna became the seat of the Hapsburg Dynasty. About 1365 Duke Rudolph IV., the 'Stifter', founded the University. After long struggles in the 14-15th cent., the craftsmen wrested from the old burghers a share in the civic government. In 1453 Emp. Frederick III. erected Austria into a duchy, and in 1480 Vienna became the seat of a bishop (archbishop after 1723). In 1484-90 Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, held the city against Emp. Frederick III. At Vienna, in 1515, Emp. Maximilian I. entertained Ladislaus II., King of Hungary and Bohemia, and concluded the marriages of his children, by which Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary fell to the crown of Austria, whence the saying:

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

Vienna was besieged by the Turks, under Soliman II., from Sept. 22nd to Oct. 15th, 1529, but was successfully defended by the imperial general Count Niklas Salm, after which the fortifications were strengthened. Under Ferdinand I. (1556-64) the city lost its liberties and fell under the direct sway of the prince. During the Thirty Years' War the Bohemian Protestants under Count
Matthias Thurn (1619; p. 289), and the Swedish general Torstenson attacked the city (1645). During the long reign of Leopold I. (1658-1705) Austria was at war with Louis XIV. of France, and Vienna sustained a memorable siege. From July 14th to Sept. 12th, 1683, the city was heroically defended against an army of Mohammed IV. (200,000 men), under the Grand-Vizier Kara Mustapha, by Count von Starhemberg, until relieved by Duke Charles V. of Lorraine, Margrave Lewis of Baden, and John Sobieski, King of Poland. In 1704 outer fortifications were hastily constructed for protection against the Hungarians under Rákóczi; these, known as the 'Linienwall', enclosed the suburbs, and were frequently strengthened down to their removal in 1893 (p. 21).

During the brilliant reigns of Charles VI. (1712-40) and Maria Theresa (1740-80) Vienna rapidly developed as the social and political centre of the monarchy. The population, which had numbered 80,000 at the beginning of the century, grew to 195,400 in 1754. The reforming energy of Joseph II. (1780-90) also benefited the capital. The love of the Viennese for music and the drama attracted Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. In 1776 was founded the Burg-Theater, one of the best in Germany.

Under Francis I. (1792-1835; German emperor as Francis II. down to 1806) Vienna became the capital of the empire of Austria (1804). After the disastrous battles of 1805 (Austerlitz) and 1809 (Wagram) Vienna was for a short time occupied by the French. The Congress of Vienna, held from Sept. 16th, 1814, to June 19th, 1815, moulded the political conditions of Europe anew after the fall of Napoleon. The city had then a population of 239,300. The political reaction that followed retarded also the material prosperity of the city. An insurrection in 1848 was repressed by the strong hand, but it led to a better condition of things at the accession of Emp. Francis Joseph I. (Dec. 2nd, 1848). Vienna then obtained the right of self-government by elective representatives. The removal of the fortifications in 1857 led to brisk building enterprise, which was further stimulated by the Exhibition of 1873. The famous 'Compromise' (Ausgleich) or agreement between Austria and Hungary in 1867, making Budapest the capital of the E. or 'Transleithan' half of the empire, was a severe blow to Vienna, from which it has but slowly recovered. Its recent progress, especially under the energetic Burgomaster Lueger (1897-1910), has been marked by the construction of the Stadt'bahn (p. 12), of a great network of tramways, and of the new water-works, and by other improvements. Since 1857 the population has been nearly quadrupled.

Vienna's importance as a seat of the Fine Arts dates from the end of the 17th century. Its only notable mediæval buildings are the church of St. Stephen (p. 25) and the church of Maria-Stiegen (p. 41), while its Renaissance monuments are few; but under the
influence of Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach (1656-1723) and Lukas von Hildebrand (1666-1745) a brilliant style of baroque architecture came into vogue, as at Prague also, stamping the city with the peculiar character which it still possesses. From that period date the Palace of Schönbrunn, the Winter Riding School, the Imperial Library, and other imperial buildings, the Belvedere and the Winter Palace (both erected for Prince Eugène of Savoy), and many palaces of the nobility (Starhemberg, Liechtenstein, Schwarzenberg, Kinsky, Trautson, Breuner, and other families).

Raphael Donner (1693-1741) was the first Viennese sculptor of eminence; he was succeeded by J.W. Beyer (1725-1806), J. B. Hayenauer (1732-1810), J. M. Fischer (1740-1820), and the portrait-sculptor F. X. Messerschmidt (1732-83). The architect Peter von Nobile (1774-1854) and the sculptor Franz Zauner (1746-1822) were the leading artists of the 'Empire' period.

The modern Viennese painters excel in portrait, genre, and landscape, but in historical or mural painting they have had little success. Fried. Hein. Füger (1751-1818), a master of the historical style, is now remembered only for his portraits, chiefly miniatures. Jos. von Führich (1800-76), once associated with Overbeck, and Karl Rahl (1812-65) vainly attempted to introduce mural painting, and the severe and lofty art of Anselm Feuerbach (1829-80), who worked in the Academy in 1873-76, was unappreciated. Gifted artists of the same school, such as Moritz von Schwind and Eduard Steinle, sought work elsewhere. Among portrait-painters, after Füger, come Joh. Bapt. von Lampi, father and son (1751-1830, 1775-1837), and Fried. Amerling (1803-87), who followed French and English models, and, like the miniature-painter Moritz Daffinger (1796-1849), was a great favourite of the Viennese aristocracy. In landscape, after Jakob and Rudolf Alt (father and son; 1789-1872, 1812-1905), comes Em. Jak. Schindler (1842-92), the foremost master of his time. Among genre-painters one of the earliest and best was Ferd. G. Waldmüller (1793-1865), after whom may be mentioned the able masters Peter Fendi (1796-1842), Jos. Danhauser (1805-45), and Ed. Kurzbauer (1840-79). Small, finely coloured interiors and domestic scenes were painted by A. von Pettenkofen (1821-89), and glowing Oriental pictures by Karl L. Müller (1834-92). These masters were outshone by the colourist Hans Makart (1840-84), who, with Hans Canon (1829-85), won the favour of the fashionable patron. Among eminent living or recent painters may be named the portrait-painters Heinrich von Angeli (b. 1840), Leop. Horovitz (b. 1839), and Cas. Pochwalski (b. 1855); the landscapists Theod. von Hörmann (1840-95), Hugo Darnaut (b. 1850), and Karl Moll (b. 1861); the peasant-painter Ferd. Andri (b. 1871); and the versatile colourist Gust. Klimt (b. 1862).
Since 1848 various circumstances have favoured the development of architecture in Vienna. Artistic work was much in demand for the building of the Arsenal and the Altliechtenfeld and Votive churches, but most of all for the great extension of the city. Of the eclectic taste of this period the palatial buildings in the Ringstrasse afford an excellent example. The churches of Maria vom Siege, St. Othmar, and St. Brigitta, and the new Rathaus were built by Fred. Schmidt (1825-91), who takes foremost rank among masters of Gothic. Aug. von Siccardsburg (1813-68) and Ed. von der Nüll (1812-68) adopted the French Renaissance style (Hofopern-Theater, Larisch Palace); while the Italian Renaissance was followed by H. von Ferstel (1828-83; Austrian Museum of Art and Industry, University), Gottfried Semper (1803-79), and K. von Hasenauer (1833-94; Imperial Museums, Burg-Theater, and new wing of the Hofburg). Theophil Hansen (1813-91), who built the Reichsratsgebäude in the Greek style, was a Dane. Chief among the living architects is Siccardsburg’s pupil Otto Wagner (b. 1841), who has acquired a high reputation by his designs for the buildings of the Stadtbahn and for the façades of private dwellings.

In the province of sculpture Zumbusch and Fernkorn, though not natives of Vienna, were the chief modern pioneers of a healthy and vigorous Austrian school, directing its efforts chiefly to portraiture (Kundmann, Tilgner, Weyr, Hellmer).

I. THE INNER CITY.


The Stephans-Platz (Pl. C, 3; II) is the heart of the great city, where its chief arteries, the Graben (p. 28), the Kärntner-Str. (p. 28), and the Rotenturm-Str. (p. 42), converge. On the N.E. side of the Platz rises the Archiepiscopal Palace (Erzbischöfliches Palais), the bishop’s residence since 1471, but entirely altered in the 17th and 18th centuries. On the N.W. side, No. 1, is the Thonet Haus, built in 1883; No. 6 has a baroque façade by Ed. van der Nüll and A. von Siccardsburg (1867).

The *Church of St. Stephen (Pl. C, 3; II), or Stephans-Dom, the archiepiscopal cathedral, is the finest Gothic edifice in Austria. Originally a small Romanesque church, consecrated in 1147, but burned down in 1193, it dates in its present form from three different periods. The new church, in the late-Romanesque (transition) style, with the W. façade and the Riesen-Tor, was completed about 1230. Under Ottocar of Bohemia the transept and the polygonal choir were added; the nave was raised; and the façade,
the 'Heidentürme' (210 ft.) of which still show traces of the late-Romanesque style, was heightened. About 1304 the polygonal choir was replaced by a Gothic choir on the 'German' plan, with apses corresponding to the nave and aisles, which was consecrated in 1340. Under Rudolph IV. (1356-65) were begun the restoration of the nave (afterwards vaulted over by Hans von Puchbaum; 1446-54) and the construction of the two Gothic chapels adjoining the façade. From 1359-1438 dates the *S. Tower (448 ft.), completed by Hans von Prachatitz. The N. Tower (213 ft. only), begun in 1450, was completed in the Renaissance style by Hans Saphoy in 1579. Since 1852 the church has been thoroughly restored by L. Ernst (d. 1862), Fr. Schmidt (d. 1891), and Jul. Hermann (d. 1908). Most of the old stained glass was destroyed in the 17th century. The lofty roof is covered with glazed tiles. The seven new ornamental gables, added to it in 1852-55, are copies of a former S. gable. The upper part of the S. tower was restored in 1862-64, and the façade in 1901-1902.

The W. Riesen-Tor (Pl. 14), or Giant's Door, used on solemn occasions only, is adorned with late-Romanesque sculptures. On the S. side is the Singer-Tor (Pl. 16), also rarely used, of which the richly sculptured Gothic portal is concealed by a later addition. To the left of it is a tombstone (Pl. 12) said to be that of the burlesque poet Neithart Fuchs (14th cent.). Then follows the bay of
the Prim-Tor (Pl. 13), which is always open. The Choir is flanked with tombstones and reliefs from the old churchyard, including four large representations of the Passion. At the back of the choir is a fresco by Danhauser (1827; 'souls in purgatory'). On the N.E. side is a Gothic pulpit (Pl. 4), from which the Franciscan Capistranus (comp. p. 521) preached in 1456. Adjacent is the entrance for the burial-vaults (now of little interest). The Adler-Tor (Pl. 1) is the entrance to the bay of the N. tower. The second N. entrance, generally closed, is the Bischofs-Tor (Pl. 3), with sculptures and porch like those of the Singer-Tor on the opposite side.

The Interior (entered by the Prim-Tor or the Adler-Tor; choir closed 1-4, chapels 1-7, but shown by the sacristan) is 355 ft. long, and 115 ft. broad, and 74 (in the nave, 92) ft. high. The nave has no upper lights, so that a solemn twilight always prevails. The rich groined vaulting is borne by 18 massive pillars, adorned with over 100 statues. Numerous baroque altars of the 17th cent. enhance the picturesque effect.

The Nave contains the late-Gothic *Pulpit (Pl. 9), in sandstone, ascribed to the architect Ant. Pilgram (ca. 1512) and adorned with the four Fathers of the Church, while under the stairs is the figure of the master, looking through a window. — The large organ, above the W. entrance, is by G. Neuhauser (1720). Adjacent, to the left (S.), is the St. Eligius or Duke's Chapel (Pl. 6), with ancient stained glass; to the right (N.) is the Kreuz-Kapelle (Pl. 11), with a superb baroque railing and the tomb of Prince Eugene of Savoy (p. 41). — In the N. aisle, near the Adler-Tor, is a Gothic organ-gallery by Pilgram (1509), below which is the life-like figure of the master, holding square and compasses. — Above the Kreuz-Kapelle is the Treasury, open in summer only (weekdays 10-11, 40 h).

Choir Bays. The Frauen-Chor (N. bay) contains many monuments, one of which is said to be that of Duke Rudolph IV. (Pl. 15) and Catharine, his duchess. In the Haupt-Chor (centre bay) is the high-altar of black marble by Hans Bock (Pl. 7; 1640), with an altar-piece of the Stoning of St. Stephen by Tobias Bock, richly carved choir-stalls of the 15th cent., and a relief of the Crucifixion (1517). Two of the windows contain old stained glass (14-15th cent.); the others were executed from designs by Führich. In front of the steps to the vestry is a stone which closes the entrance to the old burial-vault of the sovereigns of Austria. — The Thekla Choir or Apostel-Chor (S. bay) contains the elaborate marble *Monument of Emp. Frederick III. (d. 1493; Pl. 8), begun by N. von Leyen in 1467, and completed by M. Dichter in 1513.

In the S. Transept (bay of the tower) is the Turkish Monument, a triumphal arch in marble, by Edm. Hellmer (1894), commemorating the Turkish siege in 1683; in the centre, under the arch, are
Count Starhemberg and his comrades; at the top are the emperor and the pope praying to the Virgin. Adjacent is the Chapel of St. Catharine (1395; Pl. 10), with good groined vaulting, a wooden crucifix of the 14th cent., and a fine late-Gothic font (1481).

The Tower of St. Stephen's (Pl. 5; ascent of 533 steps) may be visited on week-days, 8-5 o'clock. Tickets obtained from the sacristan (10 h). The second story contains the great bell (of 1711), 20 tons in weight. Extensive view.

The Stock-im-Eisen-Platz (Pl. C, 3; II), the S.W. continuation of the Stephans-Platz, derives its name from the 'Stock im Eisen', the ancient and legendary cognizance of Vienna, the stump of a larch, full of nails driven into it, which was placed in 1890 in front of the Equitable Insurance Office, at the corner of the Kärntner-Strasse. The iron ring bears the date 1575 and the monogram H. B.

The Kärntner-Strasse (Pl. C, 3-5; II), which since 1865 has been widened from 30 to 60 ft., is now the chief business street of Vienna, and forms, together with the Graben, the Kärntner-Ring, and the Kolowrat-Ring (p. 50), the favourite midday and evening promenade of the citizens. On the left rises the Maltese Church (Pl. C 4, II; Church of St. John the Baptist), the national church of the Hungarians, with a façade in imitation of the classical style (1806) and a monument (the fortress of Malta) in honour of the Grand Master Lavalette (inside, to the left). The street leads to the Karls-Platz (p. 51) and the Wiedner Haupt-Str. (p. 91).

Adjoining the Stock-im-Eisen-Platz is the Graben (Pl. C, 3; II), which down to the 13th cent. formed the S.W. boundary of the city. On the N. side is the Aziendahof (Passage; No. 31), in the Italian Renaissance style, by Hasenauer (1867); on the S. side is (No. 14) the Grabenhof, by Wagner & Thienemann (1876). — In the centre of the Graben rises the Trinity Column, 69 ft. high, erected in 1693, from a design by Burnacini, in memory of the cessation of the plague in 1679, and richly adorned with sculptures. The leaden figures of SS. Joseph and Leopold on the two Fountains are by J. M. Fischer (1804). — Platz Am Hof and Hoher Markt, see pp. 38, 40.

A little to the N. of the Graben rises the Church of St. Peter (Pl. C, 3; II), next to St. Ruprecht's (p. 40) the oldest church in Vienna, founded by Bishop Arno of Salzburg (790-803), and re-erected by Fischer von Erlach in 1702-13. The portal was added by Altomonte in 1753. Outside the E. wall is a large marble relief in memory of Charlemagne, by R. Weyr (1906). In the interior are ceiling-paintings by Rottmayr (1714).

From the W. end of the Graben the Kohlmarkt (Pl. B, C, 3; II), another busy street, leads to the façade of the Hofburg in the Michaeler-Platz (Pl. B, 3; II). On the E. side of this Platz rises
the Church of St. Michael, mentioned for the first time in 1221, and rebuilt in 1288. Originally a cruciform basilica in the Transitional style, with a Gothic choir and tower (1340), it was greatly altered in the 17-18th centuries. Outside the S. wall of the nave is a large late-Gothic relief by Meister Hueber (Mount of Olives; 1498). Within the choir are monuments of the Counts Trantson (16-18th cent.). Behind the high-altar is the Fall of the Angels, a large relief in alabaster by Merville (1781). — Ballhaus-Platz, Herren-gasse, and Landhaus, see pp. 37, 38.

2. The Imperial Hofburg.

The Hofburg (Pl. B, C, 3, 4; II), or ‘Die Burg’, founded before 1221 by Duke Leopold VI., the last but one of the Babenbergs (p. 22), in place of the old castle Am Hof (p. 38), has been the residence of the Hapsburg sovereigns since 1278. It is an extensive pile of buildings, embracing several courts, and belongs to several different periods. Its chief builders were Ferdinando I. in the middle of the 16th cent., Leopold I. in the middle of the 17th, Charles VI. in the first half of the 18th, and Emp. Francis Joseph I. since 1889. The buildings therefore lack unity of plan. The most important work was done under Charles VI., who entrusted the extension of the palace to Bern. Fischer von Erlach (p. 24), an architect who had been trained in Rome. Fischer’s designs, in which the Italian and French Renaissance styles were effectively combined, were carried out by the master himself (d. 1723) and by his son Jos. Em. von Fischer (d. 1742) only in the Hofbibliothek (p. 33), the inner façade of the Reichskanzlei (p. 31), and the Winter Riding School (see below); but they have stamped the whole group with its distinctive character, and have of late years been revived and utilized.

The *Chief Façade* in the Michaeler-Platz, erected in 1889-93 by Ferd. Kirschner from an old engraving, completes for the outside of the Reichskanzlei the design of Fischer for its inner façade. This outer façade, flanked with two domed pavilions, recedes slightly towards the centre, where a massive portal, crowned with a lofty dome, forms the entrance to the palace-yard. The brilliant effect is enhanced by a number of fine sculptures. Flanking the chief portal are four Hercules groups, by E. von Hofmann, Joh. Scherpe, Jos. Lax, and A. P. Wagner respectively, answering to the older Hercules groups inside the court (see p. 31). High above is the central group of Justice, Wisdom, and Strength, by Jos. Benk. The fountain-groups by the corner-pavilions below, by Edm. Hellmer and Rnd. Weyr, represent, right and left, military and naval power.

— The left corner-pavilion, the only old part of the façade, belongs to the adjoining Winter Riding School, built in 1729-35 by J. E.
von Fischer from his father's designs, and connected with the Stallburg, which dates from 1556, by the vaulted passage leading to the Josephs-Platz (p. 37).

On the groundfloor of the Stallburg are the stables of the Spanish horses (adm. on Mon. & Thurs., 9-11.15). On the upper floors are the imperial treasury, theatre, and other offices (Pl. c). — The *Riding Hall of the Winter Riding School (open on Mon. & Thurs., 9-11.15), entered from the passage (see Pl. d; tickets at the automatic machine, 60 h), is a quadrangle of 187 by 62 ft., with a gallery borne by 46 columns. Under the corner-dome is the imperial box.

**Map of Hofburg**

**Entrances:** a Offices of the Palace (Burghauptmaunschafft); b Imperial Library; c Offices of the Imperial Theatres; d Riding School; e Imperial Treasury; f Ecclesiastical Treasury; g State Rooms.

From the Michaeler-Platz the chief portal, with its handsome wrought-iron gates, leads into a vestibule adorned with fine reliefs (Going forth to War, by O. König, and Victorious Return, by Stephan Schwarz). We next enter a grand *Rotunda, 79 ft. in diameter and 112 ft. high, whence staircases ascend to the offices of the
Obersthofmeister, to the apartments of the imperial suite, and to the Treasury (to the left; Pl. e; p. 32). The sculptures in the adjoining passage embody, in double groups, the mottoes of the four sovereigns who were the chief builders of the palace (p. 29).

The Franzens-Platz, or palace-yard, in the centre of which rises a bronze Statue of Emp. Francis I. on horseback, by Pompeo Marchesi (1846), is bounded on the N.E. by the so-called Reichskanzlei-Trakt, erected by J. Bern. Fischer, and completed in 1728. This was the seat of the imperial council in the 18th cent., but is now the residence of the emperor, to whose audience chambers and other apartments the main staircase ascends from the central gate. Above are the arms of Charles VI., surrounded by allegorical female figures. From the N. angle of the Franzens-Platz there is an exit to the Ballhaus-Platz. This passage and that leading to the Michaeler-Platz are flanked with Herocules groups by Lor. Mattielli. — At the N.W. end of the Franzens-Platz rises the Amalienhof, rebuilt early in the 17th cent., once the residence of Queen Amalia, widow of Joseph I., and recently that of the late Empress Elizabeth. On the groundfloor are the offices of the Oberstallmeister. — On the S.W. side the Franzens-Platz is bounded by the Leopoldinische Trakt, built under Emp. Leopold I. in 1660-62, and re-erected in 1668-70 after a fire. In the 18th cent. it was occupied by the Empress Maria Theresa, who restored the interior, and by Emp. Joseph II. The first floor now contains the State Rooms (p. 32) and (facing the Outer Burg-Platz) the guest-chambers. In the intermediate story are the military offices. To the right, on the groundfloor, is the imperial wine department, with cellarage below; to the left is the Guard House (parade on week-days at 1 p.m.). — The passage to the left, adjoining the guard-house, leads to the Outer Burg-Platz (p. 35).

At the S.E. end of the Franzens-Platz rises the so-called Schweizerhof, the façade of which was remodelled under Ferdinand I. in 1536-52. The moat-bridge, flanked with lions in stone with armorial bearings (on the left those of Hapsburg, on the right five eagles, the ancient crest of the Archduchy), leads to the handsome Renaissance portal of the Court, which still retains the features of the Babenbers’ palace of 1278. [To the right of the Renaissance portal is the entrance to the Ecclesiastical Treasury (p. 32; Pl. f.).] In the court here, on the right, are the guard-house of the company of life-guards, and the approaches to the State Rooms. One approach is by the double Botschafterstiege (ambassadors’ stairs), the other by a narrow flight of steps by which sightseers are admitted (Pl. g). Adjacent are the Ecclesiastical Treasury (p. 32) and the Burg-Kapelle (1449), the latter now modernized with the exception of the apse. The chapel (open on week-days, 7 to 9.30 a.m.) contains a crucifix by Raph. Donner
(d. 1741). Church music, see p. 16. — The E. exit of the Schweizerhof, adjoined by the Redouten-Säle (built after 1744), leads to the W. angle of the Josephs-Platz (p. 37).

The *State Rooms (Ceremoniell-Appartement; adm., see p. 18, under 'Hofburg') are sumptuously fitted up. We pass through an anteroom, and mount the inner Botschafterstiege (containing a marble group of Jason and Medea by Kässmann) to two Rooms the walls of which are hung with an admirable series of tapestries from the factory of La Malgrange near Nancy, designed by Ch. Herbel (d. 1703). They represent the victories gained by Duke Charles V. of Lorraine and John Sobieski over the Turks (comp. p. 28). We next visit the Gallery Room and the Neue Saal, which were redecorated by E. von Förster in 1898, on the occasion of the emperor's jubilee. The Knights' Hall (Rittersaal), 98½ ft. long and 62½ ft. broad, was fitted up in imitation of the classical style in 1805, for Francis I., by the architect Montoyer. The hall was enlarged in 1898. Passing through the Marmor-Saal we reach eight Rooms once occupied by Maria Theresa and Joseph II., containing tapestries, portraits by Winterhalter, a superb clock of 1671, fine Buhl furniture, miniatures, and Florentine mosaics (in the 'pietradura room').

The *Ecclesiastical Treasury (Geistliche Schatzkammer, Pl. f; entrance between the Franzens-Platz and Schweizerhof; adm., see p. 18) contains liturgical utensils, relics, and vestments. Guide (1909) 50 h. — In the Vestibule are seven pieces of Brussels tapestry (15-17th cent.). — The Main Room (lighted by electricity) contains magnificent pontifical robes, some of them given by Maria Theresa (best, Nos. 28, 29, 30, 56, 82, 83, 168, 181); monstrances (Nos. 32, 36, 107); small altar-reliquaries (Nos. 102 & 109); prayer-book of Emp. Charles VI. (No. 38), a German work of the close of the 16th cent.; reliquary of Emp. Charles V. (No. 242); and the napkin of St. Veronica, in a costly frame (No. 215).

The *Imperial Treasury (staircase in the rotunda between the Michaeler-Platz and the Franzens-Platz, p. 30; adm., see p. 18) contains the family treasures of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine, consisting of coronation insignia, orders, jewellery, etc. It occupies five rooms with fine walnut panelling and superb wall-cabinets, fitted up under Maria Theresa in 1747. English catalogue (1910), 1 K.

Room I. Leather cases of the jewels and insignia mentioned below. Some of these treasures were kept at the castle of Karlstein (p. 332) from 1337 onwards; most of them were preserved at Nuremberg and Aix-la-Chapelle from 1424 to 1796. Some of the imperial relics are of the 15th and 16th centuries.

Room II. Cabinet 1 (in the centre) contains the *Insignia of the Holy Roman Empire: the *Crown (11-12th cent.), orb (12th cent.), sceptres (13th and 14th cent.); so-called sabre of Charlemagne, from Aix-la-Chapelle (probably Sicilian work, 12th cent.); so-called sword of St. Mauritius (12th cent.), carried in front of coronation processions; imperial state sword (probably made for Henry VI. in Sicily); book of the Gospels, said to have been found in Charlemagne's tomb, and on which he is said to have taken his coronation oath (binding of the 15th cent.). — Wall Case 2. *Coronation Robes of the Norman kings of Sicily, Saracenic work from Palermo, worn by the German emperors since Henry VI. (d. 1197), including a sumptuous mantle, made for Roger II. as a dalmatica in 1133, an alba made for William II. in 1181, and an elaborate girdle with exquisite gold filigree scales. — Central Case 3. Relics of the Holy Roman Empire: imperial cross of the time of Conrad III. (1137-52), which once enclosed the so-called lance of St. Mauritius, with a nail from the Cross, and a fragment of the Cross; reliquary of St. Stephen, said to date from the time of Charlemagne, but partly renewed. — Wall Case 4. Heralds' costumes. — Cabinet 5. Bowl of Oriental agate (24½ ft. in diameter). — Central Case 6. *Jewels of the Order of the Golden Fleece (Toison

Room III. In Wall Case 8 (to the left) we note the staff or mace, presented by Maximilian I. at Frankfort in 1495 to his chamberlain Count von Zollern, as a badge of judicial office. — Wall Case 10 contains Burgundian and Austrian coronation and investiture swords. — In Central Cabinet 12 are the Austrian Regalia and Orders: *Crown of the Archduchy and of the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary, worn by the Hapsburg monarchs on entering Frankfort to be crowned as emperors; orb (these two of the time of Rudolph II.); sceptre executed for Emp. Matthias in 1612; Order of the Fleece, set with 150 brilliants and (in the centre) a pink diamond of 26½ carats. — On the right is —

Room IV. Central Cabinet 13 contains the *Imperial Jewels, the private property of the emperor: the famous Florentine diamond, 133½ carats in weight, once owned by Charles the Bold, later by the Duke of Tuscany, and now set in a hat-clasp; diadem of brilliants with the ‘Frankfort solitaire’ (143½ carats); so-called rose-necklace and emerald ornaments of Maria Theresa; crown of the Empress Elizabeth, set with diamonds. — Wall Case 14. Articles used at imperial christenings (golden ewer, about 1550). — Wall Case 15. Crown of Ladislaus II. (p. 22) of Hungary. — Wall Case 16. Insignia of Napoleon I. as King of Italy, used at his coronation in Milan (1805).

Room V. Silver-gilt cradle of the ‘King of Rome’, son of Napoleon and Maria of Austria (b. at Paris in 1811; afterwards Duke of Reichstadt).

The *Imperial Library (Hofbibliothek; Pl. B 4, II), in the S.E. wing of the Hofburg, facing the Josephs-Platz, was erected by J. B. Fischer von Erlach, and completed in 1726. The domed central building is crowned with a Minerva in her quadriga, while the wings are presided over by Atlas and Gæa, with the celestial and the terrestrial globe respectively. From the chief entrance broad staircases ascend to the *Great Hall (Prunksaal; adm., see p. 18), which occupies the full length of the building, and is probably the finest library hall in the world. The elliptical domed space in the centre is connected with the side-rooms by colonnades. The frescoes in the dome by Daniel Gran (1730) recall the founders and benefactors of the library, and others represent the sciences and arts. The marble statues of Charles VI. and other Hapsburg sovereigns are attributed to Peter Strudel. The architectural decoration of the hall is completed by richly ornamented bookcases and by a gallery in walnut, to which spiral staircases ascend. The hall is occasionally used for the reception of foreign monarchs visiting Vienna, and in summer for temporary exhibitions.

The Library contains 1,000,000 vols. (incl. 8000 incunabula), 33,000 MSS., 350,000 engravings, 50,000 pieces of music, and 30,000 autographs. — The Reading Room (adm., see p. 18) is in the adjacent Augustine convent.

Among the chief Manuscripts are the *Book of Genesis, Greek MS. of the 5th cent., in gold and silver letters on purple parchment; *Dioskurides’s De Materia Medica, copied early in the 6th cent. for Juliana Anicia, a Byzantine princess; Gospels in Greek (10-11th cent.); Fifth Decade of Livy’s Roman History (5th cent.; unique); Psalter presented by Charlemagne to Pope Hadrian I. (d. 795); Harmony of the Gospels, composed by Otfrid about 865, a fine contemporary MS.; Tristan and Isolt, by Gottfried of Strassburg (ca. 1210), MS. of the 14th cent.; Wenzel Bible, a German translation in 6 folios, once belonging to King Wenceslaus of Bohemia (1378-1400); *Evangeliarium of John of Troppan (1368); Ratio-
male of Durandus, copy, with miniatures of the Viennese school (ca. 1395-1403); Golden Bull of Emp. Charles IV., copy made for his son King Wenceslaus; Romance of the exploits of Gérard de Roussillon, French translation made for Duke Philip the Good of Burgundy (1447); Extract from the *Chronicle of Jerusalem, Bruges MS. made for Philip the Good (ca. 1450), with miniatures of the old Flemish school; Prayer-book of Emp. Maximilian I., with illustrations by Paul Bening; well-thumbed Prayer-book of Charles V., with names of his relatives; Seb. Brandt's Hortulius Animae, with 66 illustrations by Gerard Horehout and others; French Prayer-book, in the style of the 'livres d'heures' of Duke Jean de Berry (15th cent.); Romance of the 'Love-lorn Heart', by Duke René I. of Anjou, with beautiful *Miniatures; French translation of Boccaccio's Teseide, with miniatures in the style of Jean Fouquet (ca. 1470); several MSS. from the library of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, with fine miniatures by Attavante, a Florentine; Eurialo d'Ascoli's poem, Victory of the Eagle, with miniatures by Giulio Clovio; Tasso's Gerusalemme Conquistata, in the poet's own hand. — ORIENTAL MSS. Fragments of the Koran in Cufic character, with the earliest Arab miniatures (9th and 10th cent.); Arabic MS. of the Makamat of Hariri (1334); Arabic version of Galen's treatise on electuaries, with figures of men and animals (13th cent.); Prince Shâhi's Divân, a Persian MS. with charming miniatures (early 16th cent.); the King's Album, containing 48 specimens of Persian calligraphy (15th and 16th cent.), presented to Sultan Murâd III. in 1572. — To the MS. department belong also the Collection of Autographs of the Hapsburgers (since Maximilian I.) and other famous personages.

Among the INCUNABULA (books printed before 1500) are the only complete copy of the Psalter of Fust and Schöffer (1457); Gutenberg's 42-line Bible; the 36-line Bible; Diego de Valera's Cronica de España (Salamanca, 1493) and the Missale Mozarabicum, two good early Spanish specimens; books printed by Caxton (1422-91) and Wynkyn de Worde (1471-1534).

In the Music Department is shown the Cantionale of Kuttenberg, illuminated with beautiful miniatures; rare impressions of 1503-32; also music autographs of Orlando di Lasso, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. — The chief treasure of the GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION is 'Pentinger's Map' (13th cent.; named after the German archæologist), the only known copy of a road-map of the Roman empire of the 3rd century.

The Collection of Engravings, the nucleus of which was formed by Prince Eugene of Savoy, illustrates schools of all periods, notably German wood-cutting and engraving (15th cent.), the schools of Dürer and Rembrandt, English mezzotint (18th cent.), Austrian engraving and etching (19th cent.), and modern art. — To this department belong also collections of portraits (ca. 100,000, including the Wlassack and Hyrtl-Friedlowsky collections), historical scenes, views and architectural drawings, panels, and photographs.

The Third Floor (entrance on the S.E. side of the Josephs-Platz, central door) contains the *PAPYRUS OF ARCHDUKE RAINTER, a large collection of documents in ten languages, discovered in 1877-78 in the Tiberian Fayûm, and extended by later discoveries. Large scientific catalogue of 1891. — Room I (hieroglyphic, hieratic, demotic, and Coptic texts): No. 102a. Reinhis papyrus, a book of the dead of the time of Thutmose III. (ca. 1500 B.C.); 103. Hieratic book of the dead (nearly 29½ ft. long), with a scene of the Last Judgment; 1426-1429. Demotic charters. The stands contain writing-materials (papyrus, wood, wax, linen, leather) and specimens of writing. — Room II (Greek, Latin, Pehlevi): 225. Declaration from the census of 175 A.D.; 467. Tachygraphic (short-hand) papyrus of the Byzantine era; 445-463. Persian documents of the era of the Sassanides (early 7th cent.); 52. Fragments of the Hekale of the poet Callimachus (3rd cent. B.C.); 525-529. Magic papyri and amulets; *531. Chorus from the tragedy of Orestes by Euripides (text and notes; written
about the time of the birth of Christ); 536. Fragment of the Septuagint (Isaiah; 3rd cent.); 537. Fragments of a work by the comic poet Epicharmos (5th cent. B.C.); 541. Fragment of a pre-canonical Gospel (2nd cent.). On the walls are portraits of mummies from Rubayat; between the windows a papyrus-bush. — Room III (Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac): Documents of the first followers of the Prophet, of the era of the conquest of Egypt (No. 556. Order for a contribution by the general Amru, of 643); 917 et seq. Oldest specimens of writing on paper made from rags; 929 et seq. Oldest impressions on paper (10th cent.).

The passage at the S. angle of the Franzens-Platz (p. 31), to the left of the guard-house, leads to the Outer Burg-Platz or Helden-Platz (Pl. B, 3, 4; II), which is entered from the Ring-Strasse (Burg-Ring), on the S.W. side, by the Burgtor, built by P. von Nobile in the classical style in 1821-24. This gateway is adorned with two bronze equestrian statues on lofty marble pedestals: on the left is Prince Eugene of Savoy, commander of the imperial armies against the Turks and the French (d. 1736), and on the right Archduke Charles, the victor at Aspern (d. 1847), both by A. D. Fernkorn (1865 and 1860).

The Helden-Platz was designed by Gottfr. Semper and K. von Hasenauer in 1870-75 as a kind of forum to a New Hofburg, which, together with the two imperial museums beyond the Burg-Ring and the imperial stables in the background (comp. p. 49), was intended to form one grand whole. The imposing palace on the S.E. side of the Platz, in the late-Renaissance style, is the only completed part of the buildings thus planned. The exterior was nearly finished before Hasenauer's death in 1894. The chief architect of the interior was Friedrich Ohmann (1897-1907), who was succeeded by Ludwig Baumann. The collections of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the water-colours and drawings of the Art History Museum are to be housed here. — The back of the Neue Hofburg adjoins the private Hof-Garten (no admission).

3. South-West Part of the Inner City.

The New Market or Neuer Markt (Pl. C, 3, 4; II), to the W. of the Kärntner-Str. (p. 28), is embellished with a *Fountain representing the chief rivers of the Archduchy (Enns, Ybbs, Traun, and March). The presiding female figure holds a medallion image of Æsculapius and is surrounded by cupids and water-spouting fish. The original in lead, by Raph. Donner (1793), was replaced in 1873 by a copy in bronze.

On the W. side of the Platz is the Capuchin Church (Kapuziner-Kirche; Pl. C 4, II), a baroque edifice of 1622-32, containing the Imperial Vaults (adm., see p. 18; entrance to the left of the church, door No. 2).

The vaults contain 132 sarcophagi. Old Vault, to the right, enlarged in 1701 (shown last by the monk), contains the sarcophagi (some richly decorated) of the older House of Hapsburg; on the right are those
of the emperors from Matthias (d. 1619) to Charles VI. (d. 1740; sarcophagus by Joh. Nik. Moll); on the left their consorts, from Empress Anna (d. 1618), foundress of the church, onwards. [Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), is, however, buried at Gratz (comp. p. 238.).] — To the left is the NEW VAULT, built in 1748 and enlarged several times since, containing the tombs of the Hapsburg-Lorraine family. In the first chamber is the imposing double sarcophagus (by Balth. Moll) of Maria Theresa (d. 1780) and her husband Francis I. (d. 1765), surrounded by their children; at the foot of it is the plain copper coffin of Joseph II. (d. 1790). In the second chamber, also in simple coffins, repose Francis II. (d. 1835), surrounded by his four consorts, Marie Louise, Empress of the French (d. 1847; right), and her son the Duke of Reichstadt (d. 1832; left). In the third chamber, by a statue of the Virgin, repose the Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898); on the right Crown-Prince Rudolph (d. 1889). In the fourth chamber are Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (d. 1867) and members of the house of Tuscany; then Archduke Charles (d. 1847), and Archduke Albert (d. 1895). — List ("Verzeichnis") 20 h.

In the ALBRECHTS-PLATZ (Pl. C, 4; II), a busy square at the back of the Opera House (p. 49), rises a Statue of Mozart, in marble, by Tilgner (1896), with charming putti on the pedestal. Opposite, by the Augustiner-Bastei, is the Albrechts-Brunnen, with marble statues of the Danube and its tributaries, by Joh. Meixner (1869). Higher up the Bastei (bastion) rises the Equestrian Statue of Archduke Albrecht (1817-95), the victor at Custozza in 1866, in bronze, by K. Zumbusch (1898). On the N. side of the Platz stands the Philippshof, erected by K. König in 1884 in the baroque style.

On the W. side of the Albrechts-Platz rises the Palace of Archduke Frederick (Pl. C, 4; II), built by Montoyer in 1801-04, and altered in 1867, which contains the Albertina, a famous collection of engravings and drawings. Adm., see p. 18.

The *ALBERTINA (entrance in the rear building, first floor), founded by Duke Albert of Sachsen-Teschen (d. 1822), and extended by Archdukes Charles (d. 1847) and Albert (d. 1893), is chiefly famed for its Drawings, 20,600 in number, one of the finest collections in Europe. They include several Madonna studies by Raphael, 145 drawings by Dürer, 52 by Rubens (mostly genuine), and 150 by Rembrandt and his pupils (a unique collection). As the space is limited, a few only of these treasures are exhibited. Dürer's drawings are shown in facsimile only on the public days; on the other week-days, 9-12, the originals are accessible to students on application. Note specially Dürer's Hare (1502), his large drawing of a Söld (1503), the 'Green Passion' (1504), and the portrait of Emp. Maximilian I. (1518). — The Collection of Engravings, over 220,000, comprises superb examples of A. Dürer, Marcantonio Raimondi, and Lucas van Leyden. — The Library of 50,000 vols. is rich in choice and rare old editions, in historical and military works, and especially in books on the history of art. — The Collection of Maps and Plans numbers 24,000.

On the N.W. side of the Lobkowitz-Platz is the Lobkowitz Palace (Pl. C, 4; II), built by C. A. Cannevale in 1685-90. To the W. of it, in the Augustiner-Str., rises the —

Augustiner-Kirche (Pl. B, C, 4, II; court-church), completed in 1349, a Gothic building with an unusually long choir. The nave is 59 ft., the choir 73 ft. high. The unpleasing tower was heightened in 1849-50.
The interior is much modernized. In the right aisle, opposite the entrance, is the imposing monument of Maria Christina (d. 1793; daughter of Empress Maria Theresa), a marble pyramid 16½ ft. high, with allegorical figures, by Canova (1805). — On the right, in front of the choir, is the Loretto Chapel, built in 1627, in which are placed urns containing the hearts of emperors and empresses. — In the adjacent passage is the Gothic Chapel of St. George (closed; seen through a window), in the centre of which is the monument of Emp. Leopold II. (d. 1792), by Fr. Zauner. By the wall is the monument of Marshal Daun (d. 1766), erected by Maria Theresa to this ‘patriae liberator’. Van Swieten (d. 1772), the physician of the Empress, also reposes here. — Abraham a Sancta Clara (d. 1709) was preacher at this church.

In the Dorotheergasse, a little to the N. of the church, are the Dorotheum, rebuilt in 1901, containing the Versatzamt (No. 17; pawn-office and auction-rooms; week-days 3-5), and the Lutheran and Reformed Churches (Nos. 18 and 16).

The Josephs-Platz (Pl. B, 3, 4; II), in which rises a bronze Statue of Joseph II. (1780-90) on horseback, in Roman garb, by Fr. Zauner (1807), is bounded on the N.W. by the Redoutensäle of the Hofburg, on the S.W. by the Hofbibliothek (p. 33), on the S.E. by the Augustiner-Kloster, the old library of which is now the reading-room of the Hofbibliothek (p. 33), and on the E. by the Pallavicini Palace (No. 5), built in a classical style by J. F. von Hohenberg for Count von Fries in 1783-84, with a portal borne by caryatides, by Fr. Zauner. The gateway at the opposite (W.) angle of the Platz leads to the Schweizerhof. From the N. angle of the Platz a vaulted passage (p. 30) leads between the Redoutensäle and the Stallburg to the Reitschulgasse and the Michaeler-Platz.

From the Michaeler-Platz (p. 28) the Schanflergasse leads to the W., past the buildings of the Agricultural Society (No. 6), to the Ballhaus-Platz (Pl. B, 3; II), on the W. side of which is the Ministry of the Exterior and of the Household, built in 1716-21, and much enlarged in 1881-82. — Volks-Garten, see p. 46.

To the N. of the Ballhaus-Platz lies the Minoriten-Platz (Pl. B, 3; II). The Minorite Church, which has been the church of the Italians since the suppression of the monastery in 1786, is in the Gothic style, with nave and aisles of equal height and a richly sculptured portal (about 1395), and was completed in 1404. The left aisle contains a copy of Leonardo da Vinci’s Last Supper, in mosaic, placed here in 1846. The right aisle contains the monument of the poet Metastasio (1698-1782), by Luccardi (1854). — On the S. side of the Platz is the Archives Office (Pl. B, 3; II), containing about 100,000 documents (open for study on week-days 9.30-2.30, Sun. 10-1; exhibits shown on Wed. 10-1; tickets obtainable at the office on Tues.; catalogue 1 K). — On the N.W. side of the Platz, No. 7, is the old Starhemberg Palace, in the baroque style, built in 1683, now the Ministry of Public Worship and Education. — No. 5 Minoriten-Platz (and 9 Bankgasse) is the Palace of Prince Liechtenstein (Pl. B, 3; II), built in 1699-1711.
by Gabrielli of Rovereto and Dom. Martinelli, with a superb staircase. — Hofburg-Theater, see p. 46.

To the E. of the Minorite Church, at No. 11 Herrengasse, is the Statthalterei (Pl. B, 3; II), built by P. Sprenger in 1847.

No. 13 Herrengasse is the Nieder-Oesterreichisches Landhaus (Pl. B, 3; II), or hall of the Diet of Lower Austria, erected on the Minoriten-Platz in 1513-18, extended to the Herrengasse in 1560-1600, and partly rebuilt by Pichl in 1837-44. Open daily from June 1st to Sept. 30th, 9-1; apply to custodian.

INTERIOR. The Vestibule and the Quadrangle were the chief scenes of the Revolution of March 13th, 1848. — To the left, on the first floor, is the Library of Lower Austria (20,000 vols.). The library-hall, once the chamber of the deputies, has a fine Renaissance timber roof (by G. Haas, 1572) and a noteworthy door. The MS. Room, behind, has beautiful ceiling-paintings of 1571, restored in 1846 (battles between Roman Catholics and Protestants), and two fine marble portals.

The back-building contains on the groundfloor an old Gothic chapel with an altar-piece by K. Geyling (designed by L. von Schnorr). On the first floor are several rooms dating from 1571, modernized in the 18th and 19th cent.: the Knights' Hall (with the so-called throne of Justice), the Room of the Barons, the great Assembly Hall (with ceiling-paintings by Ant. Beduzzi; 1710), and the Room of the Prelates. The adjoining Gothic vestibule is now a council-room.

The Herrengasse leads N. to the Freiung (see below) and S. to the Michaeler-Platz (p. 28).

4. North-West Part of the Inner City.

The Platz am Hof (Pl. B, C, 2; II), the largest in the Altstadt, lies to the N.W. of the Graben (p. 28), and was once the site, as recorded on an inscription on the War Office (Kriegs-Ministerium; No. 14, at the corner), of the old castle of the house of Babenberg (comp. p. 29; new War Office, see p. 50). In the centre rises a Column of the Virgin, erected in 1668. In front of the War Office is a fine Statue of Field-Marshall Radetzky on horseback (1766-1858), by K. Zumbusch (1892), on a lofty granite pedestal adorned with reliefs in bronze from the marshal's life. — To the left of the War Office is the CHURCH AM Hof (dedicated to the 'neun Chöre der Engel'), once a Gothic building of the 15th cent., but altered in the 16th and in 1662. — On the W. side, No. 6, is the Austrian Credit-Anstalt (Pl. B, 2; II), built by Fröhlich in 1838. — The old Civic Arsenal, No. 10, on the N.E. side, built in 1562, now the Fire Station, has a façade of 1732.

In the centre of the Freiung (Pl. B, 2; II), the adjoining Platz on the W., which owes its name to the right of sanctuary afforded by the Schotten-Kirche, rises the Austria-Brunnen by Schwanthaler (1846).

On the left, No. 2, is the Austro-Hungarian Bank, built in the Italian round-arch style by Ferstel in 1860.
On the right, adjacent, No. 3, is Count Harrach's Palace (Pl. B, 2; II), built in 1689, containing a valuable Picture Gallery (adm., see p. 19; entrance by the door on the left of the chief portal; second floor). The collection of over 400 paintings is notable for its examples of the Italian and French schools (17-18th cent.), and for Netherlandish and Spanish works (17th cent.), many of the last by masters seldom seen out of Spain.


Cabinet I (corner-room). Unimportant Italian pictures.


Room III. Chiefly pictures by or after Ribera (*282. St. Bartholomew; 253), by Luca Giordano (228, 250, 270), Caravaggio, and Solimena (242, 243, 249, 252, 266).

Cabinet II (Tribuna) contains the gems of the gallery, notably Spanish: *333. Velazquez, Portrait of a young man; Juan Carreito, *292. Charles II. of Spain, 318. Maria Anna, widow of Philip IV.; *306. J. B. del Mazo (?; not Velazquez), Spanish Infante as cardinal; also pictures by Herrera, Coello, and others. — 318. Rembrandt, Old man praying (1661); 46. Amberger, Portrait of a man; 331. H. Rigaud, Count Ferdinand Harrach (1698); 296. Style of B. van Orley, Adoration of the Magi; 298. P. Brueghel the Younger, The seven works of mercy; 325. Jacob van Amsterdam, Portrait; 303. Corn. de Vos, Portrait of a lady; 330. Titian, St. Sebastian (studio-picture). By the entrance, 289. Canaletto, View of the Freiung, with the Harrach palace.

We pass through the 3rd into the 4th Cabinet, where we note a view of Vienna in the 17th cent. by P. Snayers.

To the right of the Harrach Palace, at the end of the Herren-gasse (p. 38), is the Palace of Prince Kinsky (Freiung No. 4; Pl. B 2, II), with a rich façade and handsome vestibule, built in the baroque style by Hildebrand in 1709-13 for Count Daun.

Opposite to it, at the N.W. corner of the Freiung, is the Schotten-Kirche (Pl. B, 2; II), which owes its present form to a reconstruction in 1638-42, and was restored several times in the 19th century. It contains two altar-pieces by Sandrart and a high-altar by Ferstel; by the S. side-entrance is the monument of Count Starhemberg (d. 1701; p. 23), who reposes in a niche under the high-altar; adjacent, in a closed vault, is the tomb, renewed in 1901, of Duke Heinrich Jasomirgott, to whom there is also a monument outside the church by J. Breitner (1893). — The church once belonged to the Schottenhof (Pl. B, 2; II), a Bene-
dictine monastery founded by Scottish-Irish monks in 1158, but frequently rebuilt. The E. wing contains several rooms with pictures, including Biblical scenes with views of Vienna in the background (15th cent.). Another of those religious houses which once occupied a large part of the city is the Mölkerhof; on the other side of the Schottengasse, owned by the abbey of Melk (p. 134), and renewed in 1773. The Schottengasse leads to the N. to the Schotten-Ring, see p. 43.

At the N.E. corner of the Freiung is Count Schönborn's Palace (Rennagasse 4; Pl. B 2, II), built in the baroque style by Fischer von Erlach (?) about 1700, with a handsome vestibule, and containing a small Picture Gallery (chiefly Dutch and Flemish) on the first floor, in rooms superbly decorated in the rococo style. Adm., see p. 19; entrance in the vestibule. Catalogue (1905), 40 h.


From the N.W. end of the Graben (p. 28) the Tuchlauben, the street to the right, leads through the oldest part of the city to the Hoher Markt (Pl. C, 2, 3; II). The Sina Palace (No. 8), restored by Hansen in 1860, is said to occupy the site of the Roman Praetorium (see inscription). In the centre of the Platz rises a Votive Monument (nuptials of the Virgin), designed by Fischer von Erlach, erected in 1732, with figures by Corradini.

Between the Hoher Markt and the Danube Canal lay the old Jewish Quarter (until 1622; comp. p. 21). — In the Ruprechts-Stiege, near the Franz-Joseph-Kai, rises St. Ruprecht's Church (Pl. D, 2; II), said to be the oldest church in Vienna, with Romanesque remains of the 13th cent., but remodelled in the Gothic style in the 19th century.

Between the Wipplinger-Str. and the Juden-Platz rises the Ministry of the Interior (Pl. C, 2; II), erected for the Bohemian Hofkanzlei by Fischer von Erlach in 1714. — Opposite is the Old Rathaus (No. 8 Wipplinger-Str.; Pl. C 2, II), originally presented to the city by Duke Frederick the Handsome in 1316, with a baroque façade of the early 18th century. In the court is a Fountain with a superb relief of Perseus and Andromeda, in lead, by R. Donner (1741).
Adjoining the old Rathaus on the right is the Salvator- or Rathaus-Kapelle (Pl. C 2, II; open on Sun. 10-12), consisting of two chapels: one a tasteful early-Gothic building of 1361, the other a late-Gothic edifice (1540), with a portal in the early Venetian Renaissance style, one of the oldest examples of Renaissance architecture on German soil (second half of 16th cent.). Since 1871 the chapel has been used by the Old-Catholics.

The church of *Maria-Stiegen* ("Maria am Gestade"; Pl. C 2, II), at the N.W. end of the Salvatorgasse, now the national church of the Czechs, consists of a late-Gothic nave without aisles, rebuilt in 1394-1427, which joins the large choir (completed in 1369) in a slightly oblique direction. The very curious heptagonal tower (187 ft.), erected in 1536, terminates in a stone summit of elegant open-work. The choir contains old stained glass.

5. East Part of the Inner City.

The quiet streets to the E. of the Kärntner-Str. and Rotenturm-Str. contain a number of interesting buildings.

The *Reichs-Finanzen-Ministerium* (Himmelpfortgasse No. 8; Pl. C 4, II), once the Winter Palace of Prince Eugene of Savoy (d. here on April 21st, 1736), erected in an ornate baroque style by Joh. Bern. Fischer von Erlach and Luk. Hildebrand in 1703-11, has a strikingly picturesque staircase and a number of sumptuous rooms. The S. part of the Finanz-Ministerium, with its front at Johannesgasse 5, a palace built for Count A. von Questenberg in 1690, with its fine staircase, is another good example of the Viennese baroque style. — In the adjacent Anagasse is the small Church of St. Anna (Pl. C, 4; II), founded in 1320, which belonged to the Jesuit Novitiate of St. Annahof from 1627 to 1773. It was rebuilt in the baroque style in 1632, and after a fire in 1747 was newly decorated with ceiling-paintings by Daniel Gran. It is now the national church of the French (French sermon on Sun.).

Near the Stephans-Platz, at Singer-Str. No. 7, is the Deutschordens-Haus, rebuilt in 1730, which contains on the first floor the Central Archives of the Teutonic Order (week-days 9-2). On the site of the old chapel of the Order stands the Gothic Elisabeth-Kirche (Pl. C, 3; II), consecrated in 1326. The interior, modernized in 1747 and restored in 1864, is richly adorned with escutcheons, flags, and monuments. The chief objects of interest are the high-altar, a Netherlandish work of the early 15th cent., and the Renaissance monument of the master Jobst von Wetzhausen, by Hering (1524). — No. 16, farther on, is the *Palace of Count Breuner*, probably built about 1730; the grand baroque façade (to the left and right of the balcony) is adorned with two groups of statues, Hercules and Antæus, Æneas and Anchises. — Near
this, in the Franziskaner-Platz (Pl. C, D, 3, 4; II), rises the Moses-
Brunnen, cast in zinc, by J. M. Fischer (1798).

The chief artery of traffic between the Rotenturm-Str. and the
Stuben-Ring (p. 50) is the Wollzeile (Pl. D, 3; II).

A few paces to the N. of the S. end of this street, No. 2 Uni-
versitäts-Platz, is the old University, now the *Academy of
Science (Akademie der Wissenschaften; Pl. D 3, II), which
was erected in 1753-55 by the French architect J. N. Jadot de
Ville Issey. The superb Aula, or great hall, 1610 sq. ft. in area,
witnessed one of the chief revolutionary meetings in 1848. The
old University Church, erected for the Jesuits in 1631, was re-
built in the interior in a sumptuous baroque style in 1705 by Andr.
Pozzo, and decorated with frescoes on the vaulting. — To the N.W.
is the Lugeck (Pl. D, 3; II), with a bronze Statue of Gutenberg, by
H. Bitterlich (1900).

In the Postgasse, to the E. of the Universitäts-Platz, are the
Dominican Convent (Pl. D 3, II; founded in 1225; church mod-
ermized in 1631); the Church of St. Barbara, built in 1572 and
restored in 1772 (now used by the United Greeks); the Handels-
Ministerium Office (No. 8); and the General Post Office (Haupt-
Postamt; Nos. 10-12; p. 14). In the Biber-Str., to the E. of the post-
office, is the Post Office Savings Bank (Sparkasse; Pl. D, E, 3, II),
with over 2000 officials. — In the Fleischmarkt is the Greek
Church (Pl. D, 2, 3; II) of the Non-United Greeks, built in 1787,
and remodelled in the Byzantine style by Hansen in 1858. — A
good view is obtained from the tower of the house No. 2 Seiten-
stettengasse (Pl. D, 2; II).

On the Danube Canal (p. 20), to the N. of the inner city, lies
the Franz-Joseph-Kai (Pl. C-E, 1, 2; II), extending from the Au-
garten or Maria Theresa Bridge (near the Schotten-Ring, p. 43)
to the Aspern Bridge at the Stuben-Ring (p. 51). From the former
bridge to the Stephanie Bridge it is laid out in promenades above
the underground part of the Stadtbahn (p. 12). Farther on it passes
the Marien-Brücke and the new Ferdinands-Brücke (p. 86). On
the opposite bank lies the Leopoldstadt (p. 86).

6. Ring-Strasse and Vicinity.

Tramways (p. 9): Lines Ar, Ak, Br, Bk, C, F, K, H, L, and V. —
The following lines start from the Ring-Strasse: from the Börsen-
Platz, Nos. 36 and 40 (both passing the Liechtenstein Gallery); from the Schotten-
gasse, Nos. 37-39, 41, and 43; from the Burg-Ring, Nos. 46, 49, 50, and
52; from the Opern-Ring, No. 57; from the Opern-Schleife, Nos. 63
(Schönbrunn), 64, and 67.

The **Ring-Strasse, which, like the old boulevards of Paris,
occupies the site of the former ramparts (p. 20), forms together
with the Franz-Joseph-Kai a complete circle round the Altstadt or
VIENNA.

inner city, 187 ft. in breadth and over 3 M. in length. This street, with its handsome dwelling-houses, its monuments, gardens, and promenades, is the pride of modern Vienna. The busiest traffic is in its S.W. part.

By the Franz-Joseph-Kai, near the Maria Theresa Bridge (p. 42), begins the Schotten-Ring (Pl. C, B, 1, 2; II), on the N.W. side of the Altstadt, the name of which recalls the ancient Scottish monastery (p. 39) to which the site once belonged. We first observe, in a small Platz on the right, backed by the Rudolph-Kaserne, the Deutschmeister Monument, erected by the Viennese in 1906, on the two-hundredth anniversary of their 'Hausregiment', with sculptures in bronze, by Jos. Benk, recalling the prowess of their home regiment. On a lofty pedestal of granite stands a soldier with the flag; below is the figure of Vindobona in front; at the sides, left and right, are groups of Courage ('Grenadier of Landshut') and Comradeship. The reliefs refer to the exploits of the regiment: in front Prince Eugene's victory over the Turks at Zenta (1697), and at the back Daun's victory over the Prussians at Kolin (1757).

On the left rises the Exchange (Börse; Pl. B, 1, 2, II), built in 1872-77 from designs by Th. von Hansen. The fine vestibule and great hall (190 by 85 ft.; 75 ft. high) are worth seeing. (Business hours 10-11 and 12.30 to 2.30; adm. to hall 2 K, to gallery 60 h.) On the upper floor is the Museum of Austrian Ethnography (p. 85).

On the right, No. 11, are the Police Headquarters. — No. 7, also on the right, at the corner of the Hessgasse, is the Stiftungshaus or Sühnhaus (Pl. B, 1, 2; II), a charitable 'expiatory' institution, erected in the Gothic style in 1885, by Fr. Schmidt, on the site of the Ring Theatre, the burning of which in 1881 sacrificed about 400 lives. To the left is the office of the Wiener Bank-Verein.

In the Maximilians-Platz, with its planted grounds, between the Währinger-Str. and the Universitäts-Str., rises the *Votive Church (Heilandskirche; Pl. A 1, II), the first important modern church in Vienna, erected in the Gothic style from designs by Ferstel in 1856-79, in memory of the Emperor's escape from assassination in 1853. The fine façade has two open towers, 315 ft. high, and numerous statues. The interior (open daily 6-11 and 4-6) is lavishly enriched with gilding and painting, and has 78 stained-glass windows. The Salm-Kapelle, adjoining the S. transept, contains the monument of Marshal Niklas Salm (d. 1530; p. 22), brought from Raitz, near Brünn, in 1878. Opposite is the superb font.

In the vicinity, at Universitäts-Str. 7, are the Military Headquarters (Corps-Commando; Pl. A 2, II; comp. p. 20), a Renaissance building by Doderer (1874), with Atlantes at the portal by V. Pilz. — At Ebendorfer-Str. 6 is the Museum of Industrial Hygiene, containing inventions for the protection of factory hands (adm. free on Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Sat., 10-4; on Sun. & holidays, 10-1).
By the Schottengasse (p. 40) begins the *Franzens-Ring (Pl. A, B, 2, 3; II), the grandest section of the Ring-Strasse.

On the right rises the *University (Pl. A, 2; II), a great quadrangular edifice covering about 30,000 sq. yds., in the Italian mid-Renaissance style, by H. von Ferstel (1873-84), including the university library and all the collections. A flight of steps ascends to the portico, which is adorned with a pediment group (Birth of Minerva) by Jos. Tautenhayn the Elder. A marble tablet in the vestibule, on the left, records the names of past rectors. On the first floor in the right wing is the entrance to the 'Aula' or festival hall, which rises through two stories (fee to attendant). Above the main staircase of the left wing is a marble statue of Emp. Francis Joseph I., by K. Zambusch. In the central quadrangle is the marble Castalia Fountain, by Hellmer (1910), and in the arcades are busts of professors. — The centre of the W. façade is occupied by the University Library, containing 783,000 vols. and a reading-room (open on week-days 9-8, in summer 9-5; closed Aug. 16th to Sept. 16th).

The University, founded in 1365, and reorganized after 1552 under Maria Theresa by Van Swieten, is the oldest German university after that of Prague (1348). It occupied the building of the present Academy of Science (p. 42) from 1755 to 1857. It now has a staff of over 450 professors and lecturers and is attended by about 6400 students and 1200 occasional hearers ('Hörer'). — To the University belong among other buildings the Observatory (p. 102), the Physical Institute (IX. Türkens-Str. 3), the Botanic Garden and Institute (p. 91), the Chemical Institute (p. 98), the Anatomical and Pathological Museum (p. 98), the Anatomical Institute (p. 98) and the Protestant Theological Faculty (IX. Türkens-Str. 4).

Opposite the University rises the Liebenberg Obelisk, recalling the bravery of the burgomaster of Vienna during the Turkish siege of 1683, by Joh. Silbernagl (1890).

From the S. side of the University to the Reichsrats-Gebäude (p. 47) extends the pretty Rathaus Park (Pl. A, 2, 3; II). In the centre rise eight marble Statues of Benefactors of Vienna. In the S. part of the grounds is the Lanner-Strauss Monument, by Seifert (1905); the bronze statues are those of the waltz-composers Jos. Lanner (d. 1843) and Joh. Strauss the Elder (d. 1849), backed by a marble screen with reliefs of dancers. — A military band plays here in summer on Mon. and Thurs. afternoons.

The *Rathaus (Pl. A, 2, 3; II), the most imposing edifice in Vienna next to St. Stephen's, was built in 1872-82 in the Gothic style, with Renaissance details, from designs by Fried. von Schmidt. It covers an area of over 25,000 sq. yds. and is 119 ft. in height. The central block is adorned with statues of burgomasters and distinguished citizens. The massive tower, 328 ft. in height, is crowned with a banner-bearer in copper. In the interior (adm., see p. 19; apply at an office under the portal in the Lichtenfelsgasse; fee) we note in particular the Magistrates' Courts; the imposing
Council Chamber, with frescoes from the history of Vienna by Lundw. Mayer; the ‘Volkshalle’ under the tower; the two great staircases, with their marble columns and gilded railings; and the lofty Reception Hall. The balconies afford a fine view of the Franzens-Ring. — Below is the Rathaus Keller (p. 7), tastefully decorated with paintings from the history and legends of the city, designed by H. Leffer; with views of wine-growing places in Lower Austria, by H. Darnaut; and with scenes from popular lore and views of the city, by H. Leffer and others. — On the first floor are the Municipal Library, founded in 1856 (a large collection of books relating to Vienna; adm., see p. 19), and the Historical Museum of the City of Vienna (p. 83).

The municipal administration of Vienna consists of two departments, the Gemeinderat, or legislative council, and the Magistrat, or executive board. The Gemeinderat has 165 members, who elect the burgomaster, subject to the approval of the Emperor, and also the three vice-burgomasters and a smaller committee of 27 members called the Stadtrat or Town Council. The local affairs of the different districts into which the city is divided are managed by the Bezirksvertretungen or District Councils, each composed of 18 members. The Magistrat, with the Burgomaster and a director (Magistratsdirektor) at its head, includes all the legal, technical, and sanitation officials of the city, and also forms a sort of political board under the Statthalter or Governor of Lower Austria. According to the budget of 1910 the annual expenditure of the city amounts to ca. 220,600,000 K (ca. 9,200,000 l. or $46,000,000).

In the grounds at the back of the Rathaus a bronze statue of Fried. von Schmidt, the architect, by Ed. von Hofmann, was erected in 1896. — Opposite, in the Josephstadt quarter (p. 46), No. 9 Landesgerichts-Str., rises the —

Czernin Palace (Pl. A, 2; II), containing a *Picture Gallery*, with 343 canvases, of which the Dutch and Flemish are specially noteworthy. It is open twice weekly from May to Oct. (p. 19); catalogue 40 h.

We pass through the ante-room and RR. III & IV, and begin with R. I (in the rear). Besides the pictures, the rooms contain a few antiquities.


Room II (chiefly Dutch and Flemish works, some of which are also in R. III). End-wall to the left: 95, 96. Rachel Ruysch, Flowers and Fruit; 100. A. van Ostade, Tavern (1653); 101. A. Brower, Head of a man; 106. N. Berchem, Landscape; 110. Gasp. Poussin (Dughet), Landscape; *117. Jan Vermeer, His own studio, one of the finest of all Dutch interiors; 119. A. Cuyp, Cattle reposing. On the right wall, and farther


Room IV (entrance-room): 257. A. Cuyp, Landscape with cattle; 261. J. van Goyen, Landscape. — The private apartments, containing other pictures, are shown only in the absence of the count and his family: Portraits by Reynolds, Rigaud, and Vigée Le Brun; 283. Terburg, Lady and gentleman in a garden; 288. Rubens, Portrait of a lady; 291. Casp. Netscher, His own family; pictures by Danhauser, Gauermann, Rottmann, and other 19th cent. painters.

In the Josephstadt (p. 21) is also situated, to the W., the Josephstadt Theatre, founded in 1788. Adjacent is the domed church of Maria-Treu (Pl. D, 4; I), erected in 1698-1713, with frescoes by A. F. Maulbertsch (d. 1760).

Opposite the Rathaus, on the E. side of the Franzens-Ring, rises the Hofburg-Theater (Pl. B 3, II; p. 15), in the late-Renaissance style, built by Semper and Hasenauer in 1880-86. The lofty central building contains the foyer, the auditorium, and the stage; the two staircases are in the wings. The attic of the straight projecting front is adorned with three allegorical figures by K. Kundmann and with a frieze in relief, by Rud. Weyr, representing the triumphal procession of Bacchus. The other sculptures are by V. Tilgner, Joh. Benk, etc.

Interior (week-days 9-12 and 2-5; Sun. and holidays 9-12; tickets, 60 h, obtained from the automatic machine by the stage-entrance, opposite the Volks-Garten). The two staircases have ceiling-paintings by Fr. Matsch and the brothers Klint, portraying the development of the drama, and contain statues of actors. Ceiling-paintings in the vestibules by K. Karger. — The lunette paintings in the two refreshment-rooms are by R. Russ. Between these are the superb Foyer, with three ceiling-paintings by Ed. Charlemont, and a gallery, founded in 1786, of portraits of famous actors of the Burg-Theater (p. 23), which stood down to 1888 in the Michaeler-Platz, next to the winter riding-school. In the sumptuous rooms leading to the imperial boxes are a frieze by Aug. Eisenmenger and a statue of Clytia by Benk. — The interior (1530 seats) is in the Louis XVI. style. The front of the boxes is adorned with marble busts of actors in the old Burg-Theater, by Tilgner, and charming monochrome paintings by Ad. Hynais.

Between the Hofburg-Theater and the Burg-Ring extends the Volks-Garten (Pl. A, B, 3; II), laid out by Francis II. in 1823 and much frequented in summer (chair 4 h). By the S. entrance
from the Outer Burg-Platz (p. 35) is the Tilgner Fountain, with a spirited group of a faun carrying a nymph, by V. Tilgner (1875). — To the W. of this, near the Colonnade of the café-restaurant, built by P. von Nobile (concerts, see p. 16), is the Grillparzer Monument (1889), a half-rotunda with a sitting figure of the poet (d. 1872), by K. Kundmann, and reliefs from his works by R. Weyr. — In the N. part of the grounds a Monument to Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898) was erected in 1907, the architecture by Ohmann, and the sitting figure of the empress by Bitterlich.

The Temple of Theseus (Pl. B, 3; II), in the centre of the Volks-Garten, built by P. von Nobile in 1823 for Canova's Theseus group (p. 53), contained until 1910 the Ephesus Museum, now transferred to the Art History Museum (comp. p. 56).

On the W. side of the Franzens-Ring, facing the Volks-Garten, is the handsome *Reichsrats-Gebäude or Parlaments-Gebäude (Pl. A, 3; II), built in 1874-83 in the Greek style, by Hansen, the seat of the upper and lower chambers of the Imperial Diet. A broad approach, adorned with four bronze horse-tamers, by Jos. Lax, and eight statues of Greek and Roman historians in marble, by R. Kauffungen, W. Seib, and others, leads to the portico of eight columns, the pediment of which contains a marble relief of the Granting of the Constitution, by Edm. Hellmer. The attics of the wings are adorned with statues and crowned with eight quadrigæ in bronze, by V. Pilz. Through the portico and the atrium (adm., see p. 19; porter under the approach) we enter the peristyle, borne by 24 monolithic marble columns and adorned with historical paintings. On the right is the Chamber of Deputies (516 seats), and on the left that of the Nobles (seated for 261).

In front of the Parliament Building is the Pallas Athena Fountain, 49 ft. in height, erected in 1902. On a dwarfed column of marble rises the colossal figure of Pallas by K. Kundmann; around are allegorical figures of the legislative and the executive power by Tautenhayn the Younger, and of the Austrian rivers Inn and Danube, by H. Härdtl, and Elbe and Moldau, by Kundmann.

To the S. of the Diet Building is the Schmerling-Platz, with the Anzengruber Monument, by Scherpe (1905); the bronze statue of the poet (d. 1889) rises on a pedestal of rock; below is his 'stone-breaker' Hans. On the S. side of the Platz is the Justiz-Palast (Pl. A, 3, 4; II), built in the German Renaissance style by Alex. von Wielemans in 1874-81. Beyond it, to the W., in the Neubau quarter, are the palace of the Hungarian life-guards and the Deutsche Volks-Theater (p. 94).

Adjoining the Burg-Ring (Pl. A, B, 4; II) on the S.W. is the Maria-Theresien-Platz, with its garden-grounds, flanked by the two palatial museums, which are externally exactly alike. In the
centre rises the *Maria Theresa Monument (Pl. A, B, 4; II), 64 ft. in height, designed by Hasenauer, with bronze sculptures by K. Zumbusch. Enthroned on a granite pedestal, with four double columns around it, sits the Empress, represented at the age of thirty-five. In her left hand she holds the sceptre and the Pragmatic Sanction. Around the pedestal are the equestrian figures of (r.) Laudon and (l.) Daun, and at the back (r.) Traun and (l.) Khuenhüller. Between these stand four statues: in front the Chancellor, Prince Kaunitz, at the back Prince Wenzel Liechtenstein, general of artillery, on the left Count Haugwitz, the jurist, and on the right Van Swieten, the physician. In niches on the upper part of the pedestal are placed portrait-groups of eminent contemporaries of the great empress; above Van Swieten, among others, are Gluck and Jos. Haydn with the young Mozart. — The Platz is further adorned with four Fountains (marble groups by Schmidgruber, E. von Hofmann, and H. Härdtl) and with two colossal groups of Horse Tamers, at the beginning of the Museum-Str., by Th. Friedl.

The *Art History Museum (Kunsthistorisches Hofmuseum; Pl. B 4, II), on the S.E. side of the Maria-Theresien-Platz, was built in 1872-81 in the Italian high-Renaissance style by K. von Hasenauer, partly from designs by Gottfr. Semper. It covers an area of 555 by 243 ft., and embraces two large courts. The chief façade, 103 ft. high with its attica, presents a massive central block, flanked by two slightly projecting corner-wings. Over the centre rises an octagonal dome, flanked by four square turrets, and terminating in a lantern crowned with a colossal figure of Pallas Athena, by Joh. Benk; the total height being 211 ft. above the Platz. The turrets contain allegorical figures by Fr. Gastell, and on the attic of the central building are Victories by H. Härdtl and Benk. The balustrade is adorned with portrait-statues of artists and patrons of art. Over the windows of the second floor are portrait-heads of artists, and in the spandrels of the great windows and the niches of the wings are allegorical groups. Between the columns of the central avant-corps on the groundfloor are figures of Painting by Edm. Hellmer and Sculpture by Benk (in front), and of Architecture and Industrial Art by K. Kundmann (at the back). In the grounds behind the museum is a seated marble figure of the painter Moritz von Schwind (1804-71), a native of Vienna, by Schimkowitz (1909). — Description of the Collections, see p. 53.

The Natural History Museum (Pl. A, 4; II), on the N.W. side of the Platz, also erected in 1872-81 by K. von Hasenauer, partly from Semper's designs, is almost the exact counterpart of the Art History Museum, but is slightly inferior in depth (230 ft.).

The dome is crowned with a colossal figure of Helios in bronze, by J. Benk; in the turrets are Hephaestus, Poseidon, Gaea, and Urania, by Joh. Silbernaigl. The attic of the central block is em-
bellustrade with Victories by H. Härdl and K. Kundmann. On the
balustrade are portrait-statues of pioneers of natural science. Over
the windows of the second floor are portrait-heads of naturalists;
them in the spandrels of the great windows and in niches of the
wings are allegorical figures. Between the columns of the central
avant-corps, on the groundfloor, are sculptures: in front, Europe
and America with Australia, by Kundmann; at the back, Asia and
Africa, by P. Wagner. — Description of the Collections, see p. 75.

The background of the Platz is formed by the Imperial
Stables (Hofstall; Pl. A 4, II; adm., see p. 18), built in 1725,
partly from the design of Fischer von Erlach, but altered in 1850.
They contain an interesting collection of state-coaches, decorated
saddles, and pictures by Hamilton. — In the vicinity is the Maria-
hilfer-Strasse, see p. 95.

To the E. the Burg-Ring is continued by the Opern-Ring (Pl.
B, C, 4; II). To the left, at the corner of the Hof-Garten and the
Albrechtsgasse, which leads to the Albrechts-Platz (p. 36), is a
bronze Statue of Goethe, by Edm. Hellmer (1900). A little to the
S., off the Elisabeth-Str., is the Schiller-Platz, with the Academy
of Art (p. 51).

At the E. end of the Opern-Ring, on the left, rises the *Opera
House (Hofopern-Theater; Pl. C 4, II; p. 15), in the early French
Renaissance style, erected in 1861-69 by Ed. van der Nüll and A. von
Siccardsburg. Over the loggia are two winged horses by Hähnel.

The sumptuous and tasteful decorations of the Interior (week-days
9-12 and 2-5, on Sun. & holidays 9-12 only; ticket 60 H) were executed
by Mor. von Schwid, Ed. Engerth, Karl Rahl, and others. On the stair-
case are medallion-portraits of the architects by Jos. Cesar; the parapet
is adorned with marble statues of the seven liberal arts, by H. Gasser.
Adjoining the foyer, which is embellished with operatic scenes by Schwind
and busts of famous composers, is an open 'loggia' towards the street,
also decorated with frescoes by Schwind (scenes from the 'Zauberflöte')
and bronze figures of Heroism, Drama, Fantasy, Comedy, and Love by
E. Hähnel. The interior, seated for 2380, has ceiling-paintings by Rahl.
The fronts of the boxes bear medallions of thirty distinguished members
of the Viennese opera during the last hundred years.

In front of the Opera House are the Siegfried and Don Juan
Candelabra by Zerritsch (1905); on each side, E. and W., is a foun-
tain with figures by Hans Gasser (1866). Opposite the Opera House,
to the S., is the Heinrichshof, erected by Hansen in the Renaissance
style in 1861-63, with frescoes by Rahl.

Beyond the Kärntner-Str. (p. 28) we come to the fashionable
Kärntner-Ring (Pl. C, 4, 5; II), with its handsome dwelling-
houses and hotels.

At the E. end of the Kärntner-Ring, on the right, is the
Schwarzenberg-Platz (Pl. D, 5; II), in which rises the equestrian
statue of field-marshal Prince Charles Schwarzenberg (d. 1820),
in bronze, by Hähnel (1867). No. 1, on the E. side, is the Military
Casino (formerly the Palace of Archduke Ludwig Victor), erected in the Italian Renaissance style, by Ferstel, in 1864-69. No. 6, on the W., is the house of the Kaufmannschaft (merchants' guild), by E. von Gotthilf (1903); near it is a bronze statue of the sculptor Raphael Donner (d. 1741), by Kanffungen (1906). On the E. side (No. 4) is the Industrie-Palast, by König (1909). — Schwarzenberg Palace and Hochstrahl-Brunnen, see p. 89.

The N.E. continuation of the Kärntner-Ring is formed by the short Kolowrat-Ring (Pl. D, 5, 4; II) and by the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring (Pl. D, 4, 3; II). In the latter; No. 12, on the left, is the building of the Gartenbau-Gesellschaft (Horticultural Society), by Weber (1864). No. 8, on the left, is the Palace of the Teutonic Order (Deutscher Ritterorden; comp. p. 41), by Hansen (1864-68), now the residence of the Grand Master Archduke Eugene.

The *Stadt-Park (Pl. D, 4; II) on the E. side of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring, laid out in 1863, is a favourite resort in summer. At the N.W. corner is a bronze statue of Canon, the painter (d. 1885), by Weyr (1905). The Kursalon, in the Italian Renaissance style, was built in 1867 by J. Garben (concerts, see p. 16). On the S.E. side of the grounds is a bronze bust of the painter Van Haanen (d. 1894) by Tilgner (1901), near which is the popular Donauweibchen-Brunnen, with a marble figure by Hans Gasser (1865). A little farther on, by the pond, is the monument of E. J. Schindler (d. 1892), the painter, by Hellmer (1896). Farther N. are the 'Freeing of the Source', a marble group by Jos. Hen (1903), and a bronze bust of Bruckner, the composer (d. 1896), by Tilgner, with a symbolic figure by Zerritsch (1899). On the N.W. side of the pond, near the Ring-Str., are a monument of the composer Franz Schubert (d. 1828), by Kundmann (1872); a marble bust of Amerling, the painter (d. 1887), by J. Benk (1902); and a marble statue of Hans Makart, the painter, by Tilgner (1898).

In the Stuben-Ring (Pl. E, 3, 2; II), No. 5, on the right, is the Austrian Museum of Art and Industry, built by H. von Ferstel in 1868-71 and extended (on the S. side) by L. Baumann in 1909. The two sgraffito friezes, restored in 1888 by K. Karger, and the majolica medallion-portraits of artists were the first examples in Vienna of this mode of decorating façades. Besides its important collections (p. 81), the museum contains a library and rooms for lectures and meetings. A passage, adorned outside with a fountain and a large mosaic designed by Ferd. Laufberger, connects the museum with the Art-Industrial School (Kunstgewerbe-Schule; Pl. E 3, II), built in 1875-77, also by Ferstel. Farther on is the New War Office (Kriegs-Ministerium; comp. p. 38), built in 1910-11 from the plans of Baumann.

On the W. side of the Stuben-Ring is the Handels- und Gewerbe-Kammer (Chamber of Commerce and Industry), built by
L. Baumann in 1906-07. The enquiry office of its export department is open 9-6. — Post Office Savings Bank, see p. 42.

The Ring-Strasse ends at the Aspern-Brücke (Pl. E, 2; II), the approach to the Prater-Str. (p. 87). To the right is the new building of the Urania Theatre (p. 16). The piers of the bridge are adorned with allegorical statues by Fr. Melnitzky.

A little to the S. of the Opern-Ring (p. 49) lies the Schiller-Platz (Pl. B, 4, 5; II), adorned with a bronze Statue of Schiller, by Joh. Schilling (1876), and marble busts of the poets Nicholas Lenau (d. 1850) and Anastasius Grün (d. 1876), by K. Schwerzek (1891). On the W. side of the square is the Ministry of Justice (1872), on the E. side the Ministry of Railways, and on the S. side the Academy of Art (Akademie der Bildenden Künste), an Italian Renaissance edifice built by Th. von Hansen in 1872-76, with rich terracotta ornamentation. The Academy, founded by Leopold I. in 1692, was reorganized as a school of art in 1872. — Hall, with Feuerbach's ceiling-painting, and Collections, see p. 79.

A little to the W. of the Academy is a Renaissance edifice by Thienemann (1872; Nos. 9 & 11, Eschenbachgasse), containing the offices of the Engineers' and Architects' Society and of the Industrial Society (Gewerbe-Verein).

Immediately to the S. of the Academy is the Secessionists' Exhibition (Pl. B 5, II; adm., see p. 17), a curious building in an Assyrian-Egyptian style, by J. M. Olbrich (1898), with a gilded iron dome in the form of a laurel-tree. The effective Bronze Group of the Triumph of Mark Antony, at the N.E. corner, is by A. Strasser (1899).

The Nasch-Markt (Pl. B, C, 5; II), is adjoined on the E. by the spacious Karls-Platz. In the grounds on its S. side are a marble figure of Johannes Brahms (1833-97), the composer, by Weyr (1908), and a small Fountain in red porphyry, with a humorous group of children in bronze, designed by V. Tilgner (1903).

The Evangelische Schule (Prot. school), at the corner of the Wiedner Haupt-Strasse (p. 91), is a Renaissance building in brick, by Hansen (1861). Adjacent is the Technical High School (Technische Hochschule; Pl. C 5, II; apply to the custodian, left corner of first court on the right), a building by Schemerl (1818), containing extensive collections. In front of it are placed busts of eight eminent technicians and a bronze Statue of Jos. Ressel, generally recognized as the inventor of the screw-propeller (d. 1857), by Fernkorn (1862). The Technological Cabinet is open free on Sun., 10-12, from October to July.

The *Karlskirche (Pl. C, 5; II), a richly articulated square edifice, with a huge dome, the chief work of J.B. Fischer von Erlach,
was begun in 1715, after the cessation of the plague, and consecrated in 1737. A Corinthian portico of six columns, in imitation of antique temples, occupies the centre of the rococo façade. The ravages of the plague are portrayed in relief, by Stanetti, in the tympanum. Flanking the portico are two domed belfries, resembling Trajan’s Column, 108 ft. in height, with reliefs from the life of San Carlo Borromeo by Mader and Schletter, and two low corner towers. The superb interior contains frescoes in the dome by J. M. Rothmayer and an altar-piece (St. Elizabeth) by D. Gran. To the left is the monument of the poet Collin (d. 1811), by Fr. Zauner (1813).

On the N. side of the Karls-Platz is the Handels-Akademie (entrance, Akademie-Str. 12), by Hansen (1862). Adjacent, No. 5 Karls-Platz, is the Künstlerhaus (Pl. C, 5; II), built in the Italian Renaissance style by A. Weber in 1868 (adm., see p. 17). At the corner of the Akademie-Str. and the Gisela-Str. is a marble statue of Velazquez, by Brenck (1909).

Farther on, between the Dumbagasse and Canovagasse, is the handsome Musikvereins-Gebäude (Pl. C, 5; II), in the Italian Renaissance style, erected by Hansen in 1869 for the ‘Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde’. In the niches of the façade are statues of ten famous musicians. In the interior are the class-rooms of the Conservatory of Music and superb concert-rooms. The chief hall is decorated with ceiling-paintings of Apollo and the Muses by Aug. Eisenmenger. The society, founded in 1812, possesses a valuable collection of old instruments, portraits of composers, MSS., busts, medals, etc. (adm. free, Sept. 15th to July 15th, on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 11-1; entrance in the Canovagasse).

In the Heumarkt, beyond the Schwarzenberg-Platz (p. 49), is the large rink of the Eislauf-Verein (Skating Club; Pl. D, 5, II). — Adjoining the Lothringer-Str., which here runs parallel with the Stadtbahn, is the Beethoven-Platz (Pl. D, 5, II), in which rises K. Zumbusch’s Beethoven Monument (1880), with a bronze statue of the great composer in a sitting posture, and a pedestal adorned with a Prometheus bound, a goddess of victory, and children as genii. — In the Christinengasse is the Academic Gymnasium (Pl. D, 5, II), built by Fr. von Schmidt in 1863-66.

No. 26 Johannesgasse, at the corner of the Lothringer-Str., is the Larisch Palace (Pl. D, 4; II), by Ed. van der Null (1868). Opposite to it is the Stadt-Park (p. 50).

On the margin of the Landstrasse district (p. 88), we next come to the Mint (Münzamt; 1838), the Central Market Hall (Pl. E, 4; II), the Bürger-Theater, built by Baron von Kraus and Tölk in 1905, the Hauptzollamt Station of the Stadtbahn (named after the Custom House near it; comp. p. 3), and, beyond the custom-house, the building of the Freiwillige Rettungs-Gesellschaft (Humane Society; Pl. E, 2, II), erected in 1881.
II. THE GREAT PUBLIC COLLECTIONS IN THE RING-STRASSE.

7. Art History Museum.

The imperial **Art History Museum (Kunsthistorisches Hofmuseum, Pl. B 4, II; p. 48), one of the greatest art galleries in the world, owes its origin to the valuable collection of Ferdinand I. (1556-64), brother and successor of Charles V. After his death part of the collection fell to Maximilian II., who added to his portion; another share went to Archduke Karl of Styria (d. 1597), and a third to Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol (d. 1595). These two portions were brought back to Vienna, one from Gratz in 1765, the other from the château of Amras near Innsbruck in 1806. In 1889 all the art-treasures of the imperial house were united to form the present gallery.

The entrance (adm., see p. 19) is in the central block, S.E. of the Maria Theresa Monument. The Basement (Tiefparterre) contains ancient sculptures, inscriptions, and the library; the collections on the Upper Ground Floor (Hochparterre) are the Egyptian (p. 54), the antiquities (p. 55), the industrial art (p. 58), and the weapons (p. 62). The First Floor contains the picture-gallery (p. 65), and the Second Floor the medals and coins (p. 75). Visitors pressed for time may confine their attention to the upper groundfloor (entresol) and the first floor.

From the Vestibule, where a good official ‘Übersicht’ of all the collections (1909; 1 K 20 h) and several special catalogues (pp. 59, 62, 65) are sold, a flight of steps leads to the right to the Hochparterre. The grand Staircase, opposite the entrance, is almost too lavishly adorned with marble and stucco. By the middle landing is placed Canova’s colossal Theseus and the Minotaur (in marble, 1819; formerly in the Thesens Temple, p. 47). A large painting on the ceiling, by Munkácsy, represents the apotheosis of art; in the lunettes under the ceiling are the great masters of art by H. Makart; in the spandrels and under the cornice are paintings by Fr. Matsch and the brothers G. and E. Klimt, tracing the development of art and art-industry from the earliest times. The rich plastic decorations of the handsome dome, by Benk, Kundmann, V. Tilgner, and R. Weyr, extol the Hapsburgers as patrons of art; among these, opposite the staircase, is a relief by Weyr, of Francis Joseph I. as the creator of modern Vienna. On the first floor is the picture-gallery (p. 65).

TIEFFPARTERRE OR BASEMENT (generally closed; apply to attendant).

In the large S.W. court and adjacent hall is placed, somewhat unfavourably, the Heroon of Gjölbashi, brought by Prof. O. Benndorf from Asia Minor in 1882-83. This monument is the tomb of a Lycian.
prince, dating from the middle of the 5th cent. B.C. An enclosure round the sarcophagus of the deceased and his relatives formed a kind of miniature cemetery; the walls outside the entrance and in the interior were adorned with reliefs in limestone (much weather-worn). In the court, outside the hall, are placed the sculptures of the exterior of the tomb: four winged bulls, two dancing youths, and seven dwarfish figures recalling the Egyptian god Bes. The court also contains the sarcophagus of Deceimis and Aischylos from Gjölbashi, which did not belong to the Heroon.

— In the centre of the Hall is a reconstruction of the tomb, which gives an excellent idea of its original form, and in the side-rooms are the reliefs from the frieze of the interior, in rows, one above the other, being scenes from the Greek hero lore. In the side-room to the right: to the right, I, 1 (above). The Seven against Thebes; II, 2 (below), Greeks landing near Troy; III, 3 (above), Battle of Amazons and Greeks; IV, 4 (below), Strife of the Lapithae and Centaurs at the marriage of Peirithous. In the side-room to the left: to the right, V, 9 (above), Ulysses slaying the wooers of Penelope; VI, 10 (below), Calydonian boar-hunt; to the left, VI, A. Battle of Greeks and Trojans. At the entrance to the centre room, to the left: VI, B. Storm of Troy; (on the right) VI, C. Battle of Amazons. In the central room, on the right: VII, 12, Rape of the Leciippide; (on the left) IV, 8, Feasting and Dancing.

Then, in the hall to the left of the Heroon Hall: Architectural Fragments from Greek Temples in Samothrace; in the hall to the right, Sacred Images and Votive Stones of Mithras.

Lapidarium, to the right of the archway. Pillar I: 6. Stele from Erythrae in Asia Minor, with a copy of a national decree of the Mytilenians (2nd cent. B.C.); 10. Fragment of a commercial treaty between King Amyntas of Macedonia (390-374 B.C.) and the cities of Chalcis and Olynthus. Pillar II: 28. Inscription from a basilica in honour of Emp. Antoninus Pius (138-161 A.D.), from Assuán (Syene) in Egypt; 38. Votive tablet in honour of Marmogiis, the Celtic war-god, from Perwart in Lower Austria. Pillar III: 53-55. Name-tablets from Roman columbaria (tombs). — The Larger Tombstones are placed by the right end-wall (Nos. 91-96) and the back-wall (Nos. 97-107, 109-116). — By the left end-wall (181-185) are the Early Christian Inscriptions; there, and also by the window-wall, Roman Milestones. — By the right end-wall (144-161, 166-168, 178): Inscriptions from Carthage. — Table-case I: Handles of Amphorae, with the maker's mark. Show-case II: Fragments of so-called Terra Sigillata Vessels. Show-case III: Seals with Names of Roman Oculists, Lead Missiles, etc.

Hochparterre or Upper Ground Floor.

From the vestibule the side-stairs (p. 53) lead first to the —

Egyptian Antiquities, a collection founded in 1821, and increased in 1878 by that of Miramar (p. 276), chiefly small plastic works and specimens of art-industry from the earliest times to the Roman period.

Room I. In the centre, two clustered columns of red granite, from Syene (basis and capital modern). The upper part of the walls is hung with copies of the mural paintings in a rock-tomb at Benihassan (ca. 2400 B.C.); beneath are steles and inscriptions ranging from the primaeval to the new empire. The most noteworthy sarcophagi and sculptures are: No. V. Granite sarcophagus (26th Dyn.); XIII. Kneeling statue of a high-priest (limestone; 19th Dyn.); XIV. Altar of quartzite (19th Dyn.); XIX. Granite sarcophagus of the Ptolemaic period, with its lid adjoining; XXI. Portrait-statue in granite (13th Dyn.); XXXIX. Colossal bust of the young Horus (granite; Graeco-Roman period). — To the left is Room II: Copies of mural paintings from Benihassan as in R. I; below,
steles and inscriptions from the new empire to the Greek and Roman periods. By the windows: No. XVIII, small pyramid; fragments of sculptures, mainly of the Saite period (7-4th cent. B.C.); 172. Tombstone of Thoth (Ptolemaic period). In the centre mummies of cats and crocodiles, crocodiles' eggs, etc. — Room III. On the walls are coffin-lids and boards from the new empire and later periods. 1st Cabinet: Statuettes of the deceased (new empire). 2nd Cab.: Statuettes of gods and animals, etc. In the centre, wooden coffin in the shape of a mummy (26th Dyn.). — Room IV. In the cabinets are coffins, mummies, and canopi. 7th Cab. (to the left): Statuettes of the dead (Saite period). 6th Case: Fragments of painted and gilded pasteboard; 16. Painted mask from a mummy-covering. 4th Case: Dyes, fruit, scarabs, and amulets from ancient tombs. — Room V, to the right. In the centre, by a large red granite column from a temple (16th cent. B.C.), I, III. Colossal heads of a king in limestone (probably Saite period); II, IV, VI. Sphinxes. 1st Cab.: Portrait-heads, busts, and statuettes of kings and private persons. 2nd-4th Cab. and 5th and 6th Cases: Statuettes of gods. 3rd and 4th Cases: Scarabs. Cases 5b and 6b: Amulets. 7th Cab.: Bronze vessels, etc. 8th and 9th Cab.: Statuettes of animals. 10th Cab.: Wood-carvings and wooden tomb-steles. — We now pass through R. VII and enter Room VI. 1st Cab.: Articles of the toilet (8-11. Sandals of papyrus reeds). 2nd Case: Ornaments, etc. 7th Stand: Canopi and other vessels. 10th Case: Fragments of reliefs (6-12. Typical heads of Asiatic and African captives). 11th Cab.: Vessels. 12th Cab.: Implements. In the centre are six painted mummy-cases of persons of rank (21st Dyn.).

The W. part of the Hochparterre contains the —

*Collection of Antiquities, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman, most of which formerly belonged to the Cabinet of Coins and Antiques, founded in 1765.

Rooms VII & VIII. Vases. Cab. I. Vases from Cyprus. Cab. II. Earliest Greek vases (Rhodian and Dipylon vases, Corinthian vessels). Cab. III. 'Vasi di Buccheri', or black vases from Etruscan tombs. Cab. IV & V. Vases with black figures, from Attic potteries. Cab. VI. Attic vases with red figures. Cab. VII. Mixing vessels (celebes). By the windows, two Etruscan cinerary urns with recumbent figures of the deceased; in the middle, clay sarcophagus from Clazomenae in Asia Minor, with hunting-scenes in the style of the Rhodian vessels. — Room VIII. Vases. Beside Cases VIII & XIV, six Pithoi, or wine-holders. Cab. VIII. Craterae, or mixing vessels. Cab. X. Lecythi, or flasks for anointing-oil. Cab. XI-XV. Vases from S. Italy. Cab. XVI (to the left of the exit). Vases of the Roman imperial period, chiefly imitations of the red 'terra sigillata' vases of Arezzo. — We pass through R. X to —

Room IX. Terracottas and smaller Stone Carvings. Cab. I. Oldest examples of Greek plastic art, chiefly from Idalium in Cyprus. Near this cabinet, clay figure of Minerva from Aspromonte in S. Italy. Cab. II. Small terracotta figures from Tanagra and Cyprus. Cab. III & IV. Terracotta figures from Athens, Egypt, and Asia Minor. Cab. V. Terracotta figures from Sicily and Rome. Cab. VI. Terracotta vase-handles and ampullae from Sicily and Egypt. Cab. VII & VIII. Greek, Roman, and early-Christian lamps; on the wall above, Roman reliefs in clay, some


Room XI. *Stone Sculptures: Nos. 73-81. Sculptures in limestone from Cyprus (73. Priest; 80, 81. Astarte). — By the central pillar, on the right: 92. Doryphoros (torso), after Polykleitos. — *97. Hera, as conceived in the 5th cent.; 98. Aphrodite, probably of the later Attic school (4th cent. B.C.); 107, 110. Young satyrs; *108 (revolving pedestal) Hekataion, from Athens, with dancing Graces (4th cent. B.C.). — 141. Hygieia, fragment of a votive relief. — 176. Portrait-head, in dark granite, of the Ptolemaic period; *179. Portrait of a Greek philosopher (Aristotle?); 184-188. Female portrait-busts; *193. Portrait of a barbarian (Roman); 172. Torso of a centaur (replica of the original in the Louvre); 200. Bronze statue of a victorious athlete, from the Magdalenenberg in Carinthia, probably of the school of Polykleitos (first half of 4th cent. B.C.); 168. Lower part of a statue of Aphrodite, found in the Gulf of Smyrna. — On the side next the street: 146. Bronze statue of an athlete, an Attic original from Ephesus (middle of 4th cent. B.C.), put together from 234 fragments and partly restored; *150, *151. Marble reliefs of animals in landscapes (Roman, end of 1st cent. B.C.); 152 (revolving stand), Artemis, a statuette of the Attic school, with traces of painting (replica of an early work of Praxiteles?); 153. Tombstone of a youth, a fine Attic work of the 4th cent. B.C.; 159-167. Pediment-figures, architectural fragments, etc., from Samothrace. — In the centre is a Roman mosaic pavement, with scenes from the myth of Theseus and Ariadne, found near Salzburg in 1815.

Rooms XII & XIII (in course of rearrangement when the Hand- book went to press) contain the stone sculptures of the former Ephesus Museum (comp. p. 47), comprising part of the yield of the
Austrian excavations on the site of the ancient Greek seaport of Ephesus in Asia Minor (the remainder being in the Belvedere, p. 90). 
— Room XII. To the right of the entrance, 1. Marble relief of a dying Amazon, copy of a bronze statue by Polykleitos in the Temple of Artemis; to the left, by the side-wall, 8. Marble head of a deity, wearing a diadem ornamented with foliage; to the right of the exit, 6. Boy with a duck, a small statue of the Hellenistic period, in the style of Boëthos.

We have now reached the S.W. wing and next enter —

lection. Cab. XX. Antique glass. Cab. XXI. Works in ivory, amber, agate, etc.

Room XV. Bronzes. In the frame to the right of the entrance, masks, heads, and half-figures (metal attachments): *1. Mask of a Bacchic dæmon, found in 1883 near Cilli; 2, 4, 5, 7. Masks of actors; 10. Mask of a Mænad; 11. Socrates; *12. Two rams' heads from Dodona; *14. Sleeping negro (5th cent. B.C.); 30. Apollo as god of the sun. To the left of the entrance, *Statuette of a hero (so-called Menelans). — Cab. I. Etruscan implements and vases, and prehistoric objects from Hallstatt (comp. pp. 77, 157) and Transylvania (43. Iron sword from Hallstatt; on the bronze sheath delicately engraved figures of warriors). Table II. Candelabra and tripods; in the middle, *50. Small bronze tablet, with half-figures of captive barbarians. Cab. III. Roman vases and implements, including *105. Flask with cloisonné enamel, from Istria. Case IV. Spoons, stilli, needles, etc. Case V. Keys and locks; on the wall, behind, mosaic from Carthage, with the head of Oceanus. Cab. VI. Swords; helmets; 281, 282. Greek helmets of the Corinthian shape; 283. Samnite morion; 284-295. Morions from Radkersburg in Styria; 360. Roman helmet; also, lamps, bells, etc. Case VII. Handles of vessels; above, a crouching panther. Case VIII. 515-664. Fibulae or clasps; 665-701. Finger-rings; 702. Earrings; 705-707. Belt-buckles. Case IX. 710-724. Etruscan mirrors; 727-729. Mirror-cases; 750, 753-755. Bronze plates with embossed reliefs; 767. Roman traveller's clock; 771. Bronze dies from Transylvania. — In the centre of the room, detached: Upper part of a lychnuchos, or lamp-holder, of the Hellenistic period; Hercules fighting with a centaur, in bronze, perhaps belonging to this lamp-holder (both from Ephesus). — The other presses contain bronze figures, for the most part Greek. Cab. X. 817, 818. Athena; *819. Zeus; *838. Hercules (copy of an Attic work, 4th cent. B.C.); *841. Apollo, after a celebrated Attic original (5th cent. B.C.); 849-851. Hermes resting. Cab. XI. Etruscan figures. Cab. XII. 934, 936. Aphrodite; *935. Young Bacchus; 942. Silenus; 944. Laughing satyr; 968. Dionysus. Cab. XIII & XIV. Figures from Roman domestic altars (lararia). Cab. XV. Roman portrait-heads, figures of gods and animals. — To the left of the exit, *Figure of a griffin, from a statue of Apollo, found in Carinthia; to the right, Head of Zeus, in bronze. By the window, bronze tablet bearing the Senatus Consultum de Bacchanalibus (186 B.C.), the oldest Roman public document in existence.

The **Industrial Art Collection, one of the finest of its kind, embraces the products of the mediæval and modern handicrafts. Besides many valuable objects from the Burgundian inheritance, which fell to the Hapsburgs by the marriage of Maximil-
ian with Mary of Burgundy (1477), it contains the remains of the famous 'Kunst- und -Wunder-Kammer' at Prague. Catalogue 80 h.

Room XVI. Mechanical and optical works; watch-making (No. 7. Automaton clock in the form of an ebony cabinet; Augsburg work of the 17th cent.); astronomical, military, and other instruments.

Room XVII. Chiefly mediaeval objects. On the walls, 4 & 10, 6 & 9. Pedigrees of the Hapsburgers, painted for Maximilian I.; in the middle, 8. Large late-Gothic tabernacle for the preservation of the Host during Holy Week (early 16th cent.); on the ceiling is a candelabrum in the form of a woman (16th cent.). — By the windows, Silver processional cross (Venice; ca. 1500; the bronze tripod, in the Renaissance style, is an addition of 1567). — Cabinet I. Mediaeval wood-carvings. Cab. II. Gold goblets. H. Ebony cabinet, with silver reliefs and figures (Augsburg work; end of 16th cent.). Cab. III. Objects in ivory and boxwood.

Room XVIII. *14-16. Burgundian sacerdotal vestments, of the early-Flemish school (15th cent.). Case IV. Objects in ivory, boxwood, bronze, etc.

Room XIX, with a ceiling-painting by Berger (Rudolph II. as a patron of art), contains the most valuable products of the Goldsmith’s Art of the 16-18th Centuries. Detached: D. Iron cabinet, richly inlaid with gold (Viennese work; 1567). — *E. The famous ‘salt-cellar’ (saliera) of Benvenuto Cellini, the only certainly authenticated specimen of his goldsmith’s work, was executed in 1539-43 for Francis I. of France, and was presented by Charles IX., on his marriage with the Archduchess Elizabeth in 1570, to Archduke Ferdinand, the founder of the Amras collection. A vase shaped like a boat, with a figure of the god of the salt-giving sea, was intended for the salt; another, in the form of a triumphal arch, with the goddess of Earth, was for the pepper. The figures in relief on the pedestal are in the style of Michael Angelo. The design shows mannerism, but the execution is admirable. — *M. Late-Gothic goblet of Philip the Good of Burgundy (d. 1467), in rock-crystal. A. Medicine-chest of gilded bronze (18th cent.). Exit-wall: I. Silver antependium from St. Blasien (1687). — Cab. I. 12. Goblet made of an ostrich’s egg (Augsburg; 16th cent.); 33. Silver-gilt goblet, crowned with a pelican feeding its young (Ulm; 1583); 50. Small golden horn (end of 16th cent.), with dog-leash; 64. Dish formed of 24 pieces of lapis lazuli, in the centre a sardonyx with a relief of Leda (16th cent.); 90, 93-96. Caskets, small baskets, bezoar-stones, with silver-gilt filigree (18th cent.); *159. Tankard of onyx, mounted in gold with enamels and gems (French; 16th cent.); Silver-gilt dish (167; with the Triumph of Love) and *Jug (193), by Christoph Jamnitzer of Nuremberg (d. 1618); 170. Silver-gilt reading-desk, by Elias Lenker of Nuremberg (d. 1591); *175. Ornamental dish, by Chr. Lenker (d. 1613);
185. Gold goblet with St. Michael on the lid (French?); behind, 183, 187, 191, 195. Bronze-gilt figures of Flora, Ceres, Bacchus, and Vulcan, offering each other their gifts, part of a table-service melted down in the 18th cent., executed by Wenzel Jamnitzer of Nuremberg (d. 1585); 286. Silver-gilt table-service, made at Vienna for Emp. Francis I. (d. 1765); 262. et seq. So-called ‘Night Suite’ of Empress Maria Theresa (toilet articles, breakfast service, etc., in the rococo style), by A. Domanek of Vienna, including No. 287. Silk table-cover with gold embroidery by Empress Elizabeth Christina. Cab. II. Numerous *Objects in rock-crystal and smoky topaz (16-18th cent.), including 133. Goblet with a lid, in the style of Valerio Belli (d. 1546); also, 204. Mosaic of jewels and costly stones, representing Christ and the Samaritan woman; on the frame are *Caryatides, festoons of enamel, etc., cast in gold (Italian; 16th cent.). Case III. Watches of the 16-18th cent.; jewels; miniatures. Cab. IV & V. Vases and small figures in agate, jasper, etc. Below, in Cab. V, *12. Dish formed of plaques of sardonyx, with a cameo of Diana in the centre (16th cent.). Case VI. Ornaments made of monster pearls (No. 5. Siren playing the violin). Cab. VII. *Objects in rock-crystal: 139. Small jug, elaborately mounted in gold (16th cent.).


Room XXI. Sumptuous furniture of the Italian and German Renaissance and rococo styles, works in pietra dura, Florentine and Roman mosaics, etc.

Room XXII. *D. Boxwood chessboard by Hans Kels (1537). Window-wall: 11. Holy family and angels, relief in Kelheim stone,


The other rooms contain the **Museum of Weapons, which vies in completeness with the great Armeria of Madrid. It owes its origin chiefly to the art-treasures of Emp. Ferdinand I. and his son Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol (Amras collection; comp. p. 53). The collection was much damaged in the troublous years 1805 and 1809 and at the plundering of the arsenal in 1848. Catalogue 80 h.

Room XXV (Mediæval weapons, down to the reign of Maximilian I.). 2. Armour of Count Palatine Frederick the Victorious (d. 1476), by Tommaso Missaglia of Milan; 5. Armour of King Ferdinand the Catholic of Aragon (d. 1516); 9. Suit of King Philip I. the Handsome of Castile (d. 1506) when a boy; 43. Equestrian suit of Maximilian I. (d. 1519); *45. Suit of Sigmund of Tyrol (d. 1496), one of the finest works of the period; 52. Heavy caparison of Emp. Maximilian I.; 62. Equestrian suit of Maximilian I.; 69. Suit of King Lewis II. of Hungary (d. 1526); 126. Suit of Emp. Charles V., unfinished. — In the central cases: 12. Norman helmet of about 1100; 17. Sword-blade, 13th cent.; 24. Two-handed sword, with fine Passau blade, early 15th cent.; 47, 56. Ivory saddles, the second probably owned by Emp. Charles IV.
(d. 1378); 71. Helmet of George Castriota, Prince of Albania (Scanderbeg; p. 410); *104. Round shield of Emp. Maximilian I., with beautiful raised etching (one of the earliest specimens of this work).

Room XXVI (time of Maximilian I.). 139. Armour of Duke Christopher of Wurtemberg (d. 1568); 141. Suit of Count Palatine Otto Heinrich (d. 1559); 142. Suit of Count Eitel Friedrich of Zollern (d. 1512); 146. Suit of Matthäus Lang, Archbishop of Salzburg (d. 1540); 175. Gala-suit of Count Andreas von Sonnenberg (d. 1511).

Room XXVII (Charles V.). On the walls: 196. Finely decorated armour of Elector Palatine John Frederick of Saxony (d. 1554); 198. Suit of Rupert of the Palatinate (d. 1504); 199. Parts of a superb suit of Marshal Aless. Vitelli (d. 1556); 231. Suit of Duke Ulrich of Wurtemberg (d. 1550), half polished, very large; *297. Grand suit of Emp. Ferdinand I. (d. 1564; ‘suit with the rose-leaves’, made at Worms); 341. Gala half-suit of General Cornelio Benti-voglio (Ital.; ca. 1540). — By the central pillars: 342. Riding suit of Charles V., etched and gilded, with figure-scenes; 226. Half suit polished, of Conrad von Bemelberg, the Landsknecht general (d. 1567); 207. Half-suit of Georg von Frundsberg (d. 1528); 243. Half-suit, polished and tegulated, of the Duke of Alva (ca. 1560); 395. Suit of King Philip II. of Spain (d. 1598), German work (about 1546). — Under glass: *368. Campaign-suit of Charles V., with beautiful arabesques and figure-scenes. — In the cases: 253. Sword of Charles V. (1530); 260. Pistols of Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol (1555); *267. Beautiful dagger with grooves for poison (ca. 1560); 274. Sword of Georg von Frundsberg; 345. Scanderbeg’s (Castriota’s) sword; *351. Casque of Charles V., in one piece, with scenes from the Æneid; *354. Superb shield of Charles V., with masterly scenes on the cartouches from the life of a hero, Roman work; 363. Gala-sword, enriched with reliefs (Toledo); 364. Sword with an iron hilt embellished with delicate reliefs from Bible history; *379. State-sword of Charles V., by Ant. Piccinino of Milan, one of the most superb weapons and finest specimens of the goldsmith’s art of the 16th cent.; *380. Cutlass, tasteful Italian work (ca. 1565).

Room XXVIII (Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol). *403. Infantry-suit of Giov. Bona, the gigantic retainer of Archduke Ferdinand (9 ft.); 407. Complete armour of Archduke Ferdinand by Jörg Seusenhofer (Innsbruck, 1547); *417. State half-suit of the archduke, with masterly embossing (the helmet and gala-shield by Lucio Piccinino of Milan, 1552); *426. German gala-shield of iron, with finely embossed mythological scenes; 473, 474. Complete caparison of man and horse for Archduke Ferdinand, imitation of a Roman antique (ca. 1580); *475. ‘Milanese’ armour of the archduke, in the antique style and richly ornamented (1560).
Room XXIX (Maximilian II.). On the walls: 480. Armour of Joh. Jak. Fugger of Augsburg (d. 1575); 482. Half-suit of Andrea Doria (d. 1560); 490. Suit of armour of Maximilian II. (d. 1576). — In the cases: 491. Casque and round shield of Archduke Karl of Styria (d. 1590), with fine arabesques and figure-scenes (Italian: about 1570); 529, 530. Swords and hats blessed by the Pope as a reward for services against the Infidels, bestowed on Archduke Ferdinand, the former by Pius V., the latter by Clement XIII.

Room XXX (Maximilian II.). 572. Parts of suit of Don John of Austria (d. 1577); 635. Gala-suit of Duke Aless. Farnese (d. 1592); *627. General’s baton of Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), in ivory, at the top the emperor’s head in enamel; 644. Landsknecht suit of Archduke Karl of Styria.

Room XXXII (Rudolph II.). 667. Half-suit of Rudolph II. (d. 1612); 698, 699. ‘Red and black’ suit for man and horse of Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol; 703, 704. ‘Yellow and blue’ suit of the archduke; *706. State armour of Rudolph II. (an admirable German work, ca. 1590); *712. State half-suit with round shield, a masterpiece of damascening (Ital.); 743. Casque, collar, and breast-plate of Cristobal Mondragone, curiously wrought, with figure-scenes engraved on the blue ground; 745. Armour covered with exquisite damascened garlands in gold and silver.

Room XXXIV (Modern Period). 761. Suit of Archduke Sigmund Franz of Tyrol when a boy (d. 1665), Italian (ca. 1636); 765. Gala half-suit (probably Spanish; about 1610); *805. State-sword, with admirably executed iron hilt (ca. 1650); *811, *812. Gun and two pistols of masterly workmanship (gift of Emp. Joseph I. to Margrave Ludwig Wilhelm of Baden, whose portrait adorns the barrels and stocks); 822 (by the first window), Sabre, wooden club, and flag of the peasant-chief Stephan Fadinger (d. 1626); 835. Pair of pistols of excellent workmanship (Marseilles); 838. Marshal’s baton of Emp. Francis I. (d. 1765); 846. State-armour of Emp. Francis I. (d. 1765); 846. State-armour of Emp. Matthias (d. 1619), very effective. — By the back-wall: 890. Hungarian suit of Emp. Joseph I. (d. 1711).

Room XXXVI (Tournament Weapons and Apparatus). 897. Italian jousting suit of the Milanese ambassador Gasp. Fracasso (ca. 1482); *902. German suit of Emp. Maximilian I., with perforated late-Gothic borders and admirable embossed work; 910. Bolster of linen stuffed with straw (unique), with which the blindfolded horses were padded. — By the exit-wall: 996. Tilting-suit of Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol; 998. Spare or extra pieces of a suit of armour of Francis I. of France (d. 1547), by Jörg Seusenhofer of Innsbruck (1542).

We return to R. XXXIV and thence enter the smaller —
Room XXXV (Oriental Weapons and Armour). 84, 85. Hungarian
swords with Turkish blades, and the mace of Prince Michael Apafi II. of Transylvania (d. 1713); these, together with the flag over Case II, the insignia of Transylvania under Turkish suzerainty, were presented to the emperor in 1701. — In Central Case III: 94-106. Turkish accoutrements, presented to Archduke Ferdinand.
— Above the wall between the windows, a large Turkish flag, captured, with the horse-tail (109), quivers (22; Wall Case I), and other objects (126-130; Case IV), at the siege of Vienna in 1683.


Room XXXI contains cross-bows, hunting-gear, and a collection of guns.

First Floor.

The whole of the first floor is occupied by the picture-gallery. To the left (W.) of the staircase are the Italian, Spanish, and French Schools, adjointed by the the modern paintings; on the right (E.) side are the Netherlandish and German Schools.

The **Picture Gallery, which was housed in the Upper Belvedere (p. 89) from 1776 until 1891, consists of 1717 ancient works, collected in and before the 18th cent., and about 400 modern paintings, to which additions are made from time to time. From the ‘Kunst-und-Wunder-Kammer’ of Prague (comp. p. 294), founded by Rudolph II., which was transferred to Vienna in 1648, after a number of pictures had been carried off by the Swedes or sold, come over 700 canvases, including the Correggios and many Titians. Most of the Netherlandish and several admirable Venetian works once belonged to Archduke Leopold William, son of Ferdinand II. and Stadholder of the Netherlands in 1646-56; and Raphael's Madonna al Verde and Moretto's St. Justina were brought from the collection of Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol. Large catalogue of ancient masters, with 200 illustrations (2nd ed., 1907, 10 K; two smaller catalogues of ancient masters 1 K and 1 K 20 h; modern works and water-colours 1 K 20 h). Each picture bears the name of its painter.

This great gallery may justly boast both of comprehensiveness and of the possession of admirable and profoundly interesting masterpieces, chiefly by Venetian masters, by Rubens, and by Dürer. In this respect it vies with the Prado Museum at Madrid. Most striking among Central Italian works are two by Perugino
VIENNA.

(R. I.; Nos. 27, 32); Frà Bartolomeo's Presentation in the Temple (I; 41), remarkable for the noble simplicity of the grouping and for its tranquil dignity; Andrea del Sarto's Pietà (I; 39), noteworthy for its imposing vigour. Raphael's Madonna al Verde (I; 29), of his Florentine period, though inferior in life and expression to his Madonnas in the Louvre and at Florence (La Belle Jardinière and Madonna del Cardellino), is interesting as indicating the influence of Leonardo da Vinci. Of the Masters of Upper Italy, Correggio and the closely cognate Mazzola or Parmigianino chiefly claim attention. Correggio reveals himself specially as a fascinating narrator of myths (I; 59, 64). Parmigianino is best represented by his Cupid shaping his bow (I; 62) and the portrait of Malatesta Baglione (?; I, 67). Among the many excellent Venetian works it is difficult to choose. The far-reaching fancy of Titian, which enabled him to embody the most diverse themes in appropriate form, is nowhere else, except in the Prado Museum, studied to such advantage. What a gamut of emotions from the Ecce Homo (II; 178) to the Callisto (II; 169) or the Danaë (II; 174), from the Entombment (II; 179) to mysterious love allegories (II; 173, 187), from sweet Madonnas (II; 176, 180) to the austere portraits of Italian savants (II; 177, 182)! In portraits the gallery is particularly rich, affording an admirable opportunity of comparing the Venetian works with those of Velazquez, the greatest Spanish portrait-painter, or with those of Van Dyck. Of the works attributed to Giorgione the 'Three Magi' (I; 16) alone is satisfactorily authenticated. Among others we note the Madonna of Palma Vecchio (II; 140), the Coronation of the Madonna by Lorenzo Lotto (II; 214), and the St. Justina (II; 218), the masterpiece of Alessandro Bonvicino of Brescia, surnamed Moretto. — Of Spanish Masters Velazquez is represented by more works than in any other gallery this side of the Pyrenees (Cab. VI), even though some of the canvases ascribed to him are not entirely by his own hand.

Turning to the Northern Schools, we note that Jan van Eyck's Portrait of Cardinal della Croce (Cab. XVIII; 624) is by far the most striking example of early-Netherlandish art. Next come the double portrait by Hugo van der Goes (Cab. XVIII; 629, 631), the Crucifixion and Madonna by Roger van der Weyden (Cab. XVIII; 634, 632), the altar-pieces with the Virgin by Memling (Cab. XVIII; 635-638), and the peasant-scenes and landscapes by Pieter Brueghel the Elder (R. XV). — Düer's masterpiece, his most perfect composition, is the Trinity (IX; 1445). The best of the portraits by Holbein the Younger are those of John Chambers, the physician, and Dirck Tybis, a London merchant (IX; 1480, 1485). In spite of their unpleasing subjects, the miracles of St. Ignatius and St. Francis Xavier by Rubens rivet attention by their dramatic expression and skilful colouring (Rubens Room, XIV; 865, 860);
Maria-Theresien-Platz

Italian Sch.
Room III Room II Room I

Netherlands Sch.
Room XV Room XIV Room XIII

Modern Paintings
Rooms V VI VII

German Painters
Room VIII

ART-HISTORY MUSEUM
First Floor (Picture Gallery)

0 50 100 150 200 Feet
others in the same room are St. Ambrose (850), the allegory of the four quarters of the globe (857), the Boar Hunt (858), the Festival of Venus (836), and the Madonna with St. Ildefonso (834). A not unwelcome contrast to the exuberant Rubens is afforded by the refined, almost frigid, repose of Van Dyck, who shows to advantage in his two Madonnas (XIII; 1039, 1040), his Delilah (1043), and the portrait of Francesco de Moncada (1046). The portraits by Rembrandt, of various dates, illustrate his change of manner: the portrait of a lady and its pendant (Cab. XIII; 1272, 1271), luminous and careful; later, the portraits of his mother (Cab. XIII; 1273) and himself (1274); and lastly his own portrait in a round hat (1268), in a deep golden tone.


CABINET I. Various Italian Schools (14-16th cent.). 1st Section: 68. Dosso Dossi, St. Jerome; 69. Ambrogio de Predis, Emp. Maximilian I. (1502); 70. A. de Predis(?), Bianca Maria Sforza, the emperor’s second wife; Andrea Mantegna, 72-80. Cæsar’s Triumph (originals at Hampton Court), *81. St. Sebastian; 82. Andrea Solario, Bearing of the Cross; Bern. Luini, 86. Daughter of Herodias, 87. St. Jerome; 88. Lod. Mazzolino, Presentation in the Temple (1526); 89. Boccaccio Boccaccino, Madonna enthroned;


Cabinets II & III contain less important Venetian works.

Cabinet IV. Italian Schools (1550-1700). In the centre: 366. C. Allori, Judith with the head of Holofernes (replica of his work in the Pitti gallery); 369. F. Furini, Penitent Magdalen; C. Dolci, 375. Madonna, 376. Archduchess Claudia Felicitas (1670).


We now return to the entrance and pass through the domed hall to the NETHERLANDS AND GERMAN ROOMS.


Room XIV. Rubens and his School. On the outer side-wall: *Rubens; **830. Festival of Venus; 832. Emp. Maximilian I.; **834. Altar-piece of St. Ildefonso (in the centre, Mary with four holy women and St. Ildefonso, on the left Archduke Albert, stadholder of the Netherlands, and on the right Clara Isabella Eugenia, his wife, with their patron-saints); 838, 836. Portraits; 837. Park of a château, with lovers; *839. Piëtà (1614); 840. Infant Christ playing with John the Baptist and two other children; 841. Charles the Bold; 843. Cimon and Efigenia, from a tale in Boccaccio's Decameron; 844. Portrait of a Venetian lady (copy of Titian's picture in Dresden); 846. Head of Medusa (animals probably by Brueghel, here ascribed to Snyders); 853. Man in a fur-coat; 855. Old man; *850. St. Ambrose forbidding Emp. Theodosius to enter the church; **857. The four quarters of the globe, typified by the river-gods of the Amazon, Nile, Danube, and Ganges; 858. The Calydonian boar-hunt (studio-piece: landscape and animals by Jan Wildens); 859. Portrait of himself; *860. St. Francis Xavier preaching and working miracles in India (*863. Sketch for this work); *864. Piëtà; 861. Assumption of the Virgin (1620); *865. St. Ignatius Loyola casting out devils (*862. Sketch for this work by the master's own hand); *868. Hermit and the sleeping Angelica (from Ariosto); 867. St. Pepin, Duke of Brabant, and his daughter St. Bega; 869. Landscape, with Jupiter and Mercury, Philemon and Baucis; *871. Holy Family under an apple-tree, once belonging to the Ildefonso altar; 875. Head of an old man; 876. St. Andrew; unnumbered, Holy Family, replica of the picture at Sanssouci (1630; injured).


Cab. XIV. 995. Lucas Achtschellinck and Gonzales Coques, Landscape with Rudolph of Hapsburg and the priest.

Procession of Bacchus; 1070. Frans Leuc, Cardinal-Infante Ferdinand; 1082, 1083. Frans Snyders, Fish-market (figures by Corn. de Vos); 1093, 1094. Sir Peter Lely, Portraits of a young lady; *1087. Jordaens, Bean-feast (Twelfth Night).


*1339. S. de Vlieger, Calm sea (1649); 1342. L. Bakhuysen, View of Amsterdam (1674); Philip Wouwerman, 1349. Attack by robbers, 1348. Riding-school and horse-pond.


battle in the Teutoburgian Forest, 1611. Burial of Pallas, they oung hero (1786); Ant. Raph. Mengs, 1600. Infanta Maria Ludovica, 1601. Infanta Maria Theresa of Naples. — Room VIII (S. side of staircase). In the corners of the window-wall, without numbers, Ant. von Maron, Maria Theresa and Joseph II. (1773 and 1775).

Rooms VII-V and Cabinets X-VII contain Modern Paintings, mostly by Austrian artists.


Second Floor.

Collection of Coins and Medals.

Room XXXVI. Case IV. Coins of the Holy Roman Empire. Case V. Coins from Hungary, Transylvania, and Slovenia. Case VI. Coins of the Austro-Hungarian empire. — The following cases are all in the centre: Case VII. Medals, chiefly of gold, of the house of Hapsburg. Case VIII. Historical medals of modern times. Case III. German medals of the 16-17th centuries. Case II. Gold medals of the middle ages; dies for coins.

On the walls of these two rooms are the Collection of Portraits, formed by Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, and portraits of Hapsburg princes and princesses.

8. Natural History Museum.

The imperial *Natural History Museum (Pl. A 4, II; p. 48) contains on its two principal floors (‘Hochparterre’ and First Floor) most of the extensive collections founded on that of J. de Baillou of Florence, which was purchased by Emp. Francis I. in 1748.

The entrance (adm., see p. 19) is opposite (i.e. to the N.W. of) the Maria Theresa Monument. ‘Führer’, or catalogue, 1 K 20 h.

From the Vestibule, the dome of which is adorned with medallion portraits of eight former directors by Jos. Lax, a flight of steps leads to the right to the Hochparterre, or upper groundfloor, while the grand staircase opposite the entrance ascends to the first floor (p. 78). The large ceiling-painting of the Staircase (‘Life’s Orbit’) and the twelve allegorical figures in the lunettes are by Hans Canon, and the eight portrait-statues by the wall-pillars by Victor Tilgner and others. The niches in the dome of the foyer, or upper landing, contain allegorical figures by Tilgner, on the cornice below which runs a humorous animal-frieze by Joh. Benk. In the spandrels of the arches are reliefs by Rud. Weyr.

The Hochparterre contains nineteen rooms, on the walls of which are painted 112 *Landscapes relative to the collections, each bearing a notice above of the subject and the artist’s name.

Rooms I-V contain the Mineralogical and Petrographical Collection.

Room I. Large crystals and other specimens by the 2nd window-pier and on the central table; artificial crystals at the back of the central cases. By the middle window is a group of stalactites from the Adelsberg Grotto (p. 249). — Room II. Large and choice specimens in the cases by the exit-wall (Nos. 101, 102. Precious metals). By the window-wall are large crystals of rock-salt and a geode of sulphur. — Room III. In the central case (50) is the famous *Jewel-bouquet in a vase of rock-crystal, presented by Empress Maria Theresa to her husband Francis I. Adjacent, an *Opal from Czerwenitza in Hungary, perfectly pure (weighing nearly 21 oz.), a diamond weighing 82 carats, and a large emerald in calcareous spar. Opposite, in the table-cases by the central window
(118-120), jewels, rough, polished, and set, notably diamonds of various colours. — Room IV. Building materials from Vienna, the German Empire, Italy, ancient Rome, etc. By the window-wall, Large geode of amethyst from Brazil; 144. Crystal of rock-salt from Wieliczka in Galicia. — Room V. In the central cases, collection of *Meteorites, the finest in Europe, from more than 500 different places. Thus, in the 1st case (47), a meteorite from Knyahinya in Hungary, 660 lbs. in weight (the finding of which is the subject of the central wall-painting). In the other cases, smaller meteorites. In the last central case (116-121), large fragments of meteoric iron. By the middle window (No. 346) is a mass of meteoric iron from Youndegin in Australia, weighing one ton.

**NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM (Upper Ground Floor)**

**Maria-Theresien-Platz**

**Rooms VI-X. Geological and Palæontological Collection.**

Room VI. Fossil flora (Cases 1-19. Palæozoic: 20-36. Mesozoic; 37-85. Cænozoic). 127. Geological relief of the Sentis, by Prof. A. Heim. — Room VII. Cases 1-12. Dynamic-geological collection (incl. No. 102, by the entrance-wall, Limestone slabs with marks of erosion, from Diavača and Nabresina in the Karst). Cases 19-60. Fauna of the palæozoic age (incl. No. 106, on the E. wall, Sandstone slab from Dura Den in Fife. with fishes; 112. Cast of the Pariasaurus in London). — Room VIII. Sedimentary rock (Cases 1-6) and fauna (7-60) of the mesozoic era, incl., in frames on the walls, water-lilies of the Pentacerinus species (notably No. 103), ichthyosauri (Nos. 108-111, 114, 115, 117), and mystriosaurus (No. 128) from the Swahian lias; 131. Squatina (angel-fish) from the Jura of Wurttemberg; pterodactyli and ramphorhynchi from the slate-beds at Solnhofen (Nos. 134, 135, 139, 140); also cast of an archæopteryx (No. 141). In the middle, 171. Cast of an iguanodon, the largest representative of the Saurian family of reptiles (original found in the coal-measures of Bernissart in Belgium and now at Brussels). — Room IX. Sedimentary rock and fauna of the Cænozoic age. By the entrance-wall, 101. Fossil fish from Monte Bolca near Verona (tertiary formation); in Frame 103, by the door of exit, diluvial skeleton of a mountain-goat; by the middle window. 114. Skeleton of a Dinotherium Bavariam from Franzensbad; by the last window, 109. Mammoth's skull. — Room X. Remains of mammals and birds of the Cænozoic formations, incl. skeletons of cave-bears (Ursus spelæus) and cave-lions (Felis spelæa) and of a
giant-stag (Cervus giganteus); in the large central cabinet, Skeletons of moas (Dinornis and Palapteryx), the giant-bird of New Zealand, which became extinct only in the 18th cent.; in Cases 104 & 105. Fauna from the Pampas of S. America (incl. the glyptodon and mylodons); at the back (Nos. 7-18), remains of pliocene Mammalia from Pikermi (near Athens) and Maragha in Persia.

Rooms XI-XIII. Prehistoric Collection.

Rooms XIV-XIX. *Ethnographical Collection.


We return to the Vestibule, with a large bronze censer from Pekin (1661) and a fine stele from Guatemala, and ascend by the main staircase, on the left, to the First Floor, where RR. XXI-XXXIX contain the Zoological Collections.


A staircase adjoining R. XXX ascends to the Second Floor, with the Botanical Collections (RR. L-LIV; no admission).


The imperial Academy of Art (Akademie der Bildenden Künste; Pl. B 5, II; p. 51) contains a number of valuable Netherlandish and good modern pictures. Adm., see p. 18.

We ascend the flight of steps to the Vestibule, borne by columns, and cross a Corridor (at the ends of which are the staircases leading to the upper floors) to the Aula, a hall 100 ft. long, the ceiling of which is embellished with A. Feuerbach’s imposing *Fall of the Titans. This is also the chief room of the Museum of Casts (adm., see p. 18), also containing several good originals: *Torso of Hera, of the best Greek period; leaden model of J. M. Fischer’s Anatomy; sculptures by Raphael Donner, Beyer, Zauner, etc.

The Extresol, to the right, at the S. end of the W. corridor, contains the Library and the Engravings and Drawings. The 21,900 drawings are by Koch, Führich, Genelli, Schnorr, Schwind, Rottmann, and others. The 52,000 engravings and wood-cuts form Hüs- gen’s Dürer collection. There are also about 11,000 photographs, etc.

On the First Floor, at the S. end of the W. corridor (door No. 152), is the Picture Gallery. We first enter Room V, with the Italian Schools on the right and the Netherland and other schools on the left. R. V and Corridor IX contain the most valuable works. The numbering begins, in the last room to the right, with the older Italian masters.

Rooms I-IV. Italian Painters from the 14th cent. onwards, chiefly Venetians. Few of the works are important, many are doubtful or damaged. We note a few of the best. Room I. 1133. Botticelli, Madonna with two angels; 1097. Gentile da Fabriano, Coronation of Mary. — Room II. 505. Francesco Francia, Madonna enthroned, with SS. Luke and Petronius. — Room III. Vittore Carpaccio, 43. Annunciation, 49. Death of Mary (both damaged). Here, and in Room IV, are more or less injured ceiling-paintings by P. Veronese, and in the latter an early but damaged work by Titian (466. Cupid sitting on a stone parapet). Also portraits of Venetian dogs and procurators by Tintoretto and others.


4th Section: Netherlanders. Rubens, *626. Boreas carrying off Oreithyia (ca. 1620); also sketches in colours: 634. Ascension (which, like Nos. 636, 635, 638, and 652, was a design for the ceiling-painting of the Jesuits’ church at Antwerp, burned down in 1718); 636. St. Jerome;


10-13th Sections. Viennese Artists of the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century. — In the 11th, works by M. F. Quadal; in the 13th, portraits by Hein. Füger (1020. Himself) and the two Lampi (293. Canova, 108. Joseph II.).


Room VII (Copying Room). 1102. Ferd. Keller. Hero and Leander (1880); 1280. Alfred von Schröter, Return from the field (1898); 1221. Ch. Wilda, Sundan dancer. — We return to R. V. from which we enter —

Corridor IX, containing the Dutch and Early German Schools. (The stands revolve.) To the left, beginning at the W. end: 579-581. H. Bosch, Winged altar-piece (Creation. Fall, Expulsion from Paradise, Last Judgment, Hell); L. Cranach the Elder, 557. Lucretia (1532), 1148. Hercules and Antæus; 577, 578. Hans von Schwaz. Moritz Welzer and his wife (1524); 35. A. Düver. Entombment (believed by Scheibler to be an early work of Cranach the Elder); 545. Hans Baldung Grien. Repose on the flight into Egypt; 572. Ambr. Holbein (*). Portrait of a man with a skeleton beside him (1524); 548. Herrn met de Bles. Landscape with scenes from the Passion; 582. Frans Floris, Fall of Adam; 558. D. Bouts, Coronation of Mary; *715. P. de Hooch, Dutch family in a courtyard; 817. Arent de Gelder, Judah and Tamar; 759. Sir Peter Lely, Seven children of the Howard family; *611. Rembrandt. Young woman (1632); 1096. P. Codde, Dancing and musical party (1633); 670. Nic. Maes. Boy-archer;

The Imperial Austrian Museum für Kunst und Industrie (Pl. E 3, II; p. 50), founded in 1863 on the plan of the South Kensington Museum, was the first art-industrial collection on the continent. A new wing was added in 1911. Adm., see p. 19.

As the rearrangement of the collections was not completed at the time of publication, the accuracy of the following description is approximate only.

Main Building. On the Ground Floor we pass through the vestibule into the quadrangle, with its arcades below and on the first floor, which forms the centre of the whole building. The exhibits vary. To the right we enter —

Room I (& II). Goldsmith's Work and Enamel.


Room III. Furniture.

Room IV. Bronzes.
vano-plastic copy of the sacristy-door of St. Mark's, Venice; *Bronze head of a woman (Ital.; 16th cent.); reliefs in lead, by R. Donner (Gala
g (d. 1546); above, on the wall, modern plaquettes by Roty, etc.; Reliefs by C. van der Stappen ('Silence' and two portraits); in front, detached, C. Meunier, The Sower (bronze). — By the back-wall, 21. Modern bronzes, incl. a Florentine singer and John the Baptist by P. Dubois; also, by itself, a Pietà. — 20. Oriental works in pewter and brass. — 5. Six leaden pla

Passing through the arced court, we turn to the right to visit RR. V-VIII, which are also used for occasional exhibitions.

Room V. Furniture.
1st Section, Gothic furniture; 2nd-4th Sections, German Renaissance; 5th Section, French Renaissance.

Room VI. Textiles.
1st Section: Oriental and Persian embroideries and pieces of brocade; two knotted carpets from N. India. — The exhibits in Sections 2 and 3 vary. In the middle of Section 3 are two cabinets with ecclesiastical robes from the erstwhile abby of Göss near Leoben (13th cent.).

Room VII. Textiles.
Room VIII. Oriental Carpets.

On the Upper Floor, RR. XI & XII are used for temporary exhibitions; some of the other rooms contain copies of historical interiors, while one room is to be set apart for the collection of —

Small Sculptures, Book Bindings, and Leather Work.

The following objects should be noted: Venetian marble relief with two portrait-heads (15th cent.); marble monument of Bishop Lorenzo Gabriello (d. 1512), by Lor. Bregno; marble relief of the Madonna, by Mino da Fiesole. Also large sculptures in wood: Italian Renaissance altar; statue of the Madonna from the workshop of Tilman Riemens
cneider. Terracotta sculptures: Bust of a Franciscan (Ital.; 15th cent.) Alessandro Vittoria (d. 1608), Three busts; also several modern sculptures: Ivory-carvings; small wood-carvings and works in wax: wooden figure of a Wise Virgin (German; ca. 1500); Adam and Eve (boxwood; German, 16th cent.); Scourging of Christ (boxwood; German, 17th cent.); wax-
figures (Pietà, Madonna and Child, etc.), by Ant. Bossi, models for the Viennese porcelain-factory. — Also book-bindings, caskets, panelling, leather and lacquer work, etc. Two pieces of S. German tapestry, with scenes of savages working in the fields and the storming of a 'Minne
burg' (11th cent.).

The Library, which is also on the upper floor, contains about 29,000 vols. and 58,000 engravings, designs for ornamentation (15-18th cent.), patterns for embroidery and lace of the Renaissance period, etc. It is open for study daily except Mon. (in summer 9-2, Sun. and holidays 9-1; in winter 9-1 and 6-8.30).

New Wing. The groundfloor serves for temporary exhibitions. The upper floor contains the glass and pottery, a lecture
room, and offices. — Ascending the staircase of the main building to the upper floor and turning to the right we reach a passage (right) leading to the —
ANTE-ROOM. — Large Japanese and Chinese bronzes; four large Chinese vases; Chinese silk-tapestry. Japanese lacquer-work (incl. some exquisite examples); Old Japanese arms and armour (middle case); Japanese kakemonos, or hanging pictures, and bronzes.

From the ante-room we now pass straight on into the —

NORTH HALL. Porcelain.


EAST HALL. Pottery.

1st Section (fayence and pottery of the 16-18th cent.): Dutch fayence (Delft). German fayence. French fayence. Italian majolica. Hispano-Mauresque majolica. On the side next the court, tiles. — 2nd Section: 1st Cabinet (to the right). Ancient Greek pottery. 2nd Cab. Corinthian pottery of the 7th & 6th cent. B.C. 3rd Cab. Etruscan black clay vessels (so-called Bucchero vases). 4th Cab. Black-figured vases (6th cent.). Cab. by the window-wall. Red-figured vases and lecythi. The next three cabinets contain Attic and later vases of the red-figured style and terracotta figures from S. Italy, Asia Minor, and Tanagra. Cab. on the N. side, lamps; below, under glass, three mummy-masks in the Graeco-Roman style, from Upper Egypt. In the middle of this section, four cabinets with Attic vases, bowls, etc. To the right of the entrance, vases from Cære, probably of Ionian origin; two fine hydriæ and a tripod (in the old Attic style).

SOUTH HALL. Fayence.

To the left, two cabinets with Persian fayence (13-17th cent.), Turkish pottery, and Rhodian ware; to the right, next the court, Persian tiles (13-17th cent.).

WEST HALL. Glass.

Fragments of Roman glass. Arabian mosque-lamp (15th cent.). By the window-wall, Spanish glass from Barcelona, etc. (16-19th cent.). — Venetian glass (15-19th cent.). German and Bohemian glass with fused painting (16-18th cent.); Bohemian ent-glass (17-18th cent.); Schaper glasses (called after the Nuremberg master, d. 1670), with paintings in fused black; double glasses with gilding; German and Bohemian ruby glass. German glass with enamel-painting (16-18th cent.). At the end of this section, modern glass and Chinese and Japanese glass. By the wall next the court, Sicilian, Spanish, Moroccan, modern Egyptian, Turkish, Bosnian, Hungarian, and Galician pottery.

11. Historical Museum of the City of Vienna.

The Historisches Museum der Stadt Wien, installed on the 1st and 2nd floors of the Rathaus (p. 44), illustrates the history of the city from the Roman period down to the present day, by means of plans, views, portraits, statuary, weapons, and other memorials, all with explanatory notices attached. We enter from the Felder-Str., cross the first quadrangle, and ascend the grand staircase No. 2, on the left. Adm., see p. 19.
First Floor. — Section I. Memorials from St. Stephen’s; 3. Niche (r.), with the sun and moon which once crowned the tower (15th cent.); stained glass (15th cent.); remains of wall-paintings (13th cent.). Also early views of the church and a plan of its ‘Catacombs’.

Section II. Roman antiquities (remains of a bath, coins, etc.); pre-Christian and Roman objects from the environs; relics from tombs of the Lombard period (before 568), found in the Mariabihlt quarter; sculptures from the Spinnerin am Kreuz (p. 94) and from old Viennese and other houses; the old inscription on Gluck’s tombstone. — Plans of Vienna; studies of Roman Vienna and of mediaeval extensions (Nos. 1-3, 4-13); original plan of 1438-55 (No. 11); round table with a plan of 1547 by A. Hirschvogel of Nuremberg (15); plans of 1547 by Bonifaz Wolmuet (17), of 1654 by Suttinger (19), of 1706 by Auguissola and Marinoni (20), of 1770 by Nagel (21; the first two are copies); also later plans. — Nos. 37-55. Views, general and partial: 37. Oldest view, of 1483 (copy); 38. View of 1493 (from the Schedel Chronicle); 39, 40. By Hirschvogel, 1547; 41. By Lautensack, 1558: 43. By J. N. Vischer and Hufnagel, 1640; 44-46. By M. Vischer, 1675; 47, 48. By Suttinger, 1676; 49. By Folbert van Allen, 1680-82; 51-57. By Delsenbach, 1719; 60. Large bird’s-eye view by J. D. von Huber, 1774. Views of the 18th and 19th cent. in oils and water-colours, notably by F. Matsch and G. Klimt (Interior of the old Burg-Theater), by Jacob and Rudolf Alt (Old Rathaus, 331. Makart’s studio), and by Varrone. Views of the fortifications from the 16th cent. down to their demolition in 1857. — Medals (16-19th cent.). — Nos. 455-623. Historical events: 610. Panorama by Meldemann, showing the position of the Turks in 1529: 463-474. Turkish officers and soldiers of 1529; 485-529. Scenes from the Turkish siege of 1683, incl. an oil-painting by Wyck (1698); entries of emperors, acts of homage, weddings, memorials of Maria Theresa and Joseph II., French invasions of 1805 and 1809, Revolution of 1848. — Nos. 624-788. Popular scenes, figures, and costumes of the 18th and 19th centuries. — Nos. 789-841. Festivals, balls, concerts. — Nos. 842-1085. Eminent citizens from the 16th cent. onwards.

Section III. In the Corridor: To the left, Emblems of ancient jurisdiction, instruments of torture and execution; objects belonging to guilds; the Municipal Guards from the 16th cent. to 1848; Viennese weights and measures. To the right, coins and medals of Vienna and the Austrian dominions. — Room I. In the centre, Mozart’s spinet; casts of the features of Beethoven, Haydn, Lenau, Napoleon I., and Archduke Charles; memorials of Beethoven; autograph of Beethoven’s ‘Zur Weihe des Hauses’. On the walls are portraits of poets, musicians, and actors; bust of Charlotte Woltor, by V. Tüllner; bust of Beethoven, by A. Dietrich (1821); memorials of Ferd. Raimund, Joh. Strauss, and Lud. Anzengruber; Hebbel’s death-mask. — To the left is the Grillparzer Room. The ante-room contains portraits of the poet, his parents, and the Fröhlich family (M. Daffinger, Miniatures of Grillparzer and of Kathi Fröhlich); in the room and cabinet are the poet’s furniture and library, with small memorials. — Room II contains a huge painting by A. Ilavaček (Vienna from the Kahlenberg); also portraits of famous Viennese and scenes from their lives: H. Makart, Charlotte Woltor as Messalina; Fr. Lenbach, Gottfried Semper; H. Kaulbach, Death of Mozart; F. von Amerling, Portrait of himself; A. Jebens, Pauline Lucca; Amerling, Grillparzer. On the window-wall to the left are sketches and water-colours by R. von Alt. In the middle is a large model of the inner city (1898). — Rooms III & IV. Paintings of the older Viennese school: *Waldmüller, Danhauser, Gauermann, Fendi. Amerling, etc.; also drawings by Moritz von Schwind. — Room V (Schubert Room). Marble bust of the composer, by K. Kundmann; ‘Schubert Evening’ in the house of Ritter von Spaun, in sepia, by M. von Schwind; ‘Schubert Evening’ in a Viennese citizen’s house, by J. Schmid. — Room VI. Landscapes by Durnaut and Tina Blau; Groups from the festival of 1879, by H. Makart; Forest-scene, by Schindler; Testing the new vintage, by Larwin.
Second Floor. Section IV. Museum of Weapons.

Room I (ante-room). Escutcheons used at the obsequies of Duke Albert VI., in 1463, and of Emp. Frederick IV., in 1493; two-handed and other swords (15th and 16th cent.); arquebuses (15th cent.); Gothic equestrian armour (15th cent.); artistically painted cavalry-shields (15th cent.). In the centre, the flag of Vienna (15th cent.) used during both the Turkish sieges. — Room III. Spanish armour (16th cent.); spears, pikes, finely chased armour. In glass-cases: cross-bows, wheel-lock muskets and revolvers, rifles, catapults (16-17th cent.). By the walls: groups of the rare 'Ahlspiesse', or pikes of the 15th cent. (a specialty of the collection), armour, shields, spears, etc. — Room IV. Iron-gray and black suits of armour; equestrian suits; trophies from the second Turkish siege (1683); portraits and busts of Charles of Lorraine and of Starhemberg; skull of the Grand Vizier Kara Mustapha(?), with the silken cord with which he is said to have been strangled at Belgrade in 1683; the 'Banner of Blood', captured from the Turks by Charles of Lorraine at Hamzabeg in 1684; other Turkish flags, horse-tails, weapons, shields, etc.; also lintstock and wheel-lock muskets. From the ceiling hangs the fine standard of Count Herberstein, a knight of St. John (1666). — Room V. Turkish weapons from the wars of Prince Eugene and Marshal Laudon; French weapons of 1805-1809, grouped round a bust of Emp. Francis II. Weapons and banners of the Municipal Guards of Vienna (18th cent.); blunderbusses; arquebuses of large calibre. In the cases and on the walls are superb swords, daggers, and Turkish 'hanjars'. Model of St. Stephen's (1:25). In the centre is a large model of the inner city with its bastions and glacis (ca. 1852-54). — Room VI (Corridor). Hofer's alpenstock; muskets of the Vienna National Guard of 1814; weapons and banners of the city-guards; uniform of Francis II. — Room VII. Weapons of the Vienna National Guard; banners of the Students' Corps of 1848 and the Tyrolese riflemen of 1848 and 1859; figures of Vienna Volunteers (1859 and 1860).


The Museum für Oesterreichische Volkskunde affords a survey of the domestic arrangements, the costumes, and the habits of the Austrian peasantry. The 13,000 objects here exhibited are from the German Alpine districts, from the German Sudetic region, and from the Bohemian-Slavonic, the Polish-Ruthenian, the S. Slavic, and the Romanian countries. The collection occupies the upper floor of the Börse (Pl. B 1, II; p. 43); entrance by No. 34 Wipplinger-Str.; adm., see p. 19. 'Führer', or catalogue, 50 h.

In the Centre, near the entrance, is a *Manger from Vill, near Innsbruck (18th cent.), with figures in wood and wax. Beyond it are *Peasants' Rooms: (left) 1, 2. Upper Austrian sitting-room and bedroom; 3. Styrian room; 4. Goralian (Carpathian) weaver's room from Silesia; (right) 5. Slovak room; 6. Slavonic room from Moravia; 7. Istrian (Italian) kitchen; 8. Models of implements used in home-industries, tools, and large sepulchral reliefs (13th & 15th cent.).


Back Wall. 41. Rustic dramatic costumes from Tyrol; 42, 43. Pea-
sants' costumes from Salzburg, Styria, and Tyrol; Dramatic costumes from Salzburg and Tyrol; 46, 47, 49, 50. Costumes from Tyrol and Vorarlberg.

**SIDE-ROOM.** 53-55. Belts, girdles (17-19th cent.); 56-60. Costumes, caps, embroidery from Carinthia and Carniola; 62-66. Caps adorned with gold and lace; in front of these, rustic trinkets.

**RIGHT SIDE-PASSAGE and WINDOW GALLERY:** 72. Pottery from Bohemia; 73. Costume from Wischau (Moravia); 74-77. Costumes from German Bohemia and Moravia; in front of them, lace from the Böhmerwald; 78. Gold and silver caps from Moravia and Silesia; 79-83. Bohemian-Slavonic costumes, embroidered kerchiefs, aprons, caps; 93. 94. Glass and pewter vessels from German Bohemia and from Moravia; 95. 96. Wedding pictures, necklaces, sleeve decorations from Eger; 97-100. Gold and silver caps, manger-figures from German Bohemia; 106. Model of a house from the Böhmerwald; 109. 110. Painted Easter-eggs; above, Bohemian-Slavonic costumes; 111. Bridal crowns from Bohemia; 112. Slovak embroidery; 115, 116. Costumes of the Wallachians in Moravia and of the Goralsians in Silesia. — 120-123. Costumes from E. Silesia and Galicia; 128-130. Easter-eggs from the Bukowina; 133. Wedding and holiday hats from the Bukowina; 136. Embroidered kerchiefs from the Bukowina; 137. Roumanian costumes from the Bukowina; 140-142. Costumes of Roumanians and Huzuls; in front of these, pearl ornaments from the Bukowina; 144. Dalmatian shirts, aprons, and kerchiefs; 145. Cowherds' implements from Dalmatia; 148-151. Costumes and embroidery from Dalmatia; in front of them, embroidery, women's trinkets, knives; 153, 154. Costumes from Bosnia; 159. Pottery from Istria; in front, Model of a Bosnian house.

III. **QUARTERS BEYOND THE RING-STRASSE (FORMERLY SUBURBS).**

13. **North-East Quarters: Leopoldstadt and Prater.**

**Tramway O** (p. 10) runs through the Tabor-Str. To the Prater run, among others, the lines A, B, C, H, H2, L, 2, 5, 25, 73, and 80; to the N. Railway Station lines A, C, 2, and 5; to the N.W. Railway Station lines O, 3, and 5. — **JUNCTION LINE** (p. 13) from the chief Custom House to the Prater-Stern.

The **Leopoldstadt**, the Jewish quarter of Vienna (p. 21), is intersected by two important streets, the Tabor-Str., leading to the N.W. Railway Station, and the Prater-Str., which goes to the Prater and the N. Railway Station.

The **Tabor-Strasse** (Pl. F, 3, 2; I) starts from the Ferdinands-Brücke (p. 42). No. 10, on the right, is the **Produkten-Börse** (Pl. D 2, II; 'Produce Exchange'), in the French Renaissance style, by K. König (1890).

A little short of the middle of the Tabor-Str. the Obere Augarten-Str. leads to the left to the Augarten (Pl. E, F, 2, I; café; concerts, see p. 16), a park of 125 acres in the French style, laid out in 1665, and opened to the public by Emp. Joseph II. in 1775 (dedication over the entrance-gateway, No. 1). The large Augarten Palace, built in 1665, was remodelled by Maria Theresa, and is now the residence of the Dowager Archduchess Maria Josepha.
The Augarten is bounded on the N. by the Brigittenau quarter of the city (Pl. E, 1, 2; I; p. 21). The parish-church of *St. Brigitta, with its two towers, was built by F. Schmidt in the early-Gothic style in 1867-73. The interior is adorned with frescoes by K. and F. Jobst. Altarsculptures by Fr. Erler; stained glass by K. Geyling. — The Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Brücke (Pl. F, 1; I), constructed in 1876, crosses the Donau from Brigittenau to Floridsdorf (p. 346).

The Prater-Strasse (Pl. E, F, 2, 1; II), also beginning near the Ferdinands-Brücke (p. 42), receives its chief traffic from the Aspern-Brücke (p. 51) and the Asperngasse. No. 28 Prater-Str. (left) is the Jewish Museum, a collection of objects of art and historical memorials of the Jewish race (Sat. 11-1, free; Sun. 11-1, adm. 20 h). No. 31, farther on (left), is the Carl-Theater (Pl. E, 2, 1, II; p. 15), erected in 1847 by Ed. van der Nüll and A. von Siccardsburg, a little beyond which is the church of St. John of Nepomuk (Pl. E, 1; II), built by K. Rösner in 1845, and adorned with frescoes by Jos. von Führich and others (best seen on bright days). — Near the Prater-Str. are the Israelitish Temple (Pl. E, 2; II), Tempelgasse 5, a brick edifice in the Moorish style by Ludw. Förster (1858), and the Synagogue of the Turkish Jews, Zirkusgasse 22, by Wiedenfeld (1887), with a portico and a fine domed interior, lavishly decorated. — The Sophien-Gymnasium, Zirkusgasse 48, contains a small Goethe Museum (open free on Thurs., 4-6).

The Prater-Str. ends at the Prater-Stern (Pl. F, 1; II), in which rises the conspicuous Tegetthoff Monument, erected in 1886. It consists of a massive granite column, 64 ft. high, adorned with ships’ prows in bronze, bearing the bronze statue of the admiral (12 ft. high), the victor in the naval battle of Lissa in 1866 (d. 1871), with figures of Battle and Victory below, in sea-horse chariots. Architectural part by Hasenauer; bronze figures by K. Kundmann.

The *Prater (Pl. G-I, 3-5; I), which had been imperial property since 1570, and had long been used as a deer-park, was opened to the public by Emp. Joseph II. in 1776. The part of the Prater between the Prater-Stern, the Ausstellungs-Str. (Feuerwerks-Allée), and the Haupt-Allée, is the Volks-Prater or Wurstel-Prater, a favourite Sunday and holiday resort, with numerous cafés, shows, marionette theatres, and other attractions. (‘Wurstel’, buffoon.) Near the entrance is Eisvogel’s good Garden Restaurant, often crowded on summer-evenings with visitors of all classes. A great pleasure-resort here is Venedig in Wien (‘Venice in Vienna’; p. 16), where the giant-wheel, 210 ft. high, affords a good survey of Vienna and the Marchfeld (p. 113); ascents begin daily at 2 p.m. (60 h, Sun. and holidays 40 h; in winter 1 K).

The Haupt-Allée, or principal avenue, with a quadruple row of fine chestnut-trees, first planted in 1537, extends 2 ½ M. to the Baeedeker’s Austria-Hungary. 11th Edit.
Lusthaus mentioned below. It is a fashionable drive in spring, when society displays its gayest toilettes and finest horses. The busiest scene is in the nearer part of the avenue, by the restaurants. On the left are the Three Cafés (where a military band plays on summer-afternoons), Hofbauer's Restaurant, and the Braune Hirsch; on the right is the Konstantin-Hügel. Carriages usually drive on to the (1 1/2 M.) Rondeau and (1 1/4 M. farther) to the imperial Lusthaus (restaurant), near which the park contains some fine old timber and picturesque little lakes.

The Rotunda (Pl. H, 3; I), built for the International Exhibition of 1873, contains in its W. wing the interesting Postal Museum (adm., see p. 19); and from its roof affords an extensive view (9-5; ascent 40 h, lift to the inner gallery 20 h). Adjacent is the Trotting Course. A little to the E. is the dairy of the Krieau (Meierei; Pl. H 4, I), with a good café.

At the end of the Prater, beyond the Lusthaus, lies the Freudenau, with the racecourse (p. 16) and the Winter Harbour, constructed in 1899-1903.

The Kronprinz-Rudolf-Strasse (Pl. G, 3; 2; I), the continuation of the Prater-Str., intersects the Donaustadt, a quarter of the city now springing up on the right bank, partly on a site once belonging to the Prater, and partly on sandbanks reclaimed from the river. — At the end of this street, in the Erzherzog-Karl-Platz (Pl. G, 2; I), rises the Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Jubilaeums-Kirche, begun in 1900, in the Romanesque style, by V. Luntz and A. Kirstein. The Kronprinz-Rudolf-Reichs-Brücke (Pl. G, H, 2; I), crossing to the left bank of the river, affords a fine view in both directions.


Tramways (pp. 10-12): Through the Landstrasse Haupt-Strasse, F, 75; through the Ungargasse and Fasangasse, O, 4; through the Rennweg and the Simmeringer Haupt-Strasse (ending at the entrance to the Central Cemetery), 71, 74. To the Wiedner Haupt-Strasse, 64; to the Favoriten-Strasse, N, 67, 68; to the South and State Railway Stations, D, O, 3, 4, 68. — Junction Line (p. 13) from the Prater-Stern to the Custom House and Arsenal.

The Landstrasse quarter of the city (p. 21), on the right bank of the Wien and the Danube Canal, extends W. to the Hengasse (p. 91). In the N. part of it is the Kolonitz-Platz, in which rises the Weissgärber-Kirche (St. Othmar's; Pl. F 3, II), erected by Fr. Schmidt, in the early-Gothic style (1866-73), with a tower 250 ft. high.

To the S.E. of the church, at No. 23 Rasumofskygasse, once the palace of Prince Rasumofsky, is the Geological Institute (Pl. F, 4; II), containing valuable collections (open May 1st to Nov. 1st, Mon., Tues., Thurs., & Frid., 2-4).

In the Linke Bahngasse, No. 7, is the Veterinary College (Tier-
ärztliche Hochschule; Pl. E 5, II), founded in 1777. — The tasteful Karl Borromeus Fountain, in the Karl-Borromeus-Platz (Pl. F, 5; II), was erected in 1909, from the design of Engelhart, in honour of Burgomaster Dr. Karl Lueger (d. 1910).

One of the chief thoroughfares in the Landstrasse quarter is the Rennweg (Pl. F, G, 5; I), starting from the Schwarzenberg-Platz (p. 49). — Immediately on the right is the Hochstrahl-Brunnen, a fountain rising to 100 ft. (illuminated in summer on Tues., Thurs., Sat., & Sun. evenings, when a band plays), beyond which stands the princely Schwarzenberg Palace (Pl. F, 5; I), begun by J. B. Fischer von Erlach about 1697, and completed by Jos. Em. Fischer in 1725. The chief façade, at the back, overlooks the garden, which is open to the public in summer. — In the Schwarzenberg-Platz is the French Embassy.

No. 3 Rennweg is the Palace of Countess Hoyos, by Otto Wagner (1897). — No. 6, on the right, is the lower entrance to the garden of the Belvedere.

The imperial Belvedere Palace (Pl. F, 5, I; Lustschloss, or summer palace), situated on a slope, with upper and lower suites of apartments and its thoroughly French garden, is an admirable example of the baroque style, and is probably the finest of the imperial palaces in Vienna. The building was begun for Prince Eugene of Savoy by Joh. Luk. von Hildebrand about 1713. The Lower Belvedere, with the stabling, was completed about 1716 and occupied by the prince. The Upper Belvedere, with its handsome flight of steps and arcades originally opening to the garden, has four octagonal corner-pavilions and a projecting central portion at the back, while the interior is richly decorated from designs by Claudius le Fort du Plessy. It was formerly used for great receptions and festivals. Being moderate in height, varied in outline, and rich in ornamentation, in contrast to the severer, many-storied city-palaces, it has quite the character of a princely suburban villa. After the death of Prince Eugene in 1736 the palace was neglected, but was purchased a little later by Francis I. In 1776 the Upper Belvedere was destined for the reception of the imperial collection of pictures, and after their removal to the Hofmuseum (p. 65) it was fitted up in 1904 as a residence for Archduke Francis Ferdinand (no admittance.) The Lower Belvedere, in which the Amras collection of weapons and the collection of antiques were housed down to 1889, has been occupied since 1903 by the modern picture gallery, and since 1905 by part of the Ephesus collections (comp. p. 58).

The Garden (open to the public; entered from the Rennweg or from the Hengasse, near the Upper Belvedere) was laid out in 1717, with terraces, flower-beds, lawns, and fountains, by the Bavarian garden-director Girard. In the middle, near a fountain,
are charming groups of children by H. Gasser (‘the twelve months’). The upper part of the garden affords a fine view of Vienna. The S. Park, at the back of the Upper Belvedere, is not open to visitors.

The *Modern Gallery (temporarily closed; adm., see p. 19), in the Lower Belvedere, is entered from the garden. We turn to the left and walk through the rooms to the last, where their numbering begins. Catalogue 60 h. The rooms are fitted up in the old style.


**Room XII.** M. Klinger, *Christ on Olympus; 224. A. Bartholomé, Girl bathing (marble); 223. A. Rodin, Rochefort (in plaster); 222. C. Meunier, The burden-bearer (bronze).

Room III. 31. Head of a philosopher; 32. Altar; 33. Head of Aphrodite; 35. Ganymede carried off by Jupiter’s eagle.

The Salesian Nunnery (Pl. F, 5; I), No. 10 Rennweg, with its domed *Church in the Italian baroque style, was probably built by Fischer von Erlach (1717-30).

No. 27, on the left, is the Palace of Prince Metternich, now the Italian Embassy. What was once the Metternich park is now the site of the ‘diplomatic quarter’ of Vienna. No. 3 Metternichgasse (Pl. F, 5; I) is the German Embassy, built in 1877-79, and No. 6 is the British Embassy, built in 1875, both designed by V. Rumpelmeyer. No. 37 Reisner-Str. is the Russian Embassy, erected in 1872-73 for the Duke of Nassau from plans by Al. Warm, in the garden attached to which, adjoining the Richardgasse, is the Russian Church, built by Kotow and Giacomelli in 1899.

No. 14, Rennweg, is the entrance to the Botanic Garden (Pl. F 5, I; open April-Oct. only), with the Botanic Institute, built in 1904. No. 16 is the State Printing Office (Staatsdruckerei; Pl. F 5, I). Admittance on Frid., at 9 a.m.; apply at the office.

At the S. end of the Jacquingasse, No. 18, on the right, is the Palace of Count Lanckorönski (Pl. F, 5; I), built by Helmer and Fellner in 1895 in the baroque style, and containing very valuable art-collections (not accessible). — Farther on in the Rennweg, beyond the junction-railway, the Boerhavegasse diverges to the left to the Arenberg Public Park (Pl. F, G, 5; I).

Through Simmering, the 11th District of the city (p. 21), the Hauptstrasse (tramway, see p. 88) leads to the —

Central Cemetery (beyond Pl. H, 1, 7, I), laid out in 1873. Passing through the chief gateway, adorned with statues and reliefs, we reach the Arcades, to the left of which (S.E.) is a monument to the victims of the fire at the Ring Theatre in 1881 (p. 43). Among illustrious persons buried here, or whose remains have been brought from other cemeteries, are (left) Mozart, Beethoven, Gluck, Schubert, Joh. Strauss, Brahms, and Ghega; (right) Makart, Amerling, Tilgner, Ed. Herbst, and Hansen. Other monuments line the wall to the E. of the main entrance. The large Cemetery Chapel was built by Max Hegede.

The Landstrasse district is adjoined on the W. by the district of Wieden (p. 21). They are separated by the Heugasse (Pl. E, F, 5; I), which contains the palaces of Baron Louis von Rothschild (No. 26), erected by Destailleur of Paris (1884), and Miller von Aichholz (No. 36), by Streit (1880). In the Theresianumgasse (Pl. E, F, 5; I) is the Palace of Baron Alfons von Rothschild (No. 14), by J. Girette of Paris (1878). Other handsome residences line the Allégasse (Pl. E, 5; I). — The Church of St. Elizabeth, in the Karolinen-Platz (Pl. E, 5; I), is a Gothic edifice in brick.

The busiest streets in this quarter are the Wiedner Hauptstrasse (Pl. E, D, 5, 6; I), starting from the Karls-Platz (p. 51), and the Favoriten-Strasse (Pl. E, 5; I), diverging from it to the left. The former contains the Archduke Rainer Fountain by Kauffungen
(1904), the Engelbrunnen by Ant. Wagner (1893), and the palace of Archduke Rainer. In the Mozart-Platz rises the Mozart Fountain, with bronze figures of Tamino and Pamina (from the Magic Flute) by Wollek (1905). In the Favoriten-Str., on the left, No. 13, is the Deaf and Dumb Asylum (Taubstummen-Institut; Pl. E 5, I). No. 15, next door, is the Theresianische Ritter-Akademie, a school founded in 1746, with a large garden. The building was originally the imperial villa ' Favorita ', which has given its name to the 10th District of the city (see below). — The school-building No. 13 Rainergasse (Pl. E, 5, 6; I) contains the small Museum Vindobonense (Wed. 2-5, free), composed of Roman antiquities found in Vienna.

In the Margareten district (p. 21) is the Siebenbrunnengasse (Pl. D, 6; I), where we note the tasteful Siebenbrunnen, erected in 1904, with a medallion-portrait of Burgomaster Lueger (d. 1910) and a figure of Vindobona, by R. Kauffungen.

In the district of Favoriten (p. 21), which adjoins that of Wieden on the S., near the South and the State Railway Stations and the Maria Josepha Park, rises the imperial —

**Artillery Arsenal** (Pl. F, 6; I), erected in 1849-55, a rectangular edifice, 754 by 525 yds., with eight projecting blocks of barracks. It is entered through the Kommandantur-Gebäude, on the N.W. side, a fine edifice built by Ed. van der Nüll and A. von Siedersburg. Over the entrance are statues in sandstone by H. Gasser. Within are the workshops, and opposite the Kommandantur is the —

**Army Museum** (Heeres-Museum), a building in a mixed Roman-Byzantine style, erected by Förster and Hansen, with an artistically adorned central block. Adm., see p. 19; catalogue (1903) $1^{1/2}$ K.

In front of the Museum Building are placed 320 cannons: those on the left are Austrian, from the 15th cent. onwards; those on the right are foreign, mostly captured. We note in particular the huge mortar (early 15th cent.) and the pieces artistically decorated by M. Hilger, H. C. Löffler, W. Neidhart, B. Heroldt, A. Benningk, and other famous cannon-founders of the 16th and 17th centuries. — By the entrance to the Museum (right and left) is the iron chain. 638 yds. long, used by the Turks in 1543-1602 to block the Danube between Osten and Pesth.

**Ground Floor.** The superb Vestibule, borne by twelve groups of pillars, is adorned with 56 marble statues of Austrian heroes. — On the left is the Library, containing engravings from the history of the Austrian army. — To the right are the GEWEHR-SAAL (with upwards of 500 guns, mostly end of 18th cent.) and the ARTILLERIE-SAAL, with about 200 models of cannon, a collection of ammunition, pictures of battles (incl. Cavalry Fight at Střezetic in the battle of Sadowa, by W. Sochor), casts, and a number of curious old guns: 1. Gun for firing stone-balls (early 15th cent.); 2. Breech-loader (end of 15th cent.); 4, 5. Japanese breech-loaders (16th cent.); 8. Ornate 'golden' cannon (1640); 12. 'Organ of death', by Dan. Kollman of Vienna (1678).

We return to the vestibule and ascend the Staircase, borne by four clustered columns and decorated with allegorical frescoes by Rohlf. marble statues of generals Radetzky, Haynau, Windischgrätz, and Jelačić, and a group in marble, Austria protecting her children, by Benk.
First Floor. The Ruhmeshalle (‘Hall of Fame’) consists of a
domed central hall, 87 ft. high, and two smaller rooms adjoining it.
They contain memorial tablets to Austrian officers who have fallen in
battle since 1618 and frescoes by Karl Blaas (1659-71). The central hall
contains a Turkish tent captured in 1685; on the left, the Battles of
Nördlingen 1634, St. Gotthard 1664, Zenta 1697, Turin 1706. In the dome
are scenes from the earlier history of Austria. In the room on the left
the central picture is the Foundation of the Maria Theresa Order (1758);
on the left, Piacenza 1746, Kolín 1757, Hochkirch 1758, Belgrade 1789.
In the room on the right, in the centre, the Entry of Francis II. into
Vienna in 1814; on the left, Caldiero 1805, Aspern 1809, Leipsic 1813,
Novara 1849. — Adjacent, to the left, is the

I. Waffensaal (period 1618-1788). By the entrance-wall (X, right
half), and in the window-bays I-IV, are weapons and armour of the
17th century. — Case 52. Trophies of the Thirty Years’ War. — Stand 75.
Tilly’s sword(?) ; Wallenstein’s written orders to General Pappenheim,
found soaked in blood on the latter’s dead body after the battle of
Lützen; jorkin worn by Gustavus Adolphus when he fell at the battle
of Lützen; old sketch of the position of the imperial army during the
same battle. — Stand 119. Sword of Emp. Ferdinand III. (?); Turkish
watch, from the battle of St. Gotthard, 1664. — Case 170. Memorials of
Prince Montecuccoli. — In Presses 203 & 204, Turkish trophies (horses’
tails, quivers, sabres, hanjars, etc.); behind them, a Turkish tent said
to have been captured at Peterwardein in 1716. — By the window-bays
VI-IX, and by the entrance-wall (X, left half), weapons of the 18th cent.
(VII, VIII. Spears and lances of the time of Maria Theresa; trophies of
the Austrian War of Succession and the Seven Years’ War); between VII
and VIII is a bust of Prince Wenzel Liechtenstein, the founder of the
collections in the Arsenal, by Fr. X. Messerschmidt (about 1762). — Case
240. Memorials of Prince Eugen of Savoy. — Cases 267, 268. Austrian
ensigns, mostly of the time of Leopold I. and Charles VI. — Case 298.
Sword of Count Rüdiger von Starhemberg. — Case 363. Memorials of
Marshal Laudon. — Beyond the Ruhmeshalle we enter the

II. Waffensaal (period from 1789 to the present day). By the en-
trance-wall (X, right half), trophies of the last Turkish war (1788-90).
—— In the window-bays I-III (left) and IX (right), weapons of the period
1789-1818 (II, III. Trophies of the wars with France, 1792-1815, includ-
ing Montgolfier’s balloon, captured at Würzburg in 1796). Stand 70.
Cuirass of Leopold II.; two Turkish guns from Belgrade (1789); swords
of marshals Wurmser and Clerfayt. Stand 111. War-medals of the
period 1789-1848. — Cases 132, 134, 136. Memorials of the patriotic spirit
of the Austrians in the wars of 1792-94. — Case 158. Memorials of Arch-
duke Charles; on the left are the colours of the Zach regiment, with
which the Archduke led the Austrians to victory at the battle of Aspern.
—— Stand 160. Memorials of Francis II. and Prince Schwarzenberg.
—— Window-bays IV & VI and back-wall (V). Weapons of the period 1848-60
(V. Trophies from the campaigns against Italy, 1848-49). — Case 282.
Memorials of Field-Marshal Radetzky. — Stand 361. Memorials of Hentzi
—— Stand 383. War-medals since 1848. — Window-bays VII, VIII. Wea-
pons since 1860 (VII. Trophies of the campaigns of 1859, 1864, and 1866);
between VII and VIII, a bust of Archduke William, second founder of
the Army Museum, by Haag. — Stand 385. Memorials of Admiral Teget-
hoff, etc. — Case 408. Uniforms of Archduke Albert; others since the
mid-19th century.

In the S. part of the Favoriten district rises the Church of
St. Anthony (Pl. F, 7; I), built by F. von Neumann in 1900 et seq.
in the Platz of that name, in the mediæval Lombard-Venetian style,
decorated within with frescoes and mosaics.
From the Margareten-Gürtel the Triester-Strasse leads past the Kaiser-Franz-Joseph Hospital (Pl. D, 7; I), to the Wiener Berg (775 ft.), crowned with the Spinnerin am Kreuz, a Gothic memorial column, 52 ft. in height, erected in 1451 and restored in 1892. Near it is a Water Tower (Pl. D, 7; I) of the Vienna water-works (fine view; tickets at the Old Rathaus; Pl. C 2, II).


Tramways (pp. 10-12) from the Opern-Ring through the Mariahilfer-Str. (Lines L, 52, and 59), or the Gumpendorfer-Str. (Line 57), or the Schönbrunner-Str. (Line 63) along the Wien to Schönbrunn and Hietzing. — Stadtbahn, see p. 12.

Adjoining the inner city, to the W. of the Justiz-Palast (p. 47) and the imperial museums (p. 48), lies the district of Neubau (p. 21), bounded on the N. by the Lerchenfelder-Strasse. At the corner of that street, in the Josephstadt district (p. 46), and facing the Auersperg-Str. (No. 1), is the Palace of Prince Auersperg (Pl. A, 3; II), built by Fischer von Erlach in 1722 for the Marchese di Roffrano. Since 1778 it has belonged to the Auersperg family, and it has lately had a polygonal structure added in front.

The *Palace of the Hungarian Life Guards (Pl. A, 4; II), No. 7 Hofstall-Str., at the corner of the Neustift-Str., was erected in 1720-30, from designs by Fischer von Erlach, for Prince Joh. Leop. Trautson, and in 1760 was assigned to the guard of Hungarian nobles. The chief façade, crowned with a gable in the centre, recalls the town-hall of Amsterdam; the portal and the masks and helmets on the keystones of the great central windows resemble those of Schlüter’s edifices in Berlin. The staircase is superb. — A little to the W., No. 5 Mechitaristengasse, is the house where Lanner was born, containing the Lanner Museum (comp. p. 44; open free on Wed., 2-4). Still farther to the W., at the corner of the Neustiftgasse and the Schottenhof, is a fountain with a bronze figure of the bagpiper Augustin (‘O du lieber Augustin’), by Scherpe (1908). — To the S. of the Justiz-Palast is the Deutsches Volks-Theater (Pl. A 4, II; p. 15), built by Fellner and Helmer in 1889 in the Italian late-Renaissance style. In front of it is a marble monument to the poet Ferd. Raimund (d. 1836), by Fr. Vogl (1898).

The *Altlöwenfeld Church (Pl. C 4, I; Kirche zu den Sieben Zufluchten), in the Lerchenfelder-Str., rebuilt in 1848-61 from designs by J. G. Müller, is a brick edifice in the Italian round-arch style, with two towers and an octagonal dome over the centre. The harmonious decoration of the interior was planned by Ed. van der Nüll. The vestibule contains a fresco of the Last Judgment by Jos. von Führich, who also designed the wall-paintings within the church.
The district of Neubau is separated from that of Mariahilf (p. 21) to the S. by the Mariahilfer-Strasse (Pl. A 5, II; Pl. C, D, 4, 5, I), starting from the Hofstall buildings (p. 49), and forming, with its numerous shops, the chief business-thoroughfare of the S.W. quarters. At the beginning of it, on the left, is the pretty Gänsemädchen Fountain (Pl. A, B, 5, II; ‘goose-girl’), with a bronze figure by Ant. Wagner (1866). Farther on, in front of the Mariahilfer-Kirche (Pl. D, 5; I), rises a marble statue of Jos. Haydn (see below), by Heinrich Natter (1887). On the right, at the corner of the Kaiser-Str. (Pl. C, 5), rises the Mariahilfer Central-Palast, a large warehouse, completed in 1911.

In the Neubau-Gürtel, the next side-street to the right of the Mariahilfer-Str., is the Church of the Lazarists (Pl. C, 5; I), a Gothic church with nave and aisles of equal height and a central tower 223 ft. high. To the W. is the West Railway Station (Pl. C 5, I; p. 2), the vestibule of which is adorned with a marble statue of the Empress Elizabeth, by H. Gasser. The offices contain the Historical Museum of the Austrian Railways (entr. Mariahilfer-Str. 132; open free on Sat. 12-4, also on the first and third Sun. of each month 9-12; closed from July 15th to Sept. 15th).

To the right of the Mariahilfer-Str., at the point where it crosses the Neubau-Gürtel, an illuminated Obelisk recalls the construction of the Gürtel-Str. (p. 21). — Farther on in the Mariahilfer-Gürtel is the parish church of Fünfhaus, Maria vom Siege (Pl. C, 5; I), built by Fr. Schmidt in 1867-75, skilfully adapted in its octagonal plan to its limited site, with two towers and a lofty dome.

The Mariahilfer-Str. winds through the Fünfhaus and Rudolfsheim districts (p. 21), and ends at the Hof-Allé of the Schönbrunner Vor-Park (p. 96).

Two other important streets intersect the Mariahilf district. One is the Magdalenen-Strasse, on the left bank of the Wien (Pl. B 5, II; D, E, 5, I), while the Stadtbahn runs on the opposite bank. It starts from the Karls-Platz (p. 51) and passes the Theater an der Wien (p. 15), built by E. Schikaneder in 1797-1801 and renovated in 1900. The other street is the winding Gumpendorfer-Strasse (Pl. B, A, 5, II; C, D, 5, I), in which are situated the Esterhazy Public Park (No. 58), the Ägidien-Kirche (Pl. D, 5; I), built in 1770, and a Protestant Church (Evangelische Kirche; Pl. C 5, I) in the Romanesque style, by Förster and Hansen.

Between the Mariahilfer-Str. and the Gumpendorfer-Str. lies No. 19 Haydnasse (Pl. D, 5; I), where the composer Joseph Haydn died (1732-1809). It contains the Haydn Museum and the Austrian School Museum (both free; week-days 9-12 & 2-4 or 2-6; Sun. and holidays forenoon only).
We may now visit the palace of Schönbrunn, with its beautiful park, lying between the Meidling and Hietzing districts, about 2 1/4 M. from the Ring-Strasse. Tramway and Stadtbahn, see p. 94. The chief entrance to the park, which is open all day, lies to the S.W. of the Schönbrunn Vor-Park, by the Schönbrunner-Brücke (Pl. B 6, I; station of tramway No. 57). Near the terminus of tramway No. 59 is the Park-Hôtel Schönbrunn (Pl. w A 6, I; see p. 5). Close by is the Kaiserstöckl (Pl. A, 6; I), at the N.W. entrance to the park.

The imperial palace of Schönbrunn (Pl. A, B, 6; I) is the usual summer residence of the emperor (accessible in his absence only). It stands on the site of a hunting-lodge of 1570, enlarged in 1619, and named after a 'beautiful fountain', but destroyed during the Turkish siege of 1683. A magnificent new building was begun in 1696 by J. B. Fischer von Erlach, but was left unfinished at the death of Emp. Joseph I. in 1705. Under Maria Theresa, who often resided here, the building of the château was resumed from new designs by Nic. Pacassi in 1744, and it owes its present form to her and to her son Joseph II. In plan it vies with the palace of Versailles, the model of all the royal residences of that period, but the edifice itself is only about 660 ft. in length.

From the Schönbrunner Brücke (see above) we enter the spacious forecourt, with its fountain-groups by Fr. Zauner and J. B. Hagenauer. The palace with its offices contains 1441 rooms and 139 kitchens. The Spiegel-Saal is adorned with pictures by Guglielmi, the Hamilton-Saal with pictures by P. and J. Hamilton, and the Ceremonien-Saal with historical paintings. The chapel and the theatre may also be visited. Napoleon I. had his headquarters here in 1805 and 1809, and in 1832, in a room once occupied by him, died his son the Duke of Reichstadt (p. 36).

The Park, 494 acres in area, laid out in 1753-75 by Steckhoven and J. F. von Hohenberg, with its straight walks, clipped hedges, sculptures, grottoes, and ponds, is one of the best-preserved examples of the old French palace garden, being conceived as a link between the great masses of masonry and the open country. The palace, however, lies unusually low, while the park mounts the hill, terminating in the airy Gloriette. The statues in Tyrolean marble on the parterre and the groups on the great Neptune Fountain were executed or modelled by J. W. Beyer (d. 1806). A kind of arbour to the left of the central walk shelters the so-called Schönbrunner Brunnen, with its beautiful female figure in R. Donner's best style. Near it are an artificial temple-ruin and an obelisk. To the right, on the W. side, is the Menagerie, a zoological garden open free from 6 or 7 a.m. till dusk (houses open in bad weather for two tickets at 40 h each). Adjacent is the Botanic Garden, founded in 1752, containing a small preliminary casting of Zauner's mon-
ument of Joseph II. (p. 37) and several hot-houses with fine exotic plants. The palm-house is open daily (except Frid.) 9-4 or 9-5, 40 h; free on Sat. 2-5. Lastly we may ascend to the Gloriette (778 ft.), a colonnade 104 yds. long and 62 ft. high, built in 1775. The platform, to which we mount from the right side of the colonnade (adm. 9-12 and 1-6; Oct. to end of May 1-4; 10 h), commands a splendid

*View of the park, of the city below, and of the Kahlenberg in the background. The Pheasant Garden, beyond the Gloriette, is closed.

Outside the E. park-gate, 7-8 min. from the Gloriette, is the Tivoli, a recreation-garden, affording an extensive view. The Zeno-gasse, which passes here, leads S. to the Schönbrunner-Allée, the way to the château of Hetzendorf (1/4 hr.; p. 107).

From the park we proceed past the Kaiserstöckl (p. 96) to the villas and pleasure-resorts of Hietzing. We come first to 'Am Platz', with its bronze statue of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico (d. 1867), by Joh. Meixner (1871). A little to the S. is the Maxing Park, which was laid out by Maximilian.

On the left bank of the Wien, opposite Schönbrunn, lies the suburb of Penzing (Pl. A, B, 5; I), now included in the district of Hietzing. Here is situated the Palace of the Duke of Cumberland, containing the famous *Guelph Collection of the house of Brunswick-Lüneburg, which consists mainly of valuable Romanesque and other ecclesiastical vessels. Among the finest objects are a large reliquary in the form of a domed Byzantine church (Rhenish work; ca. 1200); a portable altar by Eilbertus of Cologne (12th cent.); portable altar of the Margravine Gertrude (Saxon; early 12th cent.); standard-cross of copper-gilt (12th cent.); the so-called Guelph Cross (11th or 12th cent.); monstrance, with the paten of St. Bernward of Hildesheim (ca. 1000). To the E. of the Palais Zichy (formerly Palais Sina; Pl. B 5, I) is the new Technical Museum. No. 10 Gyrowetzgasse is indicated by an inscription as the house of the poet Ludwig Anzengruber (1839-89).

Adjacent, on the N., lies Breitensee (Pl. A, 5, 4, I; a station on the suburban railway), formerly a separate suburb. Here, in front of the Infantry Cadets' School, rises a marble statue of Emp. Francis Joseph I., by Benk (1904). The Hüttdeldorfer-Str. leads thence to the W., by (11/4 M.) Baumgarten, to Hüttdorf (p. 124). Opposite the last two places, on the right bank of the Wien, lies St. Veit (see p. 124), another suburb belonging to Hietzing.

Farther on are the villages of Lainz and Speising (station on the junction railway, p. 13), near which is the Rosenhügel (800 ft.), with a reservoir of the Vienna water-works. — From Speising the Hermes-Str. leads W. to the beautiful Lainzer Tiergarten, an imperial game-preserve laid out by Charles VI. and Joseph II. (adm., in the absence of shooting-parties, on application at the Burghauptmann's office, p. 18). The small imperial Jagdschloss (shooting-lodge), built by Hasenauer for Empress Elizabeth, has a group of figures in front by Rud. Weyr. Near it are fountain groups by Viktor Tilgner. — On the hillside, by the wall of the Tiergarten, is the municipal Versorgungsheim (provident home), consisting of 32 houses built in 1902-1904, with spacious grounds.

Tramways (pp. 10, 11) through the Alser-Str. (Line G), through the Währinger-Str. (E, F, 37-39, 41), Liechtenstein-Str. (36, 40), and Porzellan- gasse (D); by the Währinger-Gürtel (8); to Pötzleinsdorf (41); to Döbling (34, 37); to Nussdorf (36). — Stadtbahn (p. 12) along the Gürtel, and from the Schotten-Ring to Heiligenstadt (Nussdorf). — Railway (pp. 340, 104) by Heiligenstadt to Nussdorf.

The district of Alsergrund (p. 21) extends from the Alser-Str., the continuation of the Universitäts-Str. (p. 43), to the Danube Canal. In the N. part of the Elisabeth Promenade (Pl. E, 2, 3; I) is the Rossauer Fountain, with a bronze figure of Danubia.

In the Währinger-Strasse (Pl. B, 2, 1, A, 1, II; C, D, 2, 3, I), which begins at the Schotten-Ring (p. 43), are, on the left, the Votive Church (p. 43); on the right, No. 10, the Chemical Institute (Pl. A, B, 1; II), built in 1872 by Ferstel; on the left, Nos. 11 and 13, the Anatomical Institute, in the early-Renaissance style (1886), containing the Anatomical Museum (adm. on application). — Then, on the right, stand the Palace of Count Chotek (No. 28), re-erected by Abel in 1874, and on the left the Josephinum (No. 25; Pl. A 1, II; Pl. D 3, I), founded in 1785 by Emp. Joseph II. as a medical-surgical academy, and now containing the Anatomical and Pathological Museum (open on Sat. 9-1).

The main building of the Technological Museum (Gewerbe Museum; Pl. D, 2, 3, I), Währinger-Str. 59, contains interesting collections (entered from Eisengasse 7; open on Sun. 9-12, Tues. and Thurs. 10-4); and in the new building (Severingasse 9) is a large Machinery Hall (Sun. 9-12, Mon. to Frid. 10-4; machines in motion on Sun. and on Tues. and Thurs. 2-4). — No. 78 Währinger-Str., by the Währinger-Gürtel, is the handsome Volks-Oper und Jubileums-Theater (Pl. D 2, I; p. 15).

In the streets crossing the Währinger-Str. are, to the S.W., several large hospitals, and to the N.E. (Berggasse 16) the Export- Akademie (Pl. B, 1; II), a commercial school. In the Waisenhaus- gasse, on the left, is the Institute for the Investigation of Radium, and farther on, on the right, is the imperial Consular Academy (Pl. D, 3; I), in the baroque style (1734), for the training of candidates for the consular service. Opposite the latter is the Waisenhaus-Kirche, erected under Charles VI. in 1722 as a national church for the Italian and Netherlandish subjects of the emperor, with a rich high-altar. At No. 54 Nussdorfer-Str. (Pl. D, 2, 3; I) Franz Schubert (1797-1828), the composer, was born.

The Liechtenstein-Strasse (Pl. B 1, II; D, E, 3, 2, I; tramway, see above), beginning at the Schotten-Ring, near the Börse (p. 43), leads in 10 min. to the large garden (entered from the short Fürsten- gasse diverging to the right) of the —
Old Summer Palace of Prince Liechtenstein (Pl. D, E, 2, 3; I), built in 1701-12 for the prince by Dom. Martinelli. It is approached by a highly ornate quintuple passage, between the outer and the principal garden. The latter extends N. behind the building to a Garden Palace, built by H. von Ferstel in 1876 in the Renaissance style, on the site of an old summer-house. The pretty gardens, originally laid out in the French style, but re-fashioned in English taste by Marshal Prince Johann of Liechtenstein (d. 1836), are open all day in summer.

We ring for admission and enter the old palace by the passage just mentioned. The superb staircase, adorned with ceiling-paintings by Rottmayr, ascends to the upper floors, which contain the **Liechtenstein Gallery** (adm., see p. 19), one of the most valuable private collections in the world (over 800 pictures). It was founded by Prince Charles Eusebius in the 17th cent. and raised to its present importance by Prince Wenzel in the 18th century. Its chief treasures are works by Rubens and Van Dyck. The six pictures of Decius, though not entirely the work of Rubens's own brush, are among the finest existing works of the master. His Daughters of Cecrops, the portraits of his sons, and a number of spirited sketches are also noteworthy. Van Dyck's portrait of Maria Louisa de Tassis is one of the finest female portraits of the 17th century. The other Netherlandish and the early German and Italian pictures also repay careful inspection. The present prince, John II. (b. 1840), has further enriched the collection with admirable Florentine Renaissance sculptures and other works of art. The collections are most tastefully arranged in rooms richly decorated with stucco and ceiling-paintings by Pozzo, Belluzzi, and Franceschini.

The staircase contains a piece of Brussels tapestry after the Decius pictures by Rubens. The five others are in the first room.

Room I (Sculptures and artistic manufactures). *Luca and Andrea della Robbia*, Terracotta reliefs; *Style of Donatello*, Terracotta bust of St. Lawrence; *Benedetto da Majano*, Relief figure of a woman; *Antonio Rossellino*, *Relief of the Madonna; *Terracotta bust of a man; *Mino da Fiesole*, *Madonna; majolica vessels; glass; fine Limoges enamels (plaques by P. Courteys with scenes from the Trojan War; dish by Jean Courtois with the worship of the brazen serpent).*

Baptist; 20. P. Perugino, Virgin and Child (replica of the picture in the Pitti Palace at Florence); *734. Antonello da Messina, Man and wife (miniatures); above, Bronzino, Portrait of a man; Frac- ciabigio, Madonna with St. John; unnumbered, Moretto, St. Jerome; G. B. Moroni, Portrait; 228. Girolamo Savoldo, Portrait; 24. Cotignola (?), Holy Family; 7. Titian (?), Madonna and Child with John the Baptist and St. Catharine; 22. After Raphael, St. John in the desert (a good old copy). — No numbers, Filippino Lippi, Story of Esther (two paintings on the panels of a chest); Marco Zoppo, Ecce Homo; C. Crivelli, Madonna and Child; Cosimo Tura (?), St. Clara, in its old frame. — To the left is —


Room IV. **47-52. Rubens, History of the Roman consul Decius Mus, who in obedience to a dream devoted himself in a battle with the Latins, six large pictures in admirable old frames, with numerous figures, based on a careful study of the antique and executed in 1618, partly by A. van Dyck, for the Brussels tapestry manufactory: 47. Announcement of the dream; 48. Taking the angury; 49. Consecration of Decius; 50. Lictors sent back; 51. Battle, with death of Decius; 52. Funeral. — On fine baroque tables are a large bust by Lodovico Lombardi, an equestrian statuette by Riccio, a Christ by A. de Vries, and other excellent bronzes.

Room V. To the right, Rubens, 64. Enthombment (after Caravaggio); 62. Same subject (ascribed here to Van Dyck); 60. St. Francis at the foot of the Cross; 59. Allegory, sketches. Van Dyck, *61. L. Odescalchi (formerly supposed to be Wallenstein; 1624); **58. Maria Louisa de Tassis of Antwerp; 56. St. Jerome; 152. Frans Snyders, the painter. — **75. Frans Hals, W. van Heyt- huyen, a citizen of Haarlem (ca. 1630). Van Dyck, 76. Young lady, 68. Lady in Spanish dress, 67. Virgin and Child (original at Dulwich), 66. Portrait, 69. Ryckaert the painter, 73. Clergyman, 74. Old man, 70. Portrait of a man, 71. Old woman (both ascribed to Rubens).

Room VI (Netherlandish Masters, 17th cent.). To the right, 109. Rubens, Apollo in the sun-chariot (sketch); 98. A. van Dyck, Archduchess Isabella Clara Eugenia when a widow; 107. Sam. van Hoogstraten, Young man (1643); 91. Bockhorst, The five Foolish Virgins; Rubens, 105. *Portrait of a boy (perhaps his son Albert?); *87. Portrait of Jean Vermoeelen (1616), *95. Old man (Van Dyck?);
A. van Dyck, 102. Crucifixion (grisaille), *94. Count John of Nassau; 96. Th. de Keyser, Portrait of a man. — 89. A. de Gelder, Young man; Rembrandt, *Portrait of his sister Lysbeth, *The same at her toilet; *80. Rubens, Assumption. Rembrandt, *84. Portrait of himself; unnumbered, Portrait of a man, *Portrait of a woman (1636). 83. G. Flinck (not Rembrandt), Diana and Endymion. — 120. Rubens, Toilet of Venus (after Titian); 118. Jac. Jordaeus, Man at table. Rubens, 117. Nuptials of Cupid and Psyche (sketch); 115. Tiberius and Agrippina (after an antique cameo); **114. Rubens's two sons (of which there is a studio replica in Dresden); *111. Daughters of Cecrops with the infant Erichthonius; 113. Rombouts, the painter; 116. St. Anna and Mary. Other excellent sketches, both by Rubens and Van Dyck. — Adjoining R. V, on the left, is —


The second floor contains smaller pictures, chiefly by Netherlanders of the 17th cent., and a few by French masters of the 18th.


Room II. Vienna porcelain and Delft and Japanese fayence. Numerous *Views of Venice by Ant. Canale (Canaletto), Bern. Belotto (Canaletto), and Francesco Guardi (Santa Maria della Salute). — Rooms III-V are closed at present.


Room VII. Landscapes by Jan Wynants, A. Cuyp (*River-scene), Berchem, S. van Ruyysdael, J. van Ruyysdael (513. Landscape with high trees), and J. van Goyen; interiors, peasant scenes, and family groups by D. Teniers the Younger, Jan Steen (*The letter, unnumbered), Molenaer, Gonzales Coques, Fr. van Mieris, Dusart, and A. Brouwer (*470, *469. Old peasants, both on the wall of exit); also, 510. G. Terburg, Portrait of a man; 465. J. B. Lampi the Younger, Marshal Prince John Liechtenstein.
Room VIII. Landscapes by Bakhuyzen, Wynants, Jac. van Ruysdael (*Forest-scene, unnumbered), Elsheimer (548. Flight into Egypt), Hobbema (*Oaks by the water, unnumbered), and S. de Vlieger. Also genre-pieces by Ant. Palamedes, D. Teniers the Younger (553. Stable), D. Ryckaert (554. Musical party), Ph. Wouwerman, Adr. Brouwer (539. Dentist), and Molenaer; flower-pieces by J. van Huysum and Rachel Ruysch.

Room IX (Same and Similar Masters). Without a number, J. van der Meer of Haarlem, Landscape; 645. G. van den Eeckhout, Royal banquet; 596. A. van Ostade, Peasants dancing. — Unnumbered, J. van de Cappelle, Calm sea; 696. S. de Vlieger (not Rembrandt), Calm sea; unnumbered, J. van der Heyde, Church ruins; J. van der Heyde and A. van der Velde, *Château; *689. A. van de Velde, Argus and Io. — 670. H. Rigaud, Prince Wenzel Liechtenstein; 669. P. Codde, Musical party (early work).


Rooms XI and XII contain animal, fruit, and flower pieces by *J. D. de Heem, Frans Snyders, Jan Fyt, M. d’Hondecoeter, Jan Weenix, Jur. van Streek, Fr. W. Tamm, and *W. Claesz Heda; also landscapes by Jan Both, S. de Vlieger, and Bakhuyzen.

At Seegasse 9 (Pl. E, 3; I), a little to the E. of the Liechtenstein Gallery, is a Jewish Cemetery (16th cent.).

Adjoining the district of Alsergrund, beyond the Gürtel-Str. (p. 21; Währinger-Gürtel), lies the district of Währing (p. 21), in the N. part of which a villa quarter, called the Cottage-Anlagen (Pl. C, D, 2; I), has sprung up since 1870. To the W. of this quarter, at Türkenschanz-Str. 17, rises the Observatory (Sternwarte; open 9-11 a.m.), built by Fellner and Helmer in 1878, and to the N.W., in the district of Döbling (p. 21), is the hilly Türkenschanz Park (Pl. C 1, I; restaurant; concerts), with its Belvedere (Ansichts-Turm), which affords a superb *View of Vienna, the
Vienna.

Vienna.

1. Route. 103

Wiener Wald, and the Schneeberg (open on week-days 4-8, in winter 2-4 p.m.; on Sun. all day; 10 h.) — On the N. side of the park is the imperial Hochschule für Bodenkultur (Agricultural School; Pl. C 1, I), containing an Agricultural and Forestry Museum. Near by is the Erzherzog-Karl-Ludwig-Brunnen, by Hofmann von Aspernburg (1906).

The Döblinger Haupt-Strasse (Pl. D, 2, 1; I) is prolonged to the N. by the Hohe Warte, with its numerous villas, a Restaurant, the Meteorologische Central-Anstalt, and the beautiful *Park of Baron Rothschild (gardens and hothouses open from mid-April to mid-June, Wed. & Frid. 2-6; adm. 1 K). The Hohe Warte, passing near the Heiligenstädter Park, with a marble monument of Beethoven by Weigl (1910), leads to Heiligenstadt (Pl. E, 1; I), where No. 2 Pfarr-Platz was once occupied by Beethoven, and to the favourite pleasure-resort of —

Nussdorf, the terminus of tramway No. 36, and a station on the Stadtbahn and the State Railway (p. 104; Bockkeller zur Rose and Brauhaus Restaurant, opposite the rail. station). Ascent of the Kahlenberg, see p. 104. Nussdorf lies at the upper end of the Danube Canal (p. 20), which is protected against flooding by a huge Barrier, 33 ft. above the bottom of the water, with figures of lions and an iron bridge across it, and against floating ice by a Schwimm- tor, or floating gate. Farther on, by station Kahlenbergerdorf, is the Kuchelau Winter Harbour, constructed in 1899-1903.

2. Environs of Vienna.

The hills of the Wiener Wald, to the N. and N.W. of the city, the Kahlenberg and Leopoldsberg (p. 104), the Sophien-Alpe (p. 105), and the Hermannskogel (p. 105), with their views of the great city, of the extensive plain to the N.E., and of the Lower Alps as far as the Styrian Mts. to the S., offer much charming scenery. They are easily reached by the Kahlenberg rack-and-pinion line and by several tramways, and are to be admirably opened up by a hill-road 18 M. long, begun in 1905 by the town-council at the instance of the burgomaster Dr. K. Lueger (d. 1910), sweeping round the heights in a great curve to the S. from the Kahlenberg to the prolongation of the Mariahilfer-Strasse. To the S.W. are the romantic valley of the Brühl (p. 108), Laxenburg (p. 109), and Baden (p. 111), all within a short railway journey. The various footpaths have their distinguishing coloured marks. Comp. also p. 17.

Excursions by the State Railway, see pp. 124 et seq.; to Greifenstein and Kreuzenstein, see p. 136; to the Schneeberg, see R. 3; to the Semmering, see R. 5.

Baedeker’s Austria-Hungary. 11th Edit. 7
a. Kahlenberg, Leopoldsberg, and Hermannskogel.

*Nussdorf* is reached by the Stadtbahn (p. 12; from the Schotten-Ring in 16 min., 24 trains daily; 30 or 20 h.) by the Staatsbahn (p. 340; from the Franz-Josephs-Bahnhof in 10 min.; 50, 30, 20 h); or by Tramway (p. 11; Line 36, from the Börse in 20 min.; 20 h). From Nussdorf up the Kahlenberg by the Zahnradbahn (rack-and-pinion railway) in 1/2 hr. (fare 1 1/2 or 1 K., return 2 K or 1 K 20 5 K.; Sun. and holidays 1 K 40 h); family-ticket for 5 pers., there and back, 5 1/2 (Sun. and holidays 6) K.; trains in summer hourly, in the afternoon half-hourly. — Also Tramway to Grinzing (Line 38) and to Sievering (39).

*Nussdorf,* see pp. 103, 340. From the railway-station we follow the tramway line to the W. to (4 min.) its terminus by the station of the Zahnradbahn.

The Zahnradbahn, or 'rack-and-pinion line', ascends through the extensive vineyards of (1 1/4 M.) Grinzing (910 ft.; Café Rudolfshof, with garden; Berger's Garden Restaurant), above the charmingly-situated village, with its numerous villas. 2 M. Krapfenwaldl (1090 ft.). To the right we have a view of the Kahlenberg, adjoined by the Leopoldsberg on the right; to the left we see the château of Kobenzl (p. 105). The line rounds the Wildgrube, and runs through pleasant woods to (3 1/4 M.) its terminus on the —

Kahlenberg (1585 ft.). Just beyond the station rises the Stephaniewarte (ascent 20 h.; 'panorama' 10 h), a tower which affords a splendid view of Vienna and the Marchfeld, as far as the Lesser Carpathians, and of the Wiener Wald and the Styrian Alps to the S., while to the N. the castle of Kreuzenstein is visible. We may now walk to the S.E., past the Elisabeth-Ruhe (a bench to the right, with a portrait of the late empress in relief), to the (5 min.) Hôtel Kahlenberg (military band on Sun. afternoons). Hence to the Hermannskogel, see p. 105.

Walkers may ascend the Kahlenberg from Nussdorf by a footpath (1 hr.). We cross the Zahnradbahn beyond its station, and ascend along the Schreiberbach. After a hundred paces we cross the brook to the left (or we may take the direct path marked red and white), and follow the shady Beethoven-Gang, with a bust of the composer, who often visited this spot. We then ascend to the right by the Kahlenberg road, passing a café, named Beethoven-Aussicht (No. 111). Beyond the (3 1/4 hr.) Inn zur Eiserne Hand we either take the steep path to the right to (1/2 hr.) the Hôtel Kahlenberg or continue to follow the road. — From the Kahlenberg to (1 hr.) Heidling, or by the Josephs-Steig to (1 1/4 hr.) Klosterneuburg, see pp. 107, 106.

A forest-path (marked) leads from the hotel to the (1/2 hr.) Leopoldsberg (1390 ft.), the eastmost spur of the Wiener Wald, rising abruptly 875 ft. above the Danube. On the foundations of an old castle, in which the Babenberg dukes (p. 22) resided in 1101-47, instead of at Melk, is a château (now Hofbauer's Restaurant), with a small church (1705). The *View from the balcony of the château is more picturesque than from the Kahlenberg: N.W., Klosterneuburg, and opposite to it, on the left bank of the Danube,
the Bisamberg and the suburb of Floridsdorf (p. 21); N., the hilly region from the Manhartsberg to the Polau hills; E., the Lesser Carpathians; S.E., the Leitha Mts.; S., the Wiener Wald, with the distant Alps; in the centre lies the great city. We also observe the new channel of the Danube (p. 20); in the foreground is the Kuchelauer Hafen, at the upper entrance to the Danube Canal.

From the Leopoldsberg we may either return to the Kahlenberg or we may descend to the S.E. by a steep zigzag path (‘Nasenweg’) to (1/2 hr.) Kahlenbergerdorf (rail. stat., see p. 340; the path leads to the S. from the gateway of the tavern, skirts the wall, and descends by the notice-board). Another path (yellow marks) diverges hundreds of paces short of the tavern, and descends to the N. by the Hollersteig to (1 hr.) Klosterneuburg (p. 106).

From the Kahlenberg a red-marked path leads via the Jägerwiese (passing near the Jungfern-Bründl) to the top of the (1 1/4 hr.) Hermannskogel (1780 ft.), where the Habsburgwarte (10 h.) affords an extensive view. Somewhat below the top is the Silberhuberhaus (restaurant). The descent may be made via the Jägerwiese, then by following to the right the yellow-marked path leading to the Am Himmel Hotel (view from the Elisabeth-Kapelle near by), and thence continuing to (1 hr.) Sievering (Zur Heiligen Agnes; Wildschütz; dairy-garden of Katharinenhof). — About 1 1/4 M. to the N. of the Am Himmel Hotel is the château of Kobenzl, now a hotel (R. from 4, pens. from 9 K).

b. Dornbach and Neu-Waldegg.

TRAMWAY (p. 11; Line 43) to Dornbach and Neu-Waldegg.

Dornbach (Restaurant Waldschneipe; Kaiserin von Oesterreich) and Neu-Waldegg (Zum Hirsch, R. 2-2 1/2 K), situated in a valley of the Wiener Wald, and belonging to Hernals, the 17th District (p. 21), are favourite resorts. At Neu-Waldegg is Prince Schwarzenberg’s Park, through which a shady road gradually ascends. From the park we may go to the N. by a road or by a footpath (marked blue) to the Hameau or Holländer-Dörfl (1515 ft.; restaurant; 1 1/4 hr. from the tramway-terminus; carr. 3-4 K), near which we obtain a view of part of Vienna to the E., with the Marchfeld and the Lesser Carpathians, and the mountains to the S., as far as the Schneeberg. A pleasant forest-path (marked red as far as the ‘Rote Kreuz’, then blue) leads to the S.W. from the Hameau to the (3/4 hr.) Sophien-Alpe (1545 ft.; restaurant), which may also be reached direct in 1 1/4 hr. by a picturesque path from Neu-Waldegg via the Rohrer-Hütte (restaurant). The Franz-Karl-Aussicht, 10 min. to the S.W. of the Sophien-Alpe, is another fine point, affording a splendid *View of the Wiener Wald as far
as the Schneeberg. We may then descend by a path, marked blue, past the ‘Knödelhütte’ Inn, to (1 1/2 hr.) Hüttdorf (p. 124).

We may also descend from the Sophien-Alpe by a fine hill-road to Hinter-Hainbach (p. 124), or from the Hameau by a steep path, marked yellow, to (1 1/2 hr.) Weidlingbach (p. 107).

Another good point of view is the Wilhelminenberg or Galizynberg (1275 ft.; Steinbruchwirtshaus), 3 M. to the S.W. of Dornbach. It may also be reached from Ottakring (p. 21) in 1/2 hr. by the Galizyn-Str., passing through the colony of villas in the Liebharts-Tal. — A still finer view is commanded by the Jubiläums-seearte (10 h.; restaurant) on the Vogeltenwiese (1410 ft.), 1/2 hr. to the W. of the Wilhelminenberg (reached at first by a road, and then by a forest-path marked black and yellow). Thence to Hüttdorf-Hacking (p. 124) in 1 hr. (green marks). — On the slope of the Wilhelminenberg is the Lower Austrian Lunatic Asylum (Heil- und Pflege-Anstalt für Geisteskrank). Its 34 pavilions, church (by Otto Wagner), and offices cover a large area.

c. Klosterneuburg.

STADTBahn (p. 12; from the Schotten-Ring in 27-31 min.; 22 trains daily) or STADTBahn (p. 340; from the Franz-Joseph Station in 16-26 min.; fares 80, 50, 30 h). Besides the Klosterneuburg-Weidling station there is a flag-station at Klosterneuburg-Kierling (nearer to the monastery).

Klosterneuburg (560 ft.; see Map, p. 104; Goldenes Schiff, Pl. a, R. 2-3 K; Restaurant Herzogshüt, Pl. b, both in the Rathaus-Platz) is a small town (14,500 inhab.) on the right bank of the Danube, 3 M. above Nussdorf (p. 103). The Augustiner Monastery here, founded in 1108, is the oldest and wealthiest in Austria (attendant 1-2 K). The church, consecrated in 1136, originally a Romanesque basilica with Gothic additions, was rebuilt in the baroque style in 1689-1714, and modernized by Jos. Kornhäusel in 1836. The fine Gothic cloisters date in part from the end of the 13th century. The palatial abbey-buildings were erected in 1730-50 by Felice Donato d’Allio. On the W. dome rises the imperial crown, on the E. dome the archdural hat, in wrought iron. Within the abbey is preserved the archdural hat used at the ceremony of swearing allegiance, and there is a collection of pictures, chiefly by Austrian masters (15th and 16th cent.).

The valuable TREASURY (apply to the treasurer, best at 10.30 a.m.) and the ‘Kaisierzimmer’ with its fine tapestry deserve a visit. The Leopoldskapelle contains the famous Altar of Verdun, made in 1181, by Nicholas of Verdun, of 51 plaques of gilded bronze, with Biblical scenes in ‘niello’. The windows of the old chapter-room have stained glass of the late 13th century.

Good wines are to be had at the Stiftskeller (Pl. c), Albrechtsbergergasse 3; fine view from the terrace. Opposite, to the W., is the Schiess-Stätte (restaurant). A small house to the left of the church contains a monster cask (Pl. d). — In the Rathaus-Platz rises a ‘Plague Column’ of 1381.

From Klosterneuburg to the Kahlenberg (1 1/2 hr.; green way-marks), r to the Leopoldsberg (1 1/2 hr.; yellow marks), see p. 105.
In the Weidlinger-Tal, 2 M. to the S.W. of Klosterneuburg, 1 1/4 M. from stat. Klosterneuburg-Weidling (tramway 30 h.), lies the pleasant village of Weidling (Zum Goldenen Strauss, with garden; Zum Tiroler), in the churchyard of which reposes the poet Lenau (d. 1850; p. 517). Further up the valley are Unter-Weidlingbach (Schleinzer’s Inn zur Schiess-Stätte) and (1 1/2 M.) Ober-Weidlingbach (Wallner’s Restaurant). The Kahlenberg (green way-marks) or the Hermannskogel (p. 105) may be ascended from Weidling in 1 1/4 hr.; from Unter-Weidlingbach over the Klosterberg to Neu-Waldegg (p. 105) 1 hr., to the Hameau (p. 105) 3 1/4 hr.; from Ober-Weidlingbach over the Toifl to the Sophien-Alpe, 3 1/4 hr. (p. 105).

From Kierling (Zum Grünen Baum; Fuchs), 2 1/2 M. to the W. of stat. Klosterneuburg-Kierling (omn. 40 h.), pleasant wood-paths (2 hrs.) lead to the S. to the Eichenhain (1345 ft.; rfnst.), and thence by the Windischen-Hütten to Unter-Weidlingbach, or by the Gsänger-Hütte to Weidling (see above).

d. Mödling, Laxenburg, Baden.

Southern Railway (comp. RR. 3 b & 5) to (10 M.) Mödling in 20-35 min. (fares 1 K 60, 1 K 20, or 80 h.); to (13 M.) Laxenburg in ca. 3 1/4 hr. (2 K, 1 K 50 h., or 1 K); to (17 M.) Baden in 3 1/4-1 hr. (2 K 40, 1 K 40 h., or 1 K). — Electric Railway to Baden, see p. 13. — Or we may take the Aspangbahn (p. 114) to stat. Biedermannsdorf (11 M., or from the Haupt-Zollamt 12 1/2 M.), and walk thence in 20 min. to Laxenburg.

The Südbahn or Southern Railway skirts the Gürtel-Str. (p. 21; Magareten-Gürtel) to (2 1/2 M.) Meidling (Pl. C 7, 1; p. 96), where a branch-line diverges to Wiener-Neustadt (32 M.; passing Achat, Pottendorf-Landegg, junction for Grammat-Neusiedl, p. 444, and Ebenfurth, p. 116). The main line crosses the Verbindungsbahn or junction railway. On the hill to the right is the gloriette in the park of Schönbrunn (p. 97). 3 1/2 M. Hetzendorf (Pl. B, 7; 1), situated between Altmannsdorf and Hetzendorf, suburbs belonging to the 12th District, and not far from the imperial château of that name, built by Nic. Pacassi in 1744.

To the left we have a view of the vast plain extending to the Leitha Mts., while on the right rise picturesque hills with countless country-houses and populous villages. 5 1/2 M. Atzersdorf-Mauer.

— 6 M. Liesing (710 ft.; Pibitz’s Inn, by the station; pop. 8800), a little town with cabinet-makers’ shops, chemical works, and a large brewery.

From Liesing to Kaltenleutgeben, 4 1/2 M., branch-railway in ca. 22 min. (fares from Vienna 1 K 50, 1 K 10, 80 h.). — The chief intermediate station is (1 1/4 M.) Perchtoldsdorf or Petersdorf (840 ft.; Schwarzr Adler, R. 2-5 K., good wine), also a station on the steam-tramway to Mödling (p. 19). The Gothic church, destroyed by the Turks in 1683, has been restored. — 4 1/2 M. Kaltenleutgeben, a charming village with numerous villas and two hydropathsies, in the valley of the Dürre Liesing. A very fine excursion thence is the ascent, by the (1 1/4 h.) Gaisbergwiese, of the (1 h.) Höllenstein (2120 ft.), the Julienturm on which commands a superb view (rfnsts. in summer). The path (green marks) leads to the S.W. Another fine point of view is the Josepshwarte (1885 ft.), on the Föhrenberg or Parapluieberg (refuge-hut), reached in 1 1/4 hr. from Kaltenleutgeben or from Perchtoldsdorf. Pleasant walk (1 1/4 h.) from the Föhrenberg to the Julienturm. From Kaltenleutgeben to Heiligenkreuz (p. 109) 3 hrs.: by the church we ascend (guided by the green marks) to
the Kreuz-Sattel, and then turn to the left (blue marks), passing Neuweg and Sittendorf.

8 M. Brunn-am-Gebirge-Maria-Enzersdorf. Farther on, to the left, is the large missionary establishment of St. Gabriel.

10 M. Mödling. — Hotels. Kursalon (Pl. a), Brühler-Str., R. from 3 K; Deisenhofer zum Lamm (Pl. b), Klostergasse 22, by the steam-tramway station, R. from 2, pens. 6-12 K, good wine; Stadt Mödling (Pl. c), Schrannen-Platz, R. from 2, pens. 6-12 K; Riedl (Pl. d: Brunner Branereihof), by the S. rail. station; Kaiser von Oesterreich (Pl. g), Haupt-Str., R. from 2 K. — Café Weisskirchner, Elisabeth-Str. 19. — Goldener Hirsch, concerts in summer.

Electric Tramway in connection with the trains of the Südbahn station via Klausen and Vorderbrühl (20 h) to (23½ M.) Hinterbrühl (30 h). We should take the car to the Klausen, go on foot to Vorderbrühl, ascend to the Husaren-Tempel, and descend to Hinterbrühl (2 hrs.). Or we may reverse this order. — Steam Tramway to Vienna (see p. 13), starting a little to the N. of the Franz-Joseph-Platz.

Post & Telegraph Office, Schrannen-Platz. — Visitors' Tax 4 K (first three days free).

Mödling (790 ft.; pop. 18,100), an old town, at the entrance of the Brühler-Tal, is a favourite haunt of the Viennese. From the Südbahnhof we turn to the right, then follow the main street to the left, and cross the Franz-Joseph-Platz and the Schrannen-Platz to the (20-25 min.) Church of St. Othmar (begun in the Gothic style in 1454; restored in 1690), with its old crypt. Adjacent to it is a round Romanesque burial-chapel ("Karner"), dating from the 12th cent., but entirely modernized. To the S. of the church is the Stadt-Park, with the Kursalon (see above).

About 1½ hr.'s walk to the S. of the Stadt-Park is the hydropathic of Priessnitztal; and ½ hr. farther is the Richardshof dairy-farm (1210 ft.; a favourite resort); thence to (1½ hr.) Gumpoldskirchen, see p. 111.

The Brühl (electric tramway, see above), a picturesque ravine belonging to Prince Liechtenstein, is reached by a road leading to the W. of the Kursalon, and passing under the Vienna water-conduit. The path on the right bank, to which we cross before the aqueduct is reached, is preferable. The *Klausen (the houses on the roadside being known as Klausen), the nearer part of the valley and its chief attraction, is a deep ravine, flanked with pine-clad rocks, and adorned with promenades and artificial ruins. At the upper end of the ravine, on the left, rises the ruin of Mödling. The valley then expands, about 1 M. from Mödling, into the pleasant dale of the Vorderbrühl (*Hôt. Hajek, Pl. e, R. from 3, pens. 3 K; *Zwei Raben, Pl. f; Goldener Stern, plainer; café at the prince's dairy). To the N.E., ½ hr. above the Vorderbrühl, is the Hôtel-Restaurant Radetzky, charmingly situated.

Another very attractive path leads over the Kalenderberg to the (40 min.) Vorderbrühl. Beyond the church of St. Othmar (finger-post) we ascend in 10 min. to the Schwarzer Turm (1150 ft.), cross the hill, and then descend into the Brühl by steps cut in the rock. Or we may take a path to the right upon the hill, passing some artificial ruins, to ¼ hr.) the restored castle of Liechtenstein. Adjoining it is a modern
château (1827). We then pass the Hôtel Radetzky (p. 108) and descend by a road to the left to (1/4 hr.) the Vorderbrühl.

To reach the Husaren-Tempel from Vorderbrühl station (3/4 hr.) we diverge to the left from the highroad beyond the Goldener Stern Inn (Husarentempelgasse), and follow first the road to the gravel-pit and then the footpath going on in the same direction. The Husaren-Tempel (1620 ft.), erected by Prince Liechtenstein in 1813 over the grave of the officers of his regiment who fell at Aspern, crowns the summit of the Kleiner Anninger. It affords an extensive view, reaching on the E. to the Leitha Mts.

The terminus of the electric tramway is at Hinterbrühl (Hôtel-Restaurant Helmstreitmühle; Hôtel zur Weintraube; Hôtel Paulinens Hof, R. 3-5 K.), whence the Husaren-Tempel is reached in 1 hr. We start at the route-indicator in Park-Str., ascend (7 min.) to the left to the Gaaden road, and reach (1/4 hr.) the mouth of the Kiental. Here a diverging finger-post indicates our blue-marked path to the left. [A diverging path leads to the left to the Hexensitz.]

An attractive drive (carr. & pair 15 K) may be taken from Hinterbrühl via Gaaden (1035 ft.) to (2 1/2 hrs.) the Cistercian abbey of *Heiligenkreuz. The Romanesque church, erected in 1150-87, and partly rebuilt in the Transition style in the 13th cent., has a grand choir in three bays, of the 14th cent., and fine cloisters. The chapter-house contains the dilapidated tombstone of Frederick the 'Streithare' (d. 1216), the last of the Babenbers (p. 22). Restaurant in the court-yard of the abbey. Motor-diligence from Heiligenkreuz to Baden, see p. 113. Walkers (3 hrs.) follow a path, indicated by yellow marks, by Siegenfeld (1155 ft.) and through the Helenen-Tal. — From Heiligenkreuz to Kaltenleutgeben, see p. 107.

The ascent of the Anninger (2210 ft.), 2-2 1/2 hrs. from Mödling (path with red marks), is interesting. From stat. Klausen on the electric tramway we ascend by the 'Goldene Stiege', and past the 'Breite Fohre' (1210 ft.), to the Wilhelmswarte, on the summit of the plateau, a superb point of view. At the Buchenbrunnen, to the N.W., 1/4 hr. below the tower, is the Anningerhaus (restaurant). The Anninger may also be ascended from Gumpoldskirchen (p. 111) in 1 1/2 hr.

From Mödling a branch-railway runs to (3 M.) Laxenburg in 10 min. (return-fares 80 & 60 h).

**Laxenburg. — Hotels, all with garden-restaurants. Goldenes Kreuz (Pl. a), R. 3-6 K; Stadt Wien (Pl. b), R. 3-5 K, these two in the Bahnhof-Str.; Hôtel-Restaurant Hartmann (Pl. c), Park-Str., near the rail. station; Goldener Stern (Pl. d), Johannes-Platz. — Refreshments at the Park-Kaffeehaus, to the S. of the Turnier-Platz, beyond the canal.**

A visit to the park, including the Franzensburg, takes 1 3/4-2 hrs. From the rail. station we follow the Bahnhof-Str. and then the Hof-Str. (r.) to the Schloss-Platz. Tickets for the Neues Schloss and the Franzensburg (shown from 9 a.m. till 1 hr. before dusk) are obtained at the automatic machines (10 h) by the entrances. The park is open to the public. Boat on the large pond 4 K per hr., with boatman 1 K more.

The imperial château of Laxenburg (570 ft.), which is adjoined by a small village, lies in an old hunting-ground of the
Dukes of Austria. The *Altes Schloss*, used only by shooting-parties, was rebuilt in 1693 et seq., after its destruction by the Turks. The *Neues Schloss* ('Blauer Hof'), a plain two-storied edifice, with extensive out-buildings, dates from the reign of Maria Theresa and Joseph II. (ca. 1752 et seq.). The main entrance is in the Schloss-Platz, opposite the parish-church. Only a few rooms are shown.

The magnificent *Park*, laid out in the English style in 1782 and 1798, with fine groves, stately single trees, expanses of green sward, island-dotted lake, and far-reaching vistas, is one of the most successful creations of its kind in Europe. Passing the house formerly belonging to Count Uhlefeld on the left (Pl. 17), we cross the little river Schwechat and reach a monument of Francis I. (Pl. 4). We then turn to the left, skirting the great pond, and
of Vienna.

BADEN.  2. Route.  111

turning again to the left, reach the ferry crossing to the  
Franzensburg, which is situated on an island.  [We ring for the ferryman.] 
The Franzensburg, erected in a modern-Gothic style in 1801-36, 
is richly furnished with wooden ceilings, panelling, leathern wall-
hangings, cabinets, and tables of the 16-17th cent., brought from 
older châteaux and convents.  It also contains numerous portraits 
Hochhele and other artists of the beginning of the 19th century. 
From the Franzensburg we go on across the bridges to the Tour-
nier-Platz (Tournament Ground) and then skirt the canal to the 
waterfall (Pl. 18).  [Beyond the Cascade Bridge is the Park-Kaffee-
haus.] Leaving the waterfall, we cross the Löwen-Brücke (Pl. 10), 
pass the Altes Schloss, and regain the entrance.

The Südbahn (S. Railway) from Mödling to Baden passes 
(12½ M.) Guntramsdorf and (13 M.) Gumpoldskirchen (Bayrischer 
Hof; Ratskeller; wine at Rasser’s), famed for its wine.  Short tunnel.

17 M. Baden. — Hotels.  *Sacher’s Hotel (Pl. i; A, 2), in the 
Helenental-Tal (p. 112), with garden, R. 5-10, B. 1, D. 5-7, pens. 15-20 K; 
*Grüner Baum (Pl. a; E, 2), Renngasse, well situated, R. from 5, B. 1 1/2, 
D. 6 K; Bristol (Pl. b; E, 3), Josephs-Platz, hotel-garni, R. 5-10, B. 1 1/2 K; 
Goldener Löwe (Pl. c; E, 3), Weilburggasse 1, with garden, R. 3-8, B. 1, 
pens. from 12 K, well spoken of; Stadt Wien (Pl. d; E, 3), Haupt-Platz, 
R. from 3, B. 1, D. from 1 K 70 h; Goldner Hirsch (Pl. c; E, 2, 3), Haupt-
Platz 12; Schwarzer Book (Pl. f; D, 3), Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str. 56; 
Sackner (Pl. g; E, 3), Wassergasse 26, R. 3-6 K, B. 80 h, D. 4, pens. 9-12 K; 
Höt. Brusatti (Pl. h; E, 3), Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str. 15, R. from 3, board 
7-10 K; Stadt Baden (Pl. k; E, 2), Allee 13, R. 3-4, pens. 6-10 K; 
Kolbe (Pl. l; E, 3), Wassergasse 31, R. 3-5 K, B. from 60 h to 1 K 20 h.

Pensions.  Julicnho, Franzens-Str. 15 (Pl. E, F, 2), with garden, 
pens. from 12 K; Quissigana, Elisabeth-Str. 65 (Pl. D, E, 4), pens. 8-15 K. — 
Logdings.  Herzoghof, Mozarthof, Theresienhof, Elisenhof, R. in all 
these 70-150 K per month. — Sanatoria.  Städtische Bade- und Heil-
Anstalt (Pl. 1; E, 2), in the Stadt-Park; Kuranstalt Gutenbrunn (Pl. 5), 
Schlossgasse; Sacher’s Helenental Hydropathic, connected with Sacher’s 
Hotel (see above).

Restaurants at the hotels; in the Kurhaus (p. 112); Sauerkhof, Weil-
burggasse 11 (Pl. C, D, 3); Bahnhofs-Café, by the Bahm-Park; Gröger, 
opposite the station. — Cafés.  Kurhaus; Schoif, Weilburggasse 5 (Pl. 
C, D, 3); Franzäis, Haupt-Platz (Pl. E, 3); Fischer, Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-
Str., by the Josephs-Platz (Pl. E, 3), with garden; Dobhoff Dairy, in the 
Dobhoff Park (p. 112). — Wine at the Batzenhäusl, adjoining the theatre 
(Pl. E, 2).

Cab from the station to the town 1 K, with two horses (‘Fiaker’) 
2 K; luggage 40 or 60 h; night-fares one-half more.  Drives in the 
environments, see tariff. — Motor Dilegence to 5 M.) the Krainer-Hütte and 
(8½ M.) Heiligen-Krenz, see p. 113.

Electric Tramways.  1. From the Südbahn (Pl. F, 3) by the 
Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str. (Pl. E, 3) and Helenen-Str. to Rauhenstein 
(Pl. A, 1; 2 M., in 1/4 hr., 24 h). — 2. From the Südbahn by the 
Franzens-Str. (Pl. F, E, 2; Kurhaus) and Allee to the Josephs-Platz 
(Pl. E, 3; in 12 min.; 12 h). — 3. From the Pelzgasse (Pl. D, 2, 3) by Soos 
(20 h) to Völslau (p. 115; 3 M., 30 h). — 4. From the Josephs-Platz (Pl. 
E, 3) to Vienna (Gisela-Str.), see p. 13.
Visitors’ and Music Tax, after the first two days: for three weeks 
4 K per week; whole season 23 or 15 K. — Concerts (May 1st to Oct. 15th) 
thrice daily in the Stadt-Park or in the Kurhaus. — Theatre (Pl. E, 2); 
also in summer in the Arena (see below). — Trotting Races (beyond 
Pl. F, 1, 2) in July and August.

Baths. Sulphur Baths (either private or common to both sexes, in 
suitable costumes, 1 K to 1 K 80 h): Karolinenbad & Frauenbad (Pl. 9); 
Herzogsbad & Antonsbad (Pl. 6), open in winter also; Theresienbad (Pl. 15), 
al in the Franzens-Str.; Mineral Swimming Bath (Pl. 12), Berg-Str. 13 
(water 75° Fahr.; bath 80 h); Dobhoff Park (Pl. C, 2, 3), swimming and 
other baths of river water (70 h).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 3), Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str. 35.

Baden (790 ft.), a town with 14,100 inhab., prettily situated 
on the Schwechat, among the spurs of the Wiener Wald, is famed 
for its warm sulphur springs (80-96° Fahr.), which were known to 
the Romans (Aquae Pannonicae), and are now annually visited 
by about 30,000 bathers. The chief spring (Römerquelle or Ursprung; Pl. 14) 
rises in the dolomite limestone at the base of the 
Calvarienberg. A passage, 37 yds. long (fee 50 h), leads to a large 
cavern where the hot water wells up in a tank 19 ft. deep (167,275 
gals. daily). In the shady Stadt-Park (Pl. D, E, 2; entrance oppo-
site the theatre) are situated the Städtische Bade-Anstalt (p. 111), 
the Kurhaus (on the left), the Trinkhalle, the Arena, and the 
Undine Fountain (by Kassin; 1903). The Kaiser-Jubilaeums-
Stadt-Theater (Pl. E, 2) was built by Helmer & Fellner in 1909. 
The Rollett Museum (Pl. 16; F, 2) contains Gall's collection of 
skulls (adm. free in summer, Sun. and Thurs. 3-6). In the Haupt-
Platz (Pl. E, 3) is a Trinity Column, by Stanetti (1718).

A path flanked with oratories ascends the (1/4 hr.) Calvari-
enberg (1070 ft.), where we obtain several fine views (Moritzruhe, 
Annahöhe, Raimundhöhe; Pl. D, 2). The (1/2 hr.) Theresienwarte 
(1365 ft.; Pl. D, E, 1; Restaurant Rudolfshof at the foot) is another 
fine point. — On the slope of the Gaminger Berg is the Kaiser-
Franz-Joseph Museum (Pl. C, D, 1; adm. 40 h), belonging to 
the Lower-Austrian 'Landesfreunde'. The baptismal and confirma-
tion tokens in R. IV are interesting.

The *Helenen-Tal, a picturesque wooded dale, is the favourite 
promenade. It is reached from the S. station by the Kaiser-Franz-
Joseph-Str. and the Helenen-Str. (tramway No. 1, p. 111), or from 
the Kurhaus by the Berg-Str. (Pl. C, D, 2), with its villas on the 
slope to the right, and the Karlsgasse (Pl. B, C, 2). The entrance 
to the valley is crossed by the aqueduct of the Vienna water-works. 
Farther up, on the left bank of the Schwechat, are the villages 
of St. Helena and Rauhenstein (Sacher's Hotel, see p. 111), com-
manded by the extensive ruin of Rauhenstein (restaurant; to which 
a pleasant hill-path leads through the Alexandrowicz grounds; from 
the Berg-Str., 1/2 hr.). — Opposite St. Helena, on the right bank, 
at the foot of a hill crowned with the large ruin of Rauheneck-
(three-cornered keep; rfmts.), rises the Weilburg, a château of Archduke Frederick, built by Jos. Kornhäusel in 1820-25 for Archduke Charles. Above the Weilburg are pleasant grounds extending past the Villa of Archduke Eugene up to the Hauswiese (café) and the small ruin of Scharfeneck.

Beyond Rauhenstein the valley is closed by the Urtelstein (1/2 hr. from Baden), a rock through which a tunnel was driven in 1827. Paths on both sides ascend to the top, which affords a good survey of the wooded valley (Café Jammer-Pepi). Beyond the tunnel is the Cholera-Kapelle; then (3 M. from the tramway-terminus) the Old and New Krainer-Hütte (motor-diligence from Baden in 1/2 hr., see below; fare 70 h), all three with good restaurants.

FROM BADEN TO HEILIGENKREUZ, 81/2 M., motor-diligence, starting at the post-office (Pl. E, 3), thrice daily in 50 min. (fare 1 K 30 h). — The road runs through the valley of the Schwechat. 21/2 M. Rauhenstein; 4 M. Cholera-Kapelle; 5 M. Neue Krainer-Hütte (see above); 61/2 M. Sattelbach (to Klausen-Leopoldsdorf, see below). We then follow the valley of the Sattelbach towards the N. — 81/2 M. Heiligenkreuz, see p. 109.

FROM BADEN TO KLAUSEN-LEOPOLDSDORF, 14 1/2 M., motor-diligence twice daily in ca. 13/4 hr. (fare 2 K 20 h). As far as (6 1/2 M.) Sattelbach, see above. 91/2 M. Mayerling, the hunting-lodge in which Crown Prince Rudolph died in 1889 (now a Carmelite nunnery). — 101/2 M. Alland (1150 ft.; Lamm), a village with 1700 inhabitants. About 1 1/2 M. to the S.W. is a sanatorium for tuberculous patients; 3 M. to the E. is the abbey of Heiligenkreuz (p. 109). — 14 1/2 M. Klausen-Leopoldsdorf (1230 ft.; Drei Linden), with a kind of sluice (‘Holzklaue').

The *Eisernes Tor (Hoher L indkogel; 2725 ft.), the highest hill near Baden, is ascended in 3 hrs.: from the station (blue way-marks) to the shooting-lodge in the Weichsel-Tal 1 1/4 hr., and 1 3/4 hr. more to the top (restaurant; view-tower). Marked paths ascend also (in 1 1/2 hr.) from the Krainer-Hütte (see above) and from Merkenstein (p. 115).

The Anninger (p. 109) is 21/4 hrs. to the N. of Baden (red way-marks).

The fertile plain of the Marchfeld to the E. of Vienna, lying between the left bank of the Danube and the right bank of the March, has frequently been the scene of momentous battles. It was here that the Romans fought against the Marcomanni and Quadi (p. 22). In 1260, at Kroissengraben, King Ottocar II. of Bohemia defeated King Béla IV. of Hungary, but he was himself defeated and slain by Rudolph of Hapsburg at Dürnkrut in 1278 (p. 22). At Aspern and Essling, on May 21st and 22nd, 1809, Napoleon, who, after the capitulation of Vienna, had crossed the island of Lobau to the left bank of the Danube, was defeated for the first time by Archduke Charles. On the second day, after sanguinary struggles with varying fortunes, the archduke succeeded in storming Aspern, flag in hand, and in compelling the French by his artillery fire to retreat across the Danube. The Austrians lost 23,340 dead and wounded, or nearly one-third of their army, while the French loss amounted to 44,373, including prisoners, being nearly half of their whole forces. The battlefield may be reached by steam-tramway (p. 13). The most important spot is marked with a stone lion by Fernkorn.

Battlefield of Wagram, 12 M. to the N.E. of Vienna, see p. 346.
3. The Schneeberg.

Comp. also Map, p. 234.

The *Schneeberg (6805 ft.), a limestone 'massif' rising precipitously on all sides and intersected by deep ravines, lies 38 M. to the S.W. of Vienna and is separated from the Raxalpe (p. 119) on the S. by the Höllental (p. 119). It is the highest mountain in Lower Austria and the last important summit of the Austrian Alps before they break into the plain of Vienna. — The Schneeberg may be conveniently visited from Vienna in one day.

a. Aspang Railway from Vienna via Sollenau
(Wiener-Neustadt).

57½ M. Ordinary railway to Puchberg, and thence rack-and-pinion railway to the summit (from the middle of May to the beginning of Oct.) in 4½ hrs. Fares 11 K. 6 K 90 h (no first class); there and back (available for 8 days) 18 K or 11 K 80 h; week-day return-tickets (available for 6 days), including dinner (12 o'clock) at the Hochschneeberg Hotel, 16 K 50 or 12 K 30 h.

Vienna, see p. 2. The trains start from the Aspang Railway Station (Pl. F, G, 5; I) or from the Haupt-Zollamt (Pl. F 4, I; in connection with the City Railway, see p. 12). The train traverses the district of Simmering to (5 M.) the station at the Central Cemetery (p. 91). — 11 M. Biedermannsdorf, 1 M. to the N. of Laxenburg (p. 109); 15½ M. Traiskirchen, with an artillery cadet-school, also a station of the electric railway from Vienna to Baden (p. 13). We now cross the Schwechat.

25½ M. Sollenau (870 ft.; Schwarzer Adler), a village with 2300 inh., the junction of the local railway from Ebenfurth to Wittmannsdorf (p. 116), 1 M. to the E. of the station of the same name on the South Railway (p. 116). Our railway forks, the S.W. branch leading to Puchberg, while the S. branch runs via (1¼ M.) Felixdorf (p. 116) to (7 M.) Wiener-Neustadt (Aspang; p. 116).

On the Puchberg line we next reach (30 M.) Steinabrückl (p. 116). — 33½ M. Fischau (920 ft.; Zur Schneebergbahn; Haberler), with warm baths, a château, and a military school, is the junction of the railway from Wiener-Neustadt to Puchberg (p. 118). Branch-railway to (3½ M.) Wöllersdorf (p. 116). — 36½ M. Winzendorf, 1 M. to the S.E. of the Teichmühle Inn; near by, on a hill, are the ruins of the castle of Emmerberg. — 40½ M. Willendorf, the junction of a branch-railway to (7½ M.) Neunkirchen (p. 120). — The train enters the hills and ascends along the steep S. bank of the Hohe Wand (3285 ft.) to (45½ M.) Grünbach (1825 ft.; Railway Restaurant). — Beyond (48 M.) Grünbach-Klaus (2225 ft.) we descend via Pfennigbach to —

51 M. Puchberg (1910 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Schneebergbahn. at the railway-station. R. 4-5 K, very fair; Puchberger Hof; Schwarzer Adler), a prettily-situated market-town with the ruins of a castle, dominated on the W. by the Schneeberg. — Here
begins the rack-and-pinion railway (1 1/4 hr.), the greatest gradient of which is 1 : 5 (best views to the left). — 51 1/2 M. Schneeberg-dörfel (2005 ft.), 1 M. to the E. of the village. We now ascend through the Hengsttal to (53 M.) Hauslitz-Sattel (2785 ft.), with a beautiful retrospect of Puchberg. — We pass the Kaltwasser-Sattel (4360 ft.) and reach (56 1/2 M.) the Baumgartner (4595 ft.), 1 M. to the N.E. of the Baumgartner-Haus (p. 118). We then ascend abruptly and, after threading two tunnels, reach the terminus at —

57 1/2 M. Hochschneeberg (5890 ft.), with the *Eisenbahn-Hôtel Hochschneeberg (R. 4-12, B. 1, D. 5, pens. from 12 K.), from the terrace of which a beautiful view is obtained. Somewhat farther up is the little Church of St. Elizabeth, built in 1901. From here we may ascend round the Waxriegel (6180 ft.; ascent from the hotel in 20 min.), by the Kaiser-Franz-Joseph Promenade, following this either to the right to (1 1/4 hr.) the Kaiserstein (6760 ft.), with its refuge-hut (rfmts. on Sun. in summer), or to the left to the (1 1/4 hr.) Klosterwappen or Alpengipfel (6805 ft.; from one peak to the other 20 min.). A magnificent *View is obtained, extending on the W. as far as the Dachstein.

b. Southern Railway from Vienna viâ Wiener-Neustadt.

57 1/2 M. Railway in 4-4 1/2 hrs. (S. Railway to Wiener-Neustadt, beyond that the Aspang and Schneeberg lines). Fares from Vienna to Wiener-Neustadt 3 K 90 h, 3 K, 1 K 90 h; express fares 5 K 10, 3 K 80, 2 K 50 h. From Wiener-Neustadt to the top of the Schneeberg 8 K 20, 5 K 40 h (no first class); there and back 13 K 30 or 8 K 80 h. Carriages are changed at Wiener-Neustadt. No through-tickets are issued from Vienna. — The Aspang Railway also runs from Vienna viâ Sollenau to (32 1/2 M.) Wiener-Neustadt (comp. R. 3a).

From Vienna to (17 M.) Baden, see pp. 107-111. To the right are the ruins of Rauhenstein and Rauhe Neck (p. 112); to the left lies the wide plain dotted with villages and bounded by the Leitha Mts. — 19 1/2 M. Vöslau-Gainfarn (815 ft.; *Belle Vue, 3/4 M. from the railway-station, R. 5-10, B. 1 1/2, D. from 4 1/2 K; *Hallmayer; Jägerhorn; Vöslauer Hof), a popular watering-place with 4000 inh. and an important wine-growing industry. The large pond fed by a thermal spring (75° Fahr.) contains a large and a small swimming basin drained by a waterfall, which is utilized for shower-baths. Electric Railway to Baden, see p. 111.

About 1/2 M. to the W. of Vöslau is the prettily-situated village of Gainfarn (Hirsch), with a hydropathic. — About 3 1/2 M. to the N.W. of Gainfarn are the château and ruins of Merkenstein, with an inn. The Eisenrue Tor is ascended from Merkenstein in 1 1/2 hr. (see p. 113).

20 1/2 M. Kottingbrunn, with a steeplechase-course. — At (21 M.) Leobersdorf (855 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Schwarzer Adler) the Schneeberg (see p. 114) rises into view; 1 1/4 M. to the E. is Schönau, with a park. To St. Pölten, see p. 125.
From Leobersdorf to Gutenstein, 23 M., railway in 1 1/2-2 1/4 hrs. Beyond (2 M.) Wittmannsdorf (p. 125) the train diverges to the left from the St. Pölten line and runs via (4 1/2 M.) Matzendorf into the smiling Piesting-Tal. — 7 M. Steinabrückl (p. 114). — 8 M. Wöllersdorf. Branch-railway to (3 1/2 M.) Fischau (p. 114). — 12 1/2 M. Ober-Piesting (1510 ft.; Reisinger). About 11/4 M. to the S. are the considerable ruins of the castle of Starnberg, once a seat of Frederick 'der Streitbare'. — 20 M. Pernitz (1405 ft.; Schwarzer Adler). About 1/2 M. to the N.W. is Muckendorf (to the Steinwandklamm, see p. 125). — 23 M. Gutenstein (1530 ft.; Goldener Löwe, R. 2-4 K; Bür), a prettily-situated market-town, 1 1/2 M. to the W. of the railway. Beautiful views are obtained from the ruin of Gutenstein (1900 ft.), from the park of the Count of Hoyos, and from (3 1/4 hr.) the Mariahilfer-Berg (2315 ft.; inn). To the Hôtel zur Singerin, see p. 119.

From Wittmannsdorf a railway runs via (2 M.) Sollnau (p. 114) to (9 1/2 M.) Ebenfurth (Goldener Hirsch, R. from 60 h), a small industrial town with an old castle, and the junction of the local railway from Vienna to Wiener-Neustadt via Pottendorf (p. 107). — From here to Sopron (Oedenburg) and Győr (Raab), see p. 445.

24 1/2 M. Sollnau (station on the S. Railway). For the Sollnau station on the Aspang Railway, see p. 114. — 25 M. Felixdorf, at the beginning of the Steinfeld, has an artillery-range.

30 1/2 M. Wiener-Neustadt. — Southern Railway Station (Pl. A, 4; good restaurant), on the W. side of the town, also used by the Aspang trains; Schneeberg Railway Station, a little to the W., for trains to Fischau and Puchberg.

Hotels, Goldener Hirsch (Pl. a; B, 4), Neu kirchner-Str.; Goldenes Kreuz (Pl. b; C, 3), Wiener-Str. 12; Central, Haupt-Platz (Pl. C, 3, 4); Weisses Rössl (Pl. d; B, 3, 4), Haupt-Platz 3, R. 2-3 K. — Cafés. Lehning, Wiener-Str. 10 (Pl. B, C, 3), near the chief square: Stadler, opposite the S. Railway Station (Pl. A, 4). — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 3; B, 3), in the Pfarr-Platz. — Carriage from the railway-station to the town 1 K, with two horses 1 1/2 K; at night 1 1/2 K or 2 1/4 K.

Wiener-Neustadt (920 ft.), a town with 36,150 inhab., the birthplace of Emperor Maximilian I. (1459-1519), rebuilt after the fire of 1834, is now an industrial town with important locomotive, iron, leather, and other manufactures.

From the Southern Railway Station (Pl. A, 4) we proceed in a straight direction through the Bahngasse, to the S. of which lies the Stadt-Park (Pl. A, B, 4), and through the Burggasse to the (1 1/2 M.) former ducal Castle of the Babenbergs, founded at the end of the 12th cent., remodelled in 1457-75 by Emperor Frederick III., and converted in 1752 by Empress Maria Theresa into the Theresianische Militär-Akademie (Pl. C, 4; 450 students). In the late-Gothic Schloss-Kapelle (admission obtained from the commandant of the academy, at the head of the flight of steps in the court) are three superb stained-glass windows of 1479, that in the centre with portraits of the Emperor Maximilian I. and his two wives and the Baptism of Christ above. By the high-altar, beneath which is the burial-vault of the emperor (comp. p. 185), is an admirable bronze relief of the Archduke Maximilian III. praying to the Virgin (16th cent.). In the court,
over the entrance, are the armorial bearings (107 quarterings; in part quite imaginary) of Emp. Frederick III., with his motto: A. E. I. O. U. (‘Austria erit in orbe ultima’ or ‘Austriæ est imperare orbì universo’); below is a statue of the emperor (1453). In the garden are a statue of the Empress Maria Theresa (Pl. C, 4; ca. 13 ft. high) by Gasser (1862) and a monument to former students of the academy who have fallen in battle.

The late-Gothic Neukloster-Kirche (Pl. C, 4) contains the monument of Eleanor of Portugal (d. 1467), wife of Frederick III., by Nicolas Lerch. The convent library contains ancient miniatures, a collection of early-German paintings, ivory-carvings, majolica, and other objects of interest (adm. on application to the custodian).

The Liebfrauen-Kirche (Pl. B, 3; key at the ‘Propstei’), with a late-Romanesque nave of the 13th cent., late-Gothic choir and transept of the 15th cent., and two towers added in 1899, contains interesting tombstones and sculptures. Thus, by the pillars of the nave, are painted statues of the Apostles of the 15th cent., in the style of Veit Stoss, and a St. Sebastian, of the end of the 14th century. In the choir, to the right, is the cenotaph of Cardinal Khlesl (d. 1630), the minister of Emperor Matthias. — At the N. end of the Wiener-Str. rises the Town Museum (Städtisches Museum; Pl. 2, C 2; adm. obtained on application at the Burgomaster’s office in the Rathaus, Pl. B 4), containing the State Archives (charters of the 13th cent.) and the so-called Corvinus tankard of silver-gilt and enamel, 2 1/2 ft. high (Hungarian; 1462); also old codices incl. a copy of the Gospels of 1325), weapons, prehistoric and Roman antiquities, and other objects. — In the Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Volks-Park, the young trees of which give as yet but little shade, is the Spinnerin am Kreuz (beyond Pl. C, 1), a piece of Gothic sculpture from the end of the 14th cent. (freely restored, however, in 1897).

About 2 M. to the N. of the town, on the Steinfeld (p. 118), is an Aviation Ground.

From Wiener-Neustadt to Asfang, 22 M., railway in ca. 1 1/4 hr. (from Vienna to Asfang, 53 1/2 M., in 2 3/4—3 1/4 hrs.; fares 7 K 10 h, 5 K, 3 K 20 h). — 5 M. Klein-Wolkersdorf (p. 527); 8 M. Pitten, with a château and a park; 10 1/2 M. Seebeinstein (1130 ft.; Fuchs), commanded by the large castle of that name, belonging to Prince Liechtenstein (1575 ft.; 1/2 hr.); 13 1/2 M. Schlettingkirchen, 3 M. to the E. of which are the ruin and château of Thernberg. — 16 1/2 M. Edlitz-Grimmenstein. About 41/2 M. to the S.E. lies the ruined castle of Thomasberg; 2 1/2 M. to the S.W. is the Grimmenstein Sanatorium (2295 ft.; pens. 14-22 K). — 22 M. Asfang (1555 ft.; Railway Restaurant), 3/4 M. to the N. of the pleasant village of Ober-Asfang (1660 ft.; Goldener Löwe; Goldener Hirsch). The ascent of the Wechsel (5700 ft.) may be made hence in 5-6 hrs. A highroad leads from Asfang to the W. via Feistritz to (8 M.) Kirchberg (1895 ft.; Zur Linde), on the Wechsel, with the Hermann-Höhle, an interesting stalactite cavern, a visit to which takes 1 1/2 hrs. (adm. 1 K). From Kirchberg the road leads via the old château of Kranichberg to (2 1/4 hrs.) Gloggnitz (p. 121). From Asfang to Fehring, see p. 253.

From Wiener-Neustadt to Meidling, see p. 107; to Schloss Forchtenstein and Sopron (Oedenburg), see p. 527.
The Schneeberg Railway runs from Wiener-Neustadt (special station, comp. p. 116) to the W. through the Steinfeld to (34 M.) Fischau, where it merges with the Sollenau line. For the continuation of the journey to Puchberg and Hochschneeberg, see p. 114.

c. On Foot from Payerbach.

For walkers the shortest and most attractive route to the top of the Schneeberg (5 1/2 hrs.) is that from Payerbach (p. 121). From the railway-station we ascend rapidly to the right to the (1/4 hr.) Schneedörf, and then through a wood (red way-marks) to the (1/2 hr.) Eng, a narrow defile between the Feuchter and the Saurüssel. We next mount the Mariensteig and through the Gahnriese (a timber-slide in a deep gorge) to the (1 1/4 hr.) Lakaboden (3870 ft.; inn in summer). We then ascend in a straight direction by the Pürschhof-Weg, and then to the left via the Alpelleiten and the (1 hr.) Krummbach-Sattel (4300 ft.) to the (20 min.) Baumgartner-Haus (4715 ft.; a very fair inn, bed 4 1/2 K.), situated on the steep S. slope of the Schneeberg. From this point we ascend by the Fischersteig (green way-marks) via the Kühlastcke, circling the summit of the Waxriegel (leaving the Schneeberg Hotel on the right), and reach (1 1/4-1 1/2 hr.) the Damböckhaus, on the Ochsenboden (5910 ft.; rfmts. in summer); we then proceed either to the right (green way-marks) to (1 hr.) the Kaiserslein, or to the left (yellow way-marks) to (1 hr.) the Klosterwappen (p. 115).


The *Höllent-Tal, through which flows the Schwarza, divides the Schneeberg (p. 114) on the N. from the Raxalpe on the S. The *Raxalpe (6590 ft.), after the Schneeberg the highest mountain in Lower Austria, is a limestone plateau bounded on every side by precipitous slopes, with numerous cones and depressions and an interesting flora. The highest point is the Heukuppe (6590 ft.), on the S.W. side. In the centre of the plateau rises the Scheibwaldhöhe (6380 ft.). The buttress projecting on the E. into the Höllent-Tal and culminating in the Preiner Wand (5885 ft.) and the Jakobskogel (5700 ft.) is called the Grünschacher.

a. Höllent-Tal.

Diligence from the rail. station of Payerbach via (1 1/4 M.) Reichenau, (3 1/2 M.) Hirschwang, and (10 1/2 M.) the Singerin to (11/2 M.) Schwarza twice daily, in 4 1/4 hrs. (fare 2 K 40 h); to the Singerin in 3 1/4 hrs. (2 K).—Carriage from Payerbach to Reichenau with one horse 2, with two horses 3 K; omn. 60 h; carr. & pair to the Singerin and back 15 K.

Payerbach (1620 ft.), a station on the Semmering Railway, see p. 121. The road to the Höllent-Tal leads to the W. through the valley of the Schwarza to (1 1/4 M.) Reichenau (1590 ft.), a favorite summer-resort in a protected situation, with 1200 inhab., numerous villas, lodging-houses, and a pretty park. The hotels are as follows: *Fischer, with a garden (R. 3-7, D. 4 or 6, pens. 9-12 K);
Post).

Anker; Ascent (to 1760 ft.; Fink). The valley now contracts, and we enter the *Höllen-Tal. The road crosses the Schwarza several times. — 6 M. Kaiserbrunn (1760 ft.; hotel), with the walled enclosure of the Kaiserbrunnen, the most copious of the springs which supply Vienna with drinking-water. We now pass through a particularly picturesque part of the valley. After twice crossing the Schwarza, we reach (7 1/2 M.) the Weichtal Inn (1780 ft.), for tourists. — About 3/4 M. farther on is a finger-post on the left showing the way to the *Grosse Höllen-Tal (inn at the entrance), a grand basin, enclosed by the rocky walls of the Loswand on the left and the Kloben on the right, with the Losbühel to the left in the background (chamois are often seen). Good view near the large stone in the meadow, 10 min. from the entrance to the valley.

The road next passes (9 1/2 M.) the Weinzettel Inn (1805 ft.; closed) and reaches the (10 1/2 M.) Hôtel zur Singerin (1890 ft.), prettily situated at the confluence of the Nass with the Schwarza.

From the Singerin a highroad leads via the Vois-Mühle to (3 1/2 M.) Schwarza im Gebirge (2025 ft.; Singer). — From the Vois-Mühle a highroad leads to the N.E. to (13 M.) Gutenstein (p. 116).

From the Singerin to Kapellen, 16 M., is an attractive excursion. The road leads to the W., through the picturesque Nasstal, to the (1/3 M.) Reithof (inn) and to (3/4 M.) Oberhof (2025 ft.; Post). The valley then contracts. In 2 1/2 M. more we reach the scattered village of Nasswald (2330 ft.; Post). About 2 1/4 M. farther to the S. is the Binder Inn (2800 ft.), in a fine situation at the head of the valley. From the Binder Inn we ascend rapidly through beautiful wood to the (3 M.) Nasskamm (3955 ft.), a saddle between the Raxalpe and the Schneealpe. We then descend, via Altenberg, and reach (6 M.) Kapellen (p. 234).

b. Raxalpe.

DILIGENCE from Payerbach via (11 1/4 M.) Reichenau and (3 1/2 M.) Edlach to (6 M.) Prein, several times daily in 1 1/2 hr. (fare 1 K 20 h). Carriage 6, with two horses 8 K; hotel-omnibus 1 K 40 h. — For further details concerning the Raxalpe, see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps.

From Payerbach to the top of the Heukuppe, 58 1/4 hrs. — For the road from Payerbach, a station on the Semmering Railway (p. 121), through the valley of the Schwarza as far as Wartholz, see p. 118 and above. Our road here branches to the S.W. into the Preiner-Tal and leads to (3 1/2 M.) Edlach (1900 ft.; *Edlacher Hof, R. 3-5, pens. 9-11 K; Rax), a summer-resort with 390 inhabitants. Another road leads hence to the S. to (3 hrs.) the Sem-
mering Hotel (p. 122). — About 2 1/2 M. farther on we reach Prein (2260 ft.; Preinerwand, R. from 2,357 ft.; 1½ M.; 8-10 K, very fair; Kaiserhof; Egggl), a summer-resort in wooded environs, at the foot of the Raxalpe. — We now proceed to (1 1/4 hr.) the Preiner Gscheid (3540 ft.; passing an inn 1/4 M. short of it), and thence follow a cart-track leading to the right through the Siebenbrunnkessel as far as the (1 hr.) Halter-Hütte (4320 ft.). From this point we ascend by the easy Schlangen-Weg to the (1 hr.) Karl-Ludwig-Haus (5915 ft.; very fair inn), with a beautiful view. — Hence we go on over turf, passing the Lackenhofer-Hütte (6350 ft.), and after 3/4 hr. reach the top of the Heukuppe (6590 ft.), the highest cone of the Raxalpe, with an extensive and magnificent view.

Ascent of the Grünschacher from Reichenau, 5 hrs. — Reichenau, see p. 118. We follow the Schwarza-Tal to the (1 M.) point where the road diverges into the Preiner-Tal (p. 119). Beyond the bridge, we ascend to the left (red and blue way-marks) to the (1 hr.) Knappendorf (2700 ft.; Knappenhof) and thence mount in windings by the ‘Törlweg’ (red way-marks) through the Törl to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Erzherzog-Otto-Schutzhaus (5630 ft.; very fair inn; view-tower near by), beautifully situated at the top of the Grünschacher. It takes 10 min. to pass from here to the top of the Jakobskogel (5700 ft.), with its rich flora.

5. The Semmering.

The *Semmering (3215 ft.) a mountain-saddle on the boundary between Lower Austria and Styria, 50 M. to the S.W. of Vienna, separates the valley of the Mürz on the W. from that of the Schwarza (Hölle-Tal) on the E. In the 13th cent. it was crossed by a bridle-path, which was replaced by a road completed in 1728 under Emperor Charles VI. Until the beginning of the 19th cent. this was, with the exception of the Brenner and the Radsätter Tauern, the only pass in the Eastern Alps traversed by a road. A new Semmering road was completed in 1811, but has, however, lost its earlier importance through the building of the railway.

The Semmering Railway, a part of the Southern Railway from Vienna to Trieste, the first of the great Alpine railways, was built by Ghega in 1848-54. It is remarkable alike for the boldness of its engineering and the beauty of the scenery. Its length from Gloggnitz to Mürzschlag (p. 254) amounts to 34 M.; it threads 15 tunnels and crosses 16 viaducts; the maximum gradient is 1:40. The cost of construction was 2,291,600 l. ($11,458,000). — The journey from Vienna to Semmering takes from 2 1/4 to 3 3/4 hrs. Fares 9 K 40, 7 K 10, 4 K 60 h; express fares 12 K 30, 9 K 20 h, 6 K. Best views to the right as far as Gloggnitz, then chiefly to the left.

From Vienna by the Southern Railway (Südbahn) to (30 1/2 M.) Wiener-Neustadt, see R. 3 b. — To the right, beyond Neustadt, the Schneeberg (p. 114) is visible; to the left are the Leitha Mts. — 39 M. Neunkirchen (1205 ft.; Goldene Birne), a manufacturing town with 11,900 inhabitants. Branch-railway to (7 1/2 M.) Willen-
dorff, see p. 114. — 421/2 M. Ternitz (1290 ft.), with iron-foundries; 431/2 M. Pottschach, with spinning-mills.

461/2 M. Gloggnitz (1440 ft.; Baumgartner, R. 21/2-3 K; Pirner, R. 2-5 K; Grüner Baum) is a pretty little market-town (5300 inhab.), on the Schwarza. On a hill to the left is Schloss Gloggnitz, with its numerous windows, until 1803 a Benedictine abbey and now private property.

From the railway-station a steep path ascends to the N. to the (3/4 hr.) Heinrichshöhe on the Silbersberg (2355 ft.), with a hotel and a beautiful view. — A road (omn. to the Schlagl 1 K; carr. & pair 10 K) leads to the S.W., passing (5 M.) the partly rebuilt castle of Wartenstein (2490 ft.; the property of Prince Liechtenstein), to the (11/2 M.) Schlagl Hotel (very fair), commanding a superb panorama. Hence we may proceed to the W. in 11/4 hr. to Maria-Schutz (p. 122), or to the E. to the (10 min.) village of Raach, from which point a blue-marked path returns to (11/4 hr.) Gloggnitz. — The Semmering road leads to the S.W. from Gloggnitz to (3 M.) Weissenbach (1605 ft.; Pfletschner, R. 3-4 K, very fair), a summer-resort in the smiling Auerbach valley, and hence to (3 M.) Schottwien (see below; diligence from Gloggnitz in 3/4 hr., fare 80 h).

At Gloggnitz the Semmering Railway (p. 120) begins. The train ascends with the aid of a mountain-locomotive. In the Schwarza-Tal is the large paper-factory of Schläglmühle, partly burned down in 1909. On the left rises the Sonnwendstein; to the W., in the background, the Raxalpe (p. 119).

501/2 M. Payerbach-Reichenau (1620 ft.; Railway Restaurant & Kampitsch Villas, R. 2-4 K; Payerbacher Hof, R. 2-4 K; Hütte; carr. & pair from the station to the town, 1/4 M. farther down, ca. 3 K), a summer-resort with numerous villas. A beautiful new road leads from Payerbach via the Kreuzberg (3550 ft.; view-tower) to Schottwien (see below). To the Höllen-Tal, see R. 4a; ascent of the Schneeburg; see R. 3c; ascent of the Raxalpe, see R. 4b.

The railway now crosses the Schwarza by a viaduct of 13 arches (250 yds. in length, 95 ft. in height) and rapidly ascends the S. slope of the valley (gradient 1:40). 53 M. Küb (1970 ft.; *Kastell Küb, R. 2-4 K). We thread two tunnels and cross three viaducts. — 561/2 M. Eichberg. To the left we have an extensive view of the plain; about 550 ft. below lies Gloggnitz. The train next skirts the Gotschalkogel, threads three tunnels, and reaches (60 M.) the station of Klamm-Schottwien (2290 ft.; Zur Ruine). Near by, on a steep cliff, rises the half-ruined castle of Klamm (very fair inn).

From the station a footpath descends S.W. to (10 min.) Schottwien (1895 ft.; Zum Touristen, R. 11/2-21/2 K; Drei Lerchen; Post), a summer-resort at the foot of the Semmering (to Gloggnitz or Payerbach, see above; to Maria-Schutz, see p. 122). Schottwien is the starting-point of the annual Semmering Motor Race, the goal of which is the Erzherzog Johann Hotel (p. 122).

Beyond the next tunnel we have a retrospect of the castle of Klamm. Farther on, a fine view is obtained of the deep Adlitzgraben, with its rocky walls and pinnacles. The train is carried along the steep Weinzeltehwand by three tunnels with apertures for
light and connected by galleries (total length 752 yds.). — 64$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Breitenstein (2595 ft.). Two more tunnels. The train then crosses the Kalte Rinne, by a viaduct 200 yds. long and 150 ft. high, and ascends in a wide sweep (fine retrospect, to the left, of the Raxalpe) to the last large viaduct (165 yds. long, 80 ft. high), which spans the Unterer Adlitzgraben. The train threads three more tunnels, beyond the second of which is (69 M.) Wolfsbergkogel.

69$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Semmering (Map, see p. 116). — Hotels. *Südbahn-Hôtel Semmering (3260 ft.), R. 3-9, B. 1$\frac{1}{4}$, pens. 11-17 K, 1$\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the railway-station (omn. 80 h), situated on the slope of the Kartnerkogel and affording fine views, crowded during July and Aug., also open in winter; somewhat farther down are the two so-called ‘tourist-houses’, belonging to the hotel (the Restaurant Wolfsbergkogel and the Pension Alpenheim). *Panhaus (3360 ft.), R. 4-12, B. 1$\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5-6, pens. 10-20 K, 1 M. to the W. of the railway-station (omn. 80 h), in a beautiful situation on the highroad, with baths and café (concerts); *Hôtel Erzherzog Johann (dépendance of the Panhaus Hotel), R. 3-9 K. B. 1 K 20 h, D. 4-6, pens. 10-18 K, at the top of the pass (3215 ft.); *Sudbahn-Semmering, 250 yds. from the station of Wolfsbergkogel, pens. 20-30 K; Dr. Vecsei’s Sanatorium, to the E. of the railway-station, pens. 17-29 K. — Café Nowak, with terrace, 1$\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N. of the Panhaus Hotel.

Semmering (2935 ft.), with numerous villas, is much frequented both as a summer-resort and for winter-sports. At the railway station, to the right, is a bas-relief of Carl von Ghega (p. 120), the builder of the railway. Numerous picturesque walks in the neighbourhood (all paths marked): to the Dairy (Meierei; also rooms), either direct (25 min.) by the green-marked path starting at the Südbahn-Hôtel, or (40 min.) by the shady path along the water-conduit; to the top of the Doppelreiterkogel (1$\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Südbahn-Hôtel; red way-marks), with a view of the Semmering Railway as far as Payerbach; to the top of the (3$\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Pinkenkogel (4235 ft.), with open huts and an extensive view, either by the blue-marked path starting from the Panhaus Hotel or by the yellow-marked path starting from the Südbahn-Hôtel; to the Hôtel Erzherzog Johann, at the head of the pass (3215 ft.), about 10 min. to the S. of which is the Emmalöhöhe, with a beautiful view.

The *Sonnwendstein or Gößritz (4995 ft.), 1$\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the E. of the Erzherzog Johann Hotel, commands an extensive and picturesque panorama. Far below is the Semmering railway. About 6 min. below (S.) the summit is the Friedrich Schüler Alpenhaus (4763 ft.; inn, very fair). The ‘Fischersteig’ (green way-marks) descends rather abruptly from the Sonnwendstein on the W. to (1$\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Maria-Schutz (2490 ft.; Belle-vue, R. 2-3, pens. 7-10 K; Auerhahn), a resort of pilgrims, in a charming situation, to which a diligence plies from the Semmering railway station in 3$\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fare 1 K; carr. 5, with two horses 8 K). From Maria-Schutz the Semmering road leads via Schottwien (p. 121) to (6 M.) Gloggnitz (p. 121).

From Semmering a road runs to Edlach (p. 119). — Southern Railway to Graz (Trieste), see R. 31.
II. UPPER AND LOWER AUSTRIA, SALZKAMMERGUT, AND SALZBURG.†

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† Baedeker's Eastern Alps (12th Edit., 1911) contains fuller details of the routes in this section.

Baedeker's Austria-Hungary. 11th Edit. 9
6. From Vienna to Linz (Salzburg).

Comp. Map before the title-page and Maps, pp. 131, 133.

117 1/4 M. RAILWAY (Staatstbahn) in 3 1/4-7 1/4 hrs. (fares 17 K 20, 10 K 50, 8 K 70 h; express fares 22 K 60, 13 K 80, 8 K 80 h). The Orient Express and the Ostend Express are both available (ca. 3 hrs.); the former runs from Vienna to Salzburg in 5 1/2 hrs. (fare 46 K 50 h) and to Paris in 23 hrs. (fare 194 fr. 90 c.), while the latter runs to Brussels in 21 1/4 hrs. (fare 168 fr. 90 c.; to London via Ostend in 29 1/4 hrs., fare 214 fr. 40 c.).

— Down STREAM (Linz to Vienna) the steamboat is preferable (8 hrs.); comp. R. 7.

Vienna, see p. 2. Soon after starting from the W. station we see Schönbrunn (p. 96) on the left. 2 M. Penzing (p. 97); to the S. is Hietzing. 3 M. Baumgarten. On the right are the buildings of the lunatic asylum for Lower Austria (p. 106); on the left rises the archiepiscopal château of Ober-St-Veit, which contains an altarpiece from the studio of A. Dürer (1502). Beyond (3 3/4 M.) Hüttdorf-Hacking the imperial game-preserve lies on the left (p. 97, to the Sophien-Alpe, see pp. 106, 105). On the left is Mariabrunn; with its pilgrimage-church. — 6 M. Hadersdorf-Weidlingau.

A little to the N. (green way-marks) lies Hadersdorf, once the seat of Marshal Laudon (d. 1790), who is interred in the park (sarcophagus by F. Zauner). Thence through the pleasant Mauerbach-Tal to (2 1/2 M.) Vorder-Hainbach, from which a road to the right leads through a wooded ravine to (1 M.) Hinter-Hainbach (inn; ascent of the Sophien-Alpe, 3/4 hr., see p. 106). Above Vorder-Hainbach is (1/4 hr.) another lateral valley (r.), containing the charming hamlet of Steinbach. In the main valley, 1 1/2 M. farther on, is the old Carthusian monastery of Mauerbach (now a branch of the poor-house of Vienna), founded by Frederick the Handsome in 1313 and remodelled in the 18th century. A good path thence (yellow marks) ascends the (1 1/2 hr.) Tülbinger Kogel (1625 ft.), a fine point of view, with a belvedere and an inn; descent by Tübling to (2 1/4 hrs.) Tulln (p. 136).

7 1/2 M. Purkersdorf (795 ft.; inns).

To the N.W. (green way-marks) rises the (2 hrs.) Troppberg (1770 ft.), with a tower affording a fine view. — A shady path (red way-marks) leads to the N. over the Eichberg (1380 ft.) to (1 hr.) Vorder-Hainbach (see above).

The train turns to the left and ascends the Wolfsgraben and the Pfalzau towards the hills of the Wiener Wald. To the S.W. of (12 1/2 M.) Tullnerbach-Pressbaum (1040 ft.) are the sources of the Wien. — 13 1/2 M. Rekawinkel (1185 ft.; Rail. Hotel), a summer-resort. The Wienerwald-Warte on the Jochgrabenberg (2120 ft.; blue-marked path), 1 1/4 hr. to the S., commands an extensive view; we may then go on to Hochstrass and ascend the Schöpf (3 1/2-4 hrs.; see p. 125). — The train descends through two tunnels and across a viaduct, 82 ft. high, to (19 M.) Eichgraben, whence the Kohlreitberg (1685 ft.; inn and view-tower) is ascended in 1 1/4 hr. — 24 1/2 M. Neulengbach (790 ft.) lies prettily on a hill; above it, on the right, rises a château of Prince Liechtenstein (now a pension; from S F). The Buchberg (1525 ft.), 1 1/2 hr. to the N., is a fine
point of view; to the N.W. rises the long hill of the Haspelwald. Beyond (34 M.) Pottenbrunn we cross the Traisen.

38 M. St. Pölten (875 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, very fair; *Hôt. Pittner, R. 2-5 K; Hôtel Bahnhof, both near the station; pop. 21,700), an episcopal town, has a Cathedral, founded in 1030, but restored in the baroque style early in the 18th century.

From St. Pölten to Leobersdorf, 47 M., railway (Staatsbahn) in 3½ hrs. — The train traverses the Steinfeld, on the left bank of the Traisen, to (11½ M.) Scheibmühl. Branch-line to (23½ M.) Kernhöfe, whence a road (no diligence; carr. & pair 18-20 K) leads to (18 M.) Mariazell (p. 137). — The train follows the valley of the Gölsen to the E. to (20 M.) Hainfeld (1380 ft.; Weintraube, R. 2-6 K; Ploberger, at the railway-station), a market-town with 3800 inhabitants. A pleasant excursion leads from Hainfeld through the valley of the Ramsau to the S. via (1 hr.) Ramsau (Zum Touristen) to (1 hr.) Adamtal (2125 ft.; inn, very fair), whence the Unterberg (1400 ft.) is easily ascended in 2½-3 hrs. A road (8 M.; diligence in 1½ hrs.) leads hence via (7 M.) Salzber-.bad to Klein-Zell (1540 ft.; Zum Touristen; Weintraube), situated at the N.E. base of the Reisalpe (4585 ft.), a fine point of view, ascended by a blue-marked path in 3-3½ hrs. — Beyond (21½ M.) Gerichtsberg the train descends into the valley of the Triesting. — 30½ M. Altenmarkt-Theuneburg (inn). Opposite the church of (1½ hr.) Dornau a blue-marked shady path ascends in 2½ hrs. to the top of the Hocheck (3400 ft.), with a view-tower and shelter-hut. — 32 M. Altenmarkt an der Triesting (1330 ft.; Weisses Lamm). Hence we may proceed to the N. via (2½ hrs.) St. Corona (1835 ft.; Zum Touristen) to the top of the (1½ hr.) Schöpf (2930 ft.), the highest point of the Wiener Wald, also with a belvedere and shelter-hut. — 35½ M. Weissenbach-Neuhaus, station for the market town of Weissenbach an der Triesting (1165 ft.; Weintraube; Linde), at the mouth of the Further-Tal. About 3½ M. to the S.W. is the Hönigsberger Hotel (Furthnerwirt); at the entrance of the Steinwandgraben, in which (onn. in summer daily), about 4 M. up (blue marks), is the interesting Steinwandklamm. At the entrance of the gorge is Kohl’s Inn. From (20 min.) the upper end of it we proceed through the Türkloch, a rock-tunnel, to the (20 min.) hamlet Am Kreuth, whence we descend in 40 min. to Muckendorf (p. 116). — 41 M. Berndorf-Fabrik, station for Knupp’s large metal-ware factory; 45½ M. Wittmannsdorf (p. 116). — 47 M. Leobersdorf (p. 115).

From St. Pölten to Tulln, 29½ M., railway in 2 hrs. We descend the valley of the Traisen to (6 M.) Herzogenburg (745 ft.), a fine old abbey, with collections and a good library, where the line forks: to the W. to Furth-Göttweig (comp. p. 135), and (25½ M.) Krems (p. 135); to the E. to Traismauer (p. 136) and (29½ M.) Tulln (p. 136).

From St. Pölten to Mariazell, see p. 137.

43 M. Prinzersdorf (855 ft.) on the Pielach. Near the Dunkelsteiner Wald (5 M. to the right) is the ruin of Hohenegg. — Near (46 M.) Gross-Sirning is the half-ruined Osterburg, with its old ‘Palas’; 49 M. Loosdorf. To the S. (3 M.) is the château of Schallaburg, with a Renaissance court; to the N. (1½ M.) are the château and ruin of Albrechtsburg. Beyond the Wachberg Tunnel we reach (52 M.) Melk (690 ft.; p. 134), backed by its grand Benedictine monastery on the right, the finest point on the line. We cross the Melk, and then skirt the Danube; opposite is the ruin of Weitenegg (p. 134). On the hill, further on, is Schloss Artstetten, the property of Archduke Francis Ferdinand.
58½ M. Pochlarn (880 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; p. 134).

From Pochlarn to Waidhofen, 72½ M., railway in 5½ hrs. Stations: 3 M. Erlauf; 13 M. Purigstall (965 ft.), with a chateau of Count Schaffgotsch; 17 M. Scheibis (1090 ft.; Goldenes Kreuz; Weisses Rose; Goldener Adler), prettily situated; 23½ M. Kienberg-Gaming (1275 ft.), where the narrow-gauge Ybbstal line begins.

26½ M. Gaming (1410 ft.; Post, R. 2-4 K.; Lechner), with the ruins of a Carthusian abbey. Interesting excursion through the romantic Erlauf-Tal to the (6½ hrs.) Lassing Fall and the Oetschergraben (comp. p. 137). — Ascent of the Oetscher, easy and attractive (diligence to Lackenhof in summer daily in 3½ hrs.). We follow the road to Lunz (see below) to (1 hr.) where it forks on the Grubberg (2470 ft.; Jagersberger Inn), and then the road to the left to (2½ hrs.) Lackenhof (2650 ft.; Fallmann); thence by a red-marked path to (1 hr.) the Riffel-Sattel (4215 ft.) and (20 min.) the Oetscherhaus (4660 ft.; inn), owned by the Austrian Tourists’ Club; lastly to the E. up the crest of the hill to the (1½ hr.) summit of the *Oetscher (6210 ft.; extensive view).

40 M. Lunz (1920 ft.; Grumbmayr, R. 1-3 K.; Weinzelthl, charmingly situated on the Ybbes, is a favourite summer-resort. The Untere Lumper See (2020 ft.) lies 1½ M. to the E.; near its E. end is Schloss Sechof, with a biological station. — 45½ M. Gößling (1720 ft.; Goldener Hirsch; Bahnhofs-Hôtel), prettily situated at the confluence of the Ybbes and the Gößlingbach. Interesting walk to the Steinbach-Tal, by the ‘Not’ (a bridge over the gorge) to the (1½ hr.) Meisterhaus (inn). About 5½ M. to the S. of Gößling (road) lies Lassing, whence the Hochkarr (5930 ft.) may be ascended in 3½ hrs. — 72½ M. Waidhofen (see p. 165).

Beyond Pochlarn we cross the Erlauf. On the right lies Marbach (p. 134); on the hill above it, Maria-Taferl. 61½ M. Krummunnsbaum; in the distance, on the left bank of the Danube, lies Persenbeug, and, on the right bank, Ybbes (p. 133). — Near (67 M.) Ybbes-Kemmelpbach we quit the Danube and enter the valley of the Ybbes. Electric tramway to (1½ M.) Ybbes (p. 133), 12 h.

77½ M. Amstetten (900 ft.; Hofmann’s Bahnhofs-Hôtel & Restaurant, R. from 2 K 60 h; Goldener Adler, R. 2-3 K, both very fair; Goldenes Lamm). To Selztal, see R. 15 a.

We leave the Ybbstal. 90 M. St. Peter (1065 ft.); 2½ M. to the S.E. is the Benedictine abbey of Seitenstetten. 94 M. Haag; to the left, Schloss Salaberg.

102 M. St. Valentin (885 ft.; Bahnhof-Hôtel & Restaurant), junction for Budweis (p. 339).

From St. Valentin to Krems, 71½ M., railway in 5 hrs. — We cross the Danube to (4½ M.) Maunhaus (p. 132). — 7½ M. Schwertberg, with a large water-tower (18-17th cent.). — 15½ M. Baumgartenberg, with a monastery founded in 1141, now an ecclesiastical seminary; the church, originally Romanesque, with a late-Gothic portico, was partly altered in the baroque style in 1684. — 18½ M. Saxen; about 1½ M. to the N. is the Klammer-Schucht, and 1½ M. farther on is the restored castle of Klamm (12-16th cent.). At (20½ M.) Dornach we reach the Danube, which we now skirt to Krems. — 23½ M. Grein (p. 133); 44 M. Marbach (p. 134); 49 M. Emmerdorff (p. 134); 54 M. Aggsbach (p. 134); 59½ M. Spitz (p. 134); 67 M. Dürrstein (p. 135). — 71½ M. Krems (p. 135).

From St. Valentin to Klein-Reipfling, 41½ M., railway in 1½ hrs. — At (4½ M.) Ernsthofen the train enters the valley of the Enns.

12½ M. Steyr (1005 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Steyrrha Hof, R. 2-6 K, good; Goldenes Schiff; pop. 17,450), a pleasant old town, prettily situated
at the confluence of the Steyr and the Enns, and connected by bridges with the suburbs of Ennsdorf and Steyrdorf. From the station we turn to the right, and then follow the Bahnhof-Str. to the left and cross the Enns to the (10 min.) end of the tongue of land between the rivers. On a rock here rises Bury Steyr, the property of Count Lamberg. To the S.W. of the castle is the Franz-Joseph-Platz, adorned with a Statue of Jos. Werndl (d. 1889; see below), in bronze, by Tilgner (1894). To the E. of the Franz-Joseph-Platz is the old-fashioned Stadt-Platz, on the E. side of which rises the Rathaus, a rococo edifice completed in 1778, with a square tower. From the S. end of the Stadt-Platz the short Pfarrgasse leads S.W. to the Gothic Pfarrkirche (1442-1628), which contains stained glass of the 16th cent. and a bronze font of 1569. The tower, 282 ft. high, was restored by Fr. Schmidt (p. 25) in 1885-89. In the Pfarr-Platz is a bronze bust of the composer Ant. Bruckner (d. 1896), by Tilgner (1898). — A little to the E. of stat. Steyrdorf (see below) is the Industrie-Halle, containing the municipal museum (adm. 40 h.; on Sun. and holidays, 9-12, 20 h) and a permanent industrial exhibition (adm. free; Sun. and holidays 9-12). To the N. are the extensive works of the Austrian Waffenfabriks-Gesellschaft, founded by J. Werndl. — On the left bank of the Enns, at the suburb of Ort, is a factory for making cutlery (Meister-Atelier für Stahlschnitt). The Hohe Ennsleithe (1/4 hr. to the E.), the Tabor (1/2 hr. to the N.), and the Dachberg (1/2 hr. to the N.W.) afford fine views of the town and environs. To the S.E. rises the (13/4 hr.) Damberg (2660 ft.), with a tower commanding a superb panorama ( inn zur Dambergwarte, 1/4 hr. from the top). — From Steyr by Garsten to Bad Hall, see below.

We cross the Enns to (14 1/2 M.) Garsten, with an old Benedictine abbey (now a house of correction). To Agonitz, see below. — We skirt the left bank of the Enns. 26 M. Losenstein, with a ruined castle. Beyond (34 M.) Grossraming we thread a tunnel. 40 M. Kastenweith, at the influx of the Gafenbach into the Enns. — 41 1/2 M. Klein-Reifling (p. 165).

From Garsten (see above) to Agonitz, 20 M., railway in 2 1/4 hrs. through the pretty and industrial Steyrtal. — 2 M. Steyrdorf, 1 M. from Steyr (p. 126). 41/2 M. Pergern; branch in 1 hr. to (10 M.) Bad Hall (p. 138). 7 M. Letten, with extensive works of the Waffenfabrik Co. (see above). We now enter a hilly region. 18 M. Leonstein (1320 ft.; Linde), a summer-resort, with a château and park of Count Sallburg. 191/2 M. Molln. To the E. (11/2 M.) lies the charming village of that name, at the mouth of the Krumme Steyrling. — 20 M. Agonitz (1885), with its sylvan-factory, is connected by railway with (6 M.) Klaus (p. 138).

We cross the Enns, which separates Lower and Upper Austria. 105 1/2 M. Enns (920 ft.; Goldene Krone; Goldener Ochs, R. 2-3 K; pop. 4440) lies picturesquely, 3/4 M. to the S. of the rail. station. It has a curious old isolated tower of 1565 (213 ft. high), a museum of Roman antiquities (main square; daily 8-12 & 2-5, 20 h), and the château of Ennssegg (Count Fürstenberg).

A little to the S. of the rail. station lies St. Lorenz, the Roman Laueacum, with an old Gothic church. About 3 M. to the E. of Enns is Albing, on the site of a Roman camp.

109 1/2 M. Asten (820 ft.).

About 3 M. to the S.W. is the Augustine abbey of St. Florian, one of the oldest in Austria. The present large buildings, designed by Carlone and Prandauer, are of the early 18th cent., the low crypt is of the 13th. The library of 100,000 vols. contains many MSS. and incunabula. Great marble hall. Sumptuous suite of imperial reception-rooms on the second floor.

Near (114 M.) Kleinmünchen we cross the Traun. — 117 1/2 M. Linz (Rail. Restaurant).
Linz.

HOTELS. Erzherzog Karl (Pl. a; D, 2), by the pier. R. 3-6. B. 1, omn. 1 K; Roter Krebs (Pl. d; D, 3), on the Danube, R. 2-5, B. 1 K, omn. 50 h; Stadt Wien (Pl. h: E, 5), near the station, R. 11/2-21/2 K; Goldenes Schiff (Pl. g: E, 4). Land-Str. 36. R. 2-4 K; Goldene Kanone (Pl. c; D, 3), Land-Str. 18, R. 13/2-4 K; Goldener Löwe (Pl. c; D, 3), Stadt Frankfurt (Pl. b; D, 3), Franz-Joseph-Platz 26 & 10; Goldener Adler (Pl. f; D, 2), Adlgasse 3: Englischer Hof (Pl. i; E, 5). R. 2-3 1/2 K.

At Urfahr (tramway from station. see below): *Achleitner (Pl. k; D, 1), Haupt-Str. 20, with garden. R. 2-3 K.

CAFÉS. Central, Land-Str. 38 (Pl. D, E, 3, 4); Traxlmayr, Promenade 16 (Pl. D, 3); Fischer, next to the Roter Krebs; Schönberger, Land-Str. 38 (Pl. D, E, 3, 4). Zach, confectioner, Land-Str. 23 (Pl. D, 3), sells ‘Linzer Torte’. — RESTAURANTS at the hotels; also Volks-Garten (Pl. E, 5; band on Sun.); Kaufmännisches Vereinshaus (Pl. E, 4), Land-Str. 49, with garden: Ehrich, Domgasse 5 (Pl. D, 3); Schwarzer Bär, Herrn-Str. 9 (Pl. D, 3, 4), with garden; Mäzenkeller (brewery; Pl. D, 6), Kellergasse 16. — WINE Rooms. Winzerhaus, Pfarr-Platz 9 (Pl. D, E, 2); Fioriolli, Domgasse 8 (Pl. D, 3).

Cab into the town from the station 1 K 40 h, with two horses 2 K; from the pier 1 K 20 h or 2 K; by time, 1/2 hr. 1 K or 1 K 60 h, each 1/2 hr. more 60 h or 1 K.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS from the station past the Volks-Garten, and by the Land-Str., Franz-Joseph-Platz, and Danube bridge to Urfahr (see below), every 5 min. (10 or 20 h). — ELECTRIC RAILWAY from Urfahr up the Pöstlingberg (25 min.: p. 130), ascent 50, descent 30 h, or, incl. street-tramway there and back, 1 K.

THEATRE (Pl. D, 3), in winter only.

RIVER BATHS on the upper and lower Donaulände.

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

CHIEF SIGHTS (half-day): Museum, Franz-Joseph-Platz. Landhaus. Marien-Dom, and thence to the Franz-Joseph-Warte. — The Pöstlingberg (p. 130; railway, see above) well deserves a visit.

Linz (865 ft.), the capital of Upper Austria (‘ob der Enns’), with 67,860 inhab. and a garrison of 3670 men, lies picturesquely on the right bank of the Danube, and is connected with Urfahr (15,440 inhab.) on the left bank by an iron bridge 306 yds. long (view; tramway, see above).

In the spacious Franz-Joseph-Platz (Pl. D, 2, 3), which rises from the Danube, stands a lofty Trinity Column (1723). The Schmiedtor-Str. leads thence S. to the Land-Str., the main street.

In the Domgasse, diverging from the S.E. corner of the Platz, rises the Alte Domkirche (Pl. 6; D, 3), built for the Jesuits in 1669-82 in the baroque style. Beyond it, in the Pfarr-Platz, is the Pfarrkirche (Pl. 7; D, 3); outside the choir is a marble statue of St. John of Nepomuk, by R. Donner; to the right of the high-altar a marble slab marks the tomb of Emp. Frederick III., who died at Linz in 1493.

Near this, in the Museum-Str., is the interesting Museum Francisco-Carolinum (Pl. 11; E, 3), in the late-Renaissance style, erected in 1892 from designs by Bruno Schmitz. Above runs an immense frieze (360 ft. long, 8 ft. high) in white sandstone, designed by Prof. zur Strassen and illustrating the progress of
margin of the plateau, 10 min. from the Jägermayr (adm. 10 h). The Franz-Joseph-Warte may also be reached from the Promenade (Pl. D, 3) by the Römer-Str. (about 1 1/4 M).

The view from the once fortified *Pöstlingberg (1760 ft.; electric railway, see p. 128), on the left bank, 1 hr. to the N.W. of Urfahr, is still more extensive, and is finest by evening-light. The cars (see Map, p. 128; views on the right) ascend past the château of Hagen (now a brewery); to the right is the conspicuous Petri-num, a seminary for boys. From the terminal station (1705 ft.), in an old tower, we ascend a few paces to the pilgrimage-church and the Hôtel-Restaurant Bergbahn (very fair), with its view-terrace.

From the Pöstlingberg a marked path leads in 1 1/2 hr. to the *Giselawarte (inn) on the Lichtenberg (3040 ft.), a belvedere commanding an extensive view. Beyond it is (1 hr.) Kirchschlag (2935 ft.), a summer-resort with baths. The Giselawarte may also be reached from Linz direct by marked paths in 3 hrs. — St. Magdalena, a pilgrimage-church (inn) 3/4 hr. to the N. of Urfahr, is another admirable and favourite point of view (carr. there and back, incl. stay of 2 hrs., 7 K, with two horses 10 K) and may easily be combined with the Pöstlingberg. — Ascent of the Pfenningerberg by a marked path from Windegg (p. 339), 1 1/2 hr. — The Cistercian abbey of Wilhering (p. 132), 4 M. down the Danube, may be reached by road or by a path through the Kürnberger Forst.

From Urfahr to Aigen-Schlägl, 36 M., railway in 3 hrs. (Mühlkreisbahn). The train ascends the left bank of the Danube to (6 M.) Ottensheim (865 ft.; p. 132), turns N.W. to (20 1/2 M.) Neufelden in the valley of the Grosse Mühl, and follows that stream. 22 1/2 M. Pörnstein; above it, to the right, is the grand ruin of Pörnstein. — 36 M. Aigen (1765 ft.; Almesberger, R. 14 1/4 K) is a pretty village, amidst finely wooded hills. To the S. lies (1/4 hr.) the old Præmonstratensian abbey of Schlägl, with an interesting Gothic church.

From Linz to Salzburg, see R. 10; down the Danube to Vienna, see R. 7; to Selctal, see R. 9; to Budweis, see p. 339.

Linz is a junction of the express route from Berlin to Prague and Trieste (R. 37).

7. The Danube from Passau to Vienna.

Steamboat to Linz twice daily in 3 1/2-4 hrs., fares 5 K 60 or 3 K 40 h (upstream in 8 1/4-8 3/4 hrs.; fares 3 K 60, 2 K 70 h); from Linz to Vienna once daily in 8 hrs., fares 9 K 40 or 5 K 20 h (upstream in 18 1/2 hrs.; fares 4 K 70 or 3 K 40 h). Austrian custom-house formalities at the quay in Passau. The journey may be broken once, on attestation. Berth (for saloon-passengers only) 2 K; stateroom for 1-3 pers. from Linz to Vienna 8 K. Dinner at noon 2 K 60 h (second cabin 1 K 60 h), at 2 p.m. 4 K. Luggage up to 25 kilog. (55 lbs.) free. — Railway from Linz to Vienna, see R. 6. Downstream the steamer is far preferable.

The names of the steamboat-stations in the following description and on the maps are distinguished by a dot (*).

*Passau. — Hotels. Bayrischer Hof (Pl. a; C, 3), Ludwig-Str., R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2 M; Passauer Wolf (Pl. h; B, 3), R. 13 1/2, B. 3 1/2 M, Zur Eisenbahn (Pl. d; A, 3), Deutscher Kaiser (Pl. e; A, 3), all in the Bahnhof-Str. — For fuller details, see Baedeker’s Southern Germany.

Passau (995 ft.), a Bavarian town with 19,000 inhab., is charmingly situated at the influx of the broad Inn into the nar-
rower Danube. In the Dom-Platz rises St. Stephen’s Cathedral (Stephans-Dom; Pl. D, 3), dating perhaps from the 5th cent. and rebuilt in the Gothic style in the 15th, but in its present form (imposed upon it in 1662) a fine example of baroque architecture. By the steamboat-pier rises the handsome Rathaus (Pl. E, 3), with its lofty tower; the rooms contain historical pictures by F. Wagner.

— On the right bank of the Inn, reached by the Ludwigs-Brücke, is the pilgrimage-church of Mariahilf (Pl. E, 4), a fine point of view. — From the lower end of the town we may cross the river by a foot-bridge to Niederhaus, whence a short tunnel leads to the river Ilz; we may then ascend to the left, past the Salvator-Kirche, to the (1/4 hr.) Oberhaus (1400 ft.; Pl. E, 2), a castle built in 1219, now a prison. Fine view (best by evening-light) from the Aussichts-Turm (50 pf.). — Farther to the E., on the left bank of the Ilz, is the Klosterberg (Pl. F, 2), another interesting point.

Railway from Passau to Wels (Linz), see p. 140.

On leaving Passau we obtain a splendid view astern of the town and environs. The waters of the grey Inn and of the dark-brown Ilz disappear gradually in the green water of the Danube. Below Passau the right bank is Austrian, and the left bank, as far as Engelhartszell, Bavarian. A little below Passau the railway crosses the river to Hauzenberg by a new bridge; it then runs parallel with the stream to Erlau (see below), where it turns to the N. Steep wooded hills soon rise on each side; only occasional cottages or hamlets are seen on the banks. There is little traffic on the river, and the scenery is of a somewhat sombre character.

L. Erlau; right, Schloss Krämpelstein, on an abrupt cliff.

R. •Pyrawang. — L. •Obernzell or Hafnerzell (970 ft.; Post), with graphite quarries and an old château, is the last Bavarian village. Railway to (3 M.) Erlau.

R. Viechtenstein, on a hill, with an old château, now owned by Count Pachta. Farther on, the Jochenstein, jutting into the river on the left, was once the boundary between Bavaria and Austria. The present boundary is a wooded ravine lower down.

R. •Engelhartszell (910 ft.; Post), prettily situated; Austrian custom-house. Near it is Engelszell, once a Cistercian monastery, now belonging to Count Pachta.

L. Rannariedl, an ancient castle, still inhabited; lower down, at the foot of the hill, is the village of •Nieder-Ranna. In the Ranna-Tal is (2 M.) the romantic ruin of Falkenstein.

R. •Wesenufer, an old village, formerly owned by the cathedral-chapter of Passau.

L. Marsbachzell, with the castle of Marsbach.

L. The ruin of Haichenbach, or the Kerschbaumer Schloss, on a steep height (1530 ft.), destroyed by Emp. Maximilian I., is seen a second time below a bend in the river.
The Danube now narrows to about half its width higher up, and is flanked by abrupt wooded hills, 600-1000 ft. in height. This is one of the grandest parts of the river. At —

L. • Obermühl the Kleine Mühlbach falls into the Danube.

L. • Neuhaus, the handsome château of Herr von Plank, on a bold wooded height, has a pentagonal keep. The Danube emerges on the plain near —

R. • Aschach (875 ft.; Sonne), a pretty little town with a château and park of Count Harrach. Opposite is Landshag, with a shooting-lodge. The Pöstlingberg (p. 130) now comes in sight; in clear weather the Styrian and Austrian Alps form the S. background. To the right rises the Trannstein, but the view is soon concealed by the numerous bushy islands between which the river flows. — Railway to Wels, see p. 140.

About 1 1/2 M. to the E., on the left bank of the Danube, are the chalybeate baths of Mühlucken (Kur-Hôtel), in well-wooded environs. Adjacent is the ruin of Ober-Waalssee.

Beyond Aschach the channel is marked by red buoys. Perched on the hills to the right are the ruins of Stauf and Schaumburg. The latter was once the seat of a powerful family, who held sway over this part of the valley of the Danube till they became extinct in 1559.

R. • Brandstatt is 1 1/2 M. from Eferding (p. 140). Far away, to the left, the Pöstlingberg (p. 130) is again visible.

L. Ottensheim, with the conspicuous château of Hr. von Weisseneck. — Railway to Aigen, see p. 130.

R. • Wilhering, a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1146. The church, with the Romanesque portal of the original building, and the monastery were re-erected in the 18th century.

L. Schloss Puchenau. Then the Pöstlingberg, crowned with its pilgrimage-church. Right, the Calvarienberg. The steamer passes under the bridge and stops at —

R. • Linz (see p. 128). The steamboat-pier (Pl. D, 2) is 1 1/2 M. to the N. of the rail. station (Pl. E, 6); electric tramway from the Franz-Joseph-Platz.

Below Linz the right bank of the river is flat. Astern we have a fine view of the town and environs; the Pöstlingberg remains long visible. We steer under the Linz and Budweis railway-bridge (p. 339).

L. At some distance from the river is Schloss Steyregg (p. 339). Numerous islands (Auen). On one of these (1.) is the considerable ruin of Spielberg.

L. • Mauthausen (Post, by the pier). The old château of Pragstein projects far into the stream. On the right the green Enns falls into the Danube, where it long retains its colour. Below the village we pass under the bridge of the St. Valentin and Bud-
weis line (Staatsbahn, p. 339). The left bank also now becomes flatter. — Railway to Krems, see p. 126.

R. *Wallsee (900 ft.). The imposing château of Nieder-Wallsee, with its lofty tower, is the property of Archduke Francis Salvator.

L. On a hill, 2½ M. to the N., is the castle of Klamm (p. 126). Near —

R. Ardagger the Danube turns N.; on the Kollmitzberg (1540 ft.), high above, is the pilgrimage-church of St. Ottilia. The channel contracts, and is flanked by high wooded hills.

L. *Grein (715 ft.; Goldenes Kreuz; Goldene Ente, R. 2-4 K), a small town, with the Greinburg, a castle of the Duke of Coburg. — Railway to (24½ M.) St. Valentin, or along the left bank of the Danube to Krems, see p. 126.

On a hill 1 hr. to the N.W. (omn. 60 h, carr. 6 K) lies the hydropathic of Kreuzen (1140 ft.; pens. from 38, baths 12 K weekly; closed in winter), finely situated, with pleasant grounds and a ruined castle.

Rocks projecting far into the stream here form the Greiner Schwall (‘surging water’). The broader arm of the river on the right side of the island of Wört is now almost sanded up. The huge volume of the stream descends on the N. side of the island in rapids called the *Strudel, 550 yds. long and 10-15 yds. in width. The steamer steers close by the island, at the N. end of which are a stone cross and the scanty ruins of a castle. Opposite, on the left bank, is the village of Struden, with the ruin of Werfenstein on an abrupt rock. A little lower down, the rebound of the Strudel forms another rapid, the once dangerous Wirbel. At the end of the defile lies —

L. *St. Nicola, prettily situated.

L. *Sarmingstein, with an old tower.

R. *Freyenstein, with a large ruined castle. — L. *Isperdorf, where the Isperbach, the boundary between Upper and Lower Austria, falls into the Danube.

R. Donaudorf, with a small château. Opposite, on a rock jutting into the river, rises —

L. *Persenbeug, a plain-looking imperial château.

R. *Ybbs (Weisses Lamm, R. 1½-2½ K), once a Roman castle ad pontem Isidis. The first of the two large buildings near the village is a lunatic asylum; the other is a branch of the poor-house of Vienna. An electric trolley runs hence to (1½ M.) Ybbs-Kemmelsbach (p. 126).

The river forms a large bend. To the right is the mouth of the Ybbs. Far away to the S. are the Austrian Alps, with the Oetscher. At Sarling, on the right, the railway nears the river, which it follows to Melk (comp. R. 6).

R. *Säusenstein, on a rocky bluff,
L. **Marbach** (Schwarzer Adler), a market-town. On the hill above (1455 ft.; \( \frac{3}{4} \) hr.) rises the pilgrimage-church of **Maria-Tafel** (tavern), overlooking the valley of the Danube, a great part of Lower Austria, and the Styrian and Austrian Alps. Nearly opposite Marbach is rail. stat. Krumnussbaum (p. 126) ; a little beyond it the Erlauf falls into the Danube.

R. **Pöchlarn** (Goldenes Schiff, on the Danube; Bahnhof-Hôtel), the legendary residence of Rüdiger of Bechelaren, one of the heroes of the Nibelungen-Lied. Railway, see p. 126. On the opposite bank lies **Klein-Pöchlarn**, and above it is Schloss Artstetten (p. 125). Farther down, the church of **Ebersdorf** rises on the left.

Above —

L. **Weitenegg** is the ruin of a castle. Below it, to the left, is the little château of Lubereck.

R. **Melk.** — **Hotels.** Melker Hof, R. from 2 K, B. 80 h, D. 2 K; Bahnhof-Hôtel; Goldener Ochse, R. 1 K 60 h. — The Railway Station (p. 125) is 1 M. from the pier of the large Danube steamers, and \( \frac{1}{2} \) M. from that of the local boats to Grein and Krems. — Ferry (flying bridge) to the left bank (there and back 24 h).

**Melk** or **Mölk** (690 ft.), once the seat of the Babenbergers, is a small town of 2665 inhab. at the base of the rock on which stands a famous **Benedictine Abbey**, 200 ft. above the river, founded in 1089, and re-erected on a grand scale by Prandauer in the baroque style in 1702-36 (open 9-11 & 2-5). On the landward side the abbey is strongly fortified. The domed church, with its two towers, is sumptuously fitted up with gilding and red marble. The library (70,000 vols.) occupies a handsome hall. The picture-gallery, in the abbot’s residence, also deserves a visit. The archives (for which special permission is required) contain the ‘Melker Kreuz’, 2 ft. high, in embossed gold, dating from 1363; the back is adorned with pearls and gems; the foot is of silver, admirably executed. A fine colonnade facing the Danube affords a good view. Melk and Maintern (p. 135) are also mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied.

Below Melk the river enters the Wachau, a long, narrow defile, noted for its scenery and its legends.

L. **Emmersdorf** (p. 126), opposite the influx of the Pielach. — R. **Schönbühel**, with a château of Count Beroldingen and a Servite monastery.

L. **Aggsbach** (p. 126). — R. **Aggstein**, high above which is the picturesque ruin of Aggstein (1065 ft. above the Danube, 1705 ft. above the sea), once the seat of the powerful Kuenringe, and afterwards a dreaded robbers’ castle (adm. 20 h). Below —

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

L. **Spitz** (p. 126; Wachauer Hof, R. 1\( \frac{1}{4} \)-2 K), a market-town with a parish church of the late 15th cent. and the remains of Hinterhaus Castle, is built around a vine-clad hill.
The *Jauerling* (3145 ft.), ascended from Spitz by a good bridle-path in 2½ hrs., commands a superb view of the Danube and the Austrian and Styrian Alps (tower and tourists’ hut at the top).

R. *Arnsdorf.* — L. *St. Michael.* On the roof of the choir of the old church are placed seven hares made of clay, a quaint memorial of a snow-drift which once so buried the church that hares ran over the roof.

L. *Wösendorf.* — L. *Weissenkirchen* (Goldener Löwe). Fine excursion by (1½ hr.) Weinzierl to (½ hr.) the ruin of *Hartenstein* (hydropathic), superbly situated above the Teufelskirche ravine. We may then go through the Kremstal, past the ruin of Hohenstein, to (2 hrs.) Obermeisling (inn), and through the gorges of the Krems to (6 M.) Senftenberg and (6 M.) Krems (see below).

L. *Dürnstein* (p. 126). The village looks picturesque from the river; the 17th cent. Schloss of Prince Starhemberg, the old abbey, and the church are conspicuous. Above, on a jagged rock, are the ruins of the castle of Dürnstein. Here, in 1192-93, according to tradition, Duke Leopold VI. kept Richard Cœur-de-Lion a prisoner for 15 months, and here the faithful Blondel is said to have discovered his master. — L. *Loibn.* A monument in the form of a tower was erected here in 1905 in memory of a victory gained by the Austrians over the French in 1805.

R. *Rossatz,* a market-town with an old Gothic church.

=R. Mautern. To the right, on a hill 3 M. from the Danube (855 ft. above the river, 1475 ft. above the sea), rises the conspicuous Benedictine monastery of Göttweig. This famous abbey was founded in 1072; the present buildings, forming a great square and covering the whole plateau, were erected in 1719. The portal of the church and the great staircase are superb. The abbey has a library with numerous incunabula and MSS., and collections of coins, antiquities, engravings, etc. — From Mautern a bridge crosses the Danube to —

L. *Stein* (Gemeinde-Hôtel; pop. 4555), a mediaeval-looking little town. A little above the bridge are the ruins of a castle destroyed by Matthias Corvinus in 1486, and on the Frauenberg the remains of a second. Between Stein and the old town of *Krems* (Höt. Bahnhof; Goldener Hirsch; pop. 14,385) is the suburb of Und, giving the three places the appearance of a single long town. The Town Museum, in an old Dominican monastery, deserves a visit (open free on Sun. in summer, 9-12).

In the Kremstal, 6 M. to the N. of Krems, lies Senftenberg, with a fortified church and a romantic ruined castle.

From Krems to Absdorf, 20 M., railway in 1½-1 hr. — 5½ M. Hadersdorf (junction for Sigmundsherberg; p. 339). 9½ M. Wagram, ½ hr. to the W. of which is Schloss Grafenegg, the property of the Duke of Ratibor, with a fine park. — 20 M. Absdorf (p. 340).

Railway from Krems to St. Pölten, see p. 129; to St. Valentin, see p. 126.

At Krems the line to St. Pölten crosses the Danube. The left bank is now flat, and numerous islands again divide the stream.
To the right, on the crest of the hill, rises the solitary church of Wetterkreuz (1210 ft.).

R. •Hollenburg (675 ft.), with a château; in the park is a ruined castle. The right bank also now becomes flat.

R. Traismauer, an ancient village, not seen from the river. Near it the Traisen falls into the Danube. — R. •Zwentendorf.

R. •Tulln (Goldener Hirsch; Goldener Löwe; pop. 4325), one of the oldest towns on the Danube, the Roman Comagenae, is also mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied. By the old church is a Romanesque charnel-house. In the Tullner Feld an army of 60,000 Germans and Poles assembled in 1683, and marched thence to aid the Viennese against the Turks. The Danube is crossed here by the Staatsbahn (p. 340). Tulbiner Kogel, see p. 124.

Railway from Tulln to Herzogenburg and St. Pölten, see p. 125; to Absdorf and Krems, see pp. 340, 135.

Below Tulln, as we near the Wiener Wald, the scenery improves.

R. •Greifenstein (Schwarzer Bär; Brauner Hirsch), with a fine old castle of Prince Liechtenstein, partly restored, is a station on the Staatsbahn (p. 340), which from here on skirts the river. On the hill lies Hadersfeld (1440 ft.; inn), \( \frac{3}{4} \) hr. from the station; fine view from the \( \frac{1}{4} \) hr.) obelisk near it. We may walk thence by the (1 hr.) Sonnberg, Gugging, and Kierling to (1\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) Klosterneuburg (p. 106).

L. Burg Kreuzenstein (see below).

R. Höflein; below it the river turns to the S. In the distance appear the Leopoldsberg and the Kahlenberg (p. 104).

L. •Korneuburg (550 ft.; Weisses Rössl; pop. 9060), once a fortress, lies in the plain. Beyond it rise the gentle slopes of the vine-clad Bisamberg (1180 ft.).

To the N.W. of Korneuburg (1 hr.; carr. there and back 12 K) rises *Burg Kreuzenstein (860 ft.; 345 ft. above the Danube), built in the 12th cent., destroyed by the Swedes in 1643, and restored by Count Willeck in 1874-1896. It now contains many art-treasures. Adm. daily, except Mon. & Frid., at the exact hours (9, 10, etc.) by tickets (1 K) obtained from the porter of Count Willeck’s house, Herrengasse 5, Vienna I.

In the distance gleam the domes of the great Augustine abbey of —

R. Klosterneuburg (p. 106); behind it rises the Habsburgwarte (p. 105). Lower down, the Leopoldsberg (p. 104) lies close to the river, scarcely leaving room for railway and road. To the right, on a prominent spur, is the church on the Leopoldsberg; below, amidst vineyards, lies Kahlenbergerdorf.

R. •Nussdorf (p. 103). The Danube Canal diverges here to the right. Behind us rise the hills of the Wiener Wald.

•Vienna, see p. 2. Pier by the Kronprinz-Rudolph Bridge (Pl. G, H, 2; I). Cab into the city 1 K 80; fiacre 2 K 40 h; Luggage 60 or 80 h.
8. From Vienna to Mariazell.

Comp. Map, p. 234.

101 M. Staatsbahn to St. Pölten; Niederoesterreichische Landesbahn or Pielachtal-Bahn thence to Mariazell. Ordinary train in 3¾-6½ hrs. (fares 10 K 30 & 6 K 80 h). Express train once daily in summer in 4¾ hrs. (fares 11 K 50 & 7 K 60 h). No first class. — Viă Scheibmühl, see p. 125.

From Vienna to (38 M.) St. Pölten, see pp. 124, 125. The Pielachtal-Bahn (Pielach Valley Railway) diverges from the Staatsbahn (State Railway) to the S. and leads via (45½ M.) Ober-Grafendorf (895 ft.), a market-town on the left bank of the Pielach, and (53½ M.) Rabenstein (1110 ft.), with a ruined castle, to (58 M.) Kirchberg an der Pielach (1290 ft.), with an old château. — Beyond (60 M.) Loich the valley of the Pielach contracts. 62 M. Weissenburg, with a large ruined castle; 63½ M. Schwarzenbach. The train crosses the Pielach between two short tunnels and bends to the S.W. into the narrow Natters-Tal. 70 M. Laubenbachmühle (1750 ft.; Railway Restaurant). — The section of the railway from this point to Mariazell is one of the most interesting of the Austrian mountain-railways and at times is scarcely inferior to the Semmering line. The train ascends in curves and over viaducts to the plateau of (82 M.) Puchenstuben (2760 ft.), threads the Gösing Tunnel (1½ M. in length), and reaches (86½ M.) Gösing (2920 ft.; Hôtel Gösing), a summer-resort with a magnificent view of the Oetscher. — It now ascends abruptly over viaducts and through tunnels to (91½ M.) Wienerbrück-Josephsberg (2605 ft.; Burger’s Hôtel Lassingfall, R. 1½-3 K, very fair), in the Lassing-Tal.

About 11¾ M. to the W. (white way-marks) is the *Lassing Fall (260 ft. high), amidst fine rocky scenery. The sluicé is opened for a fee of 4 K; ticket at Burger’s Hotel. — From the fall an attractive path leads through the wild and romantic Oetschergraben to the (2½ hrs.) Klause (2860 ft.) and via the (2 hrs.) Riffel-Sattel (4210 ft.) to the top of the (1³/₄ hr.) Oetscher (p. 126; see also Baedeker’s Eastern Alps).

The train follows the Erlauf-Tal by a series of viaducts and tunnels.

101 M. Mariazell (2830 ft.; Schwarzer Adler, R. 2-5 K; Goldenes Kreuz, R. 1½-4 K, both very fair; Goldener Greif; Goldene Krone; Goldener Löwe), the most frequented pilgrimage-resort in Austria (f50,000 visitors annually), lies picturesquely in a wide basin surrounded by beautiful wooded mountains. The town (1500 inhab.) contains many hotels and lodging-houses, all of which are crowded at the time of the great pilgrimages (from Vienna on July 1st, from Graz on Aug. 14th).

About 3¾ M. to the S.E. of the railway-station rises the Church (Gnaden-Kirche) or basilica, erected in 1644-99. The central tower belongs to the original structure of the 14th century.

69 M. Railway (Staatsbahn) in 2½ hrs. (express).

Linz, see p. 128. — Beyond (5½ M.) Traun the train crosses the Traun, and at (8 M.) Netttingsdorf it enters the Kremstal. In the background to the S. rises the Prielgruppe. — 10 M. Nöstelbach-St.-Marien; on the hill to the right is Schloss Weissenberg.


From Rohr a branch-line runs in 10 min. to (5 M.) Bad Hall (1235 ft.; Kaiserin Elisabeth, R. from 3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 10 K; Grand-Hôtel Budapest, R. from 3, pens. 7-10 K; Erzherzog Karl; Post, R. 2-8, pens. 7-12 K; Goldener Adler; visitors' tax 8 or 20 K; bath 1-29½ K). The springs contain salt and iodine. Kurhaus, bath-house, theatre, and pleasant park. Local line to Pergern (p. 127). — Another branch-line runs from Rohr to (10½ M.) Sattledt (p. 140).

20½ M. Kremsmünster (1130 ft.; Kaiser Max; Sonne; pop. 1000), a prettily situated village. The extensive buildings of the famous Benedictine Abbey, founded by Duke Tassilo of Bavaria in 777, date mostly from the early 18th cent. (adm. in summer on week-days at 11 and 4; on Sun. and holidays at 11, 3, and 4; 40 h). The treasury contains the *Tassilo Goblet, in copper, with niello enrichment (777). The lower floors of the observatory are occupied by natural history collections. There is also a good library.

31½ M. Kirchdorf (1420 ft.), an old village; 33½ M. Michel-dorf (1475 ft.), 3 M. to the S.W. of the old castle of Alt-Pernstein. — The train leaves the Kremstal and passes through a tunnel of 570 yds. to (38½ M.) Klaus (1565 ft.), the first station on the Pyhrn line, prettily situated in the Steyrtal, with a restored château and a ruined castle. To Agonitz, see p. 127. — Three tunnels. 41 M. Steyrling (1615 ft.). We cross the Steyr. 43½ M. Dirnbach-Stoder (1655 ft.; Post). A road leads to the S. to (9 M.) Hinterstoder (1970 ft.; Schachinger; Jaidhaus, R. 1½-3 K; Schmalzerwirt), lying in a
fine valley, overlooked on the W. by the sombre Totes Gebirge. —
48½ M. Piessling (1845 ft.), prettily situated on the slope of the
Radlingberg.

52 M. Windischgarsten (2010 ft.). The finely situated village
lies ¾ M. to the N. (Goldene Sense, R. 1½-2 K; Erzherzog
Albrecht), noted for its 'winter-sports' (sleighing, etc.). Tunnel.
— 57 M. Spital am Pyhrn (2125 ft.; Alpenhof, R. 2-4 K; Post;
pop. 2075), a village ½ M. to the S. of the station, with an old
abbey-church in the baroque style, and frequented for the sake of
its winter-sports. — We now pass through the Bosruck Tunnel,
3 M. long (highest point 2380 ft.), the boundary between Upper
Austria and Styria, to (64 M.) Arding (2210 ft.).

69 M. Selztal (2080 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Bahnhofs-Hôtel,
R. from 2 K). To Amstetten and Vienna, see R. 15 a; to Zell am
See and Innsbruck, see R. 15 a; to Udine and Venice, see R. 36 a;
to Klagenfurt and Trieste, see R. 37.

10. From Linz to Salzburg.

77½ M. Railway (Staatsbahn) in 2½-4½ hrs. (fares 11 K 80, 7 K 20,
4 K 60 h; express fares 15 K 60, 9 K 50, 6 K 10 h). The Orient Express
accomplishes the distance in 2½ hrs. (comp. R. 6).

Linz, see p. 128. — The train turns to the S.W.

15 M. Wels. — Railway Restaurant. — Hotels. Greif, Kaiser-
Joseph-Platz, R. 2½-4 K, with restaurant and café; Bahnhofs-Hôtel,
Dr-Johann-Schaner-Str., R. 1½-2½ K, both good; Post, Bäckergasse 7;
Kaiserin von Oesterreich, Kaiserkrone, both opposite the station. — Café
Haslinger, Theatergasse 3. — Cab from station to town 1 K, with pair 1 K
60 h (at night one-half more). — Post & Telegraph Office, Ring-Str. 9.

Wels (1040 ft.), the Roman Ovilava, with 15,480 inhab., lies
on the left bank of the Traun. Leaving the station, we follow the
Dr-Johann-Schaner-Str. to the S., turn to the right by the 'Alters-
heim', and to the left by the Monument of Emp. Joseph II. in
the Platz of that name, whence the Theatergasse leads to the left to
the (¼ hr.) Ring-Strasse. At the W. end of the Ring-Str. is the Spar-
kasse, or savings-bank, containing the Town Museum of Roman an-
tiquities, weapons, and objects of industrial art, on the groundfloor
(open on week-days 8-12 & 2-5, Sun. 8-12; adm. 40 h; 'guide' 30 h).
The S. prolongation of the Theatergasse soon leads to the Gothic
Pfarrkirche, in the Stadt-Platz; we note the stained glass of the
early 14th cent. in the choir. At the W. end of the Stadt-Platz rises
the Lederer-Turm (1376). A little to the S. of the church, through
the Burggasse, we reach the once imperial Burg, now entirely altered,
where Emp. Maximilian I. died in 1519. — On the right bank of the
Traun, 10 min. from the bridge, rises the Reinberg (1280 ft.),
with its promenades ascending to the *Marienwarte (10 h; extensive
view; mountain-indicator). — To the N. of the station lies the Neu-

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VÖCKLABRUCK.

From Linz.

Route 10.

stadt, where many of the houses are lighted and heated with a natural gas obtained by boring to a depth of 650-1000 ft.

From WELS to PASSAU, 50½ M., railway (Staatsbahn) in 1¼-3 hrs. (this section also traversed by the Ostend Express). — 5 M. Haiding (see below); 18½ M. Neumarkt-Kallham (1265 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction for Simbach and Munich. 42½ M. Schärding (1025 ft.; Ebenhecht), an old town on the right bank of the Inn. Branch-line to Attnang-Puchheim, see below. — 50½ M. Passau (p. 130). To Nuremberg and Frankfort, see Baedeker's Southern Germany.

From WELS to SIMBACH, 56½ M., railway in 3-3½ hrs. — To (18½ M.) Neumarkt-Kallham, see above. — 31½ M. Ried im Innkreis (1410 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Goldener Hirsch. R. 2-3 K; pop. 5550), a district capital. To Attnang-Puchheim or to Schärding, see below. — 51½ M. Braunau am Inn (1155 ft.; Post; pop. 4070); the late-Gothic Stephans-Kirche, with its high tower, dates from the 15th century. In the Promenade is a bronze statue of Joh. Palm, the Nuremberg bookseller, who was shot at Braunau by order of Napoleon in 1806 for having published a pamphlet written in a tone derogatory to France. Branch-line to (23½ M.) Steinendorf (see p. 141). — The train crosses the Inn and soon reaches (56½ M.) Simbach, on the Bavarian frontier (Rail. Restaurant). From Simbach to Munich, 16 M., railway in 3½-4½ hrs., see Baedeker's Southern Germany.

From WELS to ASCACH, 18 M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. — 5 M. Haiding (see above). — 12½ M. Eferding (890 ft.), mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied, has a fine early-Gothic church and a château of Prince Starhemberg. — 15½ M. Pupping, with the large ruin of Schauburg (1½ hr.). — 18 M. Aschach, see p. 132.

From WELS to GRÜNAN, 29 M., local railway in ca. 2 hrs., up the pretty Almtal. 9¼ M. Sattledt (1310 ft.): branch-line to (10½ M.) Rohr (p. 138). — 25½ M. Scharnstein-Mühlendorf, with the picturesque ruin of Scharnstein. — 29 M. Grünau. The Almsee (1890 ft.) lies 9 M. to the S. (carr. & pair 14-16 K).

24 M. Lambach (1200 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Schwarzes Rössl, R. 1½-4 K; pop. 2035), with a Benedictine abbey, founded in 1032. — From Lambach branch-lines run to (17½ M.) Gmunden (R. 13 a) and to (20 M.) Haag am Hausruck (1655 ft.), with the ancestral château of the Princes of Starhemberg.

We quit the Traun and enter the valley of the Ager. On the left rise the Prielgruppe, the Traunstein, and the Höllen-Gebirge. — 34 M. Attnang-Puchheim (1360 ft.; Bahnhof's-Hôtel), junction for Gmunden, Ischl, and Bad-Aussee (see R. 13).

From ATTNANG TO SCHÄRDING (Passau), 42 M., railway in 2-3 hrs. — 7 M. Manning-Wolfsegg: 2 M. to the E. lies the small town of Wolfsegg (208 ft.): Hütli, good; Post), charmingly situated on the slope of the Hausruck. Fine views from the Schloss-Park and the 'Schanz'. — 10½ M. Holzleithen. The train penetrates the Hausruck by a tunnel 770 yds. long, descends to (21 M.) Ried im Innkreis (see above), and reaches the Inn at (36½ M.) Suben. — 42 M. Schärding (see above).

To the left is Schloss Puchheim: in the background, the Höllen-Gebirge. — 36½ M. VÖCKLABRUCK (1425 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Post, R. 1½-3 K) is a little town of 2520 inhab. on the Ager; on a height to the left stands the old Gothic church of Schöndorf.

From VÖCKLABRUCK to USTERACH, local railway to Kammer in ½ hr. (fares 1 K 40, 90, 50 h) and thence steamboat to Unterach in 2 hrs. (fares 3 K 40, 2 K 30 h). — The railway runs to the S. to (7½ M.) Kammer
to Salzburg.

MATTSEE.

10. Route.

(Seehof, R. 1½-1 K, very fair; Hofwirt; Blaue Traube), a village with a château, prettily situated at the N. end of the Attersee. — The Attersee or Kammerssee (1525 ft.), 12½ M. long, and 1-2 M. broad, is the largest lake (18 sq. M.) in Austria. Towards the N. the banks gradually flatten; to the S., on the right, rises the finely shaped Schafberg; to the S.E. the broad back of the Hüllen-Gebirge extends to the Traunsee. The Steamboat (quay by the station) skirts the E. bank to the village of Weyregg, and steers across the lake to Attersee (*Hôtel-Pension Attersee, R. 2-5 K), prettily situated on the W. bank, at the foot of the wooded Buchberg (2650 ft.). Next stations Morganhof, Nussdorf, Parschallen, and Stockwinkel on the W., and Steinbach and Forstamt Weißenbach on the E. bank. The steamer steers close to the wooded rocks at the head of the lake, and halts at Weißenbach (*Post, R. from 2 K), which lies at the S.E. angle of the lake. The steamer next coasts the wooded Breitenberg to Burgau, charmingly situated on the lake, and Unterach (Hôtel am See, Post, both good), a summer-resort, beautifully placed at the mouth of the See-Ache, which descends from the Mondsee. The ascent of the Schafberg (p. 151) from Unterach, via the Eisenauer-Alpe (3350 ft.), takes 4-4½ hrs. (shady nearly all the way; guide, desirable for novices, 6 K). An electric railway runs from Unterach to (2 M.) See (p. 149) in ¼ hr.

Farther on we twice cross the Vöckla, which falls into the Ager here. 44 M. Redl-Zipf, with a brewery; 49 M. Frankenmarkt (1760 ft.). The train quits the Vöckla and winds through a wooded hill-district. The highest point is near (56 M) Ederbauer (1970 ft.). Near (58½ M.) Rabenschwand-Oberhofen the overhanging peak of the Schafberg is seen on the left. 61½ M. Steindorf (Rail. Restaurant), junction for (23½ M.) Braunau (p. 140). — 62 M. Neumarkt-Köstendorf (1805 ft.).

The Tannberg (2570 ft.; Restaurant and tower), is ascended from (1½ hr.) Neumarkt by Köstendorf in 1½ hr. (marked path). Superb view. Descent to (1½ hr.) Mattsee (see below).

Beyond (65 M.) Weng we skirt the pretty Wallersee, or Lake of Seekirchen. — 68½ M. Seekirchen-Mattsee (1675 ft.; Railway Inn). Diligence twice daily in 1¾ hr. to (8 M.) Mattsee (1770 ft.; Post), charmingly situated on a neck of land between the two Mattsee Lakes (Ober- and Nieder-Trumersee); 1¾ M. to the N.W. is the smaller Grabensee. The Schlossberg (1855 ft.; ¼ hr. from Mattsee) is a fine point of view.

The train enters a wooded tract and crosses the deep ravine of the Fischach several times. 73 M. Hallwang-Elixhausen. We turn S. into the valley of the Salzach; to the left rises the rounded Gaisberg; to the right are the Hohe Göll, Untersberg, and Stauffen. 75½ M. Berg-Maria-Plain (p. 149). — 77½ M. Salzburg.

11. Salzburg and Environ.

Arrival. The Staats-Bahnhof (Pl. D, 1; Restaurant) of State Railway Station is on the N. side of the town, 3/4 M. from the Staatsbrücke. — The Salzammergut Station (p. 149) and that of the Local Railway to Berchtesgaden are both opposite the Staats-Bahnhof. — The City Office of the State Railways is at Schwarz-Str. 7 (Pl. C, D, 2, 3).

Hotels (advisable in summer to engage rooms in advance). *Grand-Hôtel de l’Europe (Pl. a; D, 1), at the station, with a large garden,
R. 4-12, B. 1 K 80 h, déj. 4-5, D. 6-7 K; *Bristol (Pl. e; D, 3), Makart-Platz, R. 3 ½-10, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5 K; *Oesterreichischer Hof (Pl. c; D, 3). Schwarz-Str. 5, R. 3-7 K, B. 1 K 30 h, D. 5 K; *Park-Hôtel Nelböck (Pl. b; D, 1); R. 3-7, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5 K; Hôtel Pitter (Pl. 1; D, 2), R. 3-10 K; *Mirabell (Pl. m; D, 3), with garden and concert-room (music and vaudeville in the evening), R. from 4 K; *Kaiserin Elisabeth (Pl. e; D, 1). Elisabeth-Str. 11, with garden, R. 2½-7 K, B. 1 K 30 h; *Habsberg (Pl. g; D, 2). Faber-Str. 10, R. 2½-4, B. 1 K. — In the town, on the left bank: Goldenes Schiff (Pl. d; E, 4), Residenz-Platz, R. 2½-10 K; Goldene Krone (Pl. f; D, 3), Goldenes Horn (Pl. o; D, 4). Goldener Hirsch (Pl. j; D, 4), Mödlimhammer (Pl. m; D, 4), all four in the Getreidegasse; Schranne, Schranneinzasse 10, well spoken of; Münchner Hof, Drei- faltigkeitsgasse, unpretending but very fair; Goldene Birne (Pl. 6, E, 3, 4). Judengasse 1, R. 1¼-2½ K. — On the right bank: Zum Stein (Pl. h; D, E, 3), by the Staats-Brücke, R. 2-5 K, B. 90 h; Gablerbräu (Pl. i; D, 3), R. 2-3½ K; Traube (Pl. k; D, 3). Linzergasse 4, R. 2¼-3½ K, very fair; Goldene Känone, Paris-Logostr. 21, R. 2½-4½ K; Tiger (Pl. t; D, E, 3), R. 1½-3 K, B. 50 h, all near the Staats-Brücke; Roter Krebs (Pl. x; D, 2), Mirabell-Platz, R. from 2½ K, well spoken of; Höt. Mozart (Pl. mo; D, 2), Franz-Joseph-Str. 8, R. 2½-5 K, B. 90 h; Wolf-Dietrich (Pl. y; E, 2), Wolf-Dietrich-Str. 16, R. 3-5 K; Golden Engel, Giselka-Kai 11 (Pl. E, 3), R. 1¼-2 K, well spoken of; Goldner Löffel (Pl. lo; E, 2), Schallmooser Haupt-Str. 13, R. 1½-3 K; Höt. Bahnhof, near the railway-station. R. 1 K, unpretending but very fair.

Restaurants. Kurhaus (see below; evening concerts): Mirabell, see above. — Wine: Tiroler Weinsteube, Rudolfs-Kai 12 (Pl. D, E, 3) and Judengasse 1 (Goldene Birne), very fair; St. Peter's Stiftskeller (Pl. D, 4); Wachauer Winzerkeller, Rudolfs-Kai (Pl. D, E, 3); Schider, Linzergasse 15 (Pl. D, E, 3). — Beer: Sternbräu-Garten, Getreidegasse (Pl. D, 4); Stieg- keller (Pl. E, 4), Festungsgasse 10; Schanzlkeller, outside the Kajetaner- Tor (Pl. F, 4), and Mödlhammerkeller, outside the Klausen-Tor (Pl. C, 3), both with view; Augustiner-Bräustübli, in the Augustine monastery at Mülln (Pl. 5, C, 2; quaint rooms), open from 3 p.m. and much frequented.


Cabs. From the station into the town, with luggage, 1 K 40 h, with two horses 2 K; at night 2 or 3 K. — By time: for ½ hr. 80 h or 1 K 20 h, each ½ hr. more 40 or 60 h; half-a-day 8 K 40 h or 12 K; whole day 16 K 80 h or 24 K. — To Berchtesgaden, 10 or 16 K; to the Königs-See and back 17 or 26 K (there and back, incl. visit to salt-mine, 8 hrs.). To Aigen and back, 2 K 60 h or 4 K; to Hellbrunn and back, 3 K or 4 K 40 h; every ½ hr. of waiting 40 or 60 h.

Electric Railway (Lokalbahn) from the railway-station (Pl. D, 1) through the town, hourly in summer, to St. Leonhard and (ca. 2 hrs.) Berchtesgaden. Stations within the town: Fünfhaus, Kurhaus, Basar, Staats-Brücke, Mozart-Steg, and Acsserer Stein (branch to Parsch, p. 148), beyond which we cross by the Karolinen-Brücke to (1½ M.) Künstlerhaus-Nonntal. Other stations, see pp. 160, 161. Tickets should be taken at the station before starting, as those issued on the cars themselves cost 20 h more. — Electric Tramway from the rail. station through the Westbahn-Str. and across the Staats-Brücke to the Ludwig- Viktor-Platz every 6 min. (20 h).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 32; E, 4), in the Residenz-Platz, entrance to the right of the guard-house.
Art Exhibition in summer in the Künstlerhaus (p. 146; 1 K, Sun. and holidays 40 h); Swatschek’s Art Saloon, Ludwig-Viktor-Platz 5 (daily 8-7, Sun. 9-11; adm. free). — Exhibition of Industrial Art in the Mirabell-Schloss (p. 147).

Money Changers. Bank für Ober-Oesterreich und Salzburg, Ludwig-Viktor-Platz 1 (Pl. D, 4); Max Kohn, Dreifältigkeitsgasse 7 (Pl. D, 3). — Fremdenverkehrs bureau (Tourists’ Enquiry Office), Schwarz-Str. 7 (Pl. C, D, 2, 3); Verein zur Hebung des Fremdenverkehrs, Ludwig-Viktor-Platz 7. — ‘Collective Ticket’ (Salzburger Kollektivkarte) admitting to most of the chief sights and collections 3 K (obtained at Schwarz-Str. 1).

Anglican Church Service in summer in the German Protestant Church (Pl. 11; C, 2, 3).  

One Day: Residenz-Platz, St. Peter’s Cemetery, fortress of Hohen-Salzburg, Mozart Museum, Mönchsberg, Carolino-Augusteen Museum, Kapuzinerberg. Drive up the Gaisberg in the afternoon.

Salzburg (1420 ft.), the ancient Juuvum, once the capital of the ecclesiastical principality of Salzburg, which was secularized in 1802, became an Austrian duchy in 1816, and since 1850 has been an independent crownland. The town (36,210 inhab., incl. suburbs) is now the seat of an archbishop and of the provincial government and law-courts. Few German towns can vie with Salzburg in beauty of situation. It lies on both banks of the Salzach, the pale-grey glacier water of which hastens down its broad pebbly channel to join the Inn, and is bounded on the left bank by the abrupt Festungsberg and Mönchsberg, and on the right by the Kapuzinerberg. Owing to frequent fires and to the building proclivities of the princes (notably Archb. Wolf Dietrich, 1587-1611), few mediæval buildings have survived. The domed churches and other handsome edifices in the Italian style give the town the characteristic stamp of a sumptuous archiepiscopal residence of the 17th and 18th centuries. The Salzach, which is often flooded, has been ‘regulated’ and is flanked by wide and shady quays.

The older part of the town lies on the left bank of the Salzach. Its centre is the Residenz-Platz (Pl. E, 4), in which rises the marble Residenz-Brunnen or Hof-Brunnen (Pl. 3), 45 ft. high, executed in 1591-80 by Ant. Dario. The fountain consists of three stages; below are four sea-horses and Atlantes; at the top a Triton spouts water out of a horn to a height of 10 ft. On the W. side of the Platz stands the Residenz, or Imperial Palace (Pl. D, E, 4), erected in 1592-1724, and now partly occupied by the Grand-Duchess of Tuscany (open daily 11-1, in summer 6-7 also; 40 h). It contains ceiling-paintings, tapestry, and furniture of the archiepiscopal period. Opposite to it is the Neugebäude (Pl. 34; E, 4), begun in 1588, now containing the Government Buildings, Law Courts, and Post and Telegraph Offices (Pl. 32). On the S. side is the Cathedral (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1614-34 by Solari, in the Italian baroque style, with rich late-Renaissance ornamentation. In the left (N.) aisle is a bronze font of 1321, with a modern cover. The high-altar-piece is by Mascagni. The interesting treasury is worth
seeing (apply to the verger, in the transept to the right). — In the Dom-Platz rises a Column of the Virgin (Mariensäule; Pl. 26), in lead, by Hagenauer (1771).

Adjoining the Residenz-Platz on the E. is the Mozart-Platz, where a Statue of Mozart (1756-91), by Schwanthaler, was erected in 1842 (Pl. 28; E, 4). The composer was born at No. 9 Getreidegasse (Pl. 27; D, 4); the Mozart Museum, on the third floor, contains MSS., portraits, his piano, and his skull (open daily, 8-7; adm. 1 K).

On the S. side of the cathedral is the Kapitel-Platz, with the Kapitelschwemme, a marble horse-trough (1732; Pl. 4). On the E. side of this Platz is the Archiepiscopal Palace (Pl. E, 4).

In the S.W. corner of the Kapitel-Platz is the entrance to St. Peters-Friedhof (Pl. E, 4), an ancient burial-place on the steep slope of the conglomerate rock between the Mönchsberg and the Festungsberg. It is surrounded on three sides by family vaults. In the centre is the late-Gothic Margareten-Kapelle (Pl. 16), erected in 1483, restored in 1864, and containing tombstones of the 15th century. In the arcades of the N. side, to the left, adjoining the choir of the Stiftskirche, is the St. Veits-Kapelle, containing the tomb of Abbot Johann von Staupitz (d. 1524), the friend of Luther. In the S.W. corner is the Kreuz-Kapelle (12th cent.); a little higher up is the St. Aegidius-Kapelle (Chapel of St. Giles); steps in the rock ascend thence to the St. Gertrauden-Kapelle and the Maximus-Einsiedelei (hermitage), with vaults in the style of catacombs, dating back to the 3rd century. According to the legend St. Maximus was thrown over the cliff here by the pagan Heruli on the destruction of Juvavum in 477. The custodian, who opens the chapels (20 h), is to be found in the first house beyond the vaults.

— A passage leads into the court of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter (Pl. 6; D, E, 4), founded by St. Rupert in the 7th cent.; the present buildings are of the 17th and 18th centuries. To the left is the entrance to the St. Peters-Stiftskeller (p. 142). To the right is the Abbey Church (St. Peter; Pl. 18), a Romanesque building of 1131, restored in the baroque style in 1754. The Romanesque portal (with 13th cent. sculptures in its pediment) is preserved within the tower. Among the numerous tombs in the interior are those of St. Rupert (15th cent.) and of the composer Michael Haydn (d. 1806), a brother of the more celebrated Joseph. To the left of the church-door is the entrance to the cloisters (tombstones). Here, usually about one o'clock, leave is obtained to visit the library (70,000 vols.; incunabula and MSS.), the treasury, and the archives of the abbey. — The W. archway leads to the artillery barracks (p. 145).

The Franciscan Church (Pl. 9; D, 4), of the 13th cent., has a Romanesque S.W. portal and a Gothic tower, restored in 1866. The handsome hexagonal choir borne by columns, with its net-work
vaulting and its chapels, dates from the end of the 15th century. In the Franciscan Monastery, opposite, a performance is given daily at 10.30 a.m. on the ‘pausymphonicum’, an instrument invented by Peter Singer, one of the monks (d. 1882).

Close by are the old stables of the prince-bishops, now Artillery Barracks (Pl. 35, D 4; adm. 20 h), with a summer riding-school, where galleries for the spectators are hewn in the rock of the Mönchsberg (1693). The Winter Riding School has a ceiling-painting of a tournament (1690).

In the Sigmund-Platz, to the N. of the barracks, is a horse-trough (Pferdeschwemme; Pl. 31, D 4), with a group of horse-tamers by Mandl (1695). To the W. of this point the Neutor (Pl. D, 4), a tunnel 144 yds. long, hewn in 1765-67 through the conglomerate rock of the Mönchsberg, leads to the suburb of Riedenburg. Over the entrance is a medallion of Archbp. Sigmund III., builder of the tunnel, with the motto ‘te saxa loquantur’ above it; at the other end rises a statue of St. Sigismund, by Hagenaner. [In the Mönchsberg, 200 yds. to the left of the exit, is a small stalactite grotto (lighted by electricity; adm. 20 h).] — In the Universität-Platz rises the Kollegium-Kirche (Pl. 22; D, 4), a baroque edifice with a lofty dome, built in 1696-1707 by Fischer von Erlach.

The *Museum Carolino-Augusteum, on the Franz-Joseph-Kai (Pl. D, 3; open daily June 1st-Sept. 30th, 9-5, 1 K, Sun. 60 h; May & Oct. on Wed., Sun., & holidays, 9-4; during the other months in Sun. and holidays only, 1-4), is an admirable provincial collection.

Ground Floor. In the Vestibule, a fine bronze fountain of the 17th cent. and the arms of archbishops in stone. The Antiken-Halle contains Roman mosaic floors, milestones, monuments, and the like. — First Floor. Kunst- und Kunstgewerbe-Halle; a Guild Room, with master-works. Musik-Halle, with a large collection of musical instruments of the 17-19th centuries. Also mathematical and physical instruments and apparatus. Waffen-Halle: weapons of the last five centuries. Hall of Ancestors (Ahnen-Halle). Mediaeval Kitchen; Study; State Room of the time of the Thirty Years’ War; Hunting Room; Women’s Apartment, with bay window and old stained glass; Dining Room; Romanesque Chapel and Sacristy, fitted up in the Gothic style; Gothic Hall; Rococo Room; Renaissance Hall. — Second Floor. Historical Topographical Department, with a collection of documents, seals, and coins, and works by Salzburg painters. Keil’s Relief Map of Salzburg and the Salzkammergut, completed by Major von Pelikan. Pelikan’s Reliefs of the Dachstein and Glockner (1:25,000). Emigranten-Stube, with reminiscences of the Protestant exiles of 1731; Wolf Dietrich Room; Salzburg Ceramic Ware; two Costume Rooms; Peasants’ Household Gear and Weapons; Cabinet of Antiquities (bronze helmet from Pass Lueg); Collection of Minerals; Salzburg Furniture of ca. 1800; Work Room of 1606, from Goldeg; Popular Ecclesiastical Art; Stoves and Stove Tiles; Renaissance doors from Salzburg châteaux.

Above the town, on the S.E. point of the Mönchsberg, is enthroned the fortress of *Hohen-Salzburg (1780 ft.), to which a Cable Tramway ascends (60 h, up and down 80 h). The lower
station is in the Festungsgasse, by the St. Peters-Friedhof (Pl. E, 4), where we procure a ticket (40 h, incl. services of guide). Halfway up is the station Mönchsberg (Katz Restaurant; approach to the Mönchsberg, see below). A short tunnel carries us through the wall of the fortress to the upper station in the Hasengraben (Restaurant Festungskeller, with view). The fortress, now used as barracks, was built under Archb. Gebhard in 1077, and afterwards extended and strengthened. The present imposing buildings and towers were mostly erected in 1496-1519. The Church of St. George in the castle-yard, built in 1502, contains reliefs of the Twelve Apostles in red marble. Outside is a relief of the founder, Archb. Leonhard (d. 1519). The Fürstenzimmer (prince’s rooms), restored in 1851, deserve a visit; the Goldene Stube contains a fine tiled stove of 1501. The View Tower (82 ft. high; 555 ft. above the town) commands a splendid panorama.

The *Mönchsberg (1645 ft.), a wooded hill over 1 M. long, bounding the town on the W., is reached by the fortress cable-tramway (p. 145), or direct by Electric Lift from Gstättengasse 13 (Pl. C, 3; up 40, down 20, there and back 50 h). By the top of the lift are a large restaurant (with frequent concerts) and a belvedere (157 steps; adm. 20 h), 360 ft. above the Salzach. The panorama, though less extensive, is perhaps more picturesque than from the fortress, the town, dominated by the fortress, being the chief feature. — Forest-paths lead hence to the S. to the Bürgerwehrsöller (Pl. C, D, 4; restaurant), and on to the Franz-Josephs-Höhe (Pl. D, 5) and the Richter-Höhe (1645 ft.), the latter crowned with a monument to the geographer Eduard Richter (d. 1905) and affording a splendid view of the Salzach-Tal and the Alps.

The E. spur of the hill, below the fortress, is the Nonnberg (Pl. E, F, 4), so called from its Benedictine nunnery. The Gothic Convent Church (founded in 1009, restored in the 15th cent.,) has a fine winged altar-piece, stained glass of the 15th cent., a crypt with interesting columns, and ancient frescoes in the tower. The cloisters date from the 11th cent. (no admission). Charming view from the parapet. — On the Salzach, above the Karolinen-Brücke, is the Künstlerhaus (Pl. F, 4), for exhibitions of art (see p. 143).

To the S.W. of the suburb of Nonntal, near the rail. station of that name, is the prettily situated Communal Cemetery, with a military memorial and many handsome monuments.

The Salzach is crossed near the Rathaus (Pl. 33) by the Francis Joseph Bridge or Staats-Brücke (Pl. D, 3). On the right bank, just to the right of the bridge, Am Platzl No. 3, is the house once occupied by Theophrastus Paracelsus, the famous empiric and physician (d. 1541), with his now scarcely recognizable effigy. [His grave is in the church of St. Sebastian, Linzergasse (Pl. 19; E, 2).] Near the Platzl is the Makart-Platz (Pl. D, 3), on the S.
side of which is the house occupied by Mozart's father in 1769-77 (Pl. 29; D, 3); to the left is the Theatre (Pl. 36; D, 3), a handsome rococo building by Fellner & Helmer (1893).

The Mirabell-Schloss (Pl. D, 2), begun in 1606 by Archbp. Wolf Dietrich, completed by Archbp. Marcus Sitticus, and rebuilt in 1818, now belongs to the town. It contains a fine staircase (with sculptures by Raph. Donner; 1726), the Salzburg natural history department of the Museum (p. 145; Sun. 10-1, Wed. 1-4; 40 h), and (to the right of the entrance) an industrial exhibition (open free). The Mirabell Garden, surrounding the château, affords, with its terraces, clipped hedges, and marble statues, a good example of the topiiculture of the early 18th century. — To the E. of the Mirabell-Schloss is the Church of St. Andrew, a Gothic edifice (1898) with two towers and good stained glass. — On the N. the Mirabell Garden is adjoined by the pretty Stadt-Park (Pl. C, D, 2), with the Kurhaus and Bath House (restaurant; concerts). A kiosque contains a Panorama of Salzburg in 1825 (adm. 40 h). — In front of the rail. station is a marble statue of Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898), by E. Hellmer (1900).

Along the right bank of the Salzach, below the Staats-Brücke (p. 146), runs the Elizabeth Quay (Pl. C, D, 3, 2), with a series of villas, the Makart-Steg (bridge-toll 2 h), and the Protestant Church (Pl. 14; English services, see p. 143), built in 1865. The quay commands a fine view of the town, the Hohensalzburg, and the Mönchsberg. Above the Staats-Brücke is the Gisela Quay (Pl. E, F, 3, 4), with a monument to the Stadtholder Count Sigmund Thun (1872-97), and the Mozart-Steg (toll 2 h). The Gisela Quay ends at the Franz-Joseph Park (Pl. F, G, 4), the 'Prater' of Salzburg (baths, see p. 142).

In the Linzergasse, about 200 paces from the Staats-Brücke, an archway under No. 14 forms the chief approach to the Kapuzinerberg (2130 ft.). The Monastery (Pl. 11; E, 3) is reached in 8 min. by a 'Route de Calvaire', or by the steep Kapuzinerstiege (Steingasse 7). At the top we ring at the gate (2 h) and enter the park. On the left, brought from Vienna in 1874, stands the 'Mozart-Häuschen' (Pl. E, 3), a summer-house in which Mozart completed the 'Zauberflöte' in 1791 (adm. 20 h). In front of it is a bronze bust of Mozart by E. Hellmer. We then ascend to the right through wood by about 500 steps. After 1/4 hr. a finger-post on the left indicates the way to the 'Aussicht nach Bayern', whence we survey the new town on the right bank, with the railway-station in the foreground, to the right Maria-Plain, to the left Mühl, in the centre the Salzach stretching far into the plains of Bavaria. About 2 min. farther on another notice shows the way to the right (diverging from the direct path to the Francisci Schlössl, 7 min.) to the (5 min.)
*Stadt-Aussicht* (1990 ft.), with its pavilion, where we have a superb view of the town, the fortress, and the mountains (finest by early morning or late evening light). An ascent of 5 min. more brings us to the *Francisci* or *Kapuziner Schlössl* (Pl. F, 2; 2200 ft.; restaurant). Hence we may descend on the N.E. through a back-gate (opened on request) to (20 min.) the Gablerbräu Restaurant (Pl. G, 1), in the Schallmooser Haupt-Strasse.

The *Gaisberg* (4220 ft.; ascended on foot in 3 hrs.) is the finest point of view near Salzburg. A *Zahnradbahn*, or rack-and-pinion railway, ascends to the top from *Parsch* (1410 ft.), which is reached by the Staatsbahn (p. 170) in 7-9 min., or by the local railway (p. 142) in 22 minutes. At stat. Parsch is the Post Inn. The ascent (maximum gradient 1:4) takes 35-47 min. (best views to the right; fare 3 1/2, return-ticket 6 K). We mount the S.W. side of the hill, passing stat. *Judenberg-Alp* (2420 ft.; inn), to (2 1/4 M.) the *Zistel-Alp* (3270 ft.; restaurant), and after a long bend reach (3 1/4 M.) the terminal station (4190 ft.; Höt. Gaisberg, R. 1 1/2-4 K; tower 20 h). The superb *View from the summit* (5 min.) embraces the Salzburg Alps and the plain with its seven lakes. The hotel, which is open from May 1st to Oct. 1st, affords a fine view of the town.

**Aigen**, a château and park of Prince Schwarzenberg, at the foot of the Gaisberg, lies 3 1/4 M. to the S.E. of Salzburg (rail. stat., see p. 170). Good Hotel-Restaurant (R. 1 1/4-2 K) at the entrance. Guide (60 h) advisable for those who are pressed for time. The Kanzel is the finest point.

Above Aigen (1 1/4 hr.) is Count Platzl’s château of *St. Jakob am Thurn* (1705 ft.; restaurant; 1/2 hr. to the E. of stat. Elsbethen, p. 170). From the ‘Aussicht’, 5 min. from the château, we overlook the mountains and the plain of the Salzach, most picturesquely grouped.

The imperial château of *Hellbrunn*, 3 M. to the S. of Salzburg (local railway, see p. 160; good restaurant), with garden and fountains (20 h) in the 17th and 18th cent. style, was built in 1613, and is adorned with frescoes by Mascagni and others. After visiting the château and the fountains (mechanical theatre, Neptune’s grotto, etc.), we may walk through the flower-garden to the Park, and ascend the wooded hill to the right, past the *Monats-Schlösschen*, to (1/4 hr.) the *Stadt-Aussicht*, where we have a fine view of Salzburg, and to the (10 min.) Watzmann-Aussicht, whence we see the Watzmann to great advantage. Returning, we descend to the right, after 5 min., to the *Stein-Theater*, hewn in the rock, and then by the steps to the drive which brings us back to the château. — At the rail. station is a large relief of the Salzburg Alps, showing the geological formation, on a scale of 1:3000 (40 h).

About 1 1/2 M. to the S. of Hellbrunn (local railway, see p. 160) is the château of *Anif* (Countess Moy), with a fine park (closed). — From Hellbrunn to Aigen (see above), 50 minutes.

About 1 1/2 M. to the S.W. of Salzburg is *Schloss Leopoldskron*, with a pond and *Swimming Bath* (restaurant). To the S. of it lies the great *Leopoldskroner Moos*, across which the ‘Moos-Strasse’ leads to Glaneck, passing the ‘Moos-Bäder’, or peat-baths, of (1 M.) *Ludwigs-Bad* and (1 1/2 M.) *Marien-Bad* (omn., see p. 112).

From *Grodig* (local railway from Salzburg in 3/4 hr.; p. 160) a marked path leads to the (1/2 hr.) *Rosittenwirt* and the (1/2 hr.) *Kugelmühle Ta*.
vern, whence we may ascend by the falls of the Glan to (1/4 hr.) the Fürstenbrunn (1950 ft.), their source. A path in steps leads hence to the (1/2 hr.) Quarries which yield the Untersberg marble (no adm. without leave from the manager at Parsch). Adjacent is the Inn zum Fürstenbrunn.

To the N. (3½ M.), on the right bank of the Salzach, rises the conspicuous pilgrimage-church of Maria-Plain (1845 ft.), erected in 1634. The terrace of the Plainwirt (good inn) affords an admirable view of Salzburg and its environing mountains (best by evening-light).

The Untersberg, the most conspicuous mountain near Salzburg, culminates in the Geiereck (5925 ft.), the Salzburger Hochthron (6080 ft.), and the Berchtesgadener Hochthron (6175 ft.). It is usually ascended from Grödig (p. 148; with guide). The path leads by the Rosittenwirt (p. 148) and the (3½ hrs.) deserted Upper Rositten-Alp (1225 ft.) to the (1½ hrs.) Untersberg-Haus (3455 ft.; rfmts.). The Geiereck may be ascended in 1½ hr. more; from the Geiereck to the Salzburger Hochthron, the finest point of view, 25 minutes. The Kolowrat-Höhle, a cavern containing beautiful ice- formations, may be reached in 1½ hr. from the Upper Rositten-Alp.


42 M. Salzammergut-Lokalbahn (narrow-gauge railway) in 2½-3 hrs. (first class 8 K 50, third 4 K 30 h). An attractive route, with which the interesting and easy ascent of the Schafberg may be combined (4-5 hrs. more; steamer preferable from Lueg onwards; see p. 150).

Salzburg (1420 ft.), see p. 141. The station of the local line is opposite the Staats-Bahnhof. The train runs parallel to the Linz railway, and then passes under it to (1½ M.) Itzling. To the right rise the Untersberg, Hohe Göll, and Gaisberg, with the Nockstein. We ascend gradually amid wooded hills to (6 M.) Eugendorf-Kalhammer (1835 ft.); the large village of Eugendorf lies on the left. — We then ascend a grassy plateau to the watershed at (10½ M.) Enzersberg (2075 ft.), descend in windings, and cross the Fischbach. 13 M. Thalgau (1770 ft.), a little town on the Fuschler Ache. To the E. rise the Schober, Drachenstein, Schafberg, and Höllengebirge. — 17½ M. St. Lorenz (1600 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

From St. Lorenz to See on the Mondsee. Local railway to Mondsee, 2½ M., in 11 min., and steamboat thence to See in 1¼ hr. (fares 1 K 80, 1 K 20 h). — The Railway diverges to the left from the Ischl Railway and runs to the N. to (2½ M.) Mondsee (1580 ft.; Post; Krone, R. 2½-4 K; Königsbad, R. 2-3 K, all good), a thriving market-town, with a château (once a Benedictine abbey) and a large church, pleasantly situated at the N.W. end of the Mondsee, a lake 7 M. long and 1-1½ M. broad. — The Steamer from Mondsee to See crosses the lake obliquely, affording a fine retrospect. To the E. is the imposing bulk of the Schafberg, with the Höllengebirge in the background; to the S. rises the Drachenstein, through which an aperture is seen near the top; then the double-peaked Schober. The first port of call is Plomberg, on the S. bank, which is also a station on the Ischl railway (see p. 150). Farther on the steamer touches at Pichl, Scharfling (½ M. below the rail. station of that name; p. 150), and Wald-Hôtel Kreuzstein. See lies at the E. end of the lake. To the Attersee, see p. 141.
Near (19 1/2 M.) Plomberg the train reaches the Mondsee (steamboat, see p. 149), to which the Schafberg descends abruptly on the right. We ascend gradually (tunnel), first on the open hillside, then through wood, and turn to the right through a short tunnel to (20 1/2 M.) Scharfing (1770 ft.); the village (p. 149) lies below, to the left. High up on the hillside we pass through a short tunnel and the Eibenberg Tunnel (1900 ft.), 1/4 M. long. Beyond the wood-girt Krottensee we reach (22 M.) Hüttenstein. (Ascent of the Schafberg, see below.) We descend through meadows and wood, and over a steep slope (gradient 1:40), with a view of the Abersee, to (23 1/2 M.) Billroth, and thence in a great bend to —

24 1/2 M. St. Gilgen (1805 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *See-Hôtel, on the lake, R. 21/2-6 1/2 K; Post, good), a village at the N.W. end of the Abersee.

Excursions. To the Falkensteinwand, 1-1/4 hr., interesting. We go to Füreberg; either by steamer (10 min.) or on foot round the N. end of the lake, via Brunnewinkel (1/4 hr.). Thence, passing (1/4 hr.) the Scheffel Monument (a pyramid, 13 ft. high), we ascend to the (1 1/2 hr.) pilgrimage-chapel and hermitage of St. Wolfgang. (The path leads on, past Villa Haiser, to St. Wolfgang, 1 1/2 hr.) A marked path, starting by the rocky slope 12 min. from the beginning of the ascent, leads to the right to (1/4 hr.) the Abersee Panorama and (2 min.) the Scheffel-Blick, on the top of the Falkensteinwand.

Ascent of the Schafberg (p. 151) from St. Gilgen by a bridle-path, 3 1/2 hrs. — We take the railway to Hüttenstein (see above; in 10 min.); then walk (noting red way-marks) by the (5 min.) tavern Zum Reithberger and the (1 1/4 hr.) Schafberg Alp (p. 151) to the (1 1/4 hr.) top.

From St. Gilgen to Salzburg, 17 1/2 M. The road passes (4 1/2 M.) Fuschl (2195 ft.; Mohren), at the E. end of the small Fuschl-See, ascends to (9 1/2 M.) Hof (2420 ft.; Post), and then descends, passing the Nockstein, to Guggenthal (2000 ft.; Hatschek) and (17 1/2 M.) Salzburg (p. 141).

The *Abersee or St. Wolfgang-See (1768 ft.), 7 M. long, 1 1/4 M. broad, and 374 ft. deep, is dominated on the N. by the Schafberg; on the S., beyond the wooded banks, rises a range of picturesque mountains. Steamboat (preferable to the railway) in summer 6 times daily, in 1-11/4 hr., from St. Gilgen via St. Wolfgang to Strobl. The boat touches at Füreberg, on the E. bank, and then crosses the lake to Luca (good hotel; rail. stat., see below). We then steer through a strait near St. Wolfgang to the station of the Schafberg Railway and to St. Wolfgang itself (p. 151). Thence our course lies past the Pürglstein to the terminus at Strobl, 10 min. to the W. of the rail. station (p. 151).

The Railway runs from St. Gilgen on the S.W. bank of the lake to (25 1/2 M.) Luca (pier, see above) and (27 M.) Gschwandt, crosses the flat delta of the Zinkenbach, and at (28 M.) Zinkenbach crosses the stream. 28 1/2 M. St. Wolfgang (hotel), the station for St. Wolfgang and the Schafberg Railway. (Steamer to the village in 5 min., to the mountain-railway in 10 min.)
PANORAMA VOM SCHAFBERG.
**St. Wolfgang.** — Hotels. *Hôtel-Pension Peter*, in an elevated situation, R. from 2, pens. from 7½ K; *Hôtel Peter zur Schafbergbahn*, by the station (see below); *Weisses Rössel*, with veranda on the lake, R. from 2 K 40 h, D. 3 K; *Hôtel-Pension zum Cortisen*, at the W. end of the village; Zimmerbräu, R. 1½-3 K; Zum Touristen, these two well spoken of; Weisser Hirsch.

*St. Wolfgang* (1800 ft.) is an old village and summer-resort, picturesquely situated on a strip of shore at the foot of the Schafberg. The Gothic church contains a fine carved *Altar-piece by M. Pacher of Bruneck (1481)*, and in its forecourt a fountain with good reliefs (1515).

The *Schafberg* (5840 ft.), an isolated mass of Alpine limestone, rising between the Abersee, the Mondsee, and the Attersee, commands one of the finest and most picturesque views among the German Alps. A RACK-AND-Pinion Railway ascends from St. Wolfgang to (3½ M.) the top in 1 hr. (fare 6 K 30, down 4 K 20, up and down 9 K 40 h). The station (*Hôtel. Peter zur Schafbergbahn*, R. from 2½, D. 3½ K) is 10 min. to the W. of the village. Soon after starting, the cars cross the Dietlbach by a viaduct 50 ft. high, and then run to the W. through wood, with an average gradient of 1:4, to the (1½ M.) Water Station. The lake recedes from view. Below, to the left, lies the Dorner Alp (3135 ft.); to the S.W. peer the Hochkönig, Watzmann, and Hohe Göll. Near the (2½ M.) Schafberg Alp (4465 ft.; inn), a splendid point of view, the cars quit the wood and ascend the bare upper slopes, finally passing through a tunnel, 110 yds. long (windows should be closed), beyond which we reach the (3½ M.) terminus Schafbergspitze (5675 ft.), 5 min. from the top (*Hotel, R. 3-4 K; advisable to telephone for rooms from St. Wolfgang*). The *View* (comp. Panorama on back of Map) embraces the mountains and lakes of the Salzkammergut, the Alps of Styria and Salzburg, Upper Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest, and the Bavarian plain as far as the Chiemsee and Waginger-See. The Dachstein group, towering to the S., is most imposing.

Ascent of the Schafberg from *St. Gilgen* or *Hüttenstein*, see p. 150.

The Railway to Ischl runs from the station of St. Wolfgang (p. 150) along the Abersee. In front rise the Sparber and Rettenkogel, in the background the Tote Gebirge. — 31½ M. **Strobl.** The village (*Hôtel am See, with garden, R. 3-6 K; Brandauer; Aigner*) and the pier (p. 150; steamer to St. Wolfgang in 1¼ hr.) lie 10 min. to the N., at the E. end of the lake. Farther on we pass (33½ M.) Aigen-Vognhuv (1710 ft.) and (35 M.) Wacht. We then cross the Ischl, the effluent of the Abersee, to (35½ M.) Aschau and (37 M.) Pfandl (inn). The train now sweeps round to the S. and pierces the Calvarienberg by a tunnel 733 yds. long, 40 M. Kaltenbach, at the S.W. end of Ischl; we then cross the Traun to (42 M.) Ischl (p. 154).

a. Gmunden.

From Attnang-Puchheim to Gmunden, 8 M., railway (Staatsbahn) in 17-30 min. (express train from Vienna to Gmunden in 5-5 1/4 hrs.; fares 30 K 90, 18 K 90 h, 12 K). — Attnang-Puchheim, a station on the railway from Vienna to Linz and Salzburg, see p. 140. The train crosses the Ager (on the right, Schloss Puchheim) and the Aurach, and follows the smiling Aurach valley to (8 M.) Gmunden (Staats-Bahnhof). The station (1570 ft.; Railway Hotel and Restaurant) lies above the town to the W., 1 M. from the lake (electric tramway to the Rathaus-Platz, see below).

From Lambach to Gmunden, 17 1/2 M., narrow-gauge railway through the Traun Valley in ca. 1 1/4 hr. — Lambach, on the Linz and Salzburg line, see p. 140. — 9 1/2 M. Traunfall. A footpath descends to the right of the rail. station, through woods, to (20 min.) the falls of the Traun (comp. p. 153). — 10 1/2 M. Steyrermühl, with a large paper-mill. — 17 1/2 M. Gmunden-Seebahnhof (lake station), 1 1/2 M. from the Staats-Bahnhof (see above).

Gmunden. — Hotels. *Hôtel Austria (Pl. a), R. 3 1/2-7, B. 1 3/4, D. 5 K (open May-Oct.); *Bellevue (Pl. b), R. 3-8 K (May-Sept.), these two first-class. on the lake: *Park-Hôtel Muca (Pl. d), on the lake, with garden, R. 2-5 K; *Goldnes Schiff (Pl. c), R. 2-6. B. 1 1/4 K; Krone (Pl. e), R. from 1 K 60 h; Post (Pl. p), R. 2 1/4-2 1/2 K; Goldener Brunnen (Pl. f), R. 1 1/2-4 K, very fair; Goldene Sonne (Pl. g), R. 2-3 K; Schwan (Pl. k), Rathaus-Platz, these five well spoken of; Goldner Hirsch (Pl. i), in Traunorf: Goldener Löwe (Pl. r), R. 2 1/4 K; Bahnhof-Hôtel (Pl. m), at the Staats-Bahnhof (see above), R. 1 1/2-3 K. — *Kur-Hôtel (Pl. h), on the slope of the Hochkogel, with water-cure, etc., R. 4-9, pens. 11-16 K.

Cafés. Kursaal, on the lake, with restaurant, terrace, reading-room, etc. (adm. free); Café Pavillon, Café Corso, Esplanade; Brandl, Goldnes Schiff, both in the Rathaus-Platz.

Baths at the Kur-Hôtel, Bellevue, and Austria; Ther esi en-Bad, Elisabeth-Str. 76; Swimming Baths (Seebade-Anstalt), by the Esplanade (bath with towel, 70 h).

Theatre (Pl. 2), from June to mid-September. — Visitors' Tax (Kurtaxe: three days free). Season-ticket 20, children and governesses 10, servants 2 K; day-ticket 50 h.

Fiacres. Drive within the town 1 K, two-horse 1 K 40 h; to the State Railway Station 2 or 3, at night 3 or 4 K; to the Satori Park 2 or 3, to Altmünster (p. 154) 3 K 20 h or 3, to Baumgarten 4 or 6, to Ebzenweier 4 or 6, to Ebzenweier via Satori 5 or 7, to the Traun Fall 9 or 14, to Kammer on the Attersee 12 or 20, to Almssee (p. 140) 19 or 30, to the Langbath Lakes 16 or 24 K. Return and stay of 1 hr. included, beyond which 40 or 60 h per 1/4 hr. is charged for waiting.

Electric Tramway from the Rathaus-Platz to the (1/4 hr.) Staats-Bahnhof 1/2 hr. before the departure of each train (fare 40 h).

Boats. To Ort or Weyer with one rower 60, Steinhaus 1 K 30 h, Altmünster or Kleine Ramsau 2 K, Ebzenweier 2 K 20, Hoi sen 2 K 40, Staininger 3 K 20 h, Lainastiege 4 K (return included); with two rowers, one-half more; for waiting, 25 h per 1/4 hour. Boat per hour 1 K 60 h.
Gmunden (1395 ft.; pop. 7700), a pleasant town and favourite summer-resort, is charmingly situated at the efflux of the Traun from the Traunsee (p. 154). The Parish Church contains an altar in carved wood, of 1626. Near the Traun-Brücke, to the left, is the Salzkammergut Museum, with interesting collections (open daily, 9-11 & 2-5; adm. 50 h). The shady *Esplanade on the bank of the lake (band on week-days 8 to 9, 11.30 to 12.30, and 5 to 6.30 or 7; Sun. 5 to 6), affords a beautiful view (mountain-indicator): to the left is the wooded Grünberg, then the almost perpendicular Traunstein (see below), the Erlakogel, and more to the right, in the background, the Schönberg; next the Kleiner Sonnstein, apparently closing the lake; to the right the Sonnstein-Höhe, the broad Fahnau, and lastly the Alberfeldkogel and the Höllein-Gebirge.

Walks (routes all indicated by marks). To the N. is the (1/4 hr.) Calvarienberg (1575 ft.), with a fine view of the town and environs. The Satori-Str. leads W. to the (10 min.) *Stadt-Park, with fine views, adjoining which are the (1/4 M.) *Satori-Anlagen. About halfway along the Satori-Str. is an easy zigzag path, ascending to the *Hochkogel (1770 ft.). To the S.W. lies Ort (11/2 M.), with two châteaux, one on an island connected with the mainland by a bridge, 140 yds. long. To the E. are Baumgarten (3/4 hr.), and S.E. Sieberroith (3/4 hr.), on the slope of the Grünberg, with restaurants. On the right bank of the Traun are the Kronprinz-Rudolf-Anlagen, with a restaurant (1/2 hr.). On the height to the N.E. (1/2 hr.) is the Château of the Duke of Cumberland, with fine grounds (no admission).

On the E. bank lie the restaurants of (1/4 hr.) Alpensteig, (20 min.) Echo, (40 min.) Steinhaus, (1 hr.) Kleine Ramsau, (11/4 hr.) Hoisen, and (11/2 hr.) Staininger (the last four with steamboat-piers).

Longer Excursions. Through the Satori Park, by a marked path, up the (11/2 hr.) Gmundner Berg (2695 ft.; fine view; tavern); descend to (1 hr.) the Reindlmühle in the Aurach-Tal, and return by Ebenzweier to (2 hrs.) Gmunden. — The *Traun Fall may be visited on foot (31/2 hrs.; red-marked path, mostly through wood), by carriage (11/2 hr.), by the Lambach railway (p. 152), or by one of the salt-barges that leave Gmunden twice weekly. These descend to the fall in 11/2 hr., pass it by means of a canal (der Gute Fall), and land 1/4 hr. lower down (a novel and pleasant trip, quite without danger; fare 3 K). We return by train. — Across the (11/2 hr.) Himmelreich-Wiese and the (1 hr.) Hochgschirr (3140 ft.), in view of the glaciers of the Dachstein, to the (31/4 hr.) Laudach-See (2890 ft.); return by (2 hrs.) Franzl im Holz, or by the Kleine Ramsau, and by steamer to Gmunden. Paths all marked. — The ascent of the Traunstein (5550 ft.), 4 hrs. from Lainauistique, is not difficult (guide 8 K). A pass must be obtained from the Austrian Tourists’ Club or the Forest Authorities in Gmunden. Superb view from the top (Pyramidenkogel), notably of the Priel group and Dachstein.

From Gmunden to Ischl, see p. 154.
b. Ischl.

From Attnang-Puchheim to Ischl, 28 M., railway (Staatsbahn) in 1 1/2 hr. (express from Vienna to Ischl in 5 1/4 - 6 3/4 hrs.; fares 34 K 50, 21 K 10, 13 K 40 h.). — From Attnang-Puchheim to (8 M.) Gmunden, see R. 13 a. As far as (1 hr.) Ebensee the steamboat is preferable to the railway; mixed tickets are issued for boat and train. The train (best views to the left) passes behind the Duke of Wurtemberg’s chateau, and at (10 1/2 M.) Ebenweier-Altmünster approaches the *Traunsee (1385 ft.; 7 1/2 M. long). — The scenery becomes grander as we near the S. end of the lake. Behind the Traunstein peers the Hochkogel (4865 ft.); then the shapely Erlakogel (5150 ft.). — 13 1/2 M. Traunkirchen. Two tunnels. 15 M. Traunkirchen-Ort, station for the village of Traunkirchen (Post), charmingly situated on a peninsula. The church contains a quaint wooden pulpit, carved in the form of a ship, with nets and fish.

Two short tunnels and then the Sonnstein Tunnel, 1560 yds. long. 17 1/2 M. Ebensee—Landungsplatz (Post). We cross the Traun to (18 M.) Ebensee (1395 ft.; Auerhahn, R. 1 1/2-2 K), a busy little town at the S. end of the lake, with salt-works, supplied with brine from Ischl and Hallstatt.

Pleasant walk on the left bank of the Traun, along the brine-conduit, to (3 1/4 hr.) the Steinkogl Hotel (fine view), opposite the station of that name (see below). — The *Langbath Lakes (2 3/4 hrs.) deserve a visit (omn. from Stat. Ebensee-Landungsplatz to the Vordere See thrice daily in 1 1/2 hr., fare 2 K; returning from the Kreh. 1 K 20 h; there and back 3 K). The road ascends the wooded Langbath-Tal to (4 1/2 M.) the tavern *In der Kreh and (1 M.) the Vordere Langbath-See (2215 ft.), whence a marked path leads to the smaller but finer (3 1/4 hr.) Hintere See (2385 ft.).

We ascend the Traun valley. 20 M. Steinkogl (see above). 25 M. Mitter-Weissenbach. Near (28 M.) Ischl we cross the Traun.

From Salzburg to Ischl, see R. 12.

Bad-Ischl. — Station (restaurant) of the Staatsbahn and the Ischl-Salzburg local line on the E. side of the town. For excursions to St. Wolfgang, the Mondsee, Salzburg, etc., the Kaltenbach station on the local line (p. 151) is convenient.

HOTELS. *Kaiserin Elisabeth (Pl. a), open May to Sept., R. from 5, B. 1 1/4, D. 6, pens. from 14, omn. 1 K, with the Rathauskeller Restaurant; *Hôtel vormals Bauer (Pl. b), finely situated on a height above Ischl, open June 15th to Sept. 30th, R. 5-20 K, these two of the first class; *Post (Pl. c), R. 3-10 K; *Goldenes Kreuz (Pl. d), open from the middle of April to Sept., R. 3-6, B. 1, D. 5 K; Hôtel Austria (Pl. e), on the Esplanade, R. 3-4 K. good; Victoria (Pl. f), R. 3-4, D. from 4 K; Erzherzog-Franz-Karl (Pl. g), R. 2-6 K, good; *Kaiserkrone (Pl. h), open May-Oct., R. 3 1/2-7 K, B. 1 K 30 h, D. 5 K, the last five with garden-restaurants. — Goldenes Stern (Pl. i), R. 2-4 K, plain but good; Goldenes Hufeisen (Pl. k), Pfarrgasse 13, R. 2-4 K; *Bairischer Hof (Pl. l); Schwarzer Adler (Pl. m), good; Hôtel-Pension Rudolfshöhe (*'s on the Map), at Kaltenbach, with café-restaurant, good. — Hôtels Garnis: Ramsauer (Pl. w), Post-Str.; Athênes, Edelweiss, both Kreuz-Platz.

CAFÉS. Walter, in the Esplanade; Kursaal (p. 155); Ramsauer, Post-Str. 8; Rudolfshöhe (see above); Austria, Esplanade. — Zauner, confectioner, Pfarrgasse 7.
VISITORS' TAX (Kurtaxe). Each visitor whose stay exceeds one day pays a daily tax of 50-80 h. For three weeks or more a tax of 36 or 24 K is paid. — The band plays in the Rudolfs-Park, in the Kur-Park, or on the Esplanade two or three times daily. — Theatre in summer.

HYDROPATHIC. Dr. Hertzka & Dr. Winternitz ('H' on Map), 1/2 M. from the end of the Esplanade, open May 20th to Sept., pens. 10-17 K. — Swimming Baths on the left bank of the Ischl (40 h).

CARRIAGES. From station to town, or the reverse, 1 K 20 h, with two horses 2 K; at night 1 K 60 or 2 K 80 h. Drive within the town 80 h or 1 K 60 h; at night 1 K 40 or 2 K 40 h. To Hallstatt (21/2 hrs.), 13 K 20 h or 22 K; Gosau-Schmied (4 hrs.), 18 K 30 or 30 K 28 h; St. Wolfgang (21/2 hrs.), 13 K 20 h or 20 K. These fares include return and driver's fee. — TAXI METER MOTOR CABS. For the first kilom. (ca. 3/4 M.) 1 K 40 h, each addit. kilom. 40 h; drives for the day or half-day by arrangement.

ANGLICAN CHURCH SERVICE during the season in the Protestant Church (Evangelische Kirche), to the N. of the rail. station.

Bad-Ischl (1530 ft.; pop. 10,190), charmingly situated on a peninsula formed by the Traun and the Ischl, is a very favourite watering-place. The shady Bahnhof-Str. leads from the station past the Rudolfs-Bad, the Rudolfs-Park, and the Post & Telegraph Office to the Kaiser-Ferdinand-Platz, with the Trinkhalle (Pl. 5) and its covered promenade. Beyond it, to the right, is the Gisela-Bad. To the left are the Salt Works (Pl. 4) and the Salt-Vapour Bath (Pl. 3). On the N. side of the Ferdinand-Platz is the Parish Church (Pfarrkirche), built under Maria Theresa and restored in 1877-80, with altar-pieces by Kupelwieser.

From the Kaiser-Ferdinand-Platz the Pfarrgasse leads to the Franz-Karl-Platz, with its pretty fountain in memory of the parents of Emp. Francis Joseph, and to the Traun Bridge, which crosses to the Sophien-Esplanade, with its café. — The Wirer-Str. leads N. from the Franz-Karl-Platz to the Kur-Park, with the handsome Kurhaus. About 1/3 M. to the N. of the rail. station is the Museum, open on week-days 9-12 and 2-5 (40 h).

WALKS. The Imperial Villa, with its beautiful grounds, is not shown when the emperor is in residence, usually from July to September. — The (1/2 hr.) Grosse Schmalnau, a café to the left of the road to Ebensee, affords a good view of Ischl. — The *Sophien-Doppelblick (café), to the N. (1/2 hr.), affords a view of Ischl, the Dachstein, and St. Wolfgangs-Tal. Thence a walk of 1/4 hr. brings us to the Dachstein-Aussicht and the small Hohenzollern Waterfall; we return either to the right by Trenkelbach (3/4 hr.), or to the left through the Jainsen-Tal and by the Gstätten Inn (1 hr.). — To the W. to the (1/2 hr.) Calvarienberg (1990 ft.), and thence to the left to the (1/4 hr.) Ahornbühl (café). The *Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Waldweg, diverging to the right (before the chapel), leads to (1/2 hr.) Pfandl (p. 151). — From the Esplanade through the Franzens-Allée, past Kaltenbach (p. 151), to the (1/4 hr.) Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Platz. — To the S. to (1/4 hr.) Laufen (p. 156). — On the right bank of the Traun we may ascend the *Siriuskogel or Hunds-
kogel (1960 ft.; 1/2 hr.); at the top, fine view from the Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Warte (rfmtrs.). — Across the Steinfeld-Brücke, to the (1/2 hr.) Rettenbach Mill and the (1/4 hr.) Rettenbach-Wildnis; return by Sterzen's Abendsitz to (3/4 hr.) Ischl. — To the S.E. of Sterzen's Abendsitz the *Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Juniblaeumswey crosses the Hubkogel to (1 hr.) Perneck (see below).

To the Ischl Salt Mine (Ischler Salzberg; 3170 ft.). 4 M. to the S. (carr. with one horse 6 K). The road leads by Reiterdorf (Bärenwirt; Bärenwirt) to (3 M.) Perneck (café) and the mining offices, where we pay for admission (3 pers. 4 K 80 h, or incl. car into the mine 6 K 90 h). The (25 min.) mine, which it takes 1 1/2 hr. to visit, consists of 12 horizontal shafts or galleries, one above the other. The brine, which is conducted to Ischl and Ebensee and there evaporated, is obtained by filling the different chambers with fresh water. In 4-6 weeks the water becomes highly saturated with salt, and is then drawn off. — From the salt-mine a red-marked path, keeping to the right at the small chapel and soon ascending in steps, leads via the Reinfalz-Alp (3315 ft.) to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Hüttenneck-Alm (4065 ft.; rfmtrs.), which affords a magnificent view of the Dachstein, the Donnerkogel, and the Lake of Hallstatt. Thence via the Rossmoos-Alp to the Predigtstuhl (1185 ft.) in 3/4 hr. Descent by the Lichteunecker-Alp to Goisern (see below), 1 1/2 hr.

From Ischl to St. Wolfgang and the *Schaftberg, a charming half-day's excursion, see p. 151 (return-ticket, 3rd class, 12 K; carr., see p. 155). — To Hallstatt, see R. 13 c; to Aussee, see R. 13 d.

c. Hallstatt.

From Attnang-Puchheim to Hallstatt, 41 M., railway (Staatsbahn) in $1^{3/4} - 2^{3/4}$ hrs. — From Attnang-Puchheim to (28 M.) Ischl, see R. 13 b. The train (views to the right) crosses to the right bank of the Traun (short tunnel), skirts the base of the Siriuskogel (p. 155), and recrosses the river. — 31 1/4 M. Laufen. The picturesque village (1570 ft.; Rössl; Krone) lies on the opposite bank. The rapids of the Traun here are called 'Wilde Laufen'. — We again cross the Traun. 32 1/2 M. Anzenau. — 33 1/2 M. Goisern (1625 ft.; Petter zur Post; Goiserer Mühle; Ramsauer; pop. 1200), frequented as a summer-resort. To the N. (1 M.) is the Erzherzogin-Marie-Valerie-Bad, with sulphur and iodine springs. — 36 M. Steeg (1655 ft.; Goldnes Schiff), at the N. end of the Lake of Hallstatt (see below). The line skirts the E. bank of the lake, hewn at places in the, abrupt rocks of the Sarstein (6475 ft.). 39 M. Gosaumühle (p. 157). — 41 M. Hallstatt Station. The *Hallstätter See or Lake of Hallstatt (1620 ft.), a lake of a severe and imposing type, 5 M. long and 1/2-1 1/4 M. broad, is bounded on three sides by lofty mountains (E. the Sarstein; S. the Krippenstein, Zwölferkogel, and Hirlatz; W. the Plassen, Gosaunhals, and Ramsauer Gebirge). A small steamer plies from the station in 10 min. (50 h) to —

Hallstatt (*Hôtel Kainz, with terrace on the lake, R. 3-7, D. from 4 K; Grüner Baum; Zur Simonyhütte, R. 1 1/2-2 K, well spoken of; Adler, plain; pop. 800), a long village, lies picturesquely at the S.W. end of the lake, opposite the rail. station. In the middle
of the village the Mühlbach forms a waterfall. The old Parish Church contains a carved-wood altar of the 15th century. The old prison now contains a small Museum (open 8-12 and 1-6; adm. 40 h.), with two complete Celtic tombs and other antiquities. A road leads S. to (1/2 M.) the Lahn (inn), a small plain formed by the alluvial deposits of the Waldbach, with the Salt Works.

The Rudolfs-Turm (2800 ft.), occupied by the manager of the salt-mine, is reached by a shady zigzag path in 50 min. (horse 7, to the mine 9 K 40 h.). The garden-terrace affords a fine view of the lake. Excavations made probably those of Celtic salt-miners of the 3rd or 4th cent. B.C. Numerous objects, chiefly in iron and in bronze, have been discovered. — The mining-offices and the entrance to the Hallstatt Salt Mine (3675 ft.) are reached in 3/4 hr. more. A visit to this mine is more fatiguing than to that of Ischl (p. 156; tickets at the office).

The Waldbach-Strub (2065 ft.), in the well-wooded Eichern-Tal, 1 hr. to the S.W. of Hallstatt, falls in three leaps from a height of 305 ft. through a cleft in the rocks. The Schleier-Fall descends from the right into the same abyss.

The *Dachstein (9815 ft.), the highest but one of the N. Limestone Alps, is ascended from Hallstatt in 9-31/2 hrs. via the (51/4-6 hrs.) Simony Hut (7250 ft.; inn). The ascent is trying and should not be attempted by novices (guide 20 K). The view is superb.

From Hallstatt to the Gosau Lakes. Omnibus to (12 M.) Gosau-Schmied in 23/4 hrs. (fare 3, there and back 4 K; carr. there and back 16, with two horses 24 K, gratuity included). The road to Gosau skirts the lake to the (21/2 M.) Gosau-Zwang (see below). To the E. (10 min.) is Gosauumühle (good inn; ferry to the station, see p. 156), at the mouth of the Gosaubach. [Walkers should take the more interesting Solenleitungs-Weg, or path by the brine conduit, ¾ hr. longer, which descends to the road at the Gosau-Zwang.] The road now ascends to the W., passing under the Gosau-Zwang (a conduit, 145 yds. long, by which the brine is carried across the valley), and enters the wooded ravine of the Gosau-Tal. Near (81/2 M.) Vorder-Gosau (2390 ft.; Brandwirt, R. 11/4-21/2 K), a long straggling village, the valley expands. The carriage-road ends at (12 M.) the Gosau-Schmied (2545 ft.; good inn). We may ascend on foot through wood to the (3/4 hr.) forest-girt *Vorderer Gosau-See (2980 ft.), 1 M. long and ¾ M. broad; to the S.E., in the background, towers the Dachstein, with the two Gosau Glaciers; to the right the Torstein and Donnerkogel. Farther up the valley (2 hrs.; boat up the Vorder See, 60 h) is the pale-green *Hinterer Gosau-See (3790 ft.).

From Gosau to Abtenau via the Zwiesel-Alp, ca. 6 hrs. (guide, not indispensable, to the Alp 4, to Abtenau 8 K). [The direct road (9 M.) crosses the Geschlitt Pass.] From the Brandwirt in Vorder-Gosau (see above) a red-marked path ascends over the Calvarienberg, mostly through wood. At the foot of the higher hill we pass through a gate and turn to the right to the (21/2 hrs.) Ed Alp (inn), ¾ hr. from the top of the Zwiesel-Alp (5195 ft.). The superb *View includes the Dachstein and Torstein, with the Gosau-Tal and the Hinterer Gosau-See far below; to the S. the Taunern, from the Hochalpenspitze to the Gross-Glockner; S.W. the Uebergossene Alp, the Tennen-Gebirge, Hoher Goll, and Untersberg. — Descent (red and white way-marks) from the Ed Alp to the (11/2 hr.) Lammer-Brücke; we then cross the bridge and ascend to (11/2 hr.) Abtenau; or, on this side of the bridge, turn to the right to (11/2 hr.) Bad Abtenau or Zwieselbad; 10 min. beyond which we reach the Gosau road leading to (11/4 hr.) Abtenau (2335 ft.; Roter Ochs; Post), a village with 750 inhabitants. From Abtenau a highroad runs to the W. to (12 M.) Golling (p. 170). Mountain Ascents from Hallstatt, see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps.
d. Bad-Aussee.

From Attnang-Puchheim to Bad-Aussee, 48 1/2 M., railway (Staatsbahn) in 21/4-31/4 hrs. (express from Vienna to Bad-Aussee in 7-7 1/4 hrs.; fares 37 K., 22 K 60, 14 K 40 h). — From Attnang-Puchheim to (41 M.) Hallstatt, see R. 13 c. The train goes on to (42 M.) Obertraun (1675 ft.), at the S.E. end of the Lake of Hallstatt (p. 156). The train now runs, at the base of the Sarstein, through the wild and narrow Koppen-Tal, to (48 1/2 M.) the station of Bad-Aussee (2095 ft.; Rail. Restaurant and Hotel), situated at Unter-Kainisch (salt-works), about 1 M. to the S. of the town of Bad-Aussee. From Stainach-Irdning to Bad-Aussee, 18 1/2 M., railway (Staatsbahn) in 3/4-1 hr. (express from Vienna to Bad-Aussee in 6 1/2 hrs.; fares 35 K 70, 21 K 80, 13 K 90 h). — Stainach-Irdning, on the line from Vienna to Innsbruck via Amstetten and Selztal, see p. 166. Our line diverges to the right from that to Innsbruck, passes through a tunnel into the narrow Grimming-Tal, and ascends in windings to (5 1/2 M.) Klachau (2730 ft.), prettily situated at the N. base of the Grimming. To the right, beyond (10 M.) Mitterndorf-Zauchen, is the pilgrimage-church of Maria Kummutz. 14 1/2 M. Kainisch. We follow the wooded valley of the Traun to (18 1/2 M.) Bad-Aussee.

Bad-Aussee. — Hotels. *Hackinger’s Hôtel Kaiser von Oesterreich, R. 3-6 K; *Erzherzog-Franz-Karl (Post), R. 3-6, B. 1, D. from 4 K; Erzherzog Johann, R. 3-4 1/2 K, very fair; Sonne, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 K; Wilder Mann, R. from 1 K 60 h; Zum Touristen, Grundlsee-Str., R. 1 1/2-3 K, plain; Rössl, R. 1 1/4-2 K; Stadt Wien, next door to the Kurhaus, well spoken of. — Kurhaus, with café, etc.; Café Vesco, Kurhaus-Platz.


Carriage from station to town 1 K 60, with two horses 2 K 40 h; from the town to the Grundlsee, or to Alt-Aussee, 3 K 60 h or 6 K; there and back, with stay of 1 hr., 6 K or 9 K 20 h; to Gössl and back (*tour of the three lakes), 8 K 60 h or 13 K. These fares include the driver’s fee. — Motor-Diligences from the station several times daily to (1/2 hr.) the Alt-Aussee Lake and (1/2 hr.) the Grundlsee.

Visitors’ Tax 60 h per day, for 11 days or more 14 K.

Bad-Aussee (2130 ft.; pop. 1600), a Styrian market-town, in the narrow valley of the Traun, surrounded by handsome mountains, is a favourite watering-place (salt-baths) and summer-resort. The small Spital-Kirche contains a Gothic winged altar-piece of 1449.

To the N., on the road to Alt-Aussee, is (5 min.) the *Kur-Anstalt Alpenheim, and 10 min. farther on, in Praunfalk, is the *Bade-Hôtel Elisabeth.

Excursions. — To Alt-Aussee (3 M.), a drive of 1/2 hr. (carr. and motor-diligence, see above). The road (to which walkers will prefer the Elisabeth and Payer Promenades; 1 1/4 hr.) follows the wooded valley of the Alt-Aussee Traun to Alt-Aussee (2360 ft.; Kitzerhof, with garden-restaurant; Brunthaler, with baths, R. from 1 1/2 K, plain but good). About 1 1/2 M. farther on is Fischernendorf (2350 ft.; *Hôtel am See, R. from 3 1/2,
B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2 K), on the charming Alt-Aussee Lake (2325 ft.), overshadowed by the Trisselwand on the E., the Tressenstein on the S., the Loser on the N., and the Sandling on the W. — From Alt-Aussee we may cross the Tressen-Sattel (3140 ft.; guide 2 K 40 h, advisable for those liable to dizziness) direct to the Grundsee in 2 1/2 hrs.

To the Grundsee. From Bad-Aussee to the Seeklause 3 M.: carriages and motor-diligence, see p. 158. The road leads mostly through wood, skirting the Grundsee-Traun, which it crosses at the (3 M.) Seeklause. To the right (3 min.) is the Höt. Bellevue, with fine view (R. 3-6 K). We then skirt the lake, passing the steamboat-pier of Seeklause, to the (3 1/4 M.) Höt. Schraml (R. from 1 1/2 K, good), a charming point of view. The Grundsee (2325 ft.), 3 1/4 M. long and 1/2 M. wide, enclosed by wooded mountains, abounds in fish. To the E. in the background rise the bare peaks of the Totes Gebirge. The road next leads past the (2 1/4 M.) tavern Zum Ladner to (1 1/2 M.) Gössl (Walcher), at the head of the lake. From the Seeklause a small steamer plies six times daily to the Schraml and Gössl. From the Gössl pier we may walk through the village to (20 min.) the dark, forest-girt *Toplitz-See (2350 ft.), and row to its head in 25 min.; a walk of 5 min. more brings us to the wild and sequestered Kammersee (2360 ft.), a little lake at the base of the Totes Gebirge. This very interesting 'Drei-Seen-Tour', from Schraml's Inn and back, incl. row up the Toplitz-See, costs 2 K 70 h.

14. From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden.
Königs-See.

From Berchtesgaden to Saalfelden.

a. From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden via Reichenhall.


25 M. RAILWAY (Bayrische Staatsbahn) in 2-2 1/4 hrs. (fares 4 M, 2 M 60, 1 M 35 pf.) Carriages are changed at Reichenhall.

Salzburg, see p. 141. We start from the Staats-Bahnhof, cross the Salzach, and then the Saalach, the boundary between Austria and Bavaria. 4 1/2 M. Freilassing (p. 181), junction for (90 M.) Munich. The train ascends on the left bank of the Saalach. On the left rise the Gaisberg (p. 148) and the Untersberg (p. 149); on the right is the castle of Stauffeneck. 11 M. Piding (1490 ft.). We then cross the Saalach to —

13 1/2 M. Reichenhall. — HOTELS. *Kurhaus Axelmannstein, open May-Oct., R. from 4, B. 1 1/2, D. 5 or 6, pens. from 11 M; *Grand Hôtel Burkert, by the Kur-Park; *Grand-Hôtel Panorama, R. 3-10, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2 M; *Central Hotel, Luitpold-Str.; *Deutscher Kaiser, with garden-restaurant, R. 2-5 M; Goldner Löwe, a dépendance of the last, pens. from 7 1/2 M; *Luisenbad; Ludwigsbad; Lillienbad; Post or Krone, R. 1 1/2-5 M; Habsburg, at the rail. station, R. 2 1/2-5 M; Deutsches Haus; Hôtel Bahnhof; Münchner Hof. — Café-Restaurant Kurhaus; Tivoli; Wiener Café (Thalfried), Bahnhof-Str.


Reichenhall (1545 ft.; pop. 6500) lies very picturesquely in the broad Saalach-Tal, bounded on three sides by a fine girdle of mountains. It is visited by about 13,000 patients annually for the sake of its salt-baths and pure air. A little to the S. of the station is
the Royal Kur-Garten, the focus of attraction, with the Kurhaus, the Gradierhaus (evaporating-house), and the Trinkhalle and covered walk. To the W. of the Kurhaus are the Protestant church and the Bismarck fountain. To the E. of the Kur-Garten is the Kurhaus Axelmannstein (see p. 159), in its large garden. In the Turner-Str. is the small Museum (open on week-days 9-12 & 2-5, Sun. 10-12 & 3-5), with prehistoric and mediaeval antiquities (30 pf.) and a natural history collection (30 pf.). Behind it is the late-Gothic Ägidien-Kirche. In the Salinen-Str. is the large Salinen-gebäude, with the Hauptbrunnhaus and the Quellenban in the middle and the four Sudhäuser, or ‘boileries’, to the right and left.

In the Quellenbau (9-12 & 3-6; adm. 1 M.) rise three fresh-water and sixteen salt springs. The two strongest of the latter are used for the manufacture of salt, of which they contain 23-24 per cent; the weaker are conducted to the Gradierhaus (see above), and they also supply the salt-water fountain in the Gradier-Park.

The parish-church of St. Nicholas, in the Romanesque style, contains frescoes by M. von Schwind.

To the N.E. of Reichenhall (8 min.) lies St. Zeno (Hofwirt), an ancient Augustine monastery, suppressed in 1803, and used since 1853 as a school. Beyond the building the Königs-Weg ascends gradually to the (1½ hr.) Klosterhof (1735 ft.; restaurant). — To the E. (40 min.) are the Austrian hamlet of Gross-Gmain (1715 ft.; Zum Untersberg) and (25 min. farther on) the ruined castle of Plain. — About 1 M. to the N. lies Nonn (1590 ft.; Alpen-Hôtel Fuchs; Restaurant Hohenstaufen), a village with an old church. — To the W., passing the Thumsee (1730 ft.), we may visit the (2½ hrs.) *Mauthäusl (2015 ft.; tavern), picturesquely situated above a deep gorge of the Weissbach. — To the N.W. we may ascend the *Zwiesel (5845 ft.; 5 hrs.), the highest W. peak of the Stauffen-Gebirge, a very fine excursion. — To Lofer, see p. 178.

The train passes (14½ M.) Reichenhall-Kirchberg (1560 ft.; Kur-Hôtel Bad Kirchberg) and mounts the valley of the Weissbach. At (15½ M.) Gmain (1765 ft.) we sight the Untersberg. We ascend at the base of the Latten-Gebirge and cross the Weissbach gorge to (18 M.) Hallthurm (2275 ft.), and then descend a broad grassy valley to (22 M.) Bischofswiesen (2015 ft.). We next pass through the wild Tristram-Schlucht (tunnel) to (24½ M.) Gmündbrücke (1805 ft.) and (25 M.) Berchtesgaden (1770 ft.; p. 161).

b. From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden via St. Leonhard.


17 M. Salzburg Local Railway and Bavarian State Line (Staatsbahn) in 11½-13½ hr. (fares 2 M 50, 1 M 25 pf.; no first class). — Carriages to Berchtesgaden and the Königs-See, see p. 142. — German small change will be useful.

Salzburg, see p. 141. — The Lokalbahn (comp. p. 142) leads through the suburb of Nonntal, passes Kommunal-Friedhof, Klein-Gmain, Morzg (Einfödofhof, with fine view), and (5 M.) Hellbrunn (p. 148), and beyond (5½ M.) Anif (p. 148) crosses the Alm Canal, which connects the Königssee Ache with Salzburg, and reaches
Bavaria, Cafe Stephan (7 2 We Restaurant). Bavarian worth—between the hills, The 6 station (1570 R.). Aschauer-Str., R. 2-5, Ramsau back, horses from 2-4 or 17 Carriages. The view; for the Alm, lies the village; above, on the hillside, is the château of Gartenau, with cement-works.

We ascend the valley of the Ache. At (8 1/2 M.) Drachenloch (restaurant), high up on the right, through the side of the Untersberg, runs an opening called the Drachenloch ('dragon’s hole'). We then pass through a narrow defile. 9 1/2 M. Hangender Stein (1495 ft.), the frontier-station, with the Austrian custom-house. The ‘hanging stone’ is a rock rising above the Ache, which we penetrate by a tunnel: We cross the Ache. 11 M. Schellenberg (1570 ft.; Forelle, R. 1-2 M.; Untersberg), an old village, with the Bavarian custom-house. We cross the Ache twice. 13 M. Almbachklamm, to the W. of which is the *Almbach-Klamm, a gorge worth visiting as far as the Theresienklause (11 1/4 hr.). To the right towers the abrupt Graue Wand. The valley expands, and the Grosser and Kleiner Watzmann, with the Watzmann Glacier between them, appear. We cross the Ache. — 15 1/2 M. Bergwerk, station for the salt-mine (1730 ft.).

A Visit to the Salt Mine takes 1-1 1/4 hr. Regular trips daily (except Whitsunday and Whitmonday) 8.30 to 11.30 and 2.30 to 5.30; each pers. 2 M. Parties up to 12 persons are admitted at any time from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. for an additional charge of 3 M. The mine is lighted by electricity. The temperature is low (51° Fahr.), so that wraps are advisable. The voyage across the 'Salzsee' is interesting; so also the slide down to the deserted Kaiser-Franz shaft. The visit ends with an ‘Apotheosis of Salt Mining’.

The Bergwerks-Allee leads from the mine to (20 min.) Berchtesgaden. — The Salzburg road leads from the Gollenbach bridge (to the N. of the mine), across the Gernbach (passing on the left a rock called the Materhügel, a beautiful point of view), and ascends through the long suburb of Nonntal to (1 M.) Berchtesgaden.

The train passes Breitwiesenbrücke, a small station. 17 M. Berchtesgaden. — Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel und Kurhaus, R. from 3 1/2 M.; *Bellevue, R. 2-8, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2 M.; *Kur-Hôtel Wittelsbach, R. 2-8 M.; *Prinz-Regent, pens. from 7 M.; *Post (Leuthaus), R. 2-5 M.; *Vier Jahreszeiten, with restaurant, R. 2-6 M.; *Deutsches Haus, R. 2-4 M.; Hôtel Bahnhof, R. 1 1/2-21/2 M., good; Schwabenwirt; Eldorado; Stiftskeller, good; Krone, well spoken of; Bayrischer Hof; Bavaria, these four in the Bahnhof-Str. — Café Forstner: Café Wittelsbach, Maximilian-Str., with view; Café Wenig, at the Rathaus.

Baths. Wilhelms-Bad and Gisela-Bad, Maximilian-Str.; also at the Aschauer Weiher, 3/4 hr. to the N.W.

Carved Wares, for which Berchtesgaden has been famous for centuries: Stephan and Paul Zechmeister, A. Kaserer, etc.

Carriages. In and near the town, 1/4 hr., with one horse 70 pf., two horses 1 M 20 pf.; each 1/4 hr. more, 1/2 or 1 M. To the Königs-See and back, with stay of 3 hrs., 8 or 12 M (each hour more, 1 M or 1 M 70 pf.); to Ramsau and back 13 or 20 M; Hintersee 10 or 15 M, there and back 13 or 22 M; to Reichenhall via Schwarzachwacht, returning via Hallthurm, 18 or 27 M. Fees included, but tolls extra. — Electric Railway to
the Königs-See, see below. — Motor Diligence to the Hinterei (Höt. Wartstein) 5-14 times a day in summer in 40-65 min. (2 M 20 pf. or 1 1/2 M; to Ilsank 50, Wimbach-Klamm 80, Ramsau 90 pf.). Conveyances also run every forenoon from the Schwabenwirth to the Hinterei in 4 hrs., allowing 1 hr. at the Wimbach-Klamm and returning in the afternoon in 1 1/2 hr. (there and back 3 1/2 M).

**Anglican Church Service** in summer at the Altes Rentamt, Schloss-Platz.

**Berchtesgaden** (1875 ft.) a small Bavarian town, with 2830 inhab., the seat of an ecclesiastical principality down to 1803, is charmingly situated on the hillside, among meadows and trees, and is a favourite resort both in summer and winter. The handsome old abbey is now a royal château. The abbey-church has Romanesque cloisters, carved stalls, etc. In the middle of the town is the Post Park, with a barometer-column and a reading-room (containing a relief of the Berchtesgaden region). To the S., in front of the royal villa, is the Luitpold-Hain, containing a bronze statue of Prince Luitpold (1893), Regent of Bavaria. Fine view: to the left the Schwarztort, Hoher Göll, Hohes Brett, and Jenner; in the background the Stuhlgebirge and Schönfeldspitze; to the right the Kleiner and Grosser Watzmann and the Hochkalter. By the railway-station are the salt-works. The museum at the Wood Carving School is open daily from 8 to 1 & 2.30 to 7 p.m. (adm. 30 pf.). See also Baedeker’s Eastern Alps.

The *Lockstein* (2240 ft.; 1/2 hr.) affords a fine survey of the Berchtesgaden valley; particularly by evening-light. By the abbey-church we ascend the Doktorberg, to the right, by the old Reichenhäll road; after 10 min. we turn to the right, past an old hospital; beyond the Villa Weinfeld we turn again to the right and ascend through wood to the restaurant.

To the Königs-See (3 M.) electric railway 22 times daily in 17 min. (fares 50 & 30 pf.). The cars start near the rail. station and follow the left bank of the Königssee Ache, crossing to the right bank at the Schwöb-Brücke. 2 M. Unterstein (see below). 3 M. Königssee.

The road from the station (carr., see p. 161) crosses the Ache by the Adelgunden-Brücke and ascends by the Wemhölz to the (1 M.) Schwöb-Brücke. Here the highroad keeps to the left; a by-road crosses the bridge to the right, leading past Unterstein (inn), with Count Areo’s country-seat. The two roads unite 1/3 M. from the lake. — The footpath leading from the station up the Ache to (1 1/4 hr.) Königssee is also recommended.

The clear, dark-green **Königs-See** (1975 ft.), or Lake of St. Bartholomew, 5 M. long, 1/2-1 M. broad, and 630 ft. deep, is enclosed by grand mountains rising above it to a height of 5000 to 6500 ft. It is the gem of this region and vies with the finest of Alpine lakes. At the N. end of the lake lies the village of Königssee (Königssee, R 1 1/2-5 K; Schiffmeister; Altes Seewirtshaus, plain). Motor Boats ply ten times daily to St. Bartholomä (1 1/2 hr.; 1 M) and to the Sallet-Alp (3/4 hr.; 1 M 30, there and back 2 M 60 pf.). — Rowing Boats, recommended when time allows, are obtained from the ‘Schiffmeister’. Small boat with two rowers (for 1-4 pers.) to St. Bartholomä 4 1/2, to the Sallet-Alp 7 1/2 M; with three rowers (for 5-7 pers.) 7 1/2 or 12 M.
(small fees extra). The early morning or late afternoon light is the most favourable.

**Lake Voyage.** To the left, on a promontory, is the Villa Beust; in the lake lies the islet of Christlieger, with a statue of St. John Nepomuk. Beyond the Falkenstein (r.), a rock with a cross in memory of the wreck of a party of pilgrims in 1742, the whole lake becomes visible, backed by the Sagerockwand, the Grünsee-Tauern, and the Funtensee-Tauern, with the Schönfeldspitze (8900 ft.) on the right. On the E. bank the Königsbach (scanty in summer), falls over a red rock about 2600 ft. high. A little farther on, at the deepest part of the lake, a double echo is awakened by a gun (50 pf.) fired towards the Breitentalwand on the W. bank. On the E. bank, near the Kessel, is the Kuchler Loch, a cavern on a level with the water, from which a streamlet enters the lake. From the Kessel, a wooded promontory on the E. bank, a path ascends to the (10 min.) Kesselfall. (Ascent of the Gotzen-Alm, see below.)

We now steer S.W. to St. Bartholomä, a green foreland with a chapel, a hunting-château, and a good garden-restaurant (lake-trout, Ger. Saibling).

On the S.W. bank the Schrainbach falls into the lake from a rocky gorge. The Sallet-Alp, a pasture \( \frac{1}{2} \) M. broad, strewn with moss-grown rocks, where the Duke of Meiningen has a chalet, separates the Königs-See from the sequestered *Obersee* (2010 ft.), a lake \( \frac{3}{4} \) M. long, enclosed on three sides by high rocky mountains. To the left rises the abrupt Talwand; beyond it tower the Teufelshörner (7745 ft.), from which a brook descends in silvery streaks over the Röt wand, 1640 ft. high. Boating prohibited. — We obtain a fine survey of the imposing Watzmann on our way back.

From the Kessel (see above) a marked path ascends in windings to the (9\( \frac{1}{2} \) hrs.) *Gotzen-Alm* (5525 ft.), passing the (11\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) Gotzental-Alm (3825 ft.) and (1 hr.) the Seeau-Alm (4785 ft.). In \( \frac{3}{4} \) hr. more (straight past the little shrine) we reach the Gotzen-Alm (where the Springel-Hütte affords refreshments.). Superb view, especially from the Warteck (5705 ft.), 10 min. to the N.W., of the Ubergussecne Alp, Steinernes Meer, Watzmann, Hoher Göll, Untersberg, etc. Descent in 2 hrs. to the Kessel, where the boat should be ordered to await us 6-7 hrs. after our landing there.

To the Ramsau. A road leads direct from the Königs-See, by Schönau, to (4\( \frac{1}{2} \) M.) Ilsank (see below).

The *Ramsau* ranks next to the Königs-See among the attractions around Berchtesgaden (to the division of the ways in the Upper Ramsan 6 M.; thence to Reichenhall 10\( \frac{1}{2} \), to Oberweissbach 12 M.). The road from the rail. station ascends the left bank of the Ache to (3\( \frac{1}{4} \) M.) the rail. station of Gmundbrücke (p. 160), where it is joined on the right by the road from the Grand-Hôtel. We then cross the Bischofswieser Ache and ascend the valley of the Ramsauer Ache, through wood. 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) M. Ilsank (1935 ft.; Zum Watzmann. R. 1-1\( \frac{1}{2} \) M., good). About \( \frac{1}{4} \) M. farther on is the Brunnu-
haus Ilsank, where a pump forces the salt-water from the mines up to the Söldenköpfel. 1200 ft. higher, and to Reichenhall, some 18 M. distant. We follow the left bank of the foaming Ache, and pass through the Kniepass, a ravine with a short tunnel. On the left we have a splendid view of the Watzmann; before us rises the broad Steinberg. The contrast between the luxuriant vegetation of the valley and the huge, finely shaped mountains render the Ramsau strikingly picturesque. — On the left (4½ M.) a finger-post indicates the path to the 'Wimbachklamm and Jagdschloss'.

A path to the left, crossing the bridge (restaurant), ascends to the right by the 'Trinkhalle' to the (¼ hr.) *Wimbach-Klamm. The bluish white water forms beautiful falls in this rocky ravine, ¼ M. long, into which streamlets trickle on both sides. Near the (10 min.) head of the ravine we have a view of the grand Wimbach-Tal.

The ascent of the *Watzmann (Hocheck, 8505 ft.; 6 hrs. from Ilsank; guide 10 M.) is not difficult. We pass the (4 hrs.) Watzmann-Haus on the Falzköpfel (3025 ft.; rentns. in summer). Thence to the summit 2 hrs.

On the road, 1½ M. farther on, we come to the Inn zur Wimbachklamm, (2½ M.) the Inn zum Hochkalter (R. 1-1½ M.), and (1½ M.; 5½ M. from Berchtesgaden) Ramsau (2190 ft.; Oberwirt). The road divides ¾ M. farther on. The branch to the right crosses the Schwarzbachwacht (2910 ft.) to (10½ M.) Reichenhall (p. 159). The Oberweissbach Road to the left (12 M.) crosses the Ache, and at the (2 M.) Hintersee klausn reaches the Hintersee (2590 ft.; about ¾ M. long; ferry 10 pf., for which we ring). We next come to (1½ M.) the forester's house of Hintersee (2605 ft.) and the Bavarian custom-house, opposite which is Auzinger's Inn. Our road is joined on the right by the old road, which skirts the W. bank of the lake, passing the good inns Post or Wartstein and Gemsbock (R. 1½-2 M.). — We next ascend the finely wooded valley between the Hochkalter (left) and the Reiter-Alpe (right), mounting rapidly at last to the (6 M.) Hirschbühl or Hirschbichl (3785 ft.; Tavern) and the Austrian custom-house of Mooswacht.

The *Kammerlinghorn (8155 ft.), ascended from the Hirschbühl in 4-4½ hrs. (steep and shadeless, but not very difficult; guide 5 M.), commands the Leoganger Steinberge, the Lake of Zell, etc.

The road ascends a few hundred paces farther to its highest point (3860 ft.), and then descends rapidly into the Saalach-Tal. Before us rise the huge Leoganger Steinberge. Near (2½ M.) a saw-mill, a finger-post indicates the way to the right to the *Seisenberg-Klamm, one of the longest and grandest gorges among the Alps, eroded by the Weissbach, which dashes over huge rocks. At the (2½ M.) Binder-Mühle we reach the Saalach-Tal and the Lofer road. ½ M. Ober-Weissbach (2145 ft.; Auwgyl, good), where the road from Hirschbühl comes down on the left. The Post Inn at Frohnwies lies ½ M. to the S. From Oberweissbach to (10 M.) Saalfelden. see p. 178.
15. From Vienna to Zell am See (Innsbruck).

Comp. Maps, pp. 138, 156.

a. Viâ Amstetten and Selztal.

242 M. Railway (Staatsbahn) in 8-14 hrs. (fares 35 K 20, 21 K 50, 13 K 70 h.; express fares 46 K 50, 28 K 40, 18 K 10 h).

From Vienna to (77 1/2 M.) Amstetten, see R. 6. — Our line now diverges to the S. from that to Linz and ascends the valley of the Ybbs, crossing the river at (91 M.) Sonntagberg. — 92 1/2 M. Waidhofen an der Ybbs (1175 ft.; Goldener Löwe, R. 1 1/2-3 1/2 K; Inführ, R. 2-4 K, both good; Goldner Pflug; Dr. Werner's Sanatorium, pens. 8-12 K), an old town with 4500 inhab., situated in a pleasant valley and frequented as a summer-resort. To Pöchlarn, see p. 126. — The train enters the Seebberger-Tal and at (98 M.) Oberland (1645 ft.) crosses the boundary between Lower and Upper Austria and the watershed between the Ybbs and the Enns. It then descends to Klein-Reifling.

106 1/2 M. Klein-Reifling (1270 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction for St. Valentin (p. 126). Two tunnels. 116 1/2 M. Weissenbach-St-Gallen (1345 ft.; Gruber, by the station). About 2 M. to the S. is the town of St. Gallen, with the large ruin of Gallenstein. — At (123 M.) Gross-Reifling (1475 ft.; Baumann, opp. the rail. station, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 K) the Salza falls into the Enns. — Two tunnels; then across the Enns; and beyond (125 M.) Landl two more tunnels.

129 M. Hieflau (1615 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Post, R. 2 K; Zum Touristen, R. 1-3 K), with iron-works, lies at the influx of the Erzbach into the Enns. Railway to Eisenerz and Leoben, see pp. 265, 264.

The Ennstal turns to the W. and we enter the *Gesäuse, a grand defile about 12 M. long, between (N.) the Tamischbachturm and Grosser Buchstein and (S.) the Hochtor and Reichenstein, traversed by the rapids of the Enns (from Admont to Hieflau a fall of 490 ft.). The road from Hieflau to (2 hrs.) Gstatterboden will repay walkers. The train (with views to the right as far as Gstatterboden; then to the left) runs on the right bank of the Enns, through two tunnels (between which, on the left, opens the ravine of the Hartlesgraben), and crosses to the left bank. 134 1/2 M. Gstatterboden (1880 ft.; Höt. Gesäuse, R. 2-3 K, good), grandly situated. The train then rounds the Bruckstein (4530 ft.), passes between the Himbeerstein and the Haindlmauer (right and left), recrosses the Enns, and beyond a tunnel reaches (139 1/2 M.) Gesäuse-Eingang.

143 1/2 M. Admont (2105 ft.; Post, R. 2-12 K; Sulzer; Buchbinder; Kröswang), beautifully situated in a broad dale, is much frequented in summer. The famous Benedictine abbey ("ad montes"),
founded in 1074, was partly rebuilt in 1865. The handsome abbey-church, St. Blasius-Münster, with its two Gothic towers, also dates from 1865. The library (in a richly decorated hall) possesses 86,000 vols. and 1100 MSS. (open daily, 10-11 and 4-5; 40 h). Fine view of the environs from the Enns-Brücke, 20 min. from the station. — To the S. (3/4 hr.) is Schloss Rötelstein (2680 ft.), owned by the abbey, which affords a fine view of the Ennstal.

We follow the right bank of the Enns. To the right, near (147 1/2 M.) Frauenberg, rises the Kuhlberg or Frauenberg (2515 ft.), with a pilgrimage-church. At the influx of the Paltenbach into the Enns the line turns to the S. 152 M. Selztafl (2080 ft.; p. 139), junction of the lines to Linz (R. 9), to Udine (R. 36 a), and to Klagenfurt and Trieste (R. 37).

The train crosses the Paltenbach and leads through the broad Ennstal, crossing the Enns and the Pyhrnbach, to (156 M.) Liezen (2190 ft.; Post; Fuchs), a large village at the mouth of the Pyhrntal. The Calvarienberg is a good point of view. — We skirt the N. hillside. On the right is Schloss Grafenegg. 161 M. Wörschach; 1 1/4 M. to the N.E. is the sulphur-bath of Wolkenstein, with a ruined castle. — To the right lies Niederhofen, with Schloss Friedstein. 163 M. Steinach-Irdning (2120 ft.; Bahnhof-Hôtel, R. 1-3 K), where the line forks: right, to Bad-Aussee and Attung (R. 13 d); left, our route to Bischofshofen.

We cross the Grimmingbach to (165 M.) Trantenfels (2105 ft.), with the fine château of Neuhaus. Skirting the Grimming, and crossing the Enns at (168 1/3 M.) St. Martin, we reach (171 M.) Öeblarn (2230 ft.; Fischer; Bahnhof-Hôtel), a summer-resort. To the W. towers the pointed Stoder-Zinken (6715 ft.). — 174 M. Stein an der Enns (2210 ft.), at the mouth of the Sölktal. 176 M. Gröbming (2215 ft.), a large village high up on the left bank of the Enns, 3/4 hr. from the station.

187 1/2 M. Schladming (2420 ft.; Alte Post, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 K, good; Neue Post; Angerer), a prettily situated village.

The Ramsau is a picturesque wooded hill-region on the N. side of the Ennstal. To St. Rupert am Kulm (3520 ft.; tavern), 1 1/2 hr.; thence in 2 1/4 hrs. to the Austria-Hütte (5345 ft.; rmts. in summer), and in 20 min. more to the top of the Brandriedel (5655 ft.), a grand point of view. The Dachstein (p. 157), for steady heads only, is ascended from the Austria-Hütte in 5-6 hrs. (guide from Schladming 20 K).

The Ennstal contracts. Nearing (193 M.) Mandling (2660 ft.) it runs through the Mandling Pass and crosses the Mandling, the boundary between Styria and Salzburg. — 198 M. Radstadt (2725 ft.; Post, R. 1 1/4-2 1/2 K; Michaelis), a little walled town on a rocky hill, a 'winter sport' resort.

From RADSTADT TO MAUTERNDORF, 25 1/2 M., diligence twice daily in summer in 6 1/4-6 1/2 hrs. (fare 6 K 56 K). The road leads through the valley of the Taurach to (7 1/2 M.) Untertauern (3295 ft.), and then ascends, past
several pretty waterfalls, to (13½ M.) Obertauern (5410 ft.; Wisseneck Inn) and (1 M.) the top of the Radstädtcr Tauern (5700 ft.). It then descends by (19½ M.) Tweng (4050 ft.; Post) to (25½ M.) Mauterndorf, terminus of the Murat railway from Unzmarkt (p. 260). Diligence to Spittal, see pp. 254, 253.

At (200 M.) Altenmarkt the train leaves the Enns and turns N.W. to (202½ M.) Eben (2790 ft.), on the watershed between the Enns and the Salzach. Beyond a deep cutting we cross the Fritzbach by a bold bridge (striking view of the Dachstein to the right), and then pass through the narrow Fritzthal to (207 M.) Hütttau (2325 ft.; Post). Several tunnels. The train crosses the Fritzbach in its narrow valley six times, pierces the Kreuzberg by a tunnel of 765 yds., and descends the hillside on the left into the Salzach-Tal. We then cross the Salzach.

213 M. Bischofshofen (1795 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Bahnhof, R. 2-4 K.; Neue Post; Alte Post), an old village with three churches, is the junction of the line coming from Salzburg (R. 15 b). To the W. (1¼ hr.) is the pretty fall of the Gainsfeldbach. To the W. rises the Hochkönig (9640 ft.), the highest peak of the Ewigschnee-Gebirge (‘perpetual snow mountains’).

We now follow the broad valley of the Salzach, on its left bank. Behind us rise the bold rocks and pinnacles of the Tennen-Gebirge.

— 218 M. St. Johann im Pongau (1845 ft.; Pongauer Hof, at the railway-station, R. 1¾-3½ K; good; Schiffer zur Post, R. 1½-3 K), a large village, ¾ M. from the station.

Interesting excursion to the Liechtenstein-Klamm (on foot, there and back, 3½ hrs.; one-horse carr. in 1 hr., there and back, including stay of 1½ hr., 4 K 40 h; two-horse carr. 7 K 20 h; omnibus via Plankenau to the entrance of the gorge 1 K 60 h). We cross the Salzach, turn to the right (5 min.), and cross the Wagreiner Bach. Beyond (10 min.) the village of Plankenau the road forks. The road in a straight direction ascends the wooded valley of the Grossarler Ache and passes the deserted foundry of Oberarl. The forest-path to the left passes the Oberlechner and Liechtensteinklamm Inns and reaches the entrance to the gorge. Tickets (60 h) are here procured at Schartner’s Restaurant (waterproofs desirable; best light in the morning). The *Liechtenstein-Klamm, through which the Ache descends in a series of cascades, is one of the grandest ravines in the Alps. The path, hewn in the rock at many points, is provided with a railing. At the end of the First Gorge is a huge cauldron, with rocky sides 330 ft. high. The path winds round a projecting cliff and enters the *Second Gorge, which is only 6-13 ft. wide. We cross the Ache, pass through a tunnel, and reach a beautiful water-fall, 165 ft. high, at the end of the gorge (fully ½ M. from the entrance).

The *Hoch-Gründeck (5995 ft.), a superb point of view, is ascended in 3-3½ hrs. by a bridle-path from St. Johann, marked red and white. Summer-inn ¼ hr. from the top.

222 M. Schwarzach-St-Veit (1935 ft.; Railway Restaurant), junction for Gastein (see p. 173). — The train crosses the Salzach, passes through a short tunnel, and recrosses to the left bank. 227 M. Lend (2070 ft.; Post).

Above (229½ M.) Eschenau the train crosses the Salzach twice,
then pierces the Unterstein by a tunnel, and skirts the Salzach in its deep valley. — 232 M. Rauris-Kitzloch, at the mouth of the Rauris-Tal (see below).

To the *Kitzloch-Klamms, and back, 1 1/4 hr. — We cross the Salzach to the Lackner Restaurant, then the Rauriser Ache (adm. 40 h), and ascend the right bank of the latter. After 1/4 hr. we cross the stream and soon reach (8 min.) the Kessel, into which the Ache falls in four leaps from a height of 330 ft. We cross the bridge, ascend in zigzags by steps, and at the top turn to the right and pass through three tunnels, one being 55 yds. long. The bridge beyond the last (3/4 hr. from the station) affords a striking view of the abyss. From the upper end of the pathway we mount a little to the right, pass through two short tunnels, and then descend to the (1/2 hr.) station.

The shortest way to the Rauris-Tal (2 hrs.) is through the Kitzloch-Klamms. Rauris (2990 ft.; Zum Alten Bräuer, R. 1-2 K) is the chief place in the valley, which at Werth, 3 M. farther on, divides into the Seidlwinkel-Tal (right) and the Hüttwinkel-Tal (left). The Tauernweg (to Heiligenblut 8 hrs.; guide 18 K) leads up the former to (3 hrs.) the Rauriser Tauernhaus (4965 ft.; rustic inn); we may next ascend the (2 hrs.) Fuscher Wegscheide (7940 ft.) to the (3/4 hr.) Heiligenbluter Hochtor (8440 ft.), and then descend to (2 hrs.) Heiligenblut (p. 228). — In the Hüttwinkel-Tal, 1 1/4 hr. from Werth, is the Frohn Inn (3480 ft.); then (3 hrs.) Kolm-Saigurn (5415 ft.; Taunenhof, R. 1 1/2-3, D. 2 1/2 K, very fair), with its abandoned gold-mine, in a grand situation; next (2 3/4 hrs.) the Knappenhaus am Hohen Goldberg (7680 ft.), on the moraine of the Goldberg Glacier. Ascent of the *Sonnblick (10,180 ft.; guide 12 K) from Kolm-Saigurn 4 1/2-5 hrs., not difficult. On the top are the Zittel-Haus (good inn) and a meteorological station. Descent to Heiligenblut (p. 228) 4 hrs. — From Kolm-Saigurn to the Gasteiner Nassfeld by the Pochhard-Scharte, see p. 170.

A tunnel under the Taxenbacher Schlossberg next brings us to (233 M.) Taxenbach (2335 ft.); the village (Post) lies 1 M. to the E., higher up. The valley now expands. To the right, on a hill near (236 M.) Gries, is the church of St. Georgen; to the left rises the Hochtenn (11,060 ft.). We cross the Salzach and the Fuscher Ache.

238 M. Bruck-Fusch (2485 ft.; Kronprinz von Oesterreich, at the station, good; Lukashansl; Gmachl, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 K) lies opposite the entrance to the Fuscher-Tal (see below). Schloss Fischhorn, 1/4 hr. to the N.W., belongs to Prince Liechtenstein.

The beautiful *Fuscher-Tal forms a fine approach to Heiligenblut (p. 228) from the N. Road from Bruck to the (4 1/2 M.) village of Fusch (2660 ft.; Zum Imbachhorn); then on the E. side of the valley up to (1 1/2 hr.) Bad Fusch or St. Wolfgang's-Bad (4040 ft.; Grand-Hôtel, R. 1 1/2-8 K; Post). Pleasant path thence to (1 1/2 hr.) Ferleiten. — The road goes on from Fusch to the (7 M.) Bärenwirt (2695 ft.), whence the road ascends the E. side of the valley, above the Bären-Schlucht, to (10 1/2 M.) Ferleiten (3775 ft.; *Lukashansl, R. 1 1/4-4 K; *Tauern-Gasthof), where the grand head of the valley is revealed. The best points of view are the upper Durkeck-Alpe (5995 ft.; rfm.); on the E. side of the valley, 2 hrs. above Ferleiten, and the Trauneralp Inn (p. 229), on the way to the Pfandl-Scharte, 2 hrs. to the S. — To Heiligenblut over the Fuscher Törl, the Pfandl-Scharte, or the Bockkar-Scharte, see p. 228.

The train crosses the Salzach, intersects the Zeller Moos, and reaches the Zeller See.
242 M. Zell am See. — Hotels. *Böhm's Grand-Hôtel, on the lake, R. 3-6 K; Kaiserin Elisabeth, on the lake, by the station, R. 3 1/2-8 K; Lebzelter, R. 3-4 K; Pinzgauer Hof; Krone & Hôtel Central, R. 2 1/2-7 K, very fair; Neue Post; Alte Post; Metzger Schweiger, R. 1 1/2-3 K; Café-Restaurant Seehof; Bodingbaur; Elektra, R. 1 1/2-3 K. — Visitors' Tax, 20 h per day.

Zell am See (2470 ft.), charmingly situated on the W. bank of the lake, is a favourite summer and winter resort. The Parsonage (Pfarrhof) contains a relief of the environs of Zell on a scale of 1 : 25,000 (8-6; 20 h).

The *Zeller See (2460 ft.), 2 1/2 M. long, 1 M. broad, and 225 ft. deep, is pleasant for bathing and boating (temperature 68-75° Fahr.). Two electric launches ply round the lake nine times a day in 1 hr. (1 K 20 h). The full beauty of the scenery is revealed only when we reach the middle of the lake, part of it being hidden from the W. bank.

The ascent of the *Schmittenhöhe (6455 ft.) is a delightful excursion (3-3 1/2 hrs. to the top; guide, 5 K, unnecessary; horse 12 K; 'Bergwagrler' or car for one pers. 12, there and back 16, incl. night on top 24 K). The route leads W. from the market-place of Zell through the Schmitten-Tal to (1 1/2 hr.) Schmitten (2745 ft.). Here we take a bridle-path to the left ascending, mostly through wood, via the (1 1/2 hr.) Schweizer-Haus or Mittel-Station (1490 ft.; bed 1 K 60 h) and the (3 1/2 hr.) Gasthof zum Grossglockner (5215 ft.) to the (1 1/2 hr.) top (Haschke's Hotel, R. from 21 1/2 K, good, open in winter also). The superb panorama embraces to the S. the entire Tanern range; to the N. the Limestone Alps from the Kaiser-Gebirge to the Dachstein.

A charming excursion of 1-1 1/2 day may be taken to the *Kaprun Valley. Best to spend a night at the Kesselfall-Alpenhaus. Four-horse coach from the market-place of Zell to the Kesselfall-Alpenhaus, from July 16th to Aug. 31st five times, from June 1st to July 15th and from Sept. 1st to Sept. 20th thrice daily in 2 1/2 hrs., returning in 1 hr. 40 min.; single fare 3 K 90, return 6 K 90 h (two-horse omnibus 3 K 40 & 6 K 30 h; return-tickets good for a week). The road leads from Zell through the broad valley of the Pinzgan and across the Salzach to (5 1/2 M.) the village of Kaprun (2500 ft.; Kitzsteinhorn; Neuwirt Orgler), prettily situated at the mouth of the valley. From this point we may visit the (1 1/2 hr.) *Sigmund-Thun-Klamm (to the right), through which dashes the Ache. Passengers alight, walk through the gorge (60 h; gorge and Kessell Fall 1 K) in 1 1/2 hr., and rejoin the carriage at the top, while the road ascends the hill in windings and crosses the gorge by the (6 1/2 M.) Bilinski-Brücke. The road then leads through the open valley of the (9 1/2 M.) Wüstelau (2870 ft.; to the right, the fall of the Grubbach). At the (3 1/4 M.) Inn zum Kapruner Törl we enter the fine Ebenwald and ascend to the (11 1/4 M.; 11 M. from Zell) *Kesselfall-Alpenhaus (3465 ft.; a first-class hotel, R. 1 1/2-7 K), where the broad road ends. In the gorge to the right is the *Kessel-Fall (lighted by electricity in the evening; 60 h). 'Bergwagrler', or car for one pers., to the Moserboden 20 K. — The road, now steep and narrow, crosses the Ache, winds up to the (13 1/2 hr.) Limberg-Alp (5145 ft.; rfmts.), and then, nearly level, leads to the (25 min.) Orgler-Hütte (inn) and the (6 min.) Rainer-Hütte (5320 ft.). In 1 1/4 hr. more we mount to the Hôtel Moserboden (R. 3-8 K), at the entrance to the highest basin of the valley, called the *Moserboden (6455 ft.), where we have a fine view of the Karlinger Kees; it is surrounded by grand mountains. — From the Moserboden Hotel we may cross the Kapruner Törl (3843 ft.) to the Stubach-Tal (5 1/2 hrs. to the Rudolfs-Hütte, p. 227), interesting and not difficult; also the Riffitor (10,220 ft.) to Heiligenblut (p. 228; 9 hrs. to the Glockner-Haus), difficult, for experts only.

From Zell to *Krimml, see R. 16; to Innsbruck, see R. 18.
b. Via Linz and Salzburg.


257 M. Railway (Staatsbahn) in 8½-16 hrs. (fares 35 K 20, 21 K 50, 13 K 70 h; express fares 46 K 50, 28 K 40, 18 K 10 h).

From Vienna to (117½ M.) Linz and (195 M.) Salzburg, see RR. 6, 10. — The Bischofshofen train sweeps round the Kapuzinerberg. To the left is the handsome Schloss Neuhaus. 198 M. Parsch (Gaisberg Railway, see p. 148); 198½ M. Aigen (p. 148). As we near the Salzach the huge Untersberg (p. 149) becomes more prominent. 201½ M. Elsbethen; 112 M. to the S. lies St. Jakob am Thurn (p. 148). Beyond (203½ M.) Puch-Oberalm lies the large brewery of Kaltenhausen, on the left bank of the Salzach.

200 M. Hallein (1450 ft.; Stern, with salt-baths, by the station. R. 1½-4, B. 1 K, good; Alte Post; Stampfbräu; Auböck), an old town (7130 inh.) on both banks of the Salzach, is noted for its salt-works, and has a small museum of Celtic and Roman antiquities.

The Dürnb erg, which yields the salt-water, rises 1000 ft. above the town. The process is described at p. 156. Visitors admitted in summer daily from 3 to 4 p.m. (2 K each; at other times 1 pers. 6 K, 2 or more pers. 3 K each). Ascent to the entrance ¾ hr.; the visit takes 1 hr.

211 M. Kuchl (1525 ft.), with a late-Gothic church. To the W. rises the Hoher Göll (8265 ft.); to the S. the Tennen-Gebirge.

213 M. Golling (1535 ft.; Alte Post, in the village, R. 1½-4 K; Höt. Bahnhof, R. 1½-3 K; Gollinger Hof, R. 1½-3 K, all good; Neue Post; Schwarzer Adler), a large village, ¼ M. from the station. The old castle, on a spur of rock, now contains the district offices.

To the W. (¾ hr.) is the *Golling or Schwarzbach Waterfall (one-horse carr. for 1-2 pers. 3, for 3 pers. 4 K and fee). From the station we turn to the right, cross the Salzach at the Gollinger Hof (see above), again turn to the right, and walk towards the church of St. Nicholas, situated on a rocky hill (1500 ft.), at the foot of which (1½ M.) lies the good Torren Inn. Just beyond it is the inn Zum Amerikaner, and 6 min. farther on, by the mill, is the Wasserfall Inn. A good path ascends the wooded slope of the Kleiner Göll to the place where the Schwarzbach bursts forth in great volume from the rocks (1900 ft.), to form lower down two imposing falls, of a total height of 200 ft.

The *Salzach Oefen, 2 M. to the S. of Golling, on the Werfen road (one-horse carr. 3-4 K), are wild and picturesque ravines, with huge blocks of rock, between which the Salzach has forced its passage. At the N. and S. entrances to the Oefen are finger-posts, not ¼ M. apart, though the walk through the gorge takes ½ hr. A path leads on the left bank of the Salzach to 'der Oefen Ende', where we can best survey the Oefen, and to the (¼ hr.) Kroaten-Höhle. There is a restaurant in the ravine.

From Golling to Abtenau and over the *Zwiesel-Alp to Gosau, see p. 157.

The train now runs to the S. through the broad valley, into which, right and left, descend the Blaimau-Tal and the Lammer-Tal. It crosses the Lammer and the Salzach, pierces the Ofenauer
Berg by a tunnel of 1020 yds., and recrosses the Salzach. It then enters the *Pass Lueg*, a grand defile of the Salzach, between the Tennen-Gebirge (E.) and the Hagen-Gebirge (W.). — 221 1/2 M. Concordia-Hütte (1705 ft.; inn) at the mouth of the Blühnbach-Tal. We follow the right bank. To the right, on a wooded rock (2075 ft.), is the picturesque Schloss Hohenwerfen, built in 1076, rebuilt in the 16th cent., and lately restored by Archduke Eugene.

223 1/2 M. *Werfen* (1705 ft.). The village (Post, good; Hirsch) lies on the opposite bank, backed by the jagged rocks of the Ewigschnee-Gebirge. — 225 M. *Pfarr-Werfen*. The valley expands. We cross the Fritzbach (p. 167) and then the Salzach.

228 M. *Bischofshofen*, and thence to (257 M.) *Zell*, see pp. 167-169.

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

33 M. *Pinzgauer Lokalbahn* (narrow-gauge railway) in 2-3 hrs. (fares 3 K 30, 2 K 10 h).

*Zell am See* (2470 ft.), see p. 169. The train skirts the lake for a short way. To the left opens the Fuscher-Tal (p. 168); to the S. rises the Imbachhörm; to the left of it is the snow-clad Hochtenn. 2 M. *Bruckberg*. We then turn to the W. and follow the *Salzach-Tal*. On the left are the village and castle of *Kaprun* (p. 169). 4 1/2 M. *Fürth-Kaprun*. — 9 1/4 M. *Niedernsill*, the village (Oberwirt, well spoken of) is on the opposite bank. Near (13 M.) *Uttendorf* (2550 ft.; Niederbichler; Post), to the S., opens the *Stubach-Tal*. (To Kals over the *Kalser Tauern*, see p. 227.) — 16 M. *Burgwies*, with small sulphur-baths.

17 1/2 M. *Mittersill* (2585 ft.; Post, at the station, very fair; *Bräuhaus, Grundnerwirt*, on the right bank), the chief village in the Upper Pinzgau, dominated by the old Schloss Mittersill (3095 ft.).

From Mittersill a road to the N. crosses *Pass Thurn* to Kitzbühel (motor-diligence, see p. 179). — Over the *Felber Tauern* to Windisch-Matrei, see p. 226.

20 1/2 M. *Hollersbach*; the village is on the right bank, at the mouth of the *Hollersbach-Tal*, backed by the snow-clad *Kratzenberg* (9940 ft.). — 26 M. *Habachtal*. To the right is *Weierhof* (Inn, with old panelled rooms), with the ruined *Weierburg*. To the left opens the *Habach-Tal*, with the *Habachkees*, the *Hohe Furlegg*, and the *Habachkopf* in the background. Beyond (27 1/2 M.) *Neukirchen* (2800 ft.; Post) we enter the *Rosen-Tal*. 30 M. *Rosental-Gross-Venediger* (2800 ft.; Huber's Inn, R. 1-1 3/4 K.). To the left open the *Unter- and the Ober-Sulzbach-Tal*, separated by the *Mitterkopf*. In the former is the *Untersulzbach Fall* (1 1/2 hr.).

We may ascend the *Ober-Sulzbach-Tal*, at first by a bridle-path, to the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Post-Alp* (5500 ft.; rfmts.); then in 2 1/2 hrs. more to the
Kürsinger-Hütte (8890 ft.; rfmts.), where we overlook the great Obersulzbachkees, backed by the Venediger, Grosser Geiger, and Schleiferspitze. Ascent of the Gross-Venediger (p. 226), 4 1/2—5 hrs., toilsome but interesting (guide 22, with descent to the Prager-Hütte 25 K). Over the Krimmler Törl (Gamsspitzen) to the Warnsdorfer-Hütte, interesting (guide from the Kürsinger-Hütte 7 K), see below.

Passing the ruined Hieburg (right), we next reach (30 1/2 M.) Wald (2900 ft.; Bahnhof-Hôtel), where the path by Ronach to (4 1/2 hrs.) Gerlos diverges to the right (pp. 192, 191). The train crosses the Salza, close to its influx into the Krimmler Ache, the united streams forming the Salzach. The terminus at (33 M.) Krimml (3020 ft.) is 2 M. (omn. 1 K) from —

Ober-Krimml (3500 ft.; *Krimmlerhof; *Waltl zur Post, R. 1-3 1/2 K; Hofer’s Hôtel-Pension Krimmlerfälle, very fair; Gasthof zu den Wasserfällen), a village in a sheltered site.

The **Krimml Waterfalls, the great attraction here, are the finest among the German Alps. The Krimmler Ache, the discharge of the great Krimml Glacier, falls headlong in three leaps into the valley below, a depth of about 1250 ft. The finest points of view are easily accessible by a path (to the Schett-Brücke and back 3 hrs.; toll 40 h). Just beyond the Gasthof zu den Wasserfällen we take the road to the right, affording a splendid view of the falls, and then go on through wood. After 25 min. we descend to the left to the *Erste Ansicht, a view of the lowest fall. We return to the path and in 10 min. reach the Zweite Ansicht, enveloped in spray, in 5 min. more the *Dritte Ansicht, and (6 min.) the Vierte Ansicht. Above the last is (4 min.) the Fünfte Ansicht (Riemann Kanzel). We next come to the middle fall, passing the Sechste and Siebente Ansicht, and to the (1 1/4 hr.) Hôtel Schöngerl-Alpe am zweiten Wasserfall (4285 ft.), where we have a superb view of the *Oberster Fall, thundering down over a gneiss rock 460 ft. high. In 10 min. we reach the foot, and in 20 min. more the top of this fall. A path crossing the Schett-Brücke (4800 ft.) now leads in a few minutes to the ‘Talblick’ and the Tauern route.

Over the Krimmler Tauern to Kaser, 9 1/2 hrs. (guide from Krimml 16 K; not required by experts). From the (1 1/2 hr.) Schett-Brücke (see above) we ascend the Krimmler Achen-Tal to the (13/4-2 hrs.) Krimmler Tauernhaus (5350 ft.; inn); then to the (20 min.) Unlass-Alp. We turn to the right here and ascend the Windach-Tal to the (3 1/4 hrs.) Krimmler Tauern (8840 ft.), where, a little below the Neu-Gersdorfer-Hütte (inn), we have a splendid view of the Dreiherrnspitze, Rötspitze, Rieserferner, etc. Descend to (2 1/4 hrs.) Kaser (5140 ft.; Leimegger’s Inn), in the upper Ahrntal, down which a road leads to (17 M.) Sand, in the Tanferner-Tal (p. 224). — From the Unlass-Alp a bridle-path to the left leads to the (1 1/4 hr.) Innerkees-Alp and the (1 1/2 hr.) Warnsdorfer-Hütte (7975 ft.; good inn), in a superb site facing the great Krimml Glacier. Passes thence over the Gamsspitzen (9500 ft.) to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Kürsinger-Hütte (see above) or to (7 hrs.) Prägraten (p. 226); over the Birnlücke (8765 ft.) to (7 hrs.) Kaser (5140 ft.; Leimegger’s Inn), etc.

From Krimml over the Platte to Gerlos (5 hrs.), see p. 192; guide needless; horse to Gerlos 12, to Zell 24 K.
17. From Salzburg to Gastein (Villach, Trieste). Tauernbahn.

66 M. Railway (Staatsbahn) in 2½-4½ hrs. (fares 10 K, 6 K 10, 3 K 90 h.; express fares 13 K 10 h, 8 K, 5 K 10 h). The Tauernbahn (Tauern Railway) is the N. section of the great Alpine railway, constructed in 1901-1909, which connects Salzburg (and S. Germany) with Trieste (comp. Karawanken and Wocheiner Bahn, R. 37). Express from Munich to Gastein in 5½ hrs. (fares 25 M 60, 16 M 20, 10 M 10 pf.); from Berlin to Gastein in 15 hrs. (fares 78 M 30, 47 M 60 pf., 30 M).

From Salzburg to (33 M.) Bischofshofen, see R. 15 b; thence to (42 M.) Schwarzach-St.-Veit (1935 ft.), see p. 167. The Tauernbahn diverges to the left from the line to Zell am See and Innsbruck, and ascends rapidly (1:40) on the steep slope above the Salzach, soon affording a fine view of the valley and of the huge Hochkönig to the N. Tunnels, viaducts, cuttings, and massive embankments abound. Beyond (47 M.) Loifarn (2370 ft.) we turn S. and pass through the Unterer Klamm Tunnel (800 yds.) into the grand Gasteiner Klamm. We then cross the Gasteiner Ache an ascend through the Oberer Klamm Tunnel (814 yds.) to (50 M.) Klammstein (2615 ft.), in the lower Gasteiner-Tal. On the right rises the double-peaked Bernkogel (7615 ft.). — 53 M. Dorf-Gastein (2700 ft.).

56½ M. Hof-Gastein. — The Railway Station lies 2 M. to the N. of the village (motor-diligence 60 h.; hotel-omnibus 1 K). — Hotels. Moser zum Goldnen Adler, pens. 7-12 K; Central, R. 3-6 K, these two good; Turri; Post. — Baths at the Central-Bad. — Visitors’ Tax (5 days free) 3-24 K.

Hof-Gastein (2850 ft.), the chief village in the valley (840 in-hab.), was the richest place in the Salzburg dominions, next to Salzburg itself, in the 16th cent., when its gold and silver mines were productive. It is now a quiet watering-place, to which the thermal waters of Bad-Gastein are brought, with little loss of heat, through a conduit. On the W. slope of the valley are several cafés; to the E., 1 M. above the the village, are the falls of the Rastetzenbach.

The *Gamskarkogel (8090 ft.; guide 10, horse and man 25 K) is ascended from Hof-Gastein or Bad-Gastein in 4½ hrs. On the summit is a refuge-hut. Splendid panorama. The Nassfeld and Ankogel group of mountains stand forth to the S.; to the W., the Gross-Glockner and Wiesbachhorn; N., the Uebergossene Alp; N.E., Dachstein and Hochgolling.

The train now ascends to (59¼ M.) Personenhaltestelle Hof-Gastein (2990 ft.), 1 M. above the village. We have a view here of the Gamskarkogel and of the glaciers of the Kötschach-Tal with the Ankogel and the Tischlerkarkees. We cross several viaducts, one spanning the Lafennbach at a height of 275 ft. 62 M. Angertal (3200 ft.). Below us to the left, at the mouth of the Kötschach-Tal,
are the villages of Kötschach and Badbrack. We skirt the Erzherzog-Johann Promenade (p. 175).

66 M. Bad-Gastein. — The Railway Station (3550 ft.; Pl. A, B, 4) lies on the upper terrace of the valley (p. 175), behind Gastein, 3/4 M. from the Straubinger-Platz. Omnibuses from the chief hotels meet the trains, as long as they still have rooms to let. Carriage 2 K 40 h to 3 K 60 h, with two horses 3 K 50 h to 5 K 20 h.

Hotels (season from May to Oct.; rooms should be ordered in advance; prices raised in the height of the season). *Kaiserhof (Pl. B, 3), Kaiser Promenade, on the E. slope of the valley, with open view of the valley, R. from 10, B. 2 1/2, D. 7 K (Habsburger Hof, Pl. C, 2, 3, a dépendance of the Kaiserhof, board from 8 K; see below); *Straubinger (Pl. B, 4), Straubinger-Platz, R. 4-18, B. 1 1/2, D. 5 or 7 K (dépendance *Austria, Pl. a, B 4; R. 6-15 K); *Badeschloss (Pl. b; B, 4), to the S. of the Straubinger-Platz, a select family hotel with restaurant; *Weismayr (Pl. f; B, 4), R. 3-10 K; *Grand-Hôtel de l’Europe (Pl. B, 4), on the W. slope of the valley, R. 6-16, B. 2, D. 5 K. On the E. slope of the valley, below the Roman Catholic Church: *Gasteiner Hof (Pl. B, 4), R. 4-10 K, with dépendances and terrace and a view of the lower waterfall; *Hirsch (Pl. B, 3), R. 4-8 K; *Germania (Pl. g; B, 3), these two in the Kaiser Promenade. In the vicinity of the railway-station: Salzburger Hof (Pl. c; B, 4), R. 3-6 K; Bellevue (Pl. d; B, 4), R. 3-5 K. All the hotels have restaurants and some have also cheaper wine and beer rooms on the ground floor. They all have warm baths. — For passing tourists: Krone (Pl. k; B, 5), by the rail. station; Touristenheim. 3/4 M. from the rail. station, on the road to Böckstein, unpretending. — Numerous Lodging and Bath Houses.

Cafés and Confectioners. *Sponfeldner, at the Ache Bridge, beside the Wandelbahn, with terrace; Gasteiner Hof, see above; Habsburger Hof (see above), in the Kaiser Promenade, 1 1/2 M. from the Straubinger-Platz; Erzherzog Johann, see p. 175.

Post & Telegraph Office, in the Straubinger-Platz. — Upper Austrian and Salzburg Bank (with agency of the Sleeping Car Co.), opposite the Kur-Casino.

Visitors’ Tax, for a stay of more than 5 days, 15-52 K. — Music daily 12-1 and 6-8 in the Straubinger-Platz or in the covered walk; in good weather also in the morning or afternoon on the promenades. — Electric Illumination of the Waterfalls on Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 9-10 p.m., after 1st Aug. 8.30-9.30 p.m.

Carriages (return-fares). To Böckstein 6, with two horses 9 K; to Hof-Gastein 8 or 12 K; to Grüner Baum (p. 175) 8 or 12 K.

Bad-Gastein (3250-3430 ft.; 800 inhab.) lies picturesquely at the upper end of the Gastein valley, on both sides of the Ache, which forms two grand waterfalls (respectively 280 ft. and 205 ft. high) in the middle of the village. The larger part of the village lies to the E., at the base of the Grankogel; the smaller part, which has grown very rapidly since the opening of the railway, lies to the W., at the foot of the Stubner Kögel. The warm springs (113-120° Fahr.) have been known since the middle ages; their well-established efficacy in nervous affections, gout, rheumatism, and debility is now ascribed to the radium in the water, first discovered in 1898. The annual number of patients exceeds 11,000.

The chief rallying-points of visitors are the small Straubinger-Platz (Pl. B, 4), on the E., and the Covered Walk (Wandelbahn), with the Kur-Casino, to the W. of the bridge at the upper water-
fall. On the E. slope of the valley is the Roman Catholic Parish Church, completed in 1875, the platform behind which affords a good view of the lower fall. Farther on is the St. Nikolaus-Kirche (Pl. B, 3), dating from the end of the 14th century. On the W. slope of the valley, on which stands the small Protestant Church (Pl. B, 4), built in 1873, begin the Reichs-Str. and the Bahnhof-Str., both leading to Hof-Gastein. On the wooded slope above the Elisabethhof ascends the road to Böckstein (p. 176), from which the road to the Kotschach valley diverges to the left above the Hohe Brücke (Pl. B, 4). The excavations for the railway brought to light several ancient glacier-mills (Pl. Gl.; A, 2, 3, B, 5) both in the Bahnhof-Str. and the Böcksteiner-Str.

Bad-Gastein is surrounded with pleasant walks, abundantly provided with benches. On the West Slope of the Valley: to the right below the Reichs-Str. are the Schwarztenberg Grounds (Pl. B, 3, 4), and farther on, to the left, above the road beginning at the Erzherzog Johann café (lodgings), is the Erzherzog-Johann Promenade, which ends at the Oswald Café (Pl. A, 1; 1/2 hr.). — On the East Slope is the Kaiser-Wilhelm Promenade (Pl. B, C, 3, 2), extending from the Hirsch into the Kotschach-Tal (3/4 hr.); beyond the Kaiserhof is a monument to Emp. William I. (Pl. D.; B, C, 3). The diverging path to the right ascends to the café-restaurant Schwarzes Liesel (Pl. C, 3), 1 1/2 M. from the Straubinger-Platz, beyond which passes the above-mentioned road from the Hohe Brücke. The path descending to the left leads to the König-Carol Promenade (Pl. C, 2), passing the Kotschach falls (across the bridge to the Café-Restaurant Gamskar, see below). In the Kotschach valley, 3/4-1 hr. from the Straubinger-Platz, is the Grüner Baum, a popular open-air café-restaurant, with a view. At the entrance to the König-Carol Promenade is a finger-post pointing down to the main fall of the Kotschach. On the other bank we may ascend to the left to (1/4 hr.) the Café-Restaurant Gamskar (Pl. B, 1; 3370 ft.), which commands the finest view of Bad-Gastein (also rooms; pens. 8-10 K).

On the Upper Terrace of the Valley (260 ft. above Gastein) runs the Kaiserin-Elisabeth Promenade (Pl. A, 5), passing a bronze medallion of the empress attached to a rock, and skirting the left bank of the Ache as far as (3 1/2 M.) Böckstein (p. 176). [The shortest approach to this promenade from the Bahnhof-Str. passes under the railway to the right, just short of the railway station.] The highroad (see above) beyond the branch-road leading to the Hohe Brücke and the Echo Hotel passes (r.) an overhanging cliff, which reverberates the roar of the waterfall. A footpath to the right leads to the Pyrkers-Höhe (3710 ft.; view), from which we may descend direct to the railway-station. Farther on the road forks, the right branch leading to the railway-station, while the left branch crosses the Ache, passes under the railway, and beyond
the Touristenheim (p. 174; 3565 ft.) and Hirschkar hotels reaches (3 M.) Böckstein (see below).

From the Straubinger-Platz footpaths ascend the slope to the road from the Hohe Brücke to the Kötschach-Tal (p. 175) and to the (3/4 hr.) Windischgrätz-Höhe (Pl. B, C, 5; 4115 ft.), a fine point of view.

The Tauernbahn (Tauern Railway) crosses the Ache and ascends along the E. slope of the valley to —

Böckstein. There are two stations here: the (68 M.) Personenhaltestelle, the nearest to the village, to which a footpath descends; and (69 1/2 M.) the Haupt-Station (3840 ft.), or main station, close to the Tauern tunnel (p. 270), used by carriages and for excursions to the Anlauf valley. Böckstein consists of two parts. The village to the E. (Scholz’s Café-Restaurant Tauernbahn, with rooms to let), which we reach first in coming by the road from Gastein, has sprung into existence since the construction of the railway. About 3/4 M. to the W. is the old village (3700 ft.; Kurhaus, with garden-restaurant, pens. 9-10 K.; Edlinger, pens. 5-8 K.), at the base of the Radhausberg, which closes the S. end of the Böckstein basin, close to the entrance of the Nassfeld valley.

The Nassfeld-Tal, which is watered by the Ache, is ascended for 6 M. by a narrow carriage-road (mountain-carriage for 1 pers. 12, for two pers. 16 K. there and back). About 1/2 M. from the Kurhaus, to the left, is a height commanding a view of the Ankogel. 1 3/4 M. Straubinger-Alp (3980 ft.). We then ascend though the Asten, a rocky gorge, in which the Ache forms several cascades. At the entrance is the Kessel-Fall, at the end (1 hr.) the Bären-Fall. Below the latter the outflow of the Pochhard-See falls into the ravine over a rock 330 ft. high, forming the graceful Schleier-Fall (‘veil-fall’). By the bridge, 10 min. farther on, we enter the Nassfeld, a sequestered valley, 2 1/2 M. long, girdled with grand snow-clad mountains. Beyond the bridge we reach (8 min.) the Erzherzogin-Marie-Valerie-Haus (5265 ft.; inn), on the left bank of the Ache.

To Mallnitz over the Mallnitzer Tauern, bridle-path from the Erzherzogin-Marie-Valerie-Haus, 5 1/2 hrs. (guide thence to Mallnitz, needless in fine weather, 11 K.; horse from Böckstein to Mallnitz, 21 K 60, to the Tauernhaus 15 K 60 h; unpleasant to ride down on the other side). From the Valerie-Haus to the Reck-Hütte at the S. end of the Nassfeld, 3 1/2 hr.; then in numerous windings (path indicated by stakes) up to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) Mallnitz or Niedern Tauern (7945 ft.). A little below the pass is the Mallnitzer Tauernhaus (7610 ft.), which is now being completely rebuilt and is to be renamed the Hagener Hütte. The path descends by the Mannhart-Hütte to (2 1/2 hrs.) Mallnitz (p. 270).

From the Nassfeld to Kolm-Saigurn over the Pochhard-Scharte, a fine walk of 4 1/2 hrs. (guide desirable, 9 K). From the Valerie-Haus we ascend the Siglitz-Tal to the right (red way-marks), past the Unterer and Oberer Pochhard-See, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) pass of the Pochhard-Scharte (7345 ft.), where the view is fine, and then descend to (1 1/2 hr.) Kolm-Saigurn (p. 168).

From Gastein to Trieste, see R. 38.
III. TYROL AND VORARLBERG.

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† For a fuller description of Tyrol, and especially of the mountain ascents, see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps (12th Edit., 1911).

Baedeker’s Austria-Hungary. 11th Edit. 12
18. From Vienna to Innsbruck via Zell am See and Wörgl.

Comp. also Maps, pp. 148, 167, 191.

Railway (Staatsbahn). The express-trains run either via Selztal and Bischofshofen (337 M., in ca. 11½ hrs.) or via Linz, Salzburg, and Bischofshofen (352 M., in 12 hrs.). Fares in each case 38 K, 37 K, 23 K 20 h (ordinary fares 46 K 30, 29 K 40, 18 K 20 h).

From Vienna to (242 M.) Zell am See, see R. 15. The train skirts the W. bank of the lake of Zell, which it quits at the old chateau of Prielau, now occupied by peasants. — 3 M. (from Zell am See) Maishofen (2515 ft.), at the mouth of the Glemmtal, from which the Saalach issues. We now descend the broad grassy Mitter-Pinzgau, with a fine view of the Steinernes Meer (r.).

8 M. Saalfelden (2390 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, R. 2 K, good). The village (Neue Post, R. 1 1/4-2 1/2 K, good; Post) is prettily situated on the Urslauer Ache, in the broad valley, 1 M. from the station. To the S. (1/4 hr.) is a Bath Establishment (peat-water), with swimming-bath, restaurant, and rooms to let.

From Saalfelden to Lofer, 15½ M., diligence twice daily in summer in ca. 3 hrs. (3 K); carr. 12, carr. and pair 20 K. The road runs on the right bank of the Saalach through the Diesbachrer Hohlewege, a gorge about 6 M. long, to (10 M.) Ober-Weissbach (p. 164), where the road from Berchtesgaden over the Hirschbühl descends on the right (p. 164; 1/2 hr. to the N. is the *Seisenberg-Klamm, p. 164). Crossing the Saalach, we next pass the Lammcrechts-Ofenloch (left), a large cave, and the mouth of the Schüttaach-Graben (3/4 hr. up which is the *Vorderkaser-Klamm; 40 h), and beyond (13½ M.) St. Martin reach (15½ M.) Lofer (2095 ft.; Post, R. 1 1/2-2 K; Bräu; Schweizer), a summer-resort with grand environs (S.W. the Loferer Steinberge; E. the Reiter-Alpe). Thence by Waidring to St. Johann, see p. 179. A fine road (motor-diligence 4-9 times daily in 3/4 to 11/4 hr.; fare 4 or 2 1/2 K) leads from Lofer to (16 M.) Reichenhall (p. 159), via (5 1/2 M.) Unken (1810 ft.; Post, R. 1 1/2-1 3/4 K; Zum
Kiremer), a summer-resort, with the baths of Oberrain, and via Melleck (2020 ft.), Schneizelreut, and Jettenberg. From Schneizelreut walkers should cross the Nesselgraben and pass the Thumsee.

We now turn to the N.W., cross the Saalach, enter the Leogang-Tal, and ascend at the base of the Leoganger Steinberge to (13 M.) Leogang (2755 ft.), with the baths of that name. We next skirt the swampy Griessen-See, and cross the Tyrolese frontier to (19 1/2 M.) Hochfilzen (3165 ft.), on the watershed between the Saalach and the Inn. We then descend on the N. side of the Pramaun-Achental, or Pillersee-Achental, to (25 M.) Fieberbrunn (2585 ft.; Wieshofer; Obermeier; Sieberer), a prettily situated summer-resort. We cross the Pillerseer Ache.

30 M. St. Johann in Tirol (2165 ft.; Zum Hohen Kaiser; at the station, R. 1 1/4-2 K; Post) lies prettily in the broad Leukent-Tal. To the W. towers the Kaiser-Gebirge. The road to (15 1/2 M.) Lofer (motor-diligence 3-4 times daily in 1 1/4 hr.; fare 3 K) leads N. from St. Johann through the valley of the Grosse Ache, via Erpfendorf, to (9 1/2 M.) Waidring (2540 ft.; Post), a large village on the watershed between the Ache and the Saalach. (Pleasant walk thence, to the S., through the Waidringer Oefen to the Pillereer, 1 1/4 hr.). The road goes on through the wild Pass Strub to (15 1/2 M.) Lofer (p. 178).

36 M. Kitzbühel (2525 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel Kitzbühel, to the S. of the town, R. 3-10 K; Reisch's Garten und Sport Hôtel, R. 3-4 1/2, D. 4 K, new; Tiefenbrunner; Reisch-Hinterbräu, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 K; Goldner Greif; *Pens. Schloss Lebenberg, Engl. land-lady, pens. 8 K; Kaiser; Anglican Church service), a charmingly situated little town (2460 inhab.), both a summer and a 'winter sport' resort. The Kitzbühler Bad, 3/4 M. to the S., has a saline spring.

The ascent of the *Kitzbühler Horn (6555 ft.; 3 1/2-4 hrs.; guide unnecessary; horse to the top and back 14 K, mountain-car 16 K) is easy and very attractive. A good road ascends by the (1 hr.) Obholz Inn (3530 ft.) and the (1 1/2 hrs.) Alpenhaus (5475 ft.), above the Tratt-Alp, to the (1 hr.) Gipfelhaus (6465 ft.; bed 2 1/2-3 1/2 K, good), on the E. side of the summit, which we reach in 3 min. more. Superb view, notably of the Tauern, preferable to that from the Hohe Salve.

A road (motor-diligence in 1 1/4 hr.) leads S. from Kitzbühel over the Pass Thurn (4175 ft.; tavern) to (19 M.) Mittersill (p. 171).

The railway ascends past (39 M.) Schwarzsee to (41 1/2 M.) Kirchberg (2700 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a large village at the mouth of the Sperten-Tal. We now descend at the S. base of the Hohe Salve (see below) to (46 M.) Westendorf (2500 ft.; Höt. Bahnhof) and beyond a tunnel enter the Windau-Tal, where a long curve brings us to a second tunnel and back to the Brixen-Tal.

52 1/2 M. Hopfgarten (1970 ft.; Filiale-Post, at the station, R. 1-1 1/2 K). The village lies 1 M. to the E. of the station (Post, R. 3/4-1 1/2 K; Rose; pop. 1000). The *Hohe Salve (6000 ft.), a famous point of view, is usually ascended from Hopfgarten (3 1/2 hrs.; marked path; guide unnecessary; horse 10, carrying-chair 24 K). From the station we go to the right to the (1 M.) village, and beyond it ascend to the left by a (5 min.) finger-
post to the (1 hr.) Thenwirt (3820 ft.), the Kalbn-Alp, and the (2 hrs.) top, with a good Inn (bed 1½-2 K). View, specially fine towards the S., of the Tauern chain from the Hochteinn to the Ziller-Tal glaciers.

We pass through the Brixentaler Klause; above (right) is Schloss Itter.

58 M. Wörgl (1680 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the railway to Rosenheim (Munich) and Salzburg (p. 182).

The Innsbruck line follows the broad valley of the Inn, the N. side of which is bounded by the long ridge of the Brandenberger Joch (4955 ft.). — 67 M. Rattenberg (1685 ft.; Post; Kramerbrün), a quaint little town with 750 inhab. and the remains of a stronghold. — 68 M. Brixlegg (1770 ft.; Brixlegger Hof; Herrenhaus; Judenwirt), a favourite summer-resort. — The train crosses to the left bank of the Inn. To the left are the castles of Matzen and Lichtwert and the ruin of Kropsfburg.

74 M. Jenbach (1845 ft.; Prantl’s Bahn-Hôtel Toleranz, R. 1-3 K, good; Alte Toleranz; Bränhaus, in the upper village; Post), a large village (2130 inhab.) with foundries, is the station for the Ziller-Tal (R. 21). On the hillside, ¾ hr. to the W., is Count Enzenberg’s château of Tratzberg, with an interesting interior; 1¾ hr. farther on is the pilgrimage-church of St. Georgenberg (2936 ft.), romantically perched on a rock overhanging a wild gorge.

From Jenbach to the Achensee, 4 M., narrow-gauge railway (partly on the rack-and-pinion system) in 36 min. (eight trains daily; fare 3, down 2, return 4 K). The cars ascend past stat. Burgeck, with charming views of the Inntal, to (2½ M.) stat. Eben (3160 ft.; Kirchenwirt), a pilgrimage-resort, with the tomb of St. Notburga (d. 1313). The toothed rail ends here, and the line is nearly level to (3 M.) Maurach, whence it descends to the (4 M.) terminus near the Seespitz Hotel, at the S. end of the Achensee (3050 ft.); ½ M. long, ½ M. broad; pier 3 min. from station), the finest lake in N. Tyrol. A steamboat plies eight times daily from Seespitz to Scholastika in 50 min. (fare 1 K 80 or 1 K 30 h). On the S.W. bank is the Pertisau, a green pasture enclosed by mountains and frequented as a summer-resort (Alpenhof, R. 2-6, B. 1½, D. 3½ K; Fürstenhaus; Stefanie; Post, all four on the lake). — On the E. bank, towards the N. end, is the Hôtel Achenseehof; 1 M. farther on is the Hotel Scholastika (R. 1½, 3½, D. 3 K); and at the end of the lake is Maier’s Inn. The Unnitz (6815 ft.; easy and interesting) may be ascended from the Scholastika in 3 hrs. — Near the N. end begin the scattered houses of the village of Achenkirchen (Krone; Post; Adler). About 6 M. farther, beyond the village of Achenwald, is the Tyrolese frontier, in the once fortified Pass Achen. For details, and route to Kreuth and Tegernsee, see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps.

Near Schwaz, to the right, rises the Benedictine abbey of Fiecht.

— 78 M. Schwaz (1765 ft.; Post; Zur Brücke; Roter Turm; Zum Freundsberg), an old town with 7320 inhab., on the right bank of the Inn, is dominated by the castle of Freundsberg.

The Kellerjoch (7690 ft.) is ascended from Schwaz in 5 hrs., without much difficulty (guide, not indispensable, 8 K). The red-marked path leads past the castle of Freundsberg to the (2½ hrs.) ‘Rodelhütte’ (tobogganin in winter) of Grafenast (4365 ft.; good inn) and to the (2½ hrs.) Kellerjoch-Haus (3440 ft.), 20 min. below the summit. Extensive view. The descent to Fügen (p. 191) takes 3½-4 hrs.
89\(^{1/2}\) M. Hall (1895 ft.; Bär, R. 1\(^{1/2}\)-2\(^{1/2}\) K; Post; Stern; Engel, all four very fair; Hôtel-Pension Volderwaldhof, prettily situated 1 M. to the E., on the right bank of the Inn), a quaint little town with 7520 inhab., which owes its importance to the salt-mines worked here since early in the middle ages. Near the rail. station are the evaporating houses and salt-baths. Old Rathaus. — Light railway (Lokalbahn) to Innsbruck, see p. 183.

A road leads N. to (9 M.) the Halle Salzberg (salt mine). Adm. to the interesting mine, salt lake, etc., from Mon. to Thurs. (1\(^1/2\) hr.; 1 pers. 4 K, each addit. pers. 2 K).

Farther on the train crosses the Inn, with Schloss Amras (p. 189) to the left, and then runs over a long viaduct into the station of — 95 M. Innsbruck (p. 182).

19. From Salzburg to Innsbruck via Rosenheim (Munich) and Wörgl.

121 M. BAYRISCHE STAATSBahn (Bavarian State Railway) to Kufstein and ÖSTERREICHISCHE SÜDBahn (Austrian Southern Railway) thence to Innsbruck. Express from Salzburg to Rosenheim in 1\(^3/4\)-2 hrs., and thence to Innsbruck in 2\(^1/2\) hrs. No through-trains. Luggage is examined at Salzburg and Kufstein. — Express from Munich to Rosenheim and Innsbruck in 3\(^1/2\) hrs. (fares 15 M 80, 10 M 90 pf., 7 M).

Salzburg, see p. 141. — The train crosses the Salzach and the Saalach, the latter forming the boundary between Salzburg and Bavaria. 41\(^{3/4}\) M. Freilassing (1380 ft.), the Bavarian frontier-station and junction of the line to Reichenhall (p. 159). Beyond (12 M.) Teisendorf, to the left, is the ruin of Rasenberg.

22 M. Traunstein (1940 ft.; Park-Hôtel Traunsteiner Hof, R. 1\(^3/4\)-3\(^1/2\) K; Bahnhof-Hôtel zur Krone; Wispauer; Post, all good; pop. 8100), a thriving town on a hill above the Traun, is a summer-resort. In the upper Stadt-Platz is the marble Liendlbrunnen (1526). The salt-works on the Traun are supplied with brine from Reichenhall, 22\(^1/2\) M. distant. Salt-baths may be obtained at the Kuranstalt Traunstein and the Marien-Bad.

The train skirts the S. side of the Chiemsee (see below). — 39 M. Prien (1740 ft.; Hôtel Chiemsee, at the station, R. 1\(^{1/2}\)-3, B. 1 M; Zur Kampanwand; Bahnhof-Hôtel; Bayrischer Hof), a summer-resort in the smiling Priental. Local line in 8 min. to (1 M.) Stock (Strand Hotel), on the Chiemsee. Steamboat ten times daily, in 1/4 hr., to the Herreninsel (return-ticket from Prien 2 M 40 or 1 M 80 pf.); eight times, in 25 min., to the Fraueninsel.

The Chiemsee (1700 ft.), 7\(^1/2\) M. long and 7 M. broad, contains three islands: the large Herreninsel, the Fraueninsel, and the uninhabited Krautinsel. On the Fraueninsel are a large nunnery (now a girls’ school) and a fishing-village. On the much larger Herreninsel (506 acres) rises *Schloss Herrenchiemsee, begun in the Louis XIV. style by King Lewis II. (d. 1886), in imitation of the palace of Versailles, but uncompleted (adm. from 10th May to 18th Oct. 9-5 daily, 3 M; on Sun. &
holidays, $1^{1/2} M$; closed on June 13th). The interior is fitted up with lavish splendour. Near the chateau is the Schloss-Hôtel.

At (48 M.) Krottenmühl the line reaches the Simmsee (1540 ft.; $3^{3/4} M$ long), and beyond (50$^{1/2} M$) Stephanskirchen it crosses the Inn.

54 M. Rosenheim (1460 ft.; Rail. Restaurant: Deutscher Kaiser, R. 2-4 $M$; Kaiserbad; Hôtel Wendelstein, all three good; Deutsches Haus, R. 2-3$^{1/2} M$; König Otto), a town of 15,400 inhab., on the left bank of the Inn, has salt-works and saline-baths. It is the junction for Munich. Pretty view from the (1$^{1/2}$ hr.) Schlossberg (restaurant), on the right bank.

The line turns towards the S., skirts the left bank of the Inn, and beyond (73 M.) Kiefersfelden crosses the Tyrolese frontier in the Klausen, a narrow defile.

75$^{1/2} M$. Kufstein (1585 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Egger; R. 2$^{1/2}-4 K$; *Auracher; *Drei Könige; Post, on the Inn; Gisela, by the station, both good), a picturesquely situated little town with 6460 inhab., overlooked by the old fortress of Geroldseck (adm. 20 h) and resorted to for winter-sports. To the E. of the cemetery is a marble figure of Fr. List, the economist (d. 1846), by Pfretzschn (1906). Fine view from the Calvarienberg, 20 min. from the station, and from the ruin Tierberg (2455 ft.), 1 hr. to the N.

The train now crosses the Brixentaler Ache.

84 M. Wörgl (1680 ft.; Bahnhof - Hôtel & Restaurant), junction of the line from Zell (p. 180). Hence to (121 M.) Innsbruck, see pp. 180, 181.

20. Innsbruck and Environs.

Hotels (advisable in midsummer to order rooms in advance). *Hôtel Tirol (Pl. a; D, 4, R. 4-10, B. 1$^{1/2}$, D. 4 or 6 K; *Goldene Sonne (Pl. c; D, 4), R. 3-7, B. 1$^{1/2}$, déj. 4$^{1/2}$, D. 6 K; *Europe (Pl. b; D, 4), R. 3-15, B. 1$^{1/2}$, D. 4$^{1/2}$ K, these three by the railway-station; Hôtel Maria Theresia (Pl. t; C, 4), Maria-Theresien-Str. 31, R. 3-6, B. 1$^{1/2}$ K. — Second-class. *Hôtel Kreid (Pl. m; D, 4), Margareten-Platz, R. 3-7 K; HABSCHERG Hof (Pl. k; D, 3), Museum-Str. 21, with garden-restaurant, R. 3-7 K; STADT MÜNCHEN (Pl. e; C, 4), Landhaus-Str. 5, R. 3-5 K; VICTORIA (Pl. n; D, 4), by the railway-station, R. 2$^{1/2}-3^{1/2}$ K; CENTRAL (Pl. f; C, 4), Erler-Str. 11, R. from 2 K 20 h; GRAFEN Bär (Pl. B; C, D, 3), Universitäts-Str. 7, R. 1$^{1/2}-3^{1/2}$ K; UNION, Adamgasse 22 (Pl. D, 4, 5), R. 2-3$^{1/2}$, B. 1 K, now; AKADEMIKERHAUS (Pl. s; C, 4), Gilm-Str. 1, R. 1$^{1/2}-3^{1/2}$ K; Post (Pl. r; C, 4), Maria-Theresien-Str., with garden-restaurant, R. 2-3$^{1/2}$ K, well spoken of; NEUE POST (Pl. q; C, 5), Maximilians-Str. 1a, R. 2-3 K, very fair; GOLDENE KRONE (Pl. g; C, 4, 5), by the Triumph-Pforte, R. 1$^{1/2}$ K. — In the Altstadt. GOLDENER ADLER (Pl. d; B, C, 3), near the Inn Bridge; GOLDENER HIRSCH, GOLDENER LÖWE, Roter ADLER, these three in the Seilergasse (Pl. B, C, 3); GOLDENE ROSE (Pl. R; C, 3), Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 39, R. 1$^{1/2}$ K. — On the left bank of the Inn. *Hôtel-Pension Kayser (Pl. C, 1), beautifully situated, with café-restaurant, R. 2$^{1/2}$, pess. 7$^{1/2}$-9$^{1/2}$ K; KAISERHOF (Pl. o; B, 3), Inn-Str. 7, R. 1$^{1/2}-4^{1/2}$ K; MONDSCHEIN (Pl. 1; B, 3), R. 1-3 K.
Cafés and Restaurants. Stadtsäule (Pl. 19; C, 3), with terrace (evening-concerts); Maria Theresia, see p. 182; Alt-Innspurg ("Zur Anna-säule"), Maria-Theresien-Str. 16 (Pl. C, 3, 4); Hierhammer, Museum-Str. 5 (Pl. C, D, 3); Deutsches Café, Museum-Str. 20 (evening-concerts). — Beer Gardens. Bürgerliches Brauhaus, Viaduktgasse 5 (Pl. D, 3), at the railway-station; Biercafe (Pl. w; B, 3), on the Inn; Breinissel (Pl. j; C, 4), Maria-Theresien-Str. 12. — Wine in the Hôtel Kreidl (p. 182) and the Grauer Bär (p. 182); Grave Katz, Universitäts-Str. 28 (Pl. C, D, 3).

Carriages from or to the railway-station 1, with two horses 2 K; larger pieces of luggage 20 h each. To the Berg Isel and back, with stay of 1 hr. 3 K, with two horses 4 K 60 h; Weiberburg 4 K 60 or 6 K 60 h; Amras and back, with stay of 1 hr., 4 K 80 or 7 K 20 h; Stephans-Brücke 6 K or 9 K 20 h; Igls via Vill 7 or 10 K.

Electric Tramway every 7½ min. from the Berg Isel, passing the Stubai-Tal station, through the Andreas-Hofr-Str., Bürger-Str., Anich-Str., Maria-Theresien-Str., Museum-Str., Viaduktgasse, and Claudia-Str. to a point near the Falk-Strasse station of the Local Railway and the Hungerburgbahn (see below); a branch-line runs from the Bürger-Str., via the Maximilians-Str. and the Main Station, to the Museum-Strasse.

Local Electric Railway from the Berg Isel through the town to Hall every hour. Stations: Berg Isel (Pl. D, 7, 8; Mittelgebirgs-Bahn, see p. 190), Wilten, Triumph-Pforte, Maria-Theresien-Str., Inn-Brücke, Innsteg, Falk-Strasse, Hungerburgbahn, Dollinger, Mühlauf, Rum, Thaur, and Hall (p. 181). From the Berg Isel to the Maria-Theresien-Str. 11 min.; thence to Hall 38 minutes. The fares, reckoned in seven zones, vary from 10 to 36 h. — Hungerburgbahn, see pp. 188, 189.

Baths. Swimming and Bathing Establishment, Adamgasse (Pl. D, 4); Municipal Swimming Bath (Städtisches Schwimmbad), Museum-Str. (beyond the viaduct).

Theatre (Pl. C, 3), performances in winter only. — Bauern-Theater (Peasants' Theatres; performances daily) in the Löwenhaus (Pl. D, 1) and on Sun. at Pradl (Pl. F, 3). — Concerts daily in the Hof-Garten (Pl. C, 2).

Panorama (beyond Pl. D, 1), by the Ketten-Brücke (Battle of Berg Isel; adm. 1 K). — Relief Model of Tyrol in the garden of the Normal School (Pädagogium; Pl. B, C, 4), 970 sq. ft. in area, on a scale of 1:7500, formed by Prof. Schuler of fragments of the native rocks; open daily 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. (60 h). — Stained Glass and Mosaic Establishment (Pl. 24; B, 5), open on week-days 11-12 & 5-6. — Permanent Industrial Art Exhibition, Meinhard-Str. 14 (Pl. D, 3, 4); open free. — Collection of Tyrolean Costumes, Pfarr-Platz (9-12 & 2-5; 50 h).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5), corner of the Maximilians-Str. and the Fallmerayer-Str.; also near the Railway Station.

Tourists' Enquiry Office (Amtliches Verkehrsbureau Norddeutscher Lloyd), Margareten-Platz, corner of Landhaus-Str. (Pl. C, 4).

British Vice-Consul, T. Stern, Maria-Theresien-Str. 36 (Pl. C, 3, 4).

Anglican Church Service, Meinhard-Str. 1 (Pl. D, 3, 4), in summer.

Innsbruck (1880 ft.), the capital of Tyrol and headquarters of the 14th Army Corps, with 53,200 inhab. (including Wilten and Pradl as well as a garrison of 2810 men), lies on the Inn, not far from the influx of the Sill, and rivals Salzburg as one of the most picturesque towns among the German Alps. On every side we obtain glimpses of a grand girdle of mountains, notably towards the N., where they rise close to the Inn, towering with their jagged limestone pinnacles (Brandjoch, Frau Hitt, Seebrubspitzen, Hafelekar, Rumerspitze) high above the cultivated slopes of the
Mittel-Gebirge, while to the S., above the wooded Berg Isetl, rise the finely-shaped Waldraster Spitze and Saile. Nearer the foreground, to the left, above the Lanzer Köpfe, peeps the rounded summit of the Patscher Kofel. — Being sheltered from the N. winds, Innsbruck has a mild and equable climate and is a pleasant place of residence except in spring and in the height of summer. — Innsbruck is first mentioned in a document of 1151 and became capital of the principality of Tyrol in 1420. It is now a growing and prosperous town.

Leaving the Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. D, 4), where the lofty Vereinigungs-Brunnen, erected in 1906, recalls the union of the suburbs of Wilten and Pradl with Innsbruck, we go to the right by the Rudolf-Str. to the Margareten-Platz (Pl. C, D, 4). The Rudolfs-Brunnen (Pl. 2), in red Tyrolese marble, erected here in 1877, commemorates the 500th anniversary of the union of Tyrol with Austria (1363).

The Landhaus-Str. leads to the Maria-Theresien-Strasse (Pl. C, 3, 4), the main thoroughfare of Innsbruck, containing some important 17th and 18th cent. buildings. To the left, at the corner, is the Landhaus (1719-28), with a good stucco-decorated stairlanding (first floor). Farther on is the old Palais Thurn and Taxis (now an annex of the Landhaus), containing the 'Paris Room', with frescoes by M. Knoller. To the S. is the Triumph-Pforte (p. 187). — In the N. part of the street is the Anna-Säule (Pl. C, 4), erected in 1706, which recalls the evacuation of Tyrol by the Bavarian troops in 1703. The court of the Rathaus (Pl. 17) is adorned with modern façade paintings by F. Wagner. — The Maria-Theresien-Str. is continued towards the N. by the Herzog-Friedrich-Strasse (Pl. C, 3), which is flanked with arcades ('Lauben'). This is the chief street of the old town and leads to the Goldnes Dachl.

The Goldnes Dachl (Pl. 4; C, 3), a gilded copper roof, covering a rich late-Gothic balcony, belongs to the Fürstenburg, a palace built by Count Frederick of Tyrol 'with the empty pockets' (d. 1439), and is now the property of the town. The date on the balcony itself is 1500. The reliefs on the upper parapet represent Maximilian I. and his wife witnessing dancers and jugglers. The paintings and armorial bearings below also refer to Maximilian.

Opposite rises the old Stadtturm or Feuerturm (Pl. 22; 184 ft. high; fine view; fee). — The Catholic Casino, the corner-house on the opposite side of the Herzog-Friedrich-Str., is ornamented in the rococo style. Adjacent, in the wider part of the street, near the Inn Bridge (p. 188), stands the Goldener Adler (Pl. d; p. 182), the oldest inn in the town, from a window of which Andreas Hofer addressed the citizens on Aug. 15th, 1809. Goethe stayed here in 1786.

From the Goldne Dachl and the Stadtturm the Hofgasse leads to the E. to the Rennweg (Pl. C, 3), bounded on the S. by the Hof-
kirche, on the W. by the Hofburg (p. 186), and on the E. by the Stadtäule (Pl. 19; p. 182) and the Stadt-Theater (1835). In the middle stands the pretty Leopolds-Brunnen (Pl. 1), erected in 1893, incorporating a small equestrian statue of Archduke Leopold V. (Count of Tyrol in 1609-32) and ten other bronze figures by Caspar Gras (1626). — To the N. lies the Hof-Garten (p. 183).

The *Hofkirche or Franciscan Church (Pl. C, 3) was erected in 1553-63 by A. Crevelli, in compliance with the will of Emp. Maximilian I. (d. 1519) as a worthy shrine for his monument. It is a basilica in the Italian Renaissance style, with a fine porch and doorway.

The Interior is open on week-days from 9 a.m.; on Sat. and the eves of holidays till 4 p.m. only; on Sun. and holidays, and on May 3rd, June 15th, Sept. 14th, and Oct. 4th, from 11 to 5 and after 6.30 p.m. Owing to the wide spacing of the slender round shafts, which are strengthened with iron braces, the distinction between nave and aisles is not strongly marked. The reticulated Gothic vaulting is richly ornamented with stucco-work. — To the left of the entrance is a monument to Andreas Hofer (shot at Mantua on Feb. 20th, 1810; his bones were brought hither in 1823); at the sides lie his comrades Jos. Speckbacher (d. 1820) and the Capuchin Joachim Haspinger (d. 1858). Opposite is a monument (1883) to all the Tyrolean who fell in the struggle for independence.

The *Monument of Emp. Maximilian I. (who is interred at Wiener-Neustadt; see p. 116) rises in the nave. In the centre is a marble sarcophagus; at the sides, between the round shafts, are 28 bronze statues of contemporaries and real and alleged ancestors of the emperor, in the guise of mourners and torch-bearers. The monument was designed by the court-painter Gily Sesselschreiber, who superintended its execution from 1508 to 1518, when he was succeeded by Stephan Godl. The statues, which vary greatly in artistic value, have their names inscribed on the pedestals. The finest are: right, 3. Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg; *5. Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths; *8. King Arthur of England, these two by P. Vischer, the King Arthur being the finest German type of a knight of the period (1513; shield modern). The two figures numbered 10 are the two wives of Maximilian, Mary of Burgundy (left) and Bianca Maria Sforza of Milan (right). The latest of the series (Clovis of France; No. 1, to the right) was cast by Gregor Löffler in 1550. The black marble sarcophagus, enclosed by a superb iron railing, is adorned with reliefs in Carrara marble, designed by Florian Abel (d. 1565), and executed in 1561-66, principally by Alex. Colin (1526-1612). They give a spirited representation of the chief events in the career of the emperor, whose features at different periods of his life are unmistakable. The kneeling figure of the emperor on the sarcophagus, in his coronation robes, and the four cardinal virtues at the corners above are by L. del Duca (1584).

The choir-stalls (1568-71) should also be noticed. It was in this church that Queen Christina of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, formally embraced the Roman Catholic faith, on Nov. 3rd, 1654.

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 scenes embossed in silver from the ‘Lauretanian Litany’ on the altar. [Open on week-days 9-12 & 2-5, on Sat. till 4 only; parties formed every 1/4 hr.; ticket, incl. the Hofburg, 40 h, obtained by putting two 20 h pieces into the automatic machine in the antechamber of the Hofburg-Kanzlei, to the left in the main gateway of the Hofburg.] On the left wall are 23 bronze statuettes of saints, probably once intended for the monument of Maximilian. The tomb of Archduke Ferdinand II. (d. 1593), with a marble statue by Colins, is adorned with four scenes in relief from the life of the deceased. In front, on the left, is the
tomb of Philippina Welser (see p. 189), with two reliefs by Colinis. The old organ is said to have been a gift of Pope Julius II.

From the Silberne Kapelle we enter the imperial Hofburg (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1766-70. On the second floor are several state-apartments in their original condition, notable among which is the Riesensaal, with paintings by A. F. Maulbertsch.

To the N.W., behind the Hofburg, is the Church of St. James (St. Jakob; Pl. C, 3), built in 1717-24. On the high-altar is a celebrated picture of the Virgin by L. Cranach the Elder, forming the centre-piece in a painting by Schöpf. The choir also contains the tomb of Archduke Maximilian (d. 1618), Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, cast from a design by C. Gras.

Next the Hofkirche, in the Universität-Str., is the University (Pl. C, D, 3), founded by Emp. Leopold I. in 1672 (1180 students). Adjacent is the Jesuiten-Kirche or University Church (Pl. 9), erected in 1620-40 in the baroque style, with a handsome dome (200 ft. high) and two towers erected in 1901. Adjoining is the University Library (Pl. 25), with 235,000 vols. (open 8-1 and 3-5).

— To the S. of the university is the new Staats-Gymnasium (Pl. 5).

Farther to the N. in the Universitäts-Str., is the Capuchin Monastery (Pl. D, 2, 3), begun in 1592, the first of this order in Germany. The doorkeeper shows the cell where Archduke Maximilian (see above) annually spent some time.

Near this, in the Museum-Str., stands the handsome Renaissance building of the *Museum Ferdinandeum (Pl. C, D, 3), completed in 1884-86 (open daily, 9-5, Sun. 9-12; adm. 1 K.; short guide 20 h). The façade is adorned with busts of twenty-two eminent Tyrolese artists and scholars.

**Ground Floor.** In the Corridor (left): Roman gravestones, milestones, and altars; to the right are mediaeval and later stone and bronze monuments, including the stone coat-of-arms of Duke Sigmund (1482); tombstones of the brass-founder Gregor Löffler (d. 1565) and his wife. — The central Hall is used also for temporary exhibitions. — To the left is the Zoological Collection (among the birds several so-called 'Rackel fowl', a cross between the heathcock and the blackcock). To the right are the Geognostic-Paleontological and Mineralogical Collections.

On the Staircase are cartoons by M. Stadler, G. Flatz, K. Blaas, and others.

**First Floor.** The Corridor contains original models of works by Tyrolese sculptors. — I. WEAPON CABINET. Stained glass of the 16-17th cent.; weapons. — II. ARCHEOLOGICAL ROOM. Roman, and Germanic antiquities. Interesting objects from the grave of a Langobard chief at Chizezzano; objects from Matrei, Moritzing, Brixen, etc. — III. ETHNOGRAPHICAL CABINET (including ancient Oriental weapons and Indian water-colours). — IV. CARTOGRAPHICAL ROOM, with Tyrolese maps of the 15-19th cent., including Peter Anich's and Blasius Hieber's map of 1774, relief-maps by Franz Keil, and others. — V. Collections illustrating the history of civilization: guild insignia; Tyrolese weights and measures; illustrations of costumes: Tyrolese musical instruments.

Room VI is a circular apartment containing memorials of the struggles of 1809, including relics of Andreas Hoffer (pp. 185, 214) and his comrades Joseph Speckbacher (1767-1820) and the Capuchin Hasinger (1778-1858);
also relics of the wars of 1814 and 1866. Radetzky Album, with over 1000 autographs of the middle of the 19th century.

VII. Sculptures of mediaeval and modern Tyrolean artists: Terpsichore and Venus, bronzes by Dom. Mahlknecht (1793-1876); reliefs by A. Collins (p. 185); wooden reliefs by Joseph Hell (1793-1832); crucifixes of the 13-18th cent.; votive statue in wax of Count Leonhard von Görz (d. 1500). — VIII. Enamels, Venetian and German glass, stoneware, sacerdotal vestments, lace, watches (pocket sun-dials with magnetic needles), porcelain, etc. — IX. Furniture of the 15th and subsequent cent.; stained glass; on the end-wall, near the window, altar of Limoges enamel (ca. 1588). — X. Objects of art in metal; to the left of the window, glass-case with works in the precious metals, including a jewel-casket said to have belonged to Philippina Welser (p. 189); cutlery; ecclesiastical vessels; objects in pewter; smith’s work, etc. — XI. Coins and heraldic emblems.


At the S. end of the Maria-Theresien-Str. is the Triumphpförte (Pl. C, 5), a triumphal arch erected in 1765 for the entry of Emp. Francis I. and Empress Maria Theresa to celebrate the wedding of Prince Leopold (afterwards Emp. Leopold II.) with the Infanta Maria Ludovica. The emperor died before the completion of the festivities, hence the emblems of mourning in the ornamentation of the N. side.

To the W. of the Triumph-pforte are the Paedagogium (Pl. B, C, 4; relief of Tyrol, see p. 183), the Post Office (Pl. C, 5), the Law Courts (Gerichts-Gebäude; Pl. B, 4, 5), the Herz-Jesu-Kirche (Pl. 16; B, 5), and the University Clinical Institutes. The Monument of Adolf Pichler, the poet, in the Karl-Ludwig-Platz (Pl. B, 4), is by Edm. Klotz (1909).
Some of the last-mentioned buildings are in Wilten, a suburb incorporated with the town in 1904, which begins to the S. of the Triumph-Pforte and extends to the foot of the Berg Isel (local railway and electric tramway, see p. 183). Near its S. end, to the right, is the Pfarrkirche (Pl. D, 7), built by Franz Penz in 1751-56, with dome and wall paintings by M. Günther (1764) and stucco-ornamentation in the rococo style. — Nearly opposite is the massive baroque Premonstratensian Abbey Church (Pl. D, 7), dating from the end of the 17th century. The abbey is said to have been founded in 1128. In Roman times this was the site of Veldidena, destroyed during the great migration period of the Germanic peoples. — Stubai-Tal Station (Pl. C, 7), see p. 191.

The *Berg Isel* (Pl. D, 8; 2460 ft.), ascended in 10 min. by an easy path (the carriage-road diverges from the Brenner road farther up to the W.; comp. Pl. C, 8), owes its fame to the battles of 1809, when Andreas Hofer and his brave Tyrolean peasants thrice recaptured Innsbruck from the Bavarian and French troops. The hill has belonged since 1816 to the 'Kaiser-Jäger' (Tyrolean Riflemen), who have their shooting-range here (military concert on Sat. afternoons). The Regimental Museum (adm., in summer only, 40 h; printed guide 40 h) contains many relics; a Pavilion at the N.E. angle (mountain-indicator) affords a charming survey of the Intrtal and the town. Adjacent is a large open-air restaurant. Near the rifle-range, at the end of the carriage-road, are a Bronze Statue of Andreas Hofer, by Natter (1893), and three war-monuments.

A fine view of Innsbruck with the high mountain-ranges in the background may be enjoyed from the N. side of the town.

We cross the Inn Bridge (Pl. B, 3), which leads to the suburbs of Mariahilf, Höttling (with an old church in a lofty situation and the new botanic garden of the university), and St. Nikolaus, and traverse the Inn Park (Pl. B, 3, 2, C 2). Or we may take the local railway to the end of the Rennweg (Pl. C, 2, 1) and cross to the left bank by a foot-bridge.

Near the Gothic Church of St. Nicholas (Pl. 12; C, 1) we turn to the N. through the Weiherburggasse, and, after passing the château of Büchsenhausen (brewery and bathing-establishment) and the Hôtel-Pension Kayser (p. 182), reach the (1 1/4 hr.) Schloss Weiherburg (2210 ft.; Pension & Restaurant), with a fine view of Innsbruck, the Inn valley, the Glungetzer, Pfatscher-Kofel, etc. (hence to the Hungerburg, see p. 189, a steep ascent of 1/2 hr.; to Mühlau, see p. 189, road in 20 min.).

A cable-railway (930 yds. long) starts on the right bank of the Inn above the suspension-bridge, near the station of the local railway (every 1/4 hr. in 9 min.; 80 h, there and back 1 K'), crosses the
Inn by a bridge, and ascends (gradient from 19:100 to 55:100) over a viaduct to the plateau of the **Hungerburg** (2815 ft.; Hôtel Restaurant Mariabrunn, R. 3-5 K; Café-Restaurant Bahnhof), with a view especially fine by afternoon-light.

The Hungerburg lies upon the Parkway constructed in 1908 between the Kerschbuchhof and Hall. To the W. this leads to (1/2 hr.) the *Alpen-Hôtel Frau Hitt* on the Grammart-Boden (2865 ft.), thence to (20 min.) the Höttinger Bild (2970 ft.) and Hötting, and in 11/4 hr. by the Stangensteig to the Kerschbuchhof (2615 ft.; inn). On the E. it runs via the *Purenhof* to (13/4 hr.) Rechenhof (very fair inn), then to (3/4 hr.) the ruined castle of Thaur, and thence to (3/4 hr.) *Abtsam* and (1/2 hr.) Hall (p. 181).

From Weiherburg the pretty **Schiller-Weg** leads to (35 min.) the entrance of the interesting Mühlauer Klamm (Restaurant Schillerhof, very fair); the (5 min.) Höllenkanzel affords a fine view of the stream brawling through the Klamm. We retrace our steps to (3/4 M.) **Mühlau** (2030 ft.; Pension Edelweiss; Stern, with garden-restaurant; *Badhaus*), a prettily-situated village with 1017 inhab., whence we may return by the local railway in 12 min. or on foot in 1/2 hr. to Innsbruck.

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**To Amras.** We may take the Mittelgebirgsbahn (p. 190) to the station of Amras and then walk to (5 min.) the château; or we may go by the local railway or tramway to Berg Isel, pass to the left under the Brennerbahn, cross the Sill (with a view of the first tunnel of the railway), and follow the ‘Fürstenweg’ to the (3/4 hr.) château. The best route for pedestrians is to take the Vill and Igls road beyond the Sill bridge to the right, past the *Bretterkeller*, and then follow the beautiful path (comp. Pl. E, F, 8), which leads through wood to the (3/4 hr.) *Tummel-Platz*, the old tournament-ground. A little farther on we emerge on the Fürstenweg, and, skirting the park-wall, reach the (10 min.) entrance to the château (Restaurant Schlosskeller).

**Schloss Amras or Ambras** (2065 ft.), which was the seat of the Counts of Andechs from the beginning of the 11th cent. onward, was given by Emp. Ferdinand in 1563 to his son Ferdinand, Governor of Tyrol, the husband of Philippina Welser, daughter of a patrician of Augsburg, whom he married in 1557. The archduke extended the château considerably, and filled it with treasures of art, which were transferred to Vienna in 1806 and form the most valuable part of the collection of weapons in the Imperial Museum. In the warlike times at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th cent. the château served several times as barracks and a hospital. It was used as a residence in 1855-61 by Archduke Charles Lewis, Governor of Tyrol, who had it restored. His collection was increased by contributions from the collection in Vienna in 1880-82, and the château was opened as a museum.
The museum is open daily, except Mon. and days after holidays, 9-12 & 2-5, in winter 10-12 & 2-4 (fee 40 h. Sun. and holidays free). Guide 60 h.

In the large court, which is entered first, we see on the right the UNTERSCHLOSS, built by Archduke Ferdinand, the open colonnade of which contains 8 Roman milestones found on the Brenner road. Adjoining are two large rooms with the valuable Collection of Weapons, from the 15th cent. to the present time, arranged in chronological order.

At the back of the court, to the left, is the HOCHSCHLOSS, the oldest part of the building, to which Archduke Ferdinand added a second story as well as the so-called *Spanish Hall* (1570-71, restored in 1856-77) and other enlargements. The Hall, which we enter first, is 141 ft. long, 33 ft. broad, and 18 ft. high, and has a marble flooring, a fine wooden ceiling, and artistically inlaid doors; on the walls, decorated with stucco-panels and antlers, are portraits of Counts and Dukes of Tyrol from 1229 to 1600. The whole is a characteristic example of the German Renaissance style. Adjacent is the Kaiser-Zimmer, with a continuation of the series of portraits. Also worthy of mention on the groundfloor are the restored Gothic Chapel, of the 15th cent., with frescoes by Wörndle, and a bath-chamber said to have been used by Philippina Welser. — Finst Floor. On the N. side are six rooms with furniture and fittings of the 16-18th cent. (in R. V fine antique panels of 1691 from Meran; in R. VI ecclesiastical objects). The eight rooms on the S. side contain small sculptures, models, and various works of art. — The Second Floor (N. side) contains a historical portrait-gallery. Among the portraits in RR. III and IV are those of Archd. Ferdinand (d. 1595), at various ages, the alleged portrait of Philippina Welser (1527-80), and their sons Andrew (d. 1600 as a cardinal) and Charles (d. 1618). Room V contains a beautiful wooden ceiling of 1566-70. The paintings in the last four rooms are of little value.

The extensive Park (entrance to the right of the Hochschloss), with its picturesque waterfalls, affords some fine views.

About 1 M. to the E. of Amras lies Bad Egerdach (1960 ft.), in wooded environs, with earthy alkaline springs. A beautiful view may be had from the church-hill at Ampass (2355 ft.), 3/4 M. farther to the E.

From Innsbruck to Zell am See and Vienna. see RR. 18, 15; to Salzburg, see R. 19; to Bregenz (Arlberg Railway), see R. 22; to Brixen (Brenner Railway), see R. 24.

FROM INNSBRUCK TO IGLS. — RAILWAY (‘Innsbrucker Mittelgebirgsbahn’: continuation of the Lokalbahn, p. 183; through-carriages) from the Berg Isel Station 12 times daily in 26 min. (fare 1 K 40 h, descent 80 h). — Carriages, see p. 183.

Local line to Berg Isel, see p. 183. The train crosses the Sill, and then the Fürstenweg (p. 189), and ascends through wood to the (7 min.) station Amras, 5 min. above the château (p. 189). Stat. Lans-Sistrans lies 10 min. to the W. of the village of Lans (2835 ft.; Traube). Turning to the right from the station and passing through a wooden gate, we may ascend to the W. in 20-25 min. to the N.W. summit of the *Lanser Köpfe* (3055 ft.; view of the Inntal from the Martinswand to the Kaiser-Gebirge; to the S.W., the Stubaiers Ferner, Waldraster Spitzes, and Saile). — Near stat. Lanser See is the peaty little lake of that name (2765 ft.; Höt. Lansersee).

5 1/4 M. Igls (2855-2900 ft.); *Grand-Hôtel Iglerhof, R. from 3 1/2 K, B. 1 K 60 h. D. 5 K; *Höt. Maximilian; Höt. Tirolerhof, Altwirt, R. from 2 K, both good, a village with pretty villas around it, is much frequented on account of its fine air and winter-sports.
FROM INNSBRUCK TO FULPMES. — By the Stubaital-Bahn (electric narrow-gauge railway), 11 M., in 58 min. (3 K 30 or 2 K 20 h.; return-tickets, valid for three days, 5 K 60, 3 K 80 h.). The cars start from the Innsbruck-Stubai Station (Pl. C, 7; electric tramway from main station, see p. 183). Views to the left.

The line ascends below the Brenner road. Fine view of the Inntal. Tunnel. Beyond (1 1/2 M.) Sonnenburgerhof (2230 ft.) we ascend to the right, obtaining many glimpses of the Silltal, to (2 1/2 M.) Natters and (3 3/4 M.) Mutters (2745 ft.), in a pretty site at the foot of the Saile. Tunnel; then a viaduct across the Mühlbach. Beyond (6 1/2 M.) Kreit (3215 ft.) the car crosses the Sagbach and turns S.W. into the Stubai-Tal. 10 M. Telfes (3240 ft.). Then a sharp winding descent to —

11 M. Fulpmes (3085 ft.) *Stubai Hotel, at the station, a large house of the first class; Pfurtscheller, R. 1 1/4-2 K; Lutz, both these very fair; pop. 1400), a summer-resort. — The Hoher Burgstall (8575 ft.), to the S.W., which may be ascended hence in 5-5 1/2 hrs., affords a grand view.

From Fulpmes a road (diligence from the railway-station twice daily in 1-1 1/4 hr.) leads to the N.E. to (2 3/4 M.) Mieders (3220 ft.; Alpen-Hôtel Lerchenhof, Alte Post, both very fair), a prettily situated summer-resort with 890 inhabitants. The Serles-Spitze (8920 ft.) is ascended hence via Maria-Waldrast in 5-6 hrs. (guide; not difficult).

Continuation of the road from Fulpmes through the Stubai-Tal, see p. 203.

21. The Ziller-Tal.

Railway from Jenbach to Mayrhofen, 20 M., in ca. 1 hr. 40 min. (fares 3 K 80, 2 K 40 h).

Jenbach (1845 ft.), see p. 180. The train crosses the Inn and passes (1 1/4 M.) Rotholz and (2 M.) Strass, where it enters the Ziller-Tal to the right. 6 M. Fügen (1785 ft.; Post; Stern; Aigner), a summer-resort; 10 1/2 M. Kaltenbach (1835 ft.; Post), a pretty village. Skirting the Ziller, we pass (12 1/2 M.) Aschau.

15 M. Zell am Ziller (1885 ft.; Bräu, R. 1 1/4-4 K; Zum Welschen; Schneeberger, all on the right bank; Post, on the left bank; pop. 750), a summer-resort. To the E. rise the Hainzenberg, with the Maria-Rast-Kapelle, and the towering, wall-like Gerloswand (7105 ft.); to the S. the blunt pyramid of the Tristner (9065 ft.) and the snow-clad Ingent (9575 ft.). From the Post a marked path ascends to the W. to (2 3/4 hr.) Klöpfelstaudach (2495 ft.), a farm-house commanding an excellent view.

To the E. of Zell opens the Gerlos-Tal, through which a well-trodden bride-path leads to the Pinzgau to Gerlos 4 1/2 hrs.; from Gerlos over the Platte to Krimml 4, or over the Plattenkogel 5 hrs.; guide, needless, from Zell to Krimml 11 K). From Zell the route runs to the S.E. to the (1 1/4 hr.) foot of the Hainzenberg, and then ascends via the village of that name to the (1 1/4 hr.) Oetschen Inn (3545 ft.), and leads through wood, up the Gerlos-Tal, to (2 3/4 hrs.) the village of Gerlos (4070 ft.; Alpenrose; Stöckl). It then crosses the Krummbach to the (1 hr.) Durlasboden (1600 ft.), and to the (20 min.) finger-post for the Zittauer-Hütte.
The Gerlos-Tal turns here to the S. (Wildgerlos-Tal). The bridle-path leads to (10 min.) the bridge across the Hollenzer Bach (boundary between Tyrol and Salzburg). After 7 min. the path forks (comp. below): the direct path to the Pinzgau, to the left, ascends by the brook, crosses (3/4 hr.) the flat Gerlos Pass or Pinzgauer Höhe (4875 ft.) and descends to (1/4 hr.) Ronach (4530 ft.) and (1 1/4 hr.) Wald (p. 172) in the Salzach-Tal.

The preferable bridle-path, to the right from the bifurcation just mentioned (1 1/4 hr. from Gerlos), crosses the Pinzgauer Platte (ca. 5600 ft.) to Krimml (4 hrs.; see way-marks; guide not indispensable). It ascends the N.W. slope of the Plattenkogel, and leads to the left to (3 1/4 hr.) Wald's Inn on the Mitterplatten-Alp (5560 ft.) and the (1/4 hr.) Leitner-Alp (5570 ft.). Just beyond the (10 min.) Fitzstein-Alp (5385 ft.) the Krimmler-Tal with its waterfalls is revealed to view. Descent in zigzags to Krimml (p. 172) 1 hr. more. — Still finer, in good weather, is the longer route over the Plattenkogel (6095 ft.; red marks; guide dispensable), which affords a striking view of Pinzgau, the Dreiherrnspitze, Reichenspitze, etc.

Beyond Zell the train passes (18 M.) Bühel

20 M. Mayrhofen (2065 ft.; Neuhaus, R. 1 1/4-2 1/2 K; Stern or Neue Post; Alte Post), the last village in the lower Ziller-Tal, charmingly situated. The Ziller-Tal here branches into four "Gründe": E. the Zillergrund, S.E. the Stillup, S.W. the Zemmtal, and W. the Tuxer-Tal.

The *Ahornsipitze (9750 ft.; 6 1/2 hrs. from Mayrhofen; not difficult; guide 12 K) is a grand point of view. The path, with red marks, ascends via the (1/4 hr.) Alpenrose Inn on the Fellenberg-Alp to the (4 hrs.) Edel-Hütte (7345 ft.; inn) and in 2 hrs. more to the top.

From Mayrhofen over the Tuxer Joch to St. Jodok (1 1/2 hrs.; road in course of construction). We cross the Zemmbach by the (1/4 hr.) Untere Steg to the Tuxer-Tal: 3/4 hr. Finkenberg (2755 ft.; Eberl; Neuwirt); 2 hrs. Vorder-Lanersbach (4120 ft.; Kapellenwirt); 1/2 hr. Lanersbach or Vorder-Tux (4230 ft.; Stockwirt); 2 hrs. Hinter-Tux (4900 ft.; Kirchler, R. 1-1 1/2 K, often full in summer), with thermal springs. — A red-marked path leads hence to the (2 1/4 hrs.) Tuxer or Schmirner Joch (7675 ft.; refuge-hut), and then down the Schmirner-Tal to (1 1/2 hrs.) Kasern (5340 ft.), to (3 1/4 hr.) Inner-Schmirn (4755 ft.), and to (3 1/4 hr.) St. Jodok (p. 203).

The Zemmtal deserves a visit (guide unnecessary). Beyond Mayrhofen we cross (10 min.) the Ziller and (10 min.) the Stillupbach. (Three fine waterfalls in the Stillup-Klamm.) We then (1 min.) take the road to the left to the (1 1/4 hr.) Hochsteg (2165 ft.), a bridge 50 ft. above the Zemmbach, which dashes out of a wild gorge. On the left bank we ascend the pastures of Lindtal, past the (1/4 hr.) inn Zur Linde, to the *Dornauberg-Klamm, a gorge between pine-clad rocks, with the Zemmbach careering below in countless falls, and (3/4 hr.) the Karlsteg (2820 ft.). We now follow the right bank of the Zemmbach; 55 min. inn zum Schliffstein; 20 min. Ginzling or Dornauberg (3275 ft.; Kröll's Inn; Tipotsch's Inn Neu-Ginzling, R. 1-1 1/2 K), prettily situated at the mouth of the Floiten-Tal.

Passes. — From Ginzling over the Pfitscher Joch to Sterzing, 12 1/4 hrs. (guide, not needed in fine weather, from Breitlahner to St. Jakob 11, thence to Sterzing 6 K). We ascend the Zemmtal to (1 hr.) Rossag (3595 ft.; Fankhauser, good) and (1 hr.) Neu-Breitlahner (4070 ft.; Eder's Inn, good). To the S.E. opens the picturesque Zemmgrund or Schwarzen-
stein-Grund, in which (3½ hrs.) is the Berliner-Hütte (6750 ft.; good inn) on the Schwarzenstein-Alp, in a superb site (see Baedeker's Eastern Alps).

Following the Zamsler-Tal, the S.W. branch, we next come (2½ hrs. from Neu-Breitlahner) to the Dominikus-Hütte (5525 ft.; inn in summer), opposite the mouth of the glacier-clad Schlegeis-Tal. (Interesting digression of 2½-3 hrs. to the Furtshagel-Haus, 7665 ft.; good inn.) In 2½ hrs. more we reach the Pfitscher Joch (1375 ft.; Rainer's Inn), where we have a striking view. Descent by Stein to (2 hrs.) St. Jakob in Pfitsch (Rainer's Inn); 1¾ hr. Wieden; 2¼ hrs. Sterzing (p. 204).

22. From Bregenz to Innsbruck. Arlberg Railway.

Comp. Maps, pp. 194, 200.

From Landeck to Mals and Spordinig.

136½ M. Railway (Staatsbahn). Express in 4½-4½ hrs. (26 K 20 h, 16 K, 10 K 20 h), ordinary train in 6½-7½ hrs. — The *Arlberg Railway (Arlbergbahn), constructed in 1880-84, is one of the most interesting of mountain-railways. Steepest gradient on the W. side (from Bludenz to Langen) 31:1000, and on the E. side (from Landeck to St. Anton) 26:1000. Views from Bludenz to Langen mostly on the right, from St. Anton to Innsbruck on the left.

Bregenz. — Railway Restaurant. — Hotels. *Hôtel Montfort (Pl. a; B, 2), R. 2½-6, B. 1½, D. 4 K; Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. b; B, 2), R. 2-4 K, both at the station; Oesterreichischer Hof (Pl. e; B, 2), near the harbour; Weisses Kreuz (Pl. d; B, 3), Römer-Str., R. 2-5, B. 1½ K, good; Post (Pl. e; C, 2), R. 2-4 K; Krone (Pl. f; B, 3); Heidelberger Fass (Pl. k; B, 3), R. 1½-2 K; Bründle, near the station, R. 1½-2½ K; Löwe (Pl. n; B, 2). — Restaurants. Sporthaus (Pl. A, 2), on the Lake Promenade; Central; Austria; Veranda am See. — Wine at F. Kinz's, Kirch-Str. (Pl. B, 3). Beer at the Hirsch, Löve, Forster's, etc. — Baths, with swimming-tank, in Lindauer-Str.

Bregenz (1300 ft.), the capital of the Vorarlberg (district 'before the Arlberg'), the Brigantium of the Romans, with 8540 inhab., lies charmingly at the base of the Pfänder, at the E. end of the Lake of Constance (Ger. Bodensee). The Old or Upper Town (Pl. C, 3), of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on a hill, occupies the site of the Roman Castrum. On another hill, to the S., stands the handsome Pfarrkirche (Pl. B, 4), with its ancient tower. The Landes-Museum (Pl. B, 2; 1 K) contains natural history specimens, paintings, coins, and Roman antiquities. The Lake Promenade (music frequently) affords a splendid view of the lake and the Sentis. Another good view is obtained from the Villa Gravenreuth (Bregenzer Klause), on the Lindau road, 1 M. to the N.

The *Gebhardsberg (1970 ft.), 3¼ hr., by a road past the Pfarrkirche, on which are fragments of the old castle of Hohen-Bregenz, a small church, and a tavern, commands a fine view of the Lake of Constance, the Rhine valley, and the Alps of Appenzell and Glarus (view-indicator).

The view from the *Pfänder ($340 ft.), to the E. of Bregenz, is still more extensive. The path (2 hrs.) passes Berg Isel (shooting-range) and Weissenneureuth, a farm on the left, and ascends to the right through wood (white way-marks) via Hintermoos to Hôtel-Pension Pfänder, 5 min. below the top. The road is longer (2½ hrs.; carry. and pair, there and back, 20 K); a mountain-railway is being constructed.
From Bregenz to Bezau, 22 M., railway in 2 hrs. (2nd class 2 K 60, 3rd class 1 K 70 h). We ascend the picturesque valley of the Bregenzer Ach. 13 M. Lingenau-Hittisau (1655 ft.); 14½ M. Egg (1970 ft.); 16½ M. Andelsbuch (2015 ft.). — 18½ M. Schwarzengeberg (2285 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). The village (Hirsch; Lamm), 2½ M. to the N., at the foot of the Hochälplle (4815 ft.; ascent 3 hrs., easy; fine view), is a summer-resort. — 22 M. Bezau (2185 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Post). Road thence (diligence twice daily in 3 hrs.; railway under construction), by (3½ M.) Mellau (2265 ft.; Bär, with chalybeate baths) and (7½ M.) Schneppisau (2470 ft.; Krone), to (10 M.) Au (2610 ft.; Krone; Rössle) and (12½ M.) Schoppernau (2755 ft.; Krone). A cart-road ascends hence, past the (3 M.) small sulphur-baths of Hopfrenben (3350 ft.), and then more steeply, to (4½ M.) the *Schöcken (4165 ft.; Peter’s Inn), a hamlet surrounded by precipitous mountains, clothed far up with forest and pasture.

From the Schöcken to Stuben on the Arlberg, 5½ hrs. (without guide). The path, with blue marks, leads up the Körber-Alp to (2½ hrs.) Lech (1745 ft.; Krone), prettily situated at the foot of the Omeshorn (8395 ft.). Road thence by Zürs and the Flexen-Sattel (5855 ft.) to (3½ hrs.) Stuben (p. 196).

The train crosses the Bregenzer Ach, with the Gebhardsberg (p. 193) on the left, and at (2½ M.) Lauterach enters the broad valley of the Rhine. 5½ M. Schwarzach (1385 ft.; Bregenzer Wald), a large village.

7½ M. Dornbirn (1410 ft.; Höt. Weiss, at the station, R. 1½-2½, B. 1 K; Höt. Romberg, both good; Dornbirner Hof; Mohr), a town nearly 3 M. long, with 16,240 inhab., on the Dornbirner Ach. The S.W. horizon is bounded by the Appenzell Mts., the Kamor and Hoher Kasten, the snow-clad Sentis, the indented Curfirsten, and the Alvier.

The Gütte (1705 ft.; inn), 1 hr. to the S.E., has a cotton-mill and a fountain, which plays to a height of 187 ft. Beyond it is (10 min.) the Rappenloch-Schlucht, through which dashes the Ach. We may return by the Zanzenberg (1920 ft.; fine view) to (1½ hr.) Dornbirn.

12½ M. Hohenems (1420 ft.; Einfürst), a town with 6455 inhab. and the château of Count Waldburg-Zeil. On a steep cliff above it is the ruin of Alt-Hohenems, and 2 M. to the N., on the precipitous Glopfer, is the restored castle of Neu-Hohenems.

To the W., from the plain of the Rhine, rises the Kummenberg (2190 ft.). Near (15½ M.) Götzis (1400 ft.; Höt. Montfort), to the left, is the ruined castle of Neu-Montfort. — 20½ M. Rankweil (1515 ft.; Hecht, R. 1½-1½ K; Zum Schützen), at the mouth of the Lalternser-Tal.

The ascent of the *Hoher Freschen (6580 ft.; 5½-6 hrs.; guide, 10 K, needless for experts) is attractive but somewhat fatiguing. The Freschenhaus (inn) is ½ hr. from the top. Panorama of the Vorarlberg, Appenzell, and Glarus Alps, Lake of Constance, etc.

23 M. Feldkirch (1495 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Englischer Hof or Post, R. 2-6 K; Büren, R. 2-4 K, with beer-garden, both good; Vorarlberger Hof, at the station; Löwe; Schäfle, R. 1½-2 K; pop. 5060), a pleasant little town, 10 min. from the station, is dominated by the large castle of Schattenburg. Parish-church of 1487.
The *Margaretenkapf* (1825 ft.), 1/4 hr. to the W., on the left bank of the Ill, with the villa and grounds of the Von Tschavoll family, overlooks the Illschlucht and the Rheintal from the Falknis to Lake Constance (ascent to the right beyond the lower Ill-Brücke; adm. daily, except Frid., 8-11 and 3-7, free).

From Feldkirch to Buchs, 12 M., railway (22-36 min.). — 9 1/2 M. Schaan, 21/2 M. to the S. of which is Vaduz, the capital (1200 inhab.) of the small principality of Liechtenstein. Near Buchs we cross the Rhine. See also Baedeker’s Switzerland.

Above and below Feldkirch the Ill has forced passages through the limestone rocks, called the Upper and Lower Illklamm. The train passes through a tunnel into the Upper Klam and crosses the Ill near (25 1/2 M.) Frasanz (1550 ft.). The valley, now called Inner Walgau, expands. 30 M. Nenzing, at the mouth of the Gamperdona-Tal. The train crosses the Ill.

36 1/2 M. Bludenz (1905 ft.; Bludenzer Hof, R. from 2 K, good; Arlberg, both at the station; Post; Montafoner Hof; pop. 5870), a little town finely situated, and dominated by the castle of Gaienhofen (now government-offices). To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the Brandner-Tal.

The *Hoher Frassen* (6500 ft.; 4-4 1/2 hrs.; guide, hardly needed, 8 K) affords a superb view. About 1 hr. below the summit is the *Fressen-Hütte* (inn).

To the Lüner-See, with Ascent of the Scesaplana, a very interesting excursion. There is a road as far as (6 M.) Brand (omnibus from the Bludenzer Hof in 2 hrs.; 3 1/2 K). We cross the Ill to (1 M.) Bürs and then the Alvierbach and ascend the road to the right through wood to (1 1/4 hr.) Bürserberg (2855 ft.). The picturesque Brandner-Tal is now traversed. 6 M. Brand (3435 ft.; Beck, R. 1-3 K; Scesaplana, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 K, both good) is frequented as a health-resort. From Brand a footpath leads via the (1 1/2 hr.) Schatten-Lagant-Alp to the *Lüner-See* (6375 ft.). On the W. side is the (2 hrs.) *Douglass-Hütte* (inn). The ascent hence of the *Scesaplana* (9740 ft.; 3-3 1/2 hrs.; guide from Brand, 12 K), the highest peak of the Rhaetikon chain, is rather toilsome, but very interesting, and the panorama is grand. — A shorter route (blue marks) is from Brand by the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Oberzalim-Hütte* (6330 ft.) and the (2 1/4 hrs.) *Strassburger-Hütte* (8860 ft.; both with inns) to the (1 hr.) top.

Above Bludenz, to the S.E., opens the beautiful Montafon Valley, watered by the Ill. Electric railway (8 M., in 40-45 min.; 1 K 50 or 80 h) to Schruns (2250 ft.; Taube, R. from 1 K 60 h, D. 3-4 K; Stern; Löwe, all good; Adler; Gauenstein), the chief place in the valley, a prettily situated village, frequented both as a summer and as a winter resort. Fine excursions: N. up the (1 1/4 hr.) Bartholomüberg (3560 ft.), a good point of view; through the Gauer-Tal to the (7-8 hrs.) Lüner-See (see above); ascent of the Sulzfluh (9265 ft.; 7-7 1/2 hrs.; with guide, 16 K; superb view), passing the *Tisisuna-Hütte* (inn), etc. — Road (diligence twice daily in 21/4-2 1/2 hrs.; 2 K 40 h) from Schruns by (5 1/2 M.) St. Gallenkirch (2735 ft.; Rössle; Adler) to (9 1/2 M.) Gaschurn (3120 ft.; Rössle or Post, R. 2 K; Krone; pop. 680). Farther up (3 M.) lies *Patenen* (3435 ft.; Sonne), the last village in the valley. Interesting passes from Patenen, not difficult, cross the Zeinigjoch (6075 ft.), in 4-1 1/2 hrs., and the Bieler höhe (6630 ft.; on this side of which is the Madlenener-Haus, with inn), in 7 hrs., to Galtär (5010 ft.; Hüt. Fluchthorn), in the Patznau-Tal, whence a road descends by (5 1/2 M.) Ischgl (4520 ft.; Post; Walschwirt) and (12 M.) Kappl (4125 ft.; Löwe) to (21 M.) Pfians (p. 196).
The Arlb ergbahn quits the Ill at the nunnery of St. Peter, enters the Kloster-Tal, watered by the Alfenz, and ascends on its N. side. — 43 M. Bratz (2315 ft.). Viaducts and tunnels in rapid succession. 49¹/₂ M. Dalaas (3060 ft.; Paradies); the village (2745 ft.; Post) lies in the valley below. The train runs high up on the steep slope and crosses the Radona-Schlucht and two smaller gorges. 54 M. Danöfen (3525 ft.). We cross the Streubach. 58 M. Klösterle; the village lies below, on the right, at the mouth of the Nenzigast-Tal, from which peeps the Kaltenberg (9515 ft.). We next cross the Wülldlitobel, and pass through a tunnel under the landslip of 1892 to (59¹/₂ M.) Langen (3995 ft.; Rail. Restaurant & Post).

From Langen to St. Anton over the Arlberg (3¹/₂-4 hrs.). The road (picturesque, but shadeless) passes (40 min.) Stuben (4625 ft.; Alte Post) and ascends in windings to the (1¹/₂ hr.) Arlberg Pass (5910 ft.). Beyond it (5 min.) is the hospice of St. Christoph. Then down by (20 min.) Kötten eck (5555 ft.) to (1 hr.) St. Anton (see below).

The train crosses the Alfenzbach and enters the Arlberg Tunnel, 6³/₄ M. long, which ascends rapidly to its centre (4300 ft.). The transit lasts 15-20 minutes. An obelisk at the E. end of the tunnel bears a portrait in relief of Julius Lott (d. 1883), the chief engineer of the line.

69 M. St. Anton (4275 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Post, at the station, R. 2-6, B. 1¹/₄; D. 4 K, good; Schwarzer Adler, R. 1¹/₄-2 K), the highest village in the Rosanna-Tal, which above it is called Ferwall, and below it Stanzer-Tal, is a health and 'winter sport' resort.

We now descend to (74 M.) Pettneu. On the right rises the Riff ler (10,370 ft.), with its precipitous glacier. We again cross the Rosanna. 76 M. Schnann, at the mouth of the Schnanner Klam m. Crossing the Rosanna twice more, we next reach — 77¹/₂ M. Flirsch (3680 ft.; Post & Löw e, good), picturesquely situated at the foot of the Eisenspitze (9400 ft.). The valley contracts and the Rosanna dashes down a rocky bed.

81¹/₂ M. Strengen (3355 ft.). The village lies to the left (Post Inn). We pass through two tunnels and over a viaduct, 280 yds. long and 282 ft. high, and cross the Trisanna, which issues from the Patznann-Tal (p. 195) and unites with the Rosanna to form the Sanna. 84¹/₂ M. Wiesber g (3150 ft.), with an old castle. We skirt the crumbling Majenvand in a series of viaducts and cuttings.

86¹/₂ M. Pians (2995 ft.). Below, to the left, lies the village (2795 ft.; Alte Post, R. 1-2 K, very fair), where the road to the Patznann-Tal (p. 195) begins. Above it, on the green Mittel-Gebirge, is Grins, at the base of the huge Parsierspitze (9970 ft.). We now descend the right bank of the Sanna, passing Bruggen (below us on the left), to (89¹/₂ M.) Landeck-Perfuchs, and then cross the Inn.

91¹/₂ M. Landeck (Rail. Restaurant, R. 2¹/₂ K, good). The
little town (2680 ft.; *Post, R. 3-6, B. 1 1/4 K; Goldner Adler, R. 1 1/2 - 3 K; Schwarzer Adler), 1 M. to the S.W., lies on both banks of the Inn, commanded by the old Schloss Landeck. Pretty walk (2 hrs. there and back) by Perjen to the Lötzer Klam, a wild ravine with a waterfall.

From Landeck to Mals and Spondinig (Meran, Stelvio Pass), 49 M.

Motor Diligence (16 seats) twice daily in summer to Neu-Spondinig (4-5 hrs.; fare 15 1/2 K) and Trafoi (6-6 1/2 hrs.; 19 1/2 K). Mail Coach (10 seats) from Landeck to Mals daily in summer (17 K; the night is spent at Nauders). ‘Touristenfahrt’ (18 seats) to Mals once daily in 9 1/2 hrs. (12 K 30 h); Post (diligence, without limit of numbers) twice daily in 9 1/2 hrs. (11 K 4 and 13 K 80 h); Extra-Post and pair, 71 K 72 h.

The road ascends to the S.E., on the right bank of the Inn, which forms several rapids here, to the (5 1/2 M.) Pontlatzer-Brücke (2820 ft.). — 7 1/2 M. Prutz (2840 ft.; Post or Rose), at the entrance to the Kaunser-Tal.

To the W. (3 1/4 hrs.) is Ladis (3905 ft.; Kur-Hôtel), with sulphur-baths; 1 1/2 hr. higher lies Oblasdis (4540 ft.), with a mineral spring, in a fine site.

The Kaunser-Tal (motors prohibited) runs E. to Kaltenbrunn, then S., parallel with the Pitztal, to the central Oetztal Mts. The road (to which walkers will prefer the bridle-path by Kauns and the pilgrim-resort of Kaltenbrunn) ascends along the Faggenbach, past (5 1/4 M.) Nufels (4155 ft.), where the path just mentioned joins the road, to (8 M.) Feuchten (4175 ft.; Hirsch), then by a bridle-path to the (3 1/2-4 hrs.) Gepatsch-Haus (6325 ft.; inn), finely situated in view of the imposing Gepatsch Glacier. Passes from this point to Mittelberg in the Pitztal over the Oelgruben-Joch (9885 ft.; 7-8 hrs.; guide 15 K), see p. 199; to Vent (p. 201) over the Gepatsch-Joch (10,610 ft.; 9-10 hrs., difficult; two guides at 23 K); to Langtaufers over the Weisssee-Joch (9745 ft.; 6-7 hrs.; guide to Pratzen 12 K), a fine route. From Pratzen to Graun (p. 198), 2 hrs. more.

10 M. Ried (2875 ft.; Post), with Schloss Sigmundsried. The road crosses a mound of detritus and next reaches (13 1/2 M.) Tösens (3055 ft.). We (1/2 M.) cross the Inn, pass (1 1/4 M.) Gasthaus Tschupach, and (5 1/4 M.) reach —

19 1/2 M. Pfunds (3175 ft.), consisting of two villages: Stuben (Post), on our road, on the left bank of the Inn, and Pfunds, on the right bank, at the mouth of the Radurschel-Tal.

Above Pfunds the road crosses the Inn by the (1 1/2 M.) Cajetan-Brücke and gradually ascends on the right bank, being partly hewn in the rock or buttressed with masonry, and affording fine views of the narrow Innal — 23 M. Hoch-Finstermünz (3730 ft.; Hôtel-Pension Hochfinstermünz, R. 21 1/4-6, B. 1 1/4, D. 4 K, good), a picturesque point, 465 ft. below which lies All-Finstermünz, with its old tower and a bridge over the Inn.

The road now turns to the left, threads the Finstermünz Pass, enters the valley of the Stiller Bach, and passes the small Fort Nauders. It then ascends in a long bend (which the old ‘Gehweg’ cuts off) to —
27\(^{1/2}\) M. Nauders (4480 ft.; Post; Löwe; Roter Adler), a large village, with the old Schloss Naudersberg.

From Nauders a road leads to the W., by Martinsbruck to Schuls in the Engadine (diligence daily in \(3^{1/2}\) hrs.); see Baedeker's Switzerland.

The road ascends gradually on the right bank of the Stille Bach to (31 M.) the Reschen-Scheideck (4955 ft.), the watershed between the Inn and the Adige. Beyond the village of (31\(^{1/2}\) M.) Reschen (4900 ft.; Stern) is the green Reschen-See, where a striking view is disclosed of the snow and glaciers of the Ortler chain, which fills the background. 33\(^{1/2}\) M. Graun (4880 ft.; Wenter, R. 2\(^{1/2}\)-6 K.; good; Ortler), at the entrance to the Langtauner-Tal.

37\(^{1/2}\) M. St. Valentin auf der Haide (4765 ft.; Post) lies between the Mitterssee and the Haidersee. The monotonous part of the valley down to Bargeis is called the Malser Haide. To the right lies Bargeis (3985 ft.), with the old castle of Fürstenburg; on the hill is the Benedictine abbey of Marienberg.

43 M. Mals (3430 ft.; Post or Adler, R. 1\(^{1/2}\)-4 K.; good; Bär), a village of Roman origin in the Upper Vinschgau, starting-point of the railway to Meran. The station lies 10 min. below the village.

Interesting excursion of two days from Mals: by (6 M.) Taufers and (8 M.) Münster to (10\(^{1/2}\) M.) the Swiss village of Santa Maria (4555 ft.; Schweizerhof; Stelvio: Weisse Kreuz); then over the Umbrail Pass (p. 217) to (18\(^{1/2}\) M.) Santa Maria on the Stelvio; back next day to the valley of the Adige over the Stelvio Pass (see p. 216).

The Vinschgau Railway runs past the small and ancient town of Glurns to (3 M.) Schluderns (3015 ft.; Schweizerhof); to the left rises the Churburg, a château of Count Trapp.

6 M. Spondinig-Prad (2905 ft.; Hirsch), where the Stelvio road (p. 215) diverges to the S.W. (left). — Hence to Meran and Botzen, see R. 25.

The Railway from Landeck to Innsbruck remains on the right bank of the Inn. On the cliff to the left is the ruin of Schröffenstein. 93 M. Zams, with a large nunnery of sisters of mercy. Passing the ruined Kronburg, we reach (98 M.) Schönwies and —

103 M. Imst (2350 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). The little town (2705 ft.; Post, R. 1\(^{1/4}\)-4 K.; Sonne, R. 1-2 K; Eggerbräu, all good), 2 M. to the N. (omn. 60 h), lies pleasantly on the W. side of the Gurgle-Tal. To the E. rises the Tschirgant (7780 ft.).

A road (motor-omnibuses twice daily in \(11^{1/2}\) hr.) leads to the N.E. through the shadeless Gurgle-Tal via Tarrenz to (8 M.) Nassereith (2745 ft.; Post, R. from 1 K 60 h, good), where the road from Telfs (13 M.; p. 199) via Obsteg joins ours on the right. — From Nassereith to Reutte, via the Fern Pass, 25 M., is one of the finest passes between Tyrol and Bavaria (motor-diligence twice daily in \(2^{3/4}\) hrs.). The road crosses the effluent of the dark-green Fernstein-See, by which rise the ruins of Sigmundshof. We pass (3 M.) the Fernstein Inn (3305 ft.; burned down in 1910), below the picturesque castle of Fernstein, and ascend on the W. side of the valley to the (6 M.) Fern Pass (3970 ft.; inn). Thence we
descend past the Blind-See and Weissenee-See (with fine views of the Wetterstein range) to (12 M.) Lermoos (3260 ft.; Drei Mohren, R. 2½-6 K; Post, R. 1½-5 K, both good), finely situated in a broad basin, whence a road leads by Griesen to Partenkirchen (see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps). Our road leads via (20 M.) Heiterwang to (25 M.) Reutte (2790 ft.; Post, R. 1½-5 K; Hirsch, R. 1½-3½ K; Tiroler Hof, all good; Mohr; Krone), a small town on the Lech. To the E. (1 hr.) are the *Stuiben Falls. — From Reutte to the Oberes Lechtal, to Hohenschwangau, Füssen, etc., see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps.

The Pitztal, the lower part of which is a narrow and rugged valley, with many waterfalls, deserves a visit for the grand scenery at its head (diligence to Mittelberg). From the station of Imst the road ascends S.E. to (½ hr.) Arzl (2895 ft.), finely situated at the foot of the Burgtall (3460 ft.); then by (1½ hr.) Wewns (3210 ft.; Roter Ochse, R. 1-2½ K; Post; Adler) and the (1 hr.) Inn auf der Schönh (3 hrs.) St. Leonhard (1520 ft.; Sonne) and (2¼ hrs.) Punggers (5300 ft.; Kirscher’s Inn), the last village. Farther up (1 hr.) is the hamlet of Mittelberg (5690 ft.; inn), finely situated in view of the beautiful *Mittelberg-Fернер, the grand ice-fall of which descends to the valley 3½ hr. higher up. In the Taschach-Tal, 2½-3 hrs. to the S.W., is the imposing Taschach-Fernеr, with the Taschach-Haus (7990 ft.; inn). — Passes from Mittelberg: to Sölden (p. 201) over the Pitztaler-Jochl (9825 ft.; 7 hrs.; guide 14 K; to Vent (p. 201), more interesting, over the *Taufskar-Joch (10,530 ft.; 8-9 hrs.; guide 17 K); also to the Kahrlesköpfe, 3 hrs. from Mittelberg (guide 5 K), with the Braunschweiger-Hütte (9050 ft.; inn), where we get a splendid view of the glaciers as far as the Wildspitze. — Over the Oelgruben-Joch to the Gepatsch-Haus (7½ hrs.; guide 15 K), not difficult: we first go to the (3 hrs.) Taschach-Haus (see above); then across the Sexegarten-Fernеr to the (2½ hrs.) Oelgruben-Joch (9885 ft.), from which the Hintere Oelgrubenspitze (10,710 ft.), a superb point of view, may be scaled by adepts in 1 hr.; descent from the Joch in 2 hrs. to the Gepatsch-Haus (p. 197): For details, see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps.

The train crosses the Pitzbach; on the hill to the left is Karres, with its slender Gothic church-tower. We then skirt the precipices on the right bank of the Inn. Beyond (106 M.) Roppen (2315 ft.; Klocker) we cross the Oetztaler Ache by a bridge 66 ft. high, affording a fine view, right and left, of the Oetztal, with the Acherkogel, and of the Weissé Wand.

108½ M. Oetztal (2270 ft.; Oetztaler Hof, at the station, R. 1½-3 K) is the station for the Oetztal (R. 23).

Beyond (110 M.) Haiming is Schloss Petersberg, on the right. 115 M. Stams; in the village is a Cistercian monastery.

120½ M. Telfs (2045 ft.; Seiser, at the station, R. 1½-1½ K; Post; Traube; Schöpfer; pop. 3150) lies ¾ M. to the N. of the station. From Telfs a picturesque road leads by Ober-Mieming (2875 ft.; Post) and Obsteyt to (13 M.) Nassereit (p. 198).

124 M. Zirl (1955 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). The village (2040 ft.; Post; Löwe), lies picturesquely on the left bank, 1 M. to the N., overlooked by the ruin of Fragenstein. Fine view from the Calvarienberg (½ hr. from the rail. station).

Below Zir] the Martinswand (3650 ft.), the traditional scene of a hunting adventure of Emp. Maximilian I. in 1493, rises sheer from the valley. High up is the cavern (1½ hr. from the station; good path) where the emperor is said to have been rescued from falling over the precipice by an angel in the guise of a chamois-hunter.
FROM ZIRL TO MITTENWALD, 17 M., diligence in 4 hrs. (railway in construction), via Seefeld (3870 ft.; Post) to (3½ M.) Scharnitz (3160 ft.; Adler); thence motor-omnibus. Comp. Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

We skirt the Inn (with the Martinswand to the left) and cross the Melach to (130½ M.) Kematen (1945 ft.), at the mouth of the Sellrain-Tal. 133 M. Völs, prettily situated among orchards. 136½ M. Innsbruck, see p. 182.

23. The Oetztal.

Diligence from stat. Oetztal (p. 199) thrice daily in summer to (2½ M.) Sölden in 6-7 hrs. (6 K). Carriage from stat. Oetztal to Oetz 8 K 60, with pair 8 K 20 h.; to Umhausen 10 K 60 or 18 K 20 h.; to Längenfeld 15 K 80 or 27 K 60 h.; to Sölden 22 K 40 or 42 K 80 h.; fee ten per cent of fare. The Oetztal road is closed to motors. — Walkers from stat. Oetztal to Oetz take 1½ hr., to Umhausen 2, Längenfeld 2½, Sölden 3½, Zwieselstein 1 hr.; from Zwieselstein to Vent 3½ hrs.; from Vent over the Niederjoch to Unser-Frau 7, over the Hochjoch 8½ hrs.; from Unser-Frau to Naturns 4 hrs.

Oetztal Station (2270 ft.), see p. 199. The road ascends in windings, then descends to the Oetztaier Ache, and leads by (2 M.) Ebene (at the mouth of the Stuibenbach) which issues from the Auer-Klamm) to (4 M.) Oetz (2690 ft.; *Höt. Kassl, R. 1½-3½ K), a summer-resort, at the foot of the Acherkogel (9875 ft.).

At (5½ M.) Habichen (2770 ft.) we cross the Ache and ascend the Gsteig in windings; on the opposite bank towers the Achershwand. 7 M. Tumpen (3070 ft.; Zum Acherkogel, R. 1-1½ K). Opposite rises the abrupt Engelswand. — 9½ M. Umhausen (3400 ft.; Krone, R. 1½-2½ K), a pretty village.

To reach the (3½ hr.) *Stuiben Fall (guide needless), we ascend (marked path), near the church, on the right bank of the Horlachbach, cross it after ½ hr., and mount for ¼ hr. more, through larch-wood, to a point opposite the beautiful fall, which plunges in two leaps, to a depth of 460 ft., from under a natural bridge of rock. Walkers bound for Längenfeld descend, by the bridge below the falls and along the conduit to the left (blue and white way-marks), to the road skirting the Ache.

We now enter the wild defile of Maurach, 2 M. long, an old moraine with banks of clay and loose stones, where we cross the Ache twice. After a short ascent through scanty pine-wood the road enters a green plateau, in which lie the villages of Au (3780 ft.; Lammi) and Dorf. To the S.W. rises the Hauerkogel; farther back are the Hallkogel and Perlerkogel; to the left is the Gamskogel. 15 M. Längenfeld (3870 ft.; *Hôtel-Pension Hirsch, R. 1½-3½ K; Stern) lies at the mouth of the Sulztal, from which issues the Fischbach. The Kurbad Längenfeld, 5 min. from the Hirsch, has a sulphur-spring. — 17½ M. Huben (3880 ft.); to the right appears the Hohe Geige (11,140 ft.). The valley narrows. 21 M. Aschbach Inn (4110 ft.). We cross the stream and ascend through wood. Then, nearly level, the road passes through two tunnels.
VENT.

23. Route. 201

24 M. Sölden (4470 ft.; Grüner zum Alpenverein, R. 1 1/4-2 K; Oberwirt Riml; Unterwirt Gstrein or Sonne, all good), a finely situated village and summer-resort.

Ascent of the Brunnenkogel (9515 ft.; 4-4 1/2 hrs.; red way-marks; guide, 8 K, advisable), interesting but somewhat fatiguing. We mount rapidly through wood to the (11/2 hrs.) Falknner Inn (6475 ft.), then over pastures, loose stones, and rock to the (2 hrs.) Erzherzog Eugen-Hütte (9000 ft.; inn) and (3/4 hr.) the top. — To the Stubai-Tal over the Bildstöckl-Joch, see p. 203. — To the Pitztal-Jochl, see p. 199.

Beyond Sölden we cross the Ache and Windachbach; then skirt the rock-slope and pass through the Kühetrein, a wild gorge, where the Ache dashes over huge masses of rock. In 1 hr. (3 M.) we reach —

Zwieselstein (4840 ft.; Traube), where the Oetztal forks ('zwiesel?'): to the left is the Gurgle-Tal (p. 202), to the right the Venter-Tal.

To reach the Venter-Tal we turn to the right by a way-post near the first houses of Zwieselstein, cross the Ache, and follow a good bridle-path along the slope, on the left bank of the Venter Ache, to (1 1/2 hr.) Kurzlein or Heilighkreuz (5615 ft.; Widum Inn). Above it we cross by the second bridge to the right bank, and soon return to the left bank, which we follow to (2 hrs.) Vent (6210 ft.; Hôtel-Pension Vent, R. 1-2 1/2 K, good; Inn zum Kurat), a village at the foot of the Talleitspitze (11,180 ft.), which divides the valley: W. the Rofen-Tal, the approach to the Hochjoch; E. the Nieder-Tal, the way to the Niederjoch.

Mountaineering from Vent. The *Kreuzspitze (11,335 ft.; 5 1/2 hrs.; guide 12 K; not difficult when there is little snow) offers a splendid panorama. We ascend to the right from the Niederjoch route, by the (2 3/4 hrs.) Sammoar Hut (see below). — The *Similaun (11,835 ft.; 4-4 1/2 hrs. from the Sammoar Hut; guide 11 K) is not difficult for experts. — The Wildspitze (12,380 ft.; 6-7 hrs.; guide from the Breslauer-Hütte 12 K), the highest of the Oetztal Alps, is not very difficult for adepts; the route ascends by the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) finely situated Breslauer-Hütte (9345 ft.; inn). — The Weisskugel (12,290 ft.; 5 1/2-6 hrs. from the Hochjoch Hospice, p. 202; guide 18 K), difficult; grand view. — Passes: across the *Tanfkar-Joch (10,530 ft.; 9 hrs.; guide 17 K) to Mittelberg in the Pitztal (p. 199), toilsome, but well repays the fatigue; over the *Ramol-Joch to Gurgl (7-8 hrs.; guide 12 K), not difficult, see p. 202. Comp. Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

The route from Vent over the Niederjoch to Unser-Frau (7 hrs.; with guide, 13 K) crosses the Niedertaler Ache and mounts the left bank to the (13/4 hr.) Schäfer-Hütte or Klotz-Hütte (7370 ft.), then, more rapidly above the tongue of the Marzell-Ferner; to the (1 hr.) Sammör-Hütte (8285 ft.; inn), splendidly situated opposite the Schalfferner. We then cross the Niederjoch-Ferner in 2 hrs. to the Niederjoch (9900 ft.), between the Finialspitze and the Similaun (see above). Beyond the pass is the Similaun-Hütte (tavern), in view of the Schnalser Berge and the Ortler chain. Then a steep descent to the Tisenhof (5950 ft.; inn) and (3 hrs.) Unser-Frau (p. 202).
From Vent over the Hochjoch to Unser-Frau (8½ hrs.; guide to Kurzras 13 K.; horse to the Hochjoch Hospice 12 K.). From Vent we ascend grassy slopes to (½ hr.) the Rofenhöfe (6610 ft.); 8 min. higher we cross the Ache; ¼ hr., a pretty fall of the Eisfernerbach on the left; ½ hr., the old moraine of the Gross-Vernagt-Ferner, which we cross by the path to the right in 20 min.; then a climb of 1 hr. to the Hochjoch Hospice (8095 ft.; Inn, bed 3 K.), near the precipitous Hochjoch-Ferner. To the right are the Hintereis-Ferner and Kesselwand-Ferner, with their large moraines. From the Hospice we cross the moraine in 25 min., and then the Hochjoch-Ferner; the ice of which presents no difficulty, to the (1½ hr.) Hochjoch (9465 ft.). Behind us are the Rofen-Tal and the Wildspitze; to the S.W. is the Schnalser-Tal with the Salurnspitze; N.E., the Stubaier-Ferner.

After ¼ hr. we leave the glacier and descend by a bridle-path along the rocks to the (¼ hr.) tavern Zur Schönen Aussicht (8950 ft.); then by a stony path to (1½ hr.) Kurzras (6590 ft.; inn), the highest group of houses in the Schnalser-Tal. From Kurzras a cart-road descends by the Schnalser Bach, through pastures and larch-wood, to (1½ hr.) Ober-Vernagt (5330 ft.; Edelweiss), where it joins the route from the Niederjoch (p. 201), and to (1½ hr.) Unsere Liebe Frau (4755 ft.; Adler; Kreuz). The valley contracts. The road (1 hr.) crosses the brook and leads to (10 min.) Karthaus (4344 ft.; Rose), once a monastery. We now descend to (1 hr.) Neu-Ratteis (3085 ft.; Neuratteis Inn), where the carriage-road begins. [Omnibüs to Schnalstal in 1 hr. 1 K 80 h; one-horse carr. 6 K.] Below (1 M.) Alt-Ratteis (2745 ft.; inn) the road crosses the stream, and then leads through a wild and picturesque gorge to (3½ M.) Schnalstal in the Vinschgau (p. 215). Thence to (15½ M.) Meran (p. 211) by railway, 1½ hr.

The E. branch of the Oetztal diverging at Zwieselstein (p. 201) is the Gurgler-Tal, in which, passing the (1 hr.) mouth of the Timmertal, we may ascend to (2 hrs.) Ober-Gurgl (6320 ft.; Scheiber), the highest village in Tyrol, in a grand site.

To Vent over the Ramol-Joch. 7-7½ hrs. from Ober-Gurgl, grand, and not difficult (guide 12 K). Briddle-path to the (3½ hrs.) Ramol-Haus on the Kreuzköpf (9830 ft.; tavern); then across the small Ramol-Ferner to the (¾ hr.) Ramol-Joch (10,480 ft.), between the Ramolkogel and the Spiegelkogel (superb view of the Oetztal glaciers). Down to Vent 3 hrs.

To the Passeier (and Meran) a path, not very interesting, leads from the Gurgler-Tal across the Timmel-Joch (p. 214); to St. Leonhard (p. 211) 10 hrs. from Zwieselstein. It is more attractive to cross the Aperes Verval-Joch, passing the Essener-Hütte (p. 214; guide advisable), to St. Leonhard, 12 hrs. from Ober-Gurgl.
24. From Innsbruck to Botzen via Franzensfeste and the Brenner.

Comp. Maps, pp. 191, 229.

83 M. Railway (Südbahn). 'Luxuszug' in 3½ hrs. (fare 19 K); express in ca. 3¾ hrs. (15 K 30, 11 K 50, 7 K 50 h); slow trains in 5-6½ hrs. (11 K 80, 8 K 80, 5 K 80 h). Best views, as far as stat. Brenner, to the right; beyond it, to the left.

The Brenner (4195 ft.), the lowest pass over the main chain of the Alps, once used by the Romans, was the first over which a modern road was made (1772). The railway was constructed in 1863-67 (between Innsbruck and Botzen 21 tunnels; 60 large, and many small bridges). Steepest gradient 1:40, from Innsbruck to the top; thence to Sterzing, 1:44. As an excursion from Innsbruck, we may take the train to Gossensass (with ascent of the Hochwieden), and return in the evening.

Innsbruck (1880 ft.), see p. 182. The train passes by the abbey of Wilten (right) and through a tunnel under Berg Isel; then through a second tunnel and across the Sill. In the Wipptal it runs high above the brawling river. On the left bank is the Brenner road. Five more tunnels. — 6 M. Patsch (2570 ft.; restaurant at the station).

The *Stubai-Tal, to the S. of Innsbruck, ascends towards the central Oetztal Mts. — Railway to Fulpmes, see p. 191. Thence a road (diligence in summer) ascends to (4 M.) Neustift (3260 ft.; Salzburger, R. 1-2 K; Hofer). At 25 min. beyond Neustift Milders the valley forks into the Oberberg, on the right, and the Untenberg, on the left. A pleasant excursion may be made from Milders up the Oberberg to the (4-4½ hrs.) Franz-Seeu-Hütte (7130 ft.; inn), finely situated ¾ hr. from the foot of the great Alpiner Ferner. — From Neustift we may cross the Pinnisur Joch (7770 ft.) to the S. to Gschmitz (6½ hrs.; guide 13 K), not difficult; at the top is the Innsbrucker-Hütte (inn), whence experts may scale the Habicht (10,760 ft.; 3-3½ hrs.; guide 14 K). — In the Untenberg, the main valley, 2½ hrs. above Milders, lies the hamlet of Ranalt (4135 ft.; inn), 3-3½ hrs. from the Nurnberger-Hütte (7535 ft.; ascents and passes thence, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps). A very fine route from Ranalt is by the (2 hrs.) Mutterberger A1p (5670 ft.; quarters) to the (1¾ hr.) Dresdner-Hütten in the Obere Fernau (1570 ft.; inn), and over the (3 hrs.) *Bildstock-Joch (10,295 ft.) to (4 hrs.) Sölden (p. 201; guide from Neustift, 22 K). The pass commands a splendid view of the Stubai and Oetztal Alps.

Three tunnels. Near Matrei the line pierces the Matreier Schlossberg and crosses the Sill. 12½ M. Matrei (3255 ft.; Krone, good; Lam), a pretty village, with Prince Auersperg's château of Trautson. We soon cross the Sill to (15½ M.) Steinach (3445 ft.; Steinbock, R. 1½-3 K; Steinacher Hof; Post, all good; Wilder Mann), a summer-resort, at the mouth of the Gschmitztal.

The line now ascends gradually on the E. side of the valley, and by the village of Stafflach (3610 ft.) enters the Schmirrner-Tal. 18½ M. St. Jodok (p. 192); the village (3785 ft.; Geraer Hof; Post) lies to the right, at the mouth of the Valser-Tal. The train crosses the Schmirnrer Bach, pierces the hill between Schmirn and Vals by means of a curved tunnel, and crosses the Valser Bach. We next ascend the S. slope of the valley (while to the right, 197 ft. below, is the route already traversed), and, through another curved
tunnel, re-enter the Silltal high above the river. Another tunnel. Then (22 M.) Gries (4115 ft.; Grieser Hof; Weisse Rose), which lies below, at the mouth of the Oberenberg-Tal.

The line makes a long bend, high above the Silltal, passing the green Brenner-See (4295 ft.) to the right and crossing the Vennabach. We cross the Sill for the last time, and reach (25 M.) stat. Brenner (4495 ft.; Buffet), on the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. Near the station is a memorial to K. von Etzel (d. 1865), the engineer of the Brenner line. On the road opposite is the *Post Hotel (R. 1½-3½, D. 3½-5 K), a health-resort.

The Eisak descends in small falls to the right. 271/2 M. Brennerbad (4350 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel Brennerbad, R. from 3½, B. 1½, D. 5 K; Geizkoflerhaus & Bürgerhaus, plainer, R. 1½-3 K), with thermal springs. The line next descends rapidly to (301/2 M.) Schelleberg (4070 ft.), and then turns to the W. into the Pfölerschtal. It descends gradually on the N. slope, enters the hillside by the Aster Tunnel, and emerges lower down in a S.E. direction. Fine view, to the right, of the Pflölerschtal glaciers.

36 M. Gossensass. — Hotels. Gröbner, R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 4 K; *Wielandhof, R. 2-10, B. 1½, D. 5 K; *Aukenthal, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. K; *Lamml, R. 1-2 K; Rose. — Visitors’ Tax 2 K per week.

Gossensass (3610 ft.; 610 inhab.) is a charmingly situated health-resort. Fine view from (1½ hr.) Hochwieden (4100 ft.; tavern). The Amthorspitze or Hüchnerspiel (9025 ft.; 4½-5 hrs.), to the E., offers an easy ascent and a splendid view (guide needless; horse 10 K).

The line crosses the Eisak and follows the old bed of the river for some way, and then runs through the narrow wooded valley. To the left is the ruin of Strassert. We enter the broad basin of —

40 M. Sterzing (3115 ft.; *Stötter, at the station, R. from 1 K 40 h; *Central or Alte Post; *Sterzinger Hof or Goldene Rose; Neue Post; Krone). The pleasant little town, the mines of which once brought it wealth, with its picturesque old buildings and arcades, lies 1½ M. from the station, on the right bank of the Eisak. Fine late-Gothic Rathaus and interesting parish-church.

The *Rosskopf (7190 ft.; splendid panorama; 3½ hrs., without guide) may be ascended by a marked path from Sterzing, or from Gossensass (3½ hrs.; best with guide, 8 K). Inn at the Rosskopf-Hütte, 3½ hr. from the top.

A road (omnibus thrice daily to Mareit in 1½ hr.; 1 K 20 h) ascends the Riednaun-Tal, which opens here to the W., by (3½ M.) Stange (Giflenklamm), 1½ hr. to the S. of which is the curious Giflen-Klamm (adm. 50 h), to (5½ M.) Mareit (3410 ft.; Stern). Thence a marked bridle-path ascends to (1½ hr.) Riednaun (4420 ft.; Sonklarhof, good). Interesting excursions from Mareit to the Uebeltal-Ferner, with guide (to the Grohmann-Hütte 6, Teplitzer-Hütte 8, Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Haus 10 K). We pass (9½ h.) Moiern (4565 ft.), and by the (1½ hr.) stamping-mill ascend to the right to the (2½ hrs.) Grohmann-Hütte (4240 ft.; provision depôt), splendidly situated opposite the grand ice-fall of the *Uebeltal-Ferner; then to the (1½ hr.) Teplitzer-Hütte (8670 ft.; inn), also grandly situated; in 3 hrs. more we reach the Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Haus on the Becher (10,510 ft.; inn), an excellent mountaineering centre. See Baedeker’s Eastern Alps.
From Sterzing over the Jausen to the Passeier, see p. 214; over the Pftscher Joch to the Ziller-Tal, see p. 193.

The train crosses the Pfitscher Bach and runs between river and rock, close under the half-ruinous castle of Sprechenstein. On the right rises the castle of Reifenstein, at the mouth of the Ridnaun-Tal (p. 204), backed by the lofty snow-clad Botzer, Sonklarspitze, and Freiger. 43 M. Freienfeld. We cross the Eisak and pass the restored castle of Woflenstein. 44 1/2 M. Mauis (2950 ft.). The train now enters a defile, in which lie (47 1/2 M.) Grasstein and (49 1/2 M.) Mittewald, where the French were defeated by the Tyrolese in 1809. At Oberau 550 of Lefebvre's Saxon troops were captured, and the pass is still called the Sachsen-Klemme.

At the mouth of the defile, called the Brixener Klause (2510 ft.), is the Franzensfeste, a fort built in 1833-38 to command the Brenner route and the mouth of the Puster-Tal. 52 M. Franzensfeste Station (2450 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant) lies 1 1/4 M. to the N.W. of the fortress. Railway to the Puster-Tal and to Villach, see R. 27.

To the left, in the valley below, is the monastery of Neustift, founded in 1141. To the right, by (56 1/2 M.) Vahrn (Hôtel-Pension Salern, pens. 8-15 K; Pens. Villa Mayr), with a ruin, opens the Schalderer-Tal. The vegetation assumes a more southern character; vineyards and chestnuts appear.

59 M. Brixen. — Hotels. Efailant (Pl. a; B, 1), with garden, R. from 2 K; Höt. Bahnhof (Pl. b; A, 4), R. 11 1/2-21 1/2 K; Central (Pl. c; A, 3), with café, all three good; Goldnes Kreuz (Pl. d; B, 2); Sonne (Pl. e; B, 2); Strasser (Pl. i; D, 2), on the left bank of the Eisak, with an open-air restaurant. — Finsterwirt Wine Room.

Brixen (1835 ft.), an ancient town with 6550 inhab., from 992 on the capital of a spiritual principality, which was suppressed in 1803, is still an episcopal see. It lies on the right bank of the Eisak, which is here joined by the Rienz, descending from the Puster-Tal. The Episcopal Palace (Fürstbischofliche Burg; Pl. B, C, 2), on the S. side of the inner town, dates in its present form from the 16-17th centuries. Its handsome court has three-storied arcades and bronzed terracotta statues of German emperors and Brixen bishops. In the Burg-Platz a monument (Pl. 5, C 2; 1909) commemorates the millennium of Brixen. A little to the N.E. is the Cathedral (Dom; Pl. C, 2), built in 1745-54 and restored in 1897. On the S. side are the old Church of St. John and the well-preserved cloisters (Pl. 6; 12th cent.), both with frescoes of the 14-16th centuries. To the N. of the cathedral are the old Cemetery (Pl. 1), with a memorial stone to the minstrel Oswald von Wolkenstein (d. 1445; by the E. wall), and the Church of St. Michael. The Stadtgasse (Pl. B, C, 2), running to the W. from the Pfarr-Platz, is flanked by arcades and contains many oriel-windows. — On the left bank of the Eisak is the Rapp-Anlage (Pl. D, 2; view).

About 7 1/2 M. to the S.W. is Vettweis (2715 ft.), with the summer-villa of the erstwhile Bishops of Brixen, with an elaborate interior in
the Tyrolean Renaissance style (adm. 60 st). — A splendid Alpine view is obtained from the Plose (8220 ft.), to the E., ascended in 5 1/2 hr. (guide, 8 ft; not indispensable). Inn at the Plose-Hütte, 20 min. below the summit.

To the left is the château of Pallaus. We cross the Eisak. To the left, at the entrance to the Afer-Tal, whence peep the wild Geislerspitzen, is the village of Albeins. — 64 M. Villnöss (1770 ft.), at the mouth of the Villnöss-Tal (18 M. long).

65 M. Klausen (1720 ft.; Alte Post, R. 1 1/2-3 K; Lamm; Krone, at the station), a small town, in a highly picturesque situation. Above it is the ruinous castle of Branzoll, and still higher the nunnery of Süben (2350 ft.), which was a fortress down to 1685.

69 M. Waidbruck (1545 ft.; Krone; Sonne; Lamm) lies at the mouth of the Grödner-Tal. To the left, high above, stands the Trosburg (2035 ft.), the property of Count Wolkenstein.

The Grödner-Tal is a narrow valley, 15 1/2 M. long, watered by the Grödner Bach, and backed by huge dolomites. The language is German as far as St. Ulrich, and ‘Ladin’ beyond it. Wood-carving is extensively practised. Diligence six times daily in summer in 3 1/4 hrs. from Waidbruck to (8 M.) St. Ulrich (4055 ft.; Post or Rössel, R. 2-4 K; Adler; Marienhof, R. 1 1/4-3 K; Dolomiten-Hôtel Madonna, R. 1 1/2-3 K; Mondsee), the chief place in the valley, in a picturesque site. To the E. rise the Langkofel and Sella. Road thence, by (3 M.) St. Christina (Wolkenstein) and (6 M.) Wolkenstein (3050 ft.; *Höf. Oswald von Wolkenstein), to (7 M.) Plan (5290 ft.; inn), at the head of the valley. Thence over the Grödner Joch to the Enneberg (to Corvara 3-3 1/2 hrs.), see p. 224. To Fassa over the Sella-Joch (to Campitello 4 1/2 hrs.), attractive. The marked bridge-path ascends to the right from Plan to the (2 hrs.) Sella-Joch (7275 ft.; Sellajoch-Haus, a little below the pass), where we have a splendid view of the Marmolata and other dolomites; or finer still from the *Rodella (8155 ft.; Dialer’s Rodella-Haus), to the S.W. of the Joch, easily ascended in 3 1/4 hr. Descent to (2 hrs.) Campitello (p. 231).

From Waidbruck a diligence runs twice daily in summer in 2 1/4 hrs. to (5 M.) Kastelruth (2 K) and thence thrice daily in 1 1/4 hr. to (5 M.) Ratzees (1 K 20 ft). The road (closed to motor-traffic) ascends, passing the (2 1/2 M.) Zoll Inn and then winding through wood to (5 M.) Kastelruth (3595 ft.; Höf. Schönblick; Lamm, good), a health-resort in an open and sunny situation. Thence it goes via (8 M.) Seis (3285 ft.; Seiserhof, R. 2-3 K; Dolomitenhof; Laurin, all three good), a prettily situated summer-resort, and past the Salegg Hotel, to (10 M.) Bad Ratzees (3935 ft.; Prossliner’s Inn. R. 1 1/4-3 K, good), with sulphurous and chalybeate springs, situated in the narrow and wooded gorge of the Frötschbach. About 1 1/4 hr. to the E. is the Seiser Alpe, an undulating grassy plateau, sprinkled with chalets and hay-sheds. Fine view from the Pusatsch (7135 ft.), ascended from Kastelruth in 3 1/2 hrs. — The Schlern (8415 ft.), a splendid point of view, may be ascended from Ratzees in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (guide 8 ft; not indispensable). The ‘Touristensteig’, a bridge-path turning to the right at (1 1/4 hr.) a metal tablet, ascends through the gorge of the Frötschbach to the (3 hrs.) Schlern plateau. In 1 1/2 hr. more we reach the Schlernhäuser (8140 ft.; inn), whence an easy footpath ascends in 20 min. to the massive dolomite summit.

We cross the Grödner Bach, then the Eisak. From (74 1/2 M.) Atzwang (1220 ft.; Post) a steep path ascends (right; 2 1/2 hrs.) to Klobenstein on the Ritten (p. 209).

Recrossing the Eisak, passing through four tunnels, and crossing the Schlernbach beyond (76 1/2 M.) Völss am Schlern (with the large
Schloss Prössels 1 hr. to the E., and the Schlern in the background), we next reach (78 M.) Bluman (1035 ft.; Tierser Hof), at the mouth of the Tierser-Tal. On the right bank, beyond a tunnel, begin the vine-clad slopes of the Botzener Leite.— 81 1/2 M. Kardaun (950 ft.; Post), at the mouth of the Eggen-Tal (p. 209); high up on the left, the castle of Karneid. The train recrosses the Eisak, and enters the broad basin of (83 M.) Botzen, with its vineyards and orchards.

Botzen.

Hotels (advisable to order rooms in advance). *Bristol (Pl. a), Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str. 1, with the König Laurin (Pl. k) as dépendance, R. 4-10, B. 1 3/4, D. 7 K; *Victoria (Pl. b), at the station, R. from 3, B. 1 1/2, D. 4 1/2 K; *Kaiserkron (Pl. c), Erzherzog-Rainer-Str., R. 2-5, B. 1 1/2, D. 4 1/2 K; *Greiff (Pl. d), R. 2 1/2-6, B. 1 1/2 K; *Schraffner (Pl. n), Walter-Platz 1, R. 2-4 1/2 K; *Hôtel de l’Europe (Pl. e), Walter-Platz, R. 2 1/2-5, B. 1 1/4 K; Walter von der Vogelweide (Pl. f), R. 2-4, B. 1 1/4 K; *Erzherzog Heinrich (Pl. k), Goethe-Str., R. 2 1/2-5 K; Central (Pl. z), Goethe-Str.; R. 3 1/2-5 K; Steigl (Pl. h), at Zwölfgmargren, R. 1 1/2-3 1/2 K; Gasser (Pl. p), R. 2 K; good; Riesen (Pl. l); Tirol (Pl. g), Obstmarkt, R. 1 1/2-2 K; Mondsee (Pl. l); Rosengarten (Pl. m), R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 K.

Restaurants. Bristol, opposite the hotel (see above); Greiff, Europa, Walter von der Vogelweide, Schraffner, all four in the Walter-Platz; Bayrischer Hof, Laubengasse 10; Schönblick, Wassermayer Promenade. — Wine. Botzenhäuser (Pl. s), Löwengrube (Pl. o), both in the Kirchehner-Str.; Torgglerhaus (Pl. t), Obstmarkt. — Cafés. Kusseth, Erzherzog-Rainer-Str. 1; Rizzi, Laubengasse.

Carriages: first 1 1/4 hr. 1 K, each 1 1/4 hr. more 50 h; with two horses 1 K 60 h and 80 h. To Gries 2 or 3 K. — Electric tramway from the rail station via the Walter-Platz to the Haupt-Platz in Gries.

Post & Telegraph Office, Post-Str. 1. — Tourists’ Enquiry Offices. Agency of the North German Lloyd and the Fremdenverkehrs bureau, both in the Walter-Platz.

Botzen (870 ft.), Ital. Bolzano, a town with 24,365 inhab., was the chief depot of the traffic between Venice and the North in the middle ages, and is now the busiest commercial town in Tyrol. It is charmingly situated at the confluence of the Talfer, which descends from the Sarntal on the N., and the Eisak, which falls into the Adige 3 M. below the town. The E. background, beyond the Eisak-Tal, 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 porphyry ridge of the Mendel.

In the Town Park (Stadt-Park), near the rail. station, is a marble bust of the author Heinrich Nöel (d. 1896). The shady Park-Str. leads hence to the Walter-Platz, in which is a monument, by Heinrich Natter (1889), to the poet Walter von der Vogelweide (probably born about 1160 at the Vogelweidhof near Lajen). The Gothic Parish Church, of the 14-15th cent., has a W. portal with two lions of red marble in the Lombard style, and a graceful tower with an open-work spire (213 ft. high), completed in 1519. On the late-Gothic pulpit are reliefs of 1514. The marble altar dates from 1716; the altar-piece (Assumption) is by Lazzarini, a pupil of Titian.
— To the S. of the church is a monument to Peter Mayr, the 'Wirt an der Mahr', shot at Botzen by the French in 1810.

The traffic of the town centres in the picturesque Laubengasse, with its arcades, and the adjoining Obstmarkt. In the Dreifaltigkeits-Platz rises the handsome Rathaus (1907). — The Municipal Museum is open on week-days 9-12 & 2-5, Sun. 9-12 (1 kr). On the groundfloor to the right are Tyrolean room-fittings, furniture, and utensils; to the left are prehistoric and other objects from the Botzen district, coins, and two reliefs from the environs of Botzen. On the first floor (R. 14) are costumes, reminiscences of 1809 (portrait of Andreas Hofer by Altmutter), and an ethnographical collection; on the second floor are paintings. Opposite the museum is the Municipal Savings Bank. — The church and the cloisters (to the N.) of the Franciscan Convent date from the 14th century. In the Marien-Kapelle adjoining the choir is a late-Gothic carved altar of 1500. — The gardens of Prince Campofranco and Dr. Streiter (on the Ober-Bozener Berg) and of Count Toggenburg (Franziskanergasse) are well worth seeing, particularly in spring.

A splendid view of the Schlern and the Rosengarten (with the Alpine glow after sunset) is afforded by the *Wassermaner Promenade, about 3/4 M. in length, on the left bank of the Taler, reached by turning to the right just short of the Taler Bridge. In the promenade are the Laurins-Brunnen (Theodoric of Bern vanishing King Laurin) and the Schönblick Restaurant; adjacent is the Castle of Maretsch (military depot). The promenade ends at (20 min.) St. Anton (p. 209), whence we may return to the town in 1/2 hr. by the *St. Oswald Promenade (numerous views), which diverges to the left from the Runkelstein road at the Schlössl-Mühle, ascends in windings, and then runs along at a height of ca. 330 ft. on the slope of the Hörtenberg, passing St. Oswald and Zwölflmalgreien.

One of the most beautiful views of Botzen and its environs, is obtained from the *Virgl, on the left bank of the Eisak. An electric wire-rope railway, 376 yds. in length, ascends thither in 4 min., starting every 15-20 min. (60 h, there and back 80 h). The station is 3 min. from the Eisak Bridge. By the winding paths walkers take 1/2 hr. At the upper terminus (1510 ft.) is the *Restaurant Virgliwarte, with a view-terrace. A few steps farther on is the Pension Hof Weinegg (pens. from 5 kr), and a little higher up are the restaurants Wendlandhof and Kohlerhof. — The road diverges to the left from the Reichs-Str. (road to Trent) beyond the Bozner Hof and then leads past the Stations of the Cross (lifesize wooden figures) to (1/4 hr.) the chapel on the Calvarienberg (950 ft.), another fine point of view and to (1/2 hr.) Virgl. — A good marked path leads from the Virgl to Kohlern in 1 1/2 hr.

An electric suspension-railway runs from the 'Kohlstatt', on the left bank of the Eisak, 1 M. to the E. of Botzen, to (1/4 hr.) Kohlern
(fare 1 1/2 K, there and back 2 1/2 K). About 1/4 M. above the terminus lies Bauernkohlerln (3740 ft.; Staffler’s Restaurant, with view-terrace), whence a footpath (red way-marks) leads via (20 min.) the summer-resort of Herrenkohlerln to (10 min.) the *Dolomiten-Aussicht.

From the Trent road (see p. 208), beyond the railway, 1/2 M. from the Eisak Bridge, a road diverges to the left, which ascends gradually through wood via Haslach to (1 1/2 hr.) the partly preserved *Haselburg or Burg Kühbach (1368 ft.; restaurant, good wines), with interesting frescoes. The castle stands on the brink of a precipice and commands a beautiful view (best from the Ferdinands-Hügel, a rocky eminence 3 min. beyond the castle).

About 3/4 M. to the W. of Botzen (tramway, see p. 207), beyond the Talfer, lies —

Gries. — Hotels (mostly closed in summer). *Austria, R. from 3 K; *Sonnenhof, R. 2-6 K; *Bellevue; *Grieser Hof, pens. 10-15 K; Habsburg, all five of the first class; Badl, R. 2-3 K, good. — Numerous Pensions. — Kurhaus, with café-restaurant, reading-room, and park. — Visitors’ Tax 30-60 h per day.

Gries (895 ft.), in a sheltered situation at the base of the Guntscnha-Berg, is frequented in winter by persons with delicate lungs. The *Erzherzog-Heinrich Promenade, on the slopes of the Guntscnha-Berg, affords a delightful walk.

The *Ritten, a hilly plateau to the N.E. of Botzen, between the Talfer and the Eisak, is much frequented for its superb views. The Rittnerbahn, an electric line, ascends from the Walter-Platz at Botzen to Klobenstein (7 1/4 M., in ca. 1 1/2 hr.; 6 K 30 h there and back). The cars pass the Südbahnhof and mount from the Rittner Station (rack-and-pinion; maximum gradient 1:4) to (3 M.) stat. Maria-Himmelfahrt. Then (ordinary line) by (4 M.) Oberbotzen (4000 ft.; *Höt. Oberbozen, R. 2-8 K; Höt. Hofer) and (5 M.) Wolfsgruben to (7 1/4 M.) Klobenstein (3770 ft.; *Post, R. 2-8 K), with a superb view of the Dolomites. In the valley of the Finsterbach, 25 min. to the N., are numerous *Earth Pyramids, relics of moraines, worn by the action of rain-water, and often crowned with stones, which save them from destruction. — The *Rittnerhorn (7415 ft.; 4-4 1/2 hrs.; guide 3 K, unnecessary; horse 8 K), ascended by Pemmern (inn), is an admirable point of view; on the top is the Rittnerhorn-Haus (inn); magnificent panorama.

To the N. of Botzen opens the Sarntal, watered by the Talfer. Road as far as Sarnthein (12 1/2 M.; omn. there and back 3 K). From the Franciscan Monastery the road leads N. to the (1 M.) cotton-mill of St. Anton and passes (3 1/4 M.) below the interesting castle of *Runkelstein (1380 ft.; inn), which was restored in 1888 and is adorned with frescoes of the 14th century. Crossing the Talfer, and passing Schloss Ried and the ruins of Rafenstein and Langegg, we next come to the Mackner Kessel, a wild chaos of rocks at the foot of the perpendicular Johanneskofel, and to (7 1/2 M. from Botzen) the inn Zur Post Halbwegs. Then, less interesting, past the inn Zum Touristen, to (6 M.) Sarnthein (3165 ft.; Schweizerhof; Post), pleasantly situated for summer-quarters.

Eggen-Tal. Diligence from Botzen to the Karersee Hotel, 20 1/2 M., twice daily in summer in 5 1/4-6 1/2 hrs. (6 K 40 or 6 K 20 h); also omnibus several times daily; carr. and pair (‘Landauer’) 36 K; motor-omnibus from the Karersee Hotel by Vigo and the Pordoi-Joch to Cortina (p. 230). We follow the Brenner road to (11 1/2 M.) Rentsch, and cross the Eisak and...
the railway to (31/4 M.) Kardaun (p. 207). Here, through a gateway to the right, we enter the Eggen-Tal, a ravine watered by the Karneieder Bach, below the picturesque castle of Karneid, and (11/2 M.) pass through a short tunnel, beyond a bridge over the Eggental Waterfall. The valley expands, but soon contracts to another wild gorge. The road next reaches (12 M.; 21/2 hrs.) Birchabruck (2830 ft.; Post), where we have a fine view of the Latemar on the right, and of the Rosengarten and Rotwand on the left. The road now ascends to the left to (16 M.) Welschnofen (3865 ft.; Rüssl & Post; Goldenes Kreuz; Krone), enters the wood, and ascends past the picturesque Karer-See to the (21 M.) *Karerssee Hotel (5270 ft.; R. 3-12, B. 11/2, D. 4 K, of the first class; cheaper tourists' house adjacent; Anglican Church service in summer), a large and finely situated house. We may now ascend to the (221/2 M.) Karer Pass (5715 ft.; Karer Pass & Rosengartenhof, R. 2-3 K), between the Rotwand (left) and Latemar (right), and then descend to (271/2 M.) Vigo di Fassa (p. 232).

The Mendel. Ueberetsch Railway from Botzen to Kaltern, 12 M., in 41 min. (1st cl. 2 K 48, 3rd cl. 1 K 24 h); from Kaltern to the Mendel mountain-railway in 37-45 min. (3 K 50 or 2 K 50 h; there and back 5 or 4 K). The Ueberetsch electric line at first follows the Meran line, and then crosses the Adige to (3 M.) Ueberetsch (755 ft.). On a spur (1) rises the castle of Sigumndskron, now partly used as a powder-magazine. Beyond a short tunnel we ascend past the ruins of Warth and pass through another tunnel to (81/2 M.) Eppan-Girlan (1310 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), 5 min. to the W. of which is the castle of St. Michael in Eppan (1365 ft.; Eppaner Hof; Sonne), a thriving village. 12 M. Kaltern (Rail. Restaurant; Rössl), the chief place in the Ueberetsch district. A road leads hence on the E. side of the Kalterer-See, by Gmunden, to (71/2 M.) stat. Auer (p. 218).

The Mendel Railway (electric) goes on from Kaltern to (11/4 M.) St. Anton (1705 ft.), where we change for the electric wire-rope line (11/2 M. long; maximum gradient 62 : 100). We cross a viaduct, pass through three short tunnels, and ascend the steep wooded ravine of the Pflusser Lahn. Near the terminus (splendid view from the railway terrace) is the *Mendel Pass (4462 ft.), in well-wooded environs; beyond it (5 min.) are the *Grand-Hôtel Penegal (R. 3-10, B. 11/2, D. 4-5 K) and *Spreter's Mendelpass Hotel (R. 2-10, B. 11/2, D. 41/2 K), both with tourist-houses and cheaper restaurants. To the N. of the pass (11/2 hr.) rises the *Penegal (5702 ft.; easy; delightful view from the tower; hotel). Marked path hence to Fondo, 2 hrs. — From the Mendel a narrow-gauge electric railway leads via (5 M.) Fondo (3240 ft.; Posta) and (12 M.) the picturesque village of Sanzeno (2100 ft.) to (111/2 M.) Derruno (1800 ft.), where the Mendel-Bahn unites with the San Michele and Malè railway. [Adjoining Fondo is the Burone del Sasso, a ravine 130 ft. deep; adm. 40 h. — 32 M. Malè (p. 218).] Road hence to Madonna di Campiglio, see p. 218.

From Botzen to Meran, see R. 25; to Verona, see R. 26. Dolomite Road, see R. 30.

25. From Botzen to Meran and Sponding-Prad. The Stelvio.

Comp. Maps, pp. 200, 217.

From Botzen to Meran, 20 M., railway (Staatsbahn) in ca. 1 hr. (fares 3 K 40, 2 K 10 h; return-tickets, good for three days, 5 K 60, 3 K 50 h; no second class). — From Meran to Sponding-Prad, 381/2 M., railway (Vinschgaubahn) in 21/4-21/2 hrs. (fares 5 K 90, 2 K 60 h), — From Sponding to Bagni di Bormio over the Stelvio Pass, 291/2 M., diligence daily in summer in 113/4 hrs. (fare 16 K; comfortable landaus); mail-coach from the Trafoi Hotel to the Bagni daily in 91/2 hrs. (12 K). Omnibus four times daily from Spondìnig to Trafoi in 3-31/4 hrs. (4 K).
Botzen, see p. 207. The train crosses the Talfer, and at (3 M.) Sigmundskron (p. 210) enters the valley of the Adige. To the left are the ruins of Boimont and Hoch-Eppan; to the right, above us, are the ruin of Greifenstein and (farther on) that of Neuhaus (also called Maultasch). 8 M. Terlan (805 ft.; Steindlhof), famed for its wine, with a 14th cent. Gothic church. — 10 M. Wilpian-Nals (835 ft.); to the left Nals; then the hills of Tisens, overtopped by the wooded Gall (5350 ft.) and the Laugenspitze (7982 ft.). — Beyond (15 M.) Lana-Burgstall (see below) appear the Meran hills; to the left is Schloss Lebenberg (p. 214). — 18 1/2 M. Untermais (955 ft.), at the foot of the Marlinger Berg. We cross the Passer.

20 M. Meran. — Railway Restaurant. — Hotels (some of them closed in summer). *Grand-Hôtel & Meraner Hof (Pl. a), Franz-Ferdinand-Kai 2, with garden, R. from 4, B. 13/4, D. 5 K; *Palast-Hôtel (Pl. p a), Herzog-Karl-Theodor-Str., R. 6-18, B. 11/2, D. 5 K; *Familien-Hôtel Erzherzog Johann (Pl. b), Sand-Platz 1, R. from 5, B. 11/3, D. 41/2 K; *Bristol (Pl. B), R. from 5, B. 11/2, D. 5 K; *Savoy Hotel (Pl. g), R. from 5, B. 11/2, D. 5 K; *Habsburger Hof (Pl. d), R. 3-8, B. 11/2, D. 5 K; *Kaiserhof (Pl. c), R. 4-8, B. 11/2, D. 5 K; *Tiroler Hof (Pl. e), R. 3-6, B. 11/2, D. 5 K; these three near the station; *Hôtel-Pension Finstermünz (Pl. h), R. from 4, B. 11/4, D. 4 K; Hôtel Frau Emma (Pl. E), Habsburger-Platz, R. from 3, B. 11/2, D. 4 K; Graf von Meran (Pl. i), Rennweg; Hassfurter (Pl. l), Steinach-Platz, R. 3, B. 11/4, D. 4 K; Stadt München (Pl. m), near the station; Europa (Pl. n), Habsburger-Str.; Sonne (Pl. z), Goldener Stern (Pl. a), Mondschein, all three for passing tourists.—*Minerva (Pl. M). *Park Hotel (Pl. s), Erzherzog Rainer (Pl. t), Austria (Pl. u), Maenhof (Pl. v), all at Untermais. — Maiers Hof (Pl. x), at Untermais. — Numerous pensions.

Restaurants. Kurhaus; Forsterbräu (Pl. p), with garden. — Cafés. Kurhaus, Gisela Promenade; Gilf, Gilf Promenade; Ortenstein, Kaiser-Str. 5, with view; Wieser, Berglauben, with garden. — Wine. Batzenhäuser, Marchetti, Berglauben 32 and 84, with gardens.

Cars. Drive within the town, to Untermais, or to Obermais as far as the Naifbach, for each ‘zone’ 1 K, with pair 2 K, for each additional zone 50 h or 1 K extra. By time: first 1/2 hr. 2 or 4, for each 1/4 hr. more 50 h or 1 K. — At night a fare and a half.

Electric Tramway from the Rail. Station to the Sand-Platz (10 h) and to Obermais; from the Rufin-Platz (Theatre) to Forst (20 h); from the Rufin-Platz via Tserhms to (41/2 M.) Lana (26 min.; 40 h).

Kurhaus, Gisela Promenade; adm. 1 K per week, 4 K per month. — Visitors’ Tax (five days free) 35-70 h per day.

Post & Telegraph Office in the Sand-Platz. — Tourists’ Enquiry Offices. North German Lloyd, opposite the theatre; Fremdenverkehrs-bureau, Habsburger-Strasse.

Anglican Church Service during the season in the Church of the Resurrection (‘Engl. Ch.’) on Plan), Kronprinz-Strasse.

Meran (1045 ft.), the old capital of Tyrol, with 11,570 German inhab., lies at the foot of the Küchelberg, about 3/4 M. to the E. of the Adige, at the entrance to the Passeier-Tal (p. 214), in a district notable for its luxuriant orchards and vineyards and containing numerous old castles. It is separated from the neighbouring communities of Obermais (4200 inhab.) and Untermais (7310 inhab.) by the Passer. On account of its sunny and dry climate it is much frequented as a winter-resort (mean winter temperature 35° Fahr.), while in autumn it is visited for its grape-cure.
The main street of the new quarter adjoining the railway is the Habsburger-Strasse, which goes on to the S. of the old town as far as the Sand-Platz (see below). The Rennweg, diverging to the N. opposite the Theatre, defines the W. boundary of the old town. A tablet on the Graf von Meran Hotel marks the house in which Andreas Hofer was examined as a prisoner in 1810 before he was taken to Mantua (comp. pp. 214, 185). — The business-quarter of Meran is the Laubengasse, flanked with arcades (‘Wasser-Lauben’ on the S., ‘Berg-Lauben’ on the N.). In the last, at No. 74, is a passage leading into the court of the Rathaus, containing the old Burg, once the residence of the rulers of Tyrol, which was built by Duke Sigmund about 1450 for his first wife Eleanor, daughter of James I. of Scotland. The restored interior (adm. 60 h) contains old furniture, portraits, mural paintings, and armorial bearings (among them the Scottish arms), and presents an interesting illustration of the simplicity of princely dwellings of the period. Behind the Burg are the small Exhibition of Art (9-11.30 & 2-7, Sun. 10-1; 40 h) and the W. approach to the Tappeiner Weg (see below). — The Gothic Parish Church (1367-1495), at the E. end of the Laubengasse, has been restored; on the exterior are a bronze relief of the Crucifixion (1586) and other sepulchral tablets. — To the S. is the Sand-Platz, where a Column of the Virgin recalls the war of 1797-99.

The Promenades (Kur-Promenaden), on the broad embankment beside the Passer, with their fine old poplars, enjoy a full S. aspect and command a good view of the mountains of the Adige valley. The Gisela Promenade, with the Kurhaus (p. 211), is the chief rallying-point of visitors, and is adjoined on the W. by the Stefanie Promenade, with the Protestant Christus-Kirche, while to the E. is the sheltered Winter-Anlage, with a covered walk. Not far off is the Municipal Museum (10-12 & 3-5; 50 h), containing antiquarian collections, etc. The new Reichs-Brücke crosses hence to Untermais, with the late-Gothic Spital-Kirche and the Marie-Valerie-Anlage, which is continued by the Sommer-Anlage and is connected with the Winter-Anlage by the ‘Tappeiner Steg’. These grounds extend along both banks to the Steinerner Steg, and, on the right bank, via the Gilf Promenade, to the gorge of the Passer, at the foot of the Zenoburg (p. 213).

A beautiful view of Meran and the Adige valley is afforded by the *Tappeiner Weg*, a path on the slope of the Kuchelberg, beginning at the Hôtel Ortenstein and reached from the Steinerner Steg by flights of steps or from the Gilf-Anlage by easy walks. The finest point of view is the terrace beside the mediaval Powder Tower (Pulverturm). The path goes on past a bust of Dr. Franz Tappeiner, to whom the construction of the path is due, beyond which the Tiroler Steig (p. 213) diverges to the right, and finally descends in windings to the court of the Burg (see above).
Obermais, on the hill on the left bank of the Passer, consists almost exclusively of châteaux and villas (many of which are pensions), surrounded by gardens. Here are also the Elisabeth-Garten, with a covered walk and a marble bust of the poet Oskar von Redwitz (d. 1891). To the S., between the Obermais road, beginning at the old Church of St. George, and the Winkel-Weg, is the château of Winkel. Following the Winkel-Weg a little farther we reach the Franz-Josephs-Park (band-concerts). To the N. of the Karl-Ludwig-Platz are the château of Rottenstein, belonging to the Archduke Ferdinand Charles, with a garden generally open to the public, and the romantic ivy-clad château of Greifen or Planta (1352 ft.). In the S.E. part of Obermais is the château of Rubein, with its old cypresses and a picturesque court.

Excursion to Schloss Tirol (there and back, including stay, 3½ hrs.; carr. with one horse 12, with two horses 15 K, there and back). The road leads through the N.E. town-gate (Passeirer Tor) and ascends past the ruin of Zenoburg (Romanesque portal, 13th cent.) and then (under the name of 'Kaiser-Strasse') mounts the ridge of the Küchelberg, where it merges with the old stony Tyrol road. Walkers follow the steep Tiroler Steig, diverging from the Tappeiner Weg (approach behind the old Burg mentioned at p. 212), which farther on unites with the Tirol road and leads to (1-1¼ hr.) Dorf Tirol (1955 ft.; Rimmel, with view-terrace; Schloss Tirol).

We then skirt the hillside, passing above the restored Brunnenburg, through (¼ hr.) a tunnel 57 yds. long (the 'Knappenloch'), and over a short viaduct. To the right, above, we observe several earth-pyramids. In 5 min. more we reach the entrance.

*Schloss Tirol (2096 ft.; adm. 50 h), originally a monastery, was converted about 1200 into the residence of the Counts of Tyrol, who became extinct in 1253. Subsequently it fell into decay and part of it (the E. side) was altogether removed; it is now, however, kept in repair. The 'Palas' (with two interesting Romanesque portals) and its wings were badly restored at the end of the 19th century. The windows of the Kaiser-Saal command a beautiful view of the Adige valley and the mountains, with the Laaser Ferner to the S.W. The chapel is old. Near the château is a tavern.

Over the entrance to the Passeier-Tal, 1 hr. to the N.E. of Meran, rises Schloss Schenna (1955 ft.). The road (carr. 11, with pair 15 K, there and back) leads through Obermais and ascends to the N. below the hill of the old Schloss Goyen. In the village of Schenna are two good inns. The Schloss (12-16th cent.), which was bought by Archduke John in 1844 and restored, contains various curiosities; in the mausoleum is the grave of the Archduke (d. 1859). The view from the Schloss is one of the finest near Meran.

About 1½ hr. to the S. of Obermais (carr. 14, with two horses 18 K), and reached via the Stegerhof and Weissplatter, is the
**Fragsburg** (2408 ft.), with a magnificent view of the Meran valley and the mountains to the N. Close by is a hôtel-restaurant.

The finest view of the heights to the W. of the valley of the Adige is afforded, especially in the afternoon, by the old château of Lebenberg (1676 ft.), 1 1/2 hr. to the S. of Meran (restaurant, with a room adorned with humorous paintings and mottoes). An electric railway runs via Untermais to (10 min.) Marlino Kellerei. Hence we ascend on foot to (1 min.) the Rieblerhof and then follow the Tscherms road to the left to a point beyond the Lebenberger Graben. A field-path here ascends to the right, which soon joins the rough track leading to the Schloss (to the top 3/4 hr.).

The Vinschgau road (tramway, see p. 211) leads to the N.W. from Meran to the (2 M.) bridge over the Adige. To the right, on the opposite bank, rises Schloss Forst (1130 ft.), restored since 1880. Passing the Forster Brewery, we next come to (2 M.) so-called Römer-Brücke; we may either cross this to the left bank of the Adige, high above its cataracts, and ascend the Zieltal to the right to the (1 3/4 hr.) Partschins Waterfall; or, remaining on the right bank, follow the road which ascends from here to the left, by the Quadrathöfe (2670 ft.), to (2 1/2 hrs.) the *Hôtel-Pension Eggerhof* (4175 ft.), a health-resort.

**Passeier-Tal.** Diligence from Meran to St. Leonhard twice daily in 3 1/2 hrs. (fares 2 K 40 h., 2 K). The road from Meran leads past the Zenoburg (p. 213), via (3 M.) Riffian (1635 ft.) and (6 M.) Saltlaus (1615 ft.), to (10 M.) St. Martin (1930 ft.; Unterwirt); in the wood opposite, high above, is the Pfannl-Hütte (3714 ft.), where Hofer was captured on Jan. 27th, 1810. Farther on (11 1/2 M.) is the Sandhof (inn), in which Hofer (the 'Sandwirt of Passeier'), was born on Oct. 22nd, 1767, containing mementoes of him. Adjacent are the old and the new Hofer-Kapelle (adm. 20 h.).

— 13 M. St. Leonhard (2230 ft.; Tirolerhof, good; Theiswirt; Stroblwirt), the chief village in the valley, with the ruins of the Jaufenburg (2658 ft.). From here to Sterzing (p. 204; 8 3/4 hrs.) a new road leads through the Warten-Tal and over the Jaufen (6990 ft.; inn). — From St. Leonhard to Sölden in the Oetztal: to Schönaun (without guide) 5 1/4 hrs.; thence to Sölden 5 1/4 hrs., uninteresting (guide 10 K). Bridle-path on the left bank of the Passer (road under construction) to (2 1/2 hrs.) Moos (3345 ft.; Oberwirt Auer); above it we cross to the right bank, to (1 hr.) the inn Am See (3380 ft.); thence by Rabenstein to (1 3/4 hr.) Schönaun (5520 ft.) route from here by the Essener-Hütte, with inn, and the Aperes Verwall-Joch to Gurgl, 7 hrs., repaying; see p. 202; guide, 10 K, advisable. Our route ascends to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Timmel-Joch (8232 ft.), and descends by the Timmelbach to (2 3/4 hrs.) Sölden (p. 201).

**From Meran to the Baths of Rabbi.** Through the Ulten-Tal, 15-16 hrs., a fine route. Road from the rail. station of Lana-Meran to (3 M.) Ausserhof, in the Ulten-Tal. We then ascend to the farm of Klaus; then descend, and again ascend to (1 1/2 hr.) St. Pankraz (2420 ft.; Innerswirt). [About 3 1/4 hr. farther on a road to (40 min.) Ultners diverges on the left.] 1 1/2 hr. Mitterbad (3190 ft.), with a spring containing arsenic and iron. The new road ends at (1 1/2 hr.) St. Wallburg (3380 ft.). We now follow a bridle-path. 2 hrs. St. Nikolaus (4145 ft.); 1 1/2 hr. St. Gertraud (5020 ft.). The path now leads S.W. up the (2 hrs.) Lach-Alpe (1090 ft.) to the (1 hr.) Kirchberger-Joch or Rabbi-Joch (5203 ft.), from which a stony path descends by the (1 1/4 hr.) chalet of Palù de Caldes to the (1 1/4 hr.) Baths of Rabbi (p. 218).

A charming day's excursion may be made from Meran to the *Vigil-Joch* (5870 ft.; superb view), 5 hrs. (suspension railway from Lana, p. 211, ca. 1 1/3 M. in length; journey of 20 min.; return-fare 3 1/2 K).

Mountain Excursions from Meran, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.
The Vinschgau Railway (Vinschgaubahn) bends to the W. at Meran, ascends to (3 M.) Marling, and threads three tunnels. 9½ M. Töll (1670 ft.), on the right bank of the Adige. — Farther on we traverse the floor of the Unter-Vinschgau, passing the castle of Dornsherg on the left. 13½ M. Naturns (1825 ft.); the village (Post), with the castle of Hoch-Naturns, lies 3/4 M. to the N. — At (15½ M.) Schnalstal (1845 ft.; Höt. Schnalstal) the narrow Schnals-Tal opens on the N. (to Neu-Ratteis, see p. 202). Farther on, above Staben (r.), is the ruin of Jufahl. Beyond (19½ M.) Kastelbell (1960 ft.), with its romantic ruined castle (r.), we thread a defile named the Latschander and reach (21½ M.) Latsch (2095 ft.; Hirsch), a village with 1000 inhabitants. High on the N. slope is the ruin of Annaberg (3465 ft.), above which is the pilgrimage-church of St. Martin am Vorberg (5696 ft.). — We cross the Plima. 24½ M. Goldrain (2040 ft.), the station for the Martell-Tal.

The Martell-Tal ascends to the S.W. towards the Ortler group. At the entrance to the valley (1 M. from Goldrain) lies the village of Morter, with the ruins of Unter-Montan and Ober-Montan. Up the valley (1½ hr.) is Bad Salt (3765 ft.); on the hillside to the right lies Martell or Tal, with its church. From Salt the road ascends by (3½ min.) Gand (4125 ft.; Eberhöfer) and (1 hr.) the chapel of Maria-Schmelz (5100 ft.) to the (1 hr.) Zufritt-Haus (6000 ft.; inn; fine view of the head of the valley) and to (2 hrs.) the Zufall-Hütte (7455 ft.; inn), finely situated in view of the Zufall Glacier. The ascent of the *Gevedale or Zufalls spitze (12,382 ft.) from this point (6 hrs.; guide 19 K) is fatiguing but not difficult. Glacier-routes lead to the N. from the hut to Sulden (p. 216), one over the Madritsch-Joch (10,235 ft.), in 6-7 hrs., another over the Eissee Pass (10,280 ft.), in 6½-7 hrs.; another pass leads to the W. to Santa Caterina, in 8 hrs., over the Langenferner-Joch (10,732 ft.).

30 M. Schlanders (2315 ft.; Post), a village at the mouth of the Schlandernam-Tal. — 34 M. Laas (2850 ft.; Hirschen), with large marble-works, at the entrance to the Laaser-Tal. — 38½ M. Spondinig-Prad (2905 ft.; Bahn-Post-Hôtel Hirsch, R. from 1⅓, D. 3 K, good). The railway goes on to (44½ M.) Mals (p. 198). Diligence to Landeck; see p. 197.

The *Stelvio Road, diverging to the S. from the Vinschgan, begins at Spondinig-Prad. It was built in 1820-24 and is the highest carriage-road in Europe. The road crosses the Adige and is carried by an embankment across the valley, which the inundations of the Trafoier Bach have covered with stones. — 1⅓ M. Prad (2955 ft.; Post; Praderhof).

At the Schmelz (3050 ft.; Adler) the road begins to ascend, the valley contracts, and the brawling Trafoier Bach forms several falls. On the steep slope to the right lies the village of Stüfs, 1tal. Stelvio (4300 ft.), which gives its name to the route. The road crosses the stream. — 6 M. Gomagoi, Ger. Beidewasser (4175 ft.; Post), with a small fort; to the S.E. opens the Sulden-Tal.

The *Sulden-Tal extends for 9 M. into the heart of the Ortler group. Diligence and omnibus from Spondinig-Prad to the Sulden Hotel several times daily in 5 hrs. (6 K; carr. & pair from 37 K 50 h to 47 K 20 h). Road
from Gogagnino to (61/4 M.) Sulden or St. Gertrud (6055 ft.; Eller, R. 11/2-3 K, good; Post-Hôtel zum Ortler, R. 12/hr-3 K), and to (7 M.) the *Sulden Hotel (6255 ft.; R. from 3, B. 11/2, D. 4 K), in full view of the grand girdle of mountains around the Sulden-Ferner, which is scarcely visible from the valley below. A good view of the glacier is obtained from the (2 hrs.) Schaubach-Hütte (9045 ft.; inn), on the Ebenwand, the starting-point for the Königsspitze, Cevedale, Schöntaufer-Spitze, Cevedale Pass (to Santa Caterina), and the Madritsch-Joch (to Martell). The (2-21/2 hrs.) Düsseldorfer-Hütte (8558 ft.; inn; fine view of the Ortler), in the Zajtal, and the (2 hrs.) Bückmann-Hütte (8730 ft.), above the Sulden Glacier, both deserve a visit. — ASCENTS from Sulden. *Hinterer Schöntaufer-Spitze (10,905 ft.; 4 hrs.; guide 11 K, unnecessary in settled weather); we ascend from the Schaubach-Hütte (see above) to the (11/2 hr.) Madritsch-Joch (p. 215) and then mount the crest of the mountain to the (35 min.) top (superb view); we may descend from the Joch in 2 hrs. to the Zufall-Hütte (p. 215). — The Cevedale (12,382 ft.; p. 215; 71/2-8 hrs. from the Schaubach-Hütte; guide 17 K) is a magnificent point of view. On the Eissee Pass (p. 215), 21/4 hrs. from the Schaubach-Hütte, is the Hallesche-Hütte (inn). — Königsspitze (12,655 ft.; 5-6 hrs. from the Schaubach-Hütte; guide 26 K), difficult. — The Ortler (12,802 ft.; guide 20 K), the highest of the Eastern Alps, is ascended from Sulden (61/2-7 hrs.) or from Trafoi (71/2-8 hrs.; see below); toilsome, but not difficult for experts when the snow is in good condition. The route from Sulden ascends rapidly through the Marlt-Tal to the (31/2 hrs.) Payer-Hütte (9908 ft.; inn) on the Tabaretta-Joch; we then mount the Tabaretta-Ferner and Obere Ortler-Ferner to the (31/2 hrs.) summit, which commands a most imposing view. — For details, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

The road ascends more rapidly and crosses the Trafoier Bach four times. Ever grander towers the huge Ortler group in front of us.

8 M. Trafoi (5055 ft.; *Trafoi Hotel, first-class, R. 3-12, B. 11/2, D. 4 or 5 K; *Post, R. 2-5, B. 1 K; Waldhauser, R. 2-41/2, B. 1 K, new; Zur Schönen Aussicht; Stelvio; Edelweiss; Anglican Church service in summer), a small village, is grandly situated.

Interesting walk to the (11/2 hr.) Heilige Drei Brunnen ('Three Holy Springs'; 5215 ft.). The path diverges, by the Trafoi Hotel, to the S. (I.) from the road, and leads through wood and past the Waldheim tavern. Under a shed are figures of Christ, the Virgin, and St. John, from whose breasts flows the 'holy water'. Adjacent are a chapel and a tavern. A path ascends from the Waldheim to the (1 hr.) Weiss Knott (see below). — The finest view of the Ortler Mts. is obtained from the Kleinboden (6890 ft.), easily ascended in 2 hrs. by the 'Dora-Weg', diverging below the Alte Post. — Ascent of the Ortler, see above.

The road winds up the left side of the valley. As these afford the best views the short-cuts should be avoided. The finest point is (11 M.) the projecting *Weisser Knott (6112 ft.; restaurant). Facing us is the sombre Madatsch; right and left are the Madatsch and Trafoi Glaciers; in front rises the Pleisshorn. Far below are the Three Holy Springs (see above; 11/2 hr.). We pass the (25 min.) Cantoniera del Bosco, opposite the grand Madatsch-Ferner. Trees cease, and a few dwarf-pines only are now seen. At

121/2 M. Franzenshöhö (7180 ft.; Post-Alpen-Hôtel) the Ortler first becomes visible. We ascend in long windings to the

17 M. Stelvio Pass (Stilfser-Joch, Giogo di Stelvio; 9055 ft.; Ferdinandshöhö, R. 3-5 K, good), with the Austrian custom-house.
A column (1.) marks the boundary between Austria and Italy. The road is free from snow only in very warm summers. The *Dreisprachenspitze* (9327 ft.; Hotel, good), 3/4 M. to the N. of the pass, is easily ascended. The road then winds down to —

191/2 M. **Santa Maria** (8160 ft.), the Quarta Cantoniera, with the Italian custom-house.

A road (diliges in summer in 1 1/2 hr.; back in 3 3/4 hrs.; 3 hrs. walk) diverges here to the right, crosses the Umbrail Pass (8220 ft.; to the N.W. the Piz Umbrail, 9918 ft., the E. summit of a range whose serrated and precipitous cliffs flank the W. side of the Braulio valley), and descends the monotonous Val Muranza to (8 1/2 M.) **Santa Maria** in the Münster-Tal (p. 198).

We next pass the (1 1/4 M.) **Terza Cantoniera 'al Piano del Braulio** (7590 ft.; inn), with a chapel, and then the **Casino dei Rotteri di Spondalunga** (7100 ft.), a road-menders' house. The road descends in numerous windings, which walkers may often cut off. In a gorge to the right are the falls of the Braulio. We cross the brook descending from the Pal Vitelli and pass the deserted **Seconda Cantoniera Bruciato** (6495 ft.). To the right rises the abrupt Mte. Braulio (9777 ft.). The road descends in long windings and is carried through the Diroccamento (Wormser Loch), a wild ravine, by covered galleries. Next comes the **Prima Cantoniera di Piatta Martina** (5585 ft.), beyond which the Adda dashes forth from the wild Val Fraele on the right and unites with the Braulio. Beyond the last gallery but one the road turns towards the S., and affords a beautiful view of the valley from Bormio to Ceppina. To the S.W. rise the Corno di San Colombano (9915 ft.), the Cima di Piazzii (11,283 ft.), and the Cima Redasco (10,300 ft.); S.E., the Mte. Sobretta (10,815 ft.) and the ice-pyramid of Piz Tresero (11,818 ft.). The Bagni Vecchi (4625 ft.; Inn, R. 2-4, B. 1 1/4 fr., plain but good), or Old Baths of Bormio, perched on the rocks below the road, now come in sight; a road descends to them before the last tunnel is reached. About 1/2 M. lower are the —

29 1/2 M. **New Baths of Bormio**, or **Bagni Nuovi** (4395 ft.; *Hotel*, R. 4-7, D. 5 fr.), a handsome building on a terrace, commanding a fine view of the Bormio valley and the surrounding mountains. The baths are supplied with water from the springs at the Bagni Vecchi (100-105° Fahr.; tasteless, impregnated with lime, slightly radio-active).

From Bormio to Colico, on Lake Como, see Baedeker's **Northern Italy**.

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**26. From Botzen to Verona. Lago di Garda.**

94 M. **Railway (Südbahn)** 'Luxuszug' in ca. 23/4 hrs. (fare 22 K 45 h; from Innsbruck to Verona in ca. 6 1/2 hrs., fare 40 K 65 h); express in 3 1/4 - 4, ordinary trains in ca. 5 1/4 hrs.

**Botzen** (870 ft.), see p. 207. The train crosses the Eisak, which falls into the Etsch or Adige, 3 M. lower down; at (6 M.) Branzoll

Baedeker's Austria-Hungary. 11th Edit.
the latter becomes navigable. Beyond (10 M.) Auer (Post), at Gmünd, we cross the river; on the hill to the right is Kaltern (p. 210). — 13 M. Neumarkt-Tramin (700 ft.). The village of Neumarkt (Post; Krone) lies on the left bank, 1 M. from the railway. To the Val Fiemme (or Fleimser-Tal), see p. 232.

On the hillside to the right are the villages of Tramin, Kurtatsch, and Margreid. — 191/2 M. Salurn (735 ft.; Adler) is the last village where German is the prevailing language. Above it rises the ruin Haderburg, on an abrupt rock.

231/2 M. San Michele or Sankt-Michael (750 ft.; Adler), with a suppressed Augustine monastery.

The Val di Non (Nonsberg) and Val di Sole (Szulzberg), opening here to the N.W., form a single valley, about 30 M. long, watered by the Noce. The electric Nonsbergbahn runs from San Michele to (321/2 M.) Male in 28/4-31/4 hrs., and then a diligence plies twice daily to Fucine in 21/4 hrs. (railway under construction). — Beyond (2 M.) Mezzolombardo (865 ft.; Commercio) we pass through the defile of the (5 M.) Rocchetta and ascend to (141/2 M.) Tajo (1605 ft.; Post), Dermulo (16 M.; electric railway to the Mendel, see p. 210), and (261/2 M.) Cles (2150 ft.; Grand-Hôtel), capital of the Val di Non, with an old château. We then descend to the Mostizzol Bridge, high above the deep ravine of the foaming Noce, where the Val di Sole begins, and then ascend the valley to (50 M.) Caldes (2285 ft.) and to (321/2 M.) Male (2120 ft.; Male; Corona), the chief village in the Val di Sole (to Madonna di Campiglio, see below). To the N.W. (8 M.) are the chalybeate baths of Rabbi (1100 ft.; to the Ulten-Tal, see p. 214). Beyond Male we go on to (411/2 M.) Mezzana (3085 ft.) and (441/2 M.) Fucine (3135 ft.; Posta; Zamella), at the mouth of the Val di Pejo, in which (7 M.) are the baths of Pejo (4530 ft.; Grand-Hôtel), with a spring containing iron and carbonic gas. — Diligence daily from Fucine over (34 M. from San Michele) the Tonale Pass (6180 ft.) in 5 hrs. to (61 M.) Ponte di Legno (4135 ft.; Hôt. Tonale), in the Val Camonica, watered by the Oglio. Thence to (121/2 M.) Edolo (2295 ft.), and by train through the Val Camonica to Iseo and Brescia, or over the Passo d'Aprica (3875 ft.) to Tirano, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

From San Michele to Madonna di Campiglio, 461/2 M. Railway (Nonsbergbahn) to (321/2 M.) Male (see above) and Motor Diligence thence to (141/2 M.) Campiglio twice daily in 11/2 hrs.; 'Landauer' and pair (ordered at the Postmaster's at Mezzolombardo) in 71/8 hrs., 52 K and fee. — To Male (321/2 M.), see above. Then (35 M.) Dimaro (2515 ft.; Corona, R. 1 M 60 h). We now ascend the wooded Val Meledrio in windings to the pass of Campo di Carlo Magno (5520 ft.; *Hôt. Campo Carlomagno, R. 8-20, B. 131/4, D. 6 K) and descend to (461/2 M.) Madonna di Campiglio (4970 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel des Alpes, a first-class house, in an old monastery, R. 4-16, B. 131/4, D. 5 K; Dolomiten-Hôtel, R. 3-5, B. 131/4, D. 4 K; Rainalter, R. 3-4 K; Neumann, R. 3-5, D. 41/2 K, both good; Hôt. Brenta; Villa Hedwig), a health-resort in a sheltered situation at the foot of *Monte Spinale (7097 ft.; easily ascended in 2 hrs.; fine views). Excursions and passes, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps. The finest is the route over the Bocca di Brenta (8360 ft.) to Molveno (9 hrs.; guide 20 K). Motor-diligence from Madonna di Campiglio to Trent, see p. 220.

The line recrosses the Adige. 28 M. Lavis (745 ft.). We cross the Avisio. To the left rises Monte Calis (6253 ft.).

34 M. Trent. — *Railway Restaurant (with garden). — Hotels. Imperial Hôtel Trento (Pl. a; B. 1), a large house of the first class, R. 3-8, B. 11/2, D. 6 K; Hôtel Mayer (Pl. d; B. 1), R. 21/2-3 K; Bristol, with
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café, R. from 2 1/2, D. 1 K, new: Isola Nuova (Pl. c; B, 1, 2), Piazza Dante, with beer-garden, R. 1 1/4-2 1/2 K; Europa (Pl. b; C, 2), Via Lunga 41, R. from 2 K; San Marco, Via San Marco 14 (Pl. C, D, 2), R. 2-6 K.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Piazza della Posta.

Trent (630 ft.), Ital. Trento, Ger. Trent, Lat. Tridentum, with 30,000 inhab., mostly Italians, lies on the left bank of the Adige and is the seat of government for the Italian part of Tyrol ("Il Trentino"). It was the capital of a prince-bishopric down to 1803. Its mediaeval towers and stately palaces give it quite an Italian character. A large *Monument to Dante, by Zocchi (1896), adorns the Piazza Dante (Pl. B, 1), a square in front of the station.

The Via Romana (Pl. B, 2) leads S. from the Piazza Dante to the broad Via Lunga and Via Rodolfo Belenzani (formerly Via Larga), the principal streets, containing several mansions, some of them with façades painted in Venetian fashion. In the Via Rodolfo Belenzani is the Palazzo Municipale (Pl. 2; B, C, 2, 3), with the Museo Comunale (free on week-days 9-12 & 3-6; closed on Sun. and from July 15th to Aug. 31st), a collection of Roman and other antiquities, etc. — A side-street leads to the right to Santa Maria Maggiore (Pl. B, 3), a church without aisles, in the early-Italian Renaissance style, in which the famous Council of Trent met in 1545-63. The choir contains a picture with portraits of the members.

The Piazza del Duomo (Pl. B, C, 3) is adorned with a tasteful Neptune Fountain (1768) and a statue of A. Vittoria (d. 1608), the sculptor, by Rubino (1909). On the E. side is the Palazzo Pretorio (now military headquarters), with the Torre Grande or clock-tower (Pl. 11; C, 3). The *Cathedral (Pl. B, C, 3), begun early in the 11th cent., was rebuilt by Adam d'Arogno (d. 1212), but not completed till the 16th century. It is a Lombardo-Romanesque basilica, borne by pillars and crowned with a modern dome. At the N. portal is a pair of lions.

To the E. of the town rises the great Castello del Buon Consiglio (Pl. D, 1, 2), erected in 1474-84, once the seat of the Prince-Bishops, now used as barracks (adm. 9-11 and 2-4). The fountain-court, the older court, and the frescoes by Romanino and others all deserve notice; the round Torre di Augusto is not Roman. Good view of the town from the Capuchin Monastery (Pl. D, 1).

To the S. of the old town are a fragment of the old town-wall (Mura antiche; Pl. C, 4), referred to Theodoric the Great. In the Ginnasio Vescovile (beyond Pl. B, 4) is the small Museo Diocesano (adm. 50 h), with some highly valuable Flemish tapestry (16th cent.).

From Trent to Bassano through the Val Sugana, 68 1/2 M., railway in 3-4 hrs. — The railway diverges to the left (E.) from the Verona line, crosses the fertile valley of the Adige on a viaduct 1 M. long, and ascends in a great loop (curved tunnel) to (5 1/2 M.) Villazzano (920 ft.). At (8 M.) Povo (1085 ft.) it enters the valley of the Fersina. Four tunnels. — 13 M. Roncogno (1380 ft.), opposite the mouth of the pretty Val di Pincé; 15 1/2 M. Pergine (1540 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel. Pergine; pop. 5000), with the fine old castle of Persen (2220 ft.; hotel), lately restored, above

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it. Farther on we skirt the W. side of the Lago di Caldonazzo (1475 ft.), 21½ M. long; 20 M. Calcereanico (1480 ft.); 21½ M. Caldonazzo (1550 ft.). Turning to the N.E., we cross the Brenta, the effluent of the lake, to (24 M.) Levico (1640 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Grand-Hôtel Neues Kurhaus, R. 4-7, D. 5 K; *Grand-Hôtel des Bains, R. 21½-6½, B. 11/2, D. 5 K; Eden Hôtel Caliari; Bellevue et de Russie; Voltolini; Concordia), a bathing-resort with springs containing iron and arsenic, which rise at Vetriolo, 3 hrs. up the hillside. The Val Sugana proper, a fertile vale with vineyards and mulberry-groves, begins here. — 30 M. Roncengo-Martor (1365 ft.). The baths of Roncengo, with arsenical and chalybeate springs, lie 1½ M. to the N. (*Palace & Grand-Hôtel, R. 24-12, B. 1½, D. 5½ K; Stella e Moro, good). — 33 M. Borgo di Valsugana (1245 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Valsugana; pop. 4000). 30½ M. Vill’ Agnedo-Strigno (1145 ft.; Aquila Nera). — 47 M. Tezze (740 ft.). — The train crosses the Italian frontier. 50½ M. Primolano (710 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with the Italian and Austrian custom-houses. Farther on we enter the Canale di Brenta, a grand rocky gorge. In a grotto to the left are the ruins of the Venetian fortress of Covolo or Kofel (not accessible). — At (64 M.) Solagna the valley expands. — 68½ M. Bassano (425 ft.; Sant’ Antonio; Mondo; pop. 7600), a prettily situated town. The Museum contains pictures by the Da Ponte family of artists, surnamed Bassano, after their native place. Around the town are promenades, with fine views of the Alps. — Railway from Bassano to Venice and Padua, see Baedeker’s Northern Italy.

From Trent to Madonna di Campiglio, 48 M.: motor-diligence in summer twice daily to Campiglio in 4½ hrs. (19 K 80 h); ‘Landauer’ and pair from Trent to Campiglio in 10-11 hrs., 60 K and fee (via San Michele, see p. 218). The road ascends on the right bank of the Adige, past the fortified rock of Doss Trento, to the hamlet of Càdine, just beyond which is its highest point (1614 ft.). It then descends by Vezzano (1250 ft.) and the picturesque castle of Toblino (good ‘vino santo’), rising from the lake of Toblino, to (13½ M.) Alle Sarche (835 ft.; inn; motor-diligence to Arco and Riva, p. 221). Here we cross the Sarca and ascend its ravine to the sulphur-baths of (19½ M.) Comano (1195 ft.). 20½ M. Ponte delle Arche; then through the Sarca valley to (26 M.) Tione (1855 ft.; Cavallo Bianco; Posta; pop. 2300), at the influx of the Arno into the Sarca. The Val Sarca turns to the N. (Val Rendena). Passing numerous villages, we reach (46 M.) Pinzolo (2305 ft.; Pinzolo e Corona), the starting-point for the very attractive *Val di Genova, or upper Val Sarca. (To Bedolo 5, to the Mandron Hut 2½ hrs. more.) We now ascend to the E., via Sant’ Antonio di Magagnola (3700 ft.), to (48 M.) Madonna di Campiglio (p. 218).

On a hill to the left of (44 M.) Calliano (610 ft.) is the ruined castle of Beseno. The lower valley of the Adige, rich in vines, maize, and mulberries, is called Val Lagarina. — 49 M. Rovereto (625 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Centrale; Rovereto), with 11,655 Italian inhab. and a lofty old Castello (now barracks). To the W. is (1 M.) Sacco, with a large tobacco-factory.

On the right bank is Isera, with famous vineyards. On the left bank, by Lizzana, is a castle in which Dante is alleged to have resided in 1303, when banished from Florence. — 51½ M. Mori (570 ft.; Hot. Stazione). To Riva, see p. 221.

Near (53 M.) San Marco the train intersects the Slavini di Marco, masses of rock and detritus deposited by the old Adige glacier, but described by Dante (Inf. xii., 4-9) as the remains of a landslide in 883. — At (55½ M.) Serravalle, the ancient fort guarding the defile, the valley contracts. At —
59 M. Ala (485 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a town with 5300 in-hab., luggage is examined.

62 M. Avio, with a château of Count Castelbarco. 68½ M. Peri (415 ft.) is the first Italian station. The valley of the Adige is separated on the W. from the Lago di Garda by the Monte Baldo (7277 ft.). — On a height to the right, as we near (75 M.) Ceraino, lies Rivoli, stormed by the French in 1797 under Masséna. The train now enters the Chiusa di Verona, a strongly fortified ravine. — 86½ M. Parona. We cross the Adige.

94 M. Verona, see Baedeker’s Northern Italy.

From Mori to Riva. Lago di Garda.

15¾ M. Local Railway in 1¾ hr. (1st cl. 3 K 20, 3rd cl. 1 K 60 h; views on the left). — Steamer on the Lago di Garda, see p. 222.

Mori, see p. 220. The train crosses the Adige to (2 M.) Mori-Borgata, the station for the village of Mori (635 ft.; Alb. Mori); it then runs through the green valley to (4½ M.) Loppio (735 ft.), passes the pretty Lago di Loppio, with its rocky islands, and ascends in windings amid fallen rocks to the pass (915 ft.). It next descends to (8 M.) Nago-Torbole (710 ft.), on the brink of a ravine, with the ruined castle of Penede on a steep rock above it. The old road to (3 M.) Riva via (¾ M.) Torbole (270 ft.); *Grand-Hôtel Torbole, R. from 3 K, closed from Nov. 15th to Feb. 15th; Hôtel Gardasee) diverges to the left. The line descends to the N. on the hillside; charming views of the Lago di Garda and the Val Sarca. Beyond (11 M.) Öltresarca we cross the Sarca.

12½ M. Arco. — Hotels (larger hotels closed between May and Oct.). *Grand-Hôtel des Palmes, with hot-air heating, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 4½ K; *Bellevue, near the rail. station, R. 1½-5 K; *Victoria, 10 min. from the Kur-Platz, R. 3-10, B. 1½ K; *Strasser, with café, R. 3-4½ K; Hôtel des Boulevards, Kur-Platz, with café-restaurant; Hôtel-Pension de l’Europe, R. 2-4 K; Rainalter; Hôtel-Pension Olivenheim, high up, both good; Park-Hôtel Groemmer (formerly Olivo); Austria (Kur-Park; R. 1½-3 K), Kaiserkrone, Riviera (at the station), these three open the whole year. — Numerous Pensions.

Anglican Church Service in the Prot. Church, near the station.

Arco (300 ft.; pop. 4525), a little town on the right bank of the Sarca, in a very sheltered site, is a favourite winter-resort, but is almost deserted in summer. To the N., on a bold rock (932 ft.; ½ hr. from the Kurhaus), rises the Castle of Arco, destroyed by the French in 1703 during the Spanish War of Succession. At the Kur-Park is a bronze statue, by Bistolfi (1909), of the painter Giovanni Segantini (d. 1899), a native of Arco.

Then through the Sarca plain, by (13½ M.) San Tomaso, to —

15½ M. Riva. — The Railway Station (restaurant) is 7-8 min. to the E. of the quay. — Hotels. *Lido Palace Hotel, to the E. of the rail. station, with hot-air heating, R. 3-12, B. 1½, D. 5-6 K (closed Nov. 15th-Feb. 15th); *Hôtel-Pension See-Villa, ¾ M. to the E. of the station, R. 3-3½,
B. 1, D. 3 1/2 K; Hôtel-Pension du Lac. R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3-3 1/2 K.—Lungolago Quay Hotel, on the Ponale road, with restaurant, R. 2-4 K; Hôt. Imperial zur Sonne (S on the Map), with terrace on the lake, R. 2 1/2-5, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2 K; *Riva, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3 1/2 K; Bayerischer Hof, with hot-air heating and café-restaurant. R. from 2 K; Central, R. 2-4 K, these two at the harbour; Böhm, R. 1 1/2-3 K; Hôt. Kräutner, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 K, both near the rail. station.

Post & Telegraph Office, Viale San Francesco, near the rail. station.

— Lake Baths below the Ponale road and at the first three hotels.

Anglican Church Service at the Hôtel du Lac.

Riva (230 ft.), a busy lake-port, with 9225 inhab., lies on the N.W. bay of the Lago di Garda, at the foot of the abrupt Rocchetta, on the slope of which, high above the town, stands a ruined watch-tower, reminiscent of the Venetian domination. The quay, with its arcaded houses and old clock-tower, is the chief focus of traffic. —

The heat in summer is tempered by a midday breeze (Ora) from the lake, and in the afternoon the town is shaded by the mountains.

The Fall of the Ponale is most conveniently visited by motor-boat (thrice daily in 20 min.; fare 50 h) or by rowing-boat (3/4 hr.; 3-4 K), landing by a small restaurant at the foot of the fall. Passing through the restaurant (20 h), we reach the lowest fall, and then mount past an electric power-station and three smaller falls to the (25-30 min.) *Ponale Road, which, to the right, leads back in 3/4 hr. to Riva. The very dusty road, which soon passes the small Belvedere Restaurant (view of all the Ponale falls from its terrace; 20 h), skirts the rocky precipices, through tunnels and galleries, commanding delightful views (best in the afternoon).

Interesting excursion to the N., to (3 M.) Varone (405 ft.), with its sombre gorge and fine waterfall (adm. 40 h); then by (9/4 hr.) Tenno (1425 ft.), with an old castle (charming view), and past Cologna and Varignano to (1 hr.) Arco (p. 221).

To the Val di Ledro (carr. to Pieve and back 9, with pair 17 K; diligence in 3 1/2 hrs.). At the corner above the falls of the Ponale (see above) the road turns to the W., and ascends via Biacesa and Molina-Legos to the pretty Lago di Ledro (2150 ft.), on the N. side of which is Mezzolago, and near the N.W. end (5 M.) Pieve di Ledro (2165 ft.; Albergo Alpino). Thence to Storo and Condino (Giudicaria), see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

The *Lago di Garda (215 ft.), the Lacus Benacus of the Romans, 34 M. long and 3-11 M. broad, is almost entirely in Italy, the N. end only (with Riva) belonging to Tyrol. The banks at the N. end are lofty and precipitous, but they become lower towards the S., until they merge in the wide moraine-cirences on the edge of the great plain of Upper Italy. The water generally looks dark-blue. —

Steamboats ply 3-6 times daily along the W. bank (Riva to Desenzano, in 4-5 hrs.; fare 4 fr. 45 or 2 fr. 50 e.) and once or twice along the E. bank (Riva to Peschiera, in 4 1/4 hrs.; 4 fr. 60, 2 fr. 60 e.).

West Bank. The chief stations are as follows. Limone, amidst lemon and olive groves, is the first Italian village. — Campione, with a cotton-mill. — Gargnano (Cervo), the northmost village of the 'Riviera', the warmest part of the shore. — Maderno (Bristol), at the foot of Monte Pizzocolo (5194 ft.). — Gardone Riviera (*Grand-Hôtel, R. 3-8, B. 1 1/2, D. 5 fr., closed in summer; Baviera, Benaco, for passing tourists), a group of eight villages (Gardone
di Sotto and di Sopra, Fasano di Sotto, etc.), frequented in spring and autumn by pleasure-tourists, and in winter by nervous and pulmonary sufferers. The hills around afford a variety of walks, free from dust and affording fine views. — Salò (Grand-Hôtel Salò; Baviera; pop. 5000), the southmost place on the 'Riviera'. — Sir-mione (Hôt. Regie Terme), near the N. end of the foreland of that name, with sulphur-baths, a large castle of the Scaligers, and late-Roman ruins, the so-called Grotto of Catullus. — Desenzano (Hôt. Royal Mayer; Hôt. Splendide).

East Bank. The chief stations are Torbole (p. 221); Malcésine, with a castle of the Scaligers; Torri del Benaco, with a ruined castle. We then steer round the headland of San Vigilio to Garda, in its bay; Lastly Peschiera (Hôt. Montresor), a fortress at the S.E. end of the lake. — For further details, see Baedeker's N. Italy.

27. From Franzensfeste to Lienz through the Puster-Tal (Villach, Marburg).

Comp. Maps, pp. 191, 229, 178.

67 M. Railway (Südbahn) in 23/4-33/4 hrs.

The Puster-Tal, one of the longest valleys in Tyrol, consists of the valleys of the Rienz and the upper Drave or Drau, separated by the saddle of Toblach. The scenery is pleasing, but rarely grand. Between Niederdorf and Lienz the bold Dolomites peer over the green slopes. The Ampezzo, the Isel, and other side-valleys afford beautiful excursions.

Franzensfeste (2450 ft.), see p. 205. The train passes through the fortifications and crosses the Eisak by a bridge 262 ft. above the torrent in the gorge beneath. Beyond Aicha is the Mühlbach Tunnel. At (3 M.) Schabs the line pierces the watershed between the Eisak and Rienz by means of long cuttings, and turns to the left into the Puster-Tal. On the right is the castle of Rodeneck. — 51/2 M. Mühlbach (2550 ft.; Sonne, good; Linde), at the mouth of the Valser-Tal, is a summer-resort. We pass through a short ravine. 81/2 M. Vintl (2435 ft.), near the village of Nieder-Vintl (Post), at the mouth of the Pfunders-Tal.

The train crosses the Rienz. To the right are the small sulphur-baths of Ilstern. 12 M. St. Sigmund. — 15 M. Ehrenburg (2580 ft.), with a château. Several deep cuttings. On the left is the decayed monastery of Sonnenburg; on a rock to the right, the half-ruined Michaelsburg. — Near (18 M.) St. Lorenzen (2630 ft.; Rose; Mond-schein) we cross the Gader, descending from the Enneberger-Tal.

The Enneberger-Tal or Gader-Tal is chiefly interesting on account of the dolomites at its head. The language spoken is 'Ladin', but German is generally understood. The road (201/2 M.; diligence to Corvara daily in 61/4 hrs.; 4 K) ascends from St. Lorenzen through the narrow gorge of the Gader to (51/2 M.) Zwischenwasser (3330 ft.; two inns), at the junction of the Vigil-Tal with the Gader-Tal. In the former, 1 hr. farther up, lies St. Vigil (3985 ft.; Monte Sella, R. 2-3 K, good; Post
or Stern), a summer-resort, at the foot of the Kronplatz (ascended in 3-3½ hrs.; see below). For excursions, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

The road from Zwischenwasser to Corvara crosses the Vigilbacht (to the S.W. of which rises the Peitlerkofel, 9440 ft.), and leads via (3½ M.) Piccolein to (15 M.) Pedratsches (4345 ft.), opposite St. Leonhard or Abtei (Ladin Badia; 4515 ft.; Kreuz, rustic), the chief village in the valley (here called Abtei-Tal), at the foot of the Heiligkreuzkofel (9550 ft.). Near (1½ M.) Stern the valley forks. In the S.E. branch lies (2 hrs. from St. Leonhard) St. Cassian (5060 ft.; Cazzolara), noted for its fossils. We follow the S.W. branch and then cross the Corvara brook to (2½ M.) Corvara (5110 ft.; Post), a finely situated village. About 1½ M. farther up (N.W.) is Colfosco or Colfuschg (3395 ft.; Cappella), the most picturesque point in this interesting region. To St. Ulrich (p. 206) over the Grödner Joch (6970 ft.; Hospice) 5 hrs. — To the Fassa over the Grödner Joch and Sellaj Pass (p. 206; 6 hrs. to Campitello, p. 281), see p. 206.

20 1/2 M. Bruneck (2725 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Post, R. 1 1/2-3 1/2 K; Bruneck, 3 min. from the station, R. 1 1/4-5 K; Tirol, R. from 2 K 40 h), the chief place in the W. Puster-Tal, with 3260 inhab. and an old Schloss, charmingly situated at the mouth of the Tauferer-Tal, is popular as a summer-residence. The Kaiserwarte (3297 ft.; 1/2 hr.) is a fine point of view.

To Taufers, pleasant day's excursion (electric railway in 46-50 min., starting from the rail. station; 1 K 80, 1 K 20 h). The line leads through the Taufnerer-Tal or Ahrental via St. Georgen, Gais, and Utenheim to (10 1/2 M.) Sand im Tauferental or Taufers (2805 ft.; Post, R. 1 1/2-3 K, good; Elefant; pop. 800), the capital of the valley; consisting of the villages of Sand, on the right bank of the brook, and St. Moritz, on the left bank, commanded by the large castle of Taufers (restored). Farther up, the valley contracts. We may go on to (3 M.) Luttach (3135 ft.; Schwarzenstein), at the mouth of the Weissbach-Tal. The road leads to (8 M.) Steinhaus (3450 ft.; inn) and (17 1/2 M.) Kasern (p. 172). — A fine excursion from Taufers is by the new road to the Reintal, a picturesque wooded valley, through which the Reinbach descends in waterfalls. In 3-3½ hrs. we reach Rein (5250 ft.; inn), grandly situated in view of the Rieser-Ferner, the mountains at the head of the valley.

The Kronplatz (7455 ft.; 4-1/2 hrs.; guide 7 K, needless) is ascended from Bruneck by a path (marked red), via Reischach. At the top are the Kronplatz-Haus (inn), and a tower affording a splendid panorama.

The train crosses the Rienz, sweeps round the town, and passes through a tunnel opposite the Lamprechtsburg. At Percha it recrosses the stream. Two tunnels.

28 1/2 M. Olang (3460 ft.); to the N. opens the Antholzer-Tal.

— The train now runs high up on the left bank of the Rienz to (32 1/2 M.) Welsberg-Waldbrunn (3560 ft.; Goldener Löwe; Lamm; Rose), prettily situated at the mouth of the Gsieser-Tal. To the N. rise the castles of Welsberg and Thurn; to the S. are the baths of Waldbrunn. The train crosses the Pragser Bach.

35 M. Niederdorf (3795 ft.; *Bahnhof-Hôtel; Post; Emma; Adler), a village in a shadeless valley, attracts summer-visitors. To the E. (½ M.) is the Weiherbad (Grasser).

To the W. of Niederdorf (½ hr.; and same distance from Welsberg, see above) opens the Pragser-Tal, containing the baths of Alt-Prags and Neu-Prags (diligence from Niederdorf to Alt-Prags twice daily, in 1 1/4 hr.; 1 K 20 h; carr. to the Pragser-See 8, with pair 12 K). From
(11/4 hr.) Neu-Prags (4345 ft.; Hotel, good), in the W. arm of the valley, we go on to (3/4 hr.) the dark-green *Pragser Wildsee (4920 ft.; *Höf. Wildsee-Prags, in which the huge Seekofel (9220 ft.) is reflected. — Alt-Prags (4500 ft.; inn), 13/4 hr. from Niederdorf, lies charmingly in the E. branch of the valley, with the Hohe Gaisl (p. 229) towering above it on the S. An easy and pleasant route leads hence over the Plätzwiese (6540 ft.; *Höf. Dürrenstein) and the Dürrenstein and the Hohe Gaisl, to (41/2 hrs.) Schluderbach, on the Ampezzo road (p. 229).

We cross the Rienz for the last time, and soon reach the watershed between the Rienz and the Drave, the highest point on the line, on the Toblacher Feld (3965 ft.).

38 M. Toblach. — Hotels. *Toblach or Südbahn-Hôtel, R. 2-10, B. 11/2, D. 41/2 K; *Union, R. 3-6, D. 4 K; *Germania, R. 21/2-6, D. 4 K; Bellevue, R. from 2 K, all near the station; Mutschlechner, R. 11/2-2 K; Schwarzer Adler, R. from 11/4 K; Sigmundsbrunn, R. 2-4 K, new.

Toblach (3975 ft.), a health-resort, consists of the hotels near the station and the village of Toblach (4015 ft.), 1/4 hr. to the N. The Toblacher Pfannhorn (8737 ft.; 4 hrs.; guide 7 K, not essential) is a good point of view. To the Val Ampezzo, see R. 30.

The train now descends, passing the insignificant source of the Drave on the right, to (41 M.) Innichen (3855 ft.; Saxonia, R. 3-5 K, good; Mayr’s Hôtel Bahnhof, R. 11/2-3 K; Grauer Bär, R. 2-4 K; Stern), another summer-resort, at the mouth of the Sexten-Tal. The Romanesque Abbey Church (13th cent.) has a fine portal. The first chapel to the left of the entrance to the village is an imitation (1653) of the Holy Sepulchre chapel at Jerusalem.

A road ascends the Sexten-Tal on the left bank of the brook. We first reach (51/2 M.) Sexten or St. Veit (4300 ft.; Post; Kreuz), then (11/2 M.) Moos, where the valley forks. In the W. branch lies (3/4 M.) Bad-Moos (4455 ft.; Kastlunger), whence an attractive walk may be taken to the (25 min.) Fischeleinboden (4755 ft.; two good inns), commanding a splendid view of the Dreischusterspitze, Oberbacherspitze, Zwölfer, etc.

We next pass (46 M.) Bad Weitlahnbrunn. To the E. of (48 M.) Sillian (3610 ft.; Adler), at the mouth of the Vilgraten-Tal, rises the castle of Heimfels. The Helm (7985 ft.) is ascended hence by a shady bridle-path in 3-31/2 hrs. (attractive; good view). At the top is the Helm-Hütte (inn). — Beyond (57 M.) Mittwald the train descends (1:40) the Lienzer Klause, a defile 9 M. long, successfully defended by the Tyrolese in 1809.

67 M. Lienz (2220 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; Lienzer Hof, R. 21/2-6, B. 11/4, D. 31/2 K; Post, good; Traube; Rose; pop. 6050), the easternmost town in Tyrol, lies in a charming site near the confluence of the Drave and the Isel, a river three times as large. Schloss Bruck, 3/4 M. to the N.W., is now an inn. Fine view from the (20 min.) Schiess-Stand (shooting-range).

From Lienz to the Isel-Tal (Windisch-Matrei, Pragatren), see R. 28; to the Mölltal, see R. 29; to Villach (Trieste) and Marburg, see R. 35.
28. From Lienz to Windisch-Matrei (Prägraten) and Kals.

Comp. Map, p. 178.

The Virgen-Tal, Kalsertal, and Upper Mölltal, the southern valleys of the Hohe Tauern, are best reached from the Puster-Tal Railway. Diligence from Lienz to Windisch-Matrei (18½ M.) twice daily in summer in 4-5½ hrs. (3 K); carr. 15, with pair 26 K.

Lienz (2220 ft.), see p. 225. The road passes Schloss Bruck, crosses the Isel, and leads by (5 M.) Aineto (8 M.) St. Johann im Wald (2400; Vereiner), where it recrosses the Isel. 1½ M. Kienburg, a ruined castle. A way-post farther on indicates, to the left, the path to the (10 min.) *Glockner-Ansicht. 12 M. Huben (2800; good inn), at the mouth of the Defereggen-Tal.

18½ M. Windisch-Matrei (3200 ft.; Raufter, R. 1½ 2 K), the chief place in the Isel-Tal, on the Bretterwandbach. To the N. (1 4 hr.) is the hôtel-pension Schloss Weissenstein.

From Windisch-Matrei over the Felber Tauern to Mittersill, 11½-12 hrs. (guide 18 K). The route ascends to the Tauern-Tal, towards the N., to the (4 hrs.) Matreier Tauernhaus (1925 ft.; inn). A very interesting walk from this point is by (1 hr.) Inner-Gschlöss (5530 ft.; Venedigerhaus) to (3½-4 hrs.) the new Prager Hütte (9200 ft.; inn), in a grand site on the Hinterer Kesselkopf (9528 ft.), whence the Gross-Venediger (see below) may be ascended with a guide (3-3½ hrs.; guide from Windisch-Matrei 24 K). From the Matreier Tauernhaus our route ascends to the (3 hrs.) Felber Tauern (3350 ft.; refuge-hut), and then descends to the (2½ hrs.) Tauernhaus Spital (3850 ft.) and past the (1½ hr.) Tauernhaus Schösswend (3290 ft.) to (1½ hr.) Mittersill (p. 171).

At Windisch-Matrei the Isel-Tal turns to the W. and is called Virgen-Tal. The rough road crosses the Tauernbach and ascends through wood, by Mitteldorf; to (1 4 hr.) Virgen (3910 ft.; Zum Panzl). On the hill to the right is the ruin of Rabenstein (4625 ft.). The cart-road from here to (1 4 hr.) Pragarten leads through the floor of the valley by Welzelach. The preferable path (red marks) leads from Virgen to (20 min.) Obermauer, then high on the N. side of the valley through wood, via (50 min.) Bobojach, to (40 min.) Pragarten (4305 ft.; Steiner), a finely situated village.

The Gross-Venediger (12,010 ft.; 8-9 hrs.; guide 18 K) is usually ascended from Pragaten (easy for experts). Bridle-path to the (3 hrs.) Johannishütte on the Dorfer Alp (6855 ft.; inn); then to the (2½ hrs.) Desfregger-Haus (9710 ft.; inn) on the Mulchwitz-Adler, and in 2½ hrs. more to the top, where we have a superb view.

From Pragarten over the Umbal-Törl, to the Ahrental: to Kasern 10½ hrs., with guide, toilsome, but repaying. Bridle-path through the upper Isel-Tal or Umbal-Tal, past fine waterfalls, to the (4 hrs.) Klarahütte (6900 ft.; inn), ½ hr. from the end of the beautiful Umbal-Gletscher, which we cross; then a steep and stony ascent on its W. side to the (3½ hrs.) Vorderes Umbal-Törl (9605 ft.), a grand point of view. Descent over loose stones and across the Windtal-Gletscher to the (1½ hr.) Lenjkofchhütte (8540 ft.; inn), and through the Röttal to (3½ hrs.) Kasern (p. 172).
The Bridle Path from Windisch-Matrei to Kals (5-5½ hrs.; guide 9 K, unnecessary) leads past the post-office and up the Kapellenberg. Beyond the (20 min.) chapel we go straight on, passing a cross, and by (¼ hr.) the hamlet of Klaunz ascend to the right; 40 min., a way-post; then through wood; 40 min., we cross the Goldriedbach; 25 min., we leave the wood (keeping to the right) and sight the inn above us. The (1¼ hr. more, or 3-3½ hrs. from Windisch-Matrei) *Kals-Matreier-Törl (7238 ft.; inn) commands a very striking view of the Venediger, Glockner, and Schober groups. We descend to the left, then to the right through the valley (not to the left) to the lower (S.) end of (13/4 hr.) —

Kals (4335 ft.; Groder; Zum Alpenverein), in its broad, pleasant valley, a good centre for ascents in the Glockner group.

The ascent of the *Gross-Glockner (12,460 ft.), shorter and easier from Kals than from Heiligenblut, is suitable for experts only (7½-8½ hrs.; guide 21 K). We ascend through the Ködnitz-Tal to the (4-4½ hrs.) Stüdl-Hütte on the Vanit-Scharte (9195 ft.; inn); then to the (2½ hrs.) Erzherzog-Johann-Hütte on the Adlersruhe (11,865 ft.; inn), with a superb view, and to the (1½ hrs.) Klein-Glockner (12,350 ft.), whence a wire-cable helps us to cross a sharp snow ridge (30 ft. long and 1-2 ft. wide) and reach the (25 min.) summit. **View very grand.

From Kals to Uttendorf in the Pinzgau (p. 171) over the Kasler or Stubacher Tauern (8240 ft.; 12 hrs.; with guide, 22 K) is one of the finest Tauern passes. Beyond the pass is the Weiss-See (5½ hrs. from Kals), with the finely situated Rudolfs-Hütte (7555 ft.; inn).

From Kals to Heiligenblut over the Berger Törl (7½ hrs.; marked path; guide 13 K, not essential for adepts): bridle-path through the Ködnitz-Tal to the (1 hr. 10 min.) farms of Groder (5640 ft.); higher up (25 min.) we diverge to the right from the path to the Stüdl-Hütte and ascend steeply to the (2½ hrs.) Berger Törl (8680 ft.), with the Glocker-Hütte (inn; view). On the descent the Leiterkees, Adlersruhe, and Glockner are revealed on the left. Steep descent to the Leiter-Tal, with the (1½ hr.) Obere and (8 min.) Untere Leiter-Alp (6615 ft.); lower down (25 min.) we cross the brook to the right, and then ascend on the right bank to the Trogalp (6120 ft.); lastly we descend to (1½ hr.) Heiligenblut (p. 228).

29. From Lienz to Heiligenblut.

Comp. Map, p. 178.

28 M. Diligence from Dölsach to (25 M.) Heiligenblut daily in 7 hrs. (6 K 40 h.). Carriage from Dölsach to Heiligenblut and back, spending the night, 28 K, with pair 48 K. — Best to walk to Winklern (porter 3 K) and drive thence to Heiligenblut (10-12 K).

From Lienz to (3 M.; railway in 8 min.) Dölsach (Putzenbacher's Inn), see p. 253. The village (Tiroler Hof) lies 1¼ M. to the N. of the station; the church contains a Holy Family by Franz Defregger (b. 1835 at the Ederhof, near Dölsach). The road ascends in great windings (short-cuts marked red), affording views of the Drave valley and the Lienz Dolomites, to the (3½ M.) hamlet of Iselsberg (3645 ft.); then past the (5 M.) inn Zur Wacht, and across the frontier of Carinthia, to the (5½ M.) top of the Iselsberg (3950 ft.; Defreggerhof). We descend to the (5¾ M.) Hôtel Bad
Iselsberg and through wood to (8 M.) Winklern (3125 ft.; Post; Geiler), on the slope above the Mölltal. Then by (12½ M.) Mörtschach (3050 ft.) to (17⅔ M.) Döllach (3360 ft.; Orter), at the mouth of the Zirknitzbach, and past the Jungfernsprung Waterfall (425 ft. high) and (23 M.) Pockhorn to —

25 M. Heiligenblut (4195 ft.; *Rupertihaus, R. 1⅓-6, B. 1 K 20, D. 3 K 20 h; Post, good, both with fine view; Schoiber), a small Alpine village. It owes its name to a phial of the ‘holy blood’, said to have been brought by St. Briccius from Constantinople, and now kept in the church (1483).

The great attraction at Heiligenblut is the Franz-Josephs-Höhe (41½ hrs.; guide 8 K, needless; one-horse carr. to the Glockner-Haus 20, there and back 28 K). The Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Hochstrasse (7 M. long; views) ascends in great windings to the (5⅓ M.; 2⅓ hrs.) Pallik (6398 ft.; Schoiber’s Inn), a fine point of view. It then bends into the Mölltal and leads to (1 hr.) the Glockner-Haus on the Elisabethruhe (6686 ft.; inn), affording a fine survey of the Pasterze and the Gross-Glockner. It next crosses the Pfandlbach and mounts (l.) to the (1 hr.) Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Haus (good inn, bed 2⅔-4 K) and the (5 min.) **Franz-Josephs-Höhe (7933 ft.), in view of the Pasterzen-Kees, the greatest glacier of the Alps (6 M. long, 1 M. broad). Opposite us towers the Gross-Glockner, with its two peaks; to the left of it the Adlersruhe, Hohenwartkopf, Kellersberg, and the three Leiterköpfe; to the right the Hofmannspitze, Glocknerwand, Romarisswandkopf, Schneewinkelkopf, Johannisberg, and Hohe Riffel. The three rocky knolls in the Upper Pasterzenboden are the Kleiner, Mittlerer, and Hoher Burgstall.

To visit the Pasterze Glacier itself (guide from the Glockner-Haus and back 5 K) we descend the moraine from the Franz-Josephs-Höhe, and then ascend the glacier to the (1½ hr.) Hofmanns-Hütte (8015 ft.) in the Gamsgrube, at the foot of the Fuscherkarkopf.

The ascent of the *Gross-Glockner (p. 227; 5½-6 hrs. from the Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Haus; guide from the Glockner-Haus 21 K) is fatiguing and should not be attempted except by experts in favourable snow-conditions. From the Franz-Joseph-Haus (see above) we descend to the Pasterze Glacier and cross it obliquely to the Hofmanns-Weg, which ascends through the Aeusseres Glocknerkar to the (3½-4 hrs.) Adlersruhe (p. 227) and (1½ hr.) the top. Details in Baedeker’s Eastern Alps.

From the Glockner-Haus over the Pfandl-Scharte to Ferleiten, 5½-6 hrs. (guide 12 K), repaying (shortest and best route from the N. to Heiligenblut). In 1¾ hr. we ascend to the Untere Pfandl-Scharte (8745 ft.), between (right and left) the Spicelmann and the Bärenkopf. Descent across the Pfandl-Scharte Glacier to the (2 hrs.) Traunzer Alp (5056 ft.; inn), in view of the grand Fuscher Eisberge, and (1½ hr.) Ferleiten (p. 168). — A much finer but at the same time more trying route is that from the Glockner-Haus across the Bockkar-Scharte (9994 ft.) and the Hoher Gang to (6-7 hrs.) the Mainzer-Hütte (7835 ft.; inn) and (2 hrs.) Ferleiten.

From Heiligenblut to Rauris, by the Rauriser Tauernhaus, see p. 168; over the Hochter, or Heiligenblinter Tauern, and the Fuscher Törl (7890 ft.) to (8½-9 hrs.) Ferleiten (p. 168), repaying us with splendid views from the Törl and on the descent.
30. From Toblach to Neumarkt via Cortina. Dolomite Road.

97 M. From Toblach to Cortina, 19½ M., Motor Diligence in summer 3-4 times daily in 2-2½ hrs. (fare 6½ K); Stellwagen thrice daily in 4 hrs. (4 K). Omnibus from Höt. Germania (Dolomite Tour) by Schluderbach and Misurina to Cortina, and back to Toblach via Ospitale, twice daily in 12 hrs. (return-fare 12 K); carr. & pair 28 K 60 h. — From Cortina to Botzen, 90½ M., Motor Diligence twice daily in summer in 10½ hrs. via Pieve di Livinallong, Vigo di Fassa, Predazzo, Cavalese, and Auer (fare 32 K). — From Predazzo to Neumarkt, 23½ M., Motor Diligence twice or thrice daily via Cavalese in 3 hrs. (fare 4 or 5 K).

The Limestone Alps of S. Tyrol, enclosed by the Drave, Rienz, Eisak, Adige, Brenta, and Piave, are generally known as the Dolomites, from the French geologist Dolomieu (d. 1801). They include the mountains of the Fassa, Gröden, Sixten, Ampezzo, and Agordo valleys; the highest peak is the Marmolata (10,970 ft.). Their peculiar character lies in the sharp individualization of the masses. Bleak and precipitous cliffs, flanking wide valleys and uplands; fantastic and savagely fissured summits, rising in needles and spires of rock — all combine to present an extraordinary variety of scenery within a comparatively narrow space. — The *Dolomite Road*, completed in 1909, leads from Cortina to Botzen over the Falzarego Pass, the Pordoi-Joch, and the Cavalese. Comp. 'The New Dolomites Road', by Th. Christomannos (illus.; Vienna, 1910; 9 K).

Toblach, see p. 225. The Ampezzo Road quits the Puster-Tal here, leads due S. into the Höhlenstein-Tal, watered by the Rienz, and passes the Toblacher See (4130 ft.; See-Hôtel, good). The valley contracts. To the right rise the rugged spurs of the Dürrenstein (9318 ft.); to the S. the valley is closed by the broad Mte. Pian (see below). Above the (4½ M.) Klaus-Brücke (4310 ft.) the Rienz issues from the rocks. We pass a fort.

6½ M. Landro, Ger. Höhlenstein (4615 ft.; *Hôtel Baur, R. 2½, D. 4 K), is a 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 (9852 ft.). Farther on is the light-green Dürrensee, backed by the huge *Monte Cristallo (10,495 ft.), with its glacier, to the left of which are the Piz Popena (10,310 ft.) and the Cristallino (9140 ft.) — a striking scene.

8 M. Schluderbach (4730 ft.; *Höt. Schluderbach, R. 2-4, B. 1½, D. 4 K; *Höt. Sigmundshbrunn), beautifully situated opposite the mouth of the Val Popena. To the right rises the imposing red pyramid of the Croda Rossa, or Hohe Gaisl (10,328 ft.); to the left, at the head of Val Popena, are the Cadini.

The *Monte Pian (7628 ft.) may be ascended from Schluderbach without difficulty in 2½-3 hrs.; guide needless. We diverge to the left from the Misurina road at (6 min.) telegraph-post No. 19. In 8 min. more we cross the brook and ascend rapidly to the summit-plateau. About 10 min. to the N. is a refuge-hut (inn). Superb view.

From Schluderbach via Misurina and Tre Croci to Cortina, a splendid walk (4½-5 hrs.; omnibus from Schluderbach to the Misurina Hotel thrice daily in 1½ hr., 3 K; carr. and pair thence to Cortina 20 K). From Schluderbach the 'Erzstrasse' leads S.E. (diverging to the left by Höt. Sigmundshbrunn), across the Italian frontier and up the wooded
Val Popena Bassa (with Mte. Pian on the left) to the Col Sant'Angelo (5905 ft.); then to the (11/4 hr.) Lago di Misurina (5760 ft.; Hôt. Misurina, good), a light-green lakelet in a fine site. We skirt the W. bank to the S. end (8 min.; on the left, the *Grand-Hôtel Misurina, R. 31/2-15, B. 11/2, D. 5 K.), cross the Misurina Alp, and (25 min.; way-post) enter the wood to the right and ascend to the Austrian frontier. After 8 hrs. we join the track coming from Valbona. 20 min. Passo Tre Croci (5930 ft.; Hôt. Tre Croci; Anglican Church service; Austrian custom-house; to the Pfalz- gau-Hütte, see below), where we sight the Val Ampezzo to the W.; opposite rises the huge Tofana; to the left is the distant snow-clad Marmolata; to the right is the Cristallo. Descend by a road through the woods and pastures of the Val Bigontina to (11/2 hr.) Cortina (see below).

From Schluderbach over the Pflażtwiese to Prags, see p. 225.

We ascend and on the (10 M.) Gemärk (5065 ft.) reach the watershed between the Rienz and the Boite. Then a gradual descent to (121/2 M.) Ospitale (4835 ft.; inn), lying picturesquely at the foot of the Croda dell' Ancona (7753 ft.). We next (11/2 M.) pass the precipitous Peutelstein (4948 ft.). The road turns sharp to the right and winds down into the Ampezzo, watered by the Boite.

191/2 M. Cortina. — Hotels. *Miramonti, in the wood, 11/4 M. to the S., R. from 4, B. 11/2, D. 6 K.; *Faloria, high up in the wood, 11/2 M. to the S.E., R. from 3 K.; *Palace Hotel Cristallo, R. 3-5 K.; *Concordia, R. 2-4 K., with café; *Croce Bianca, R. from 2 K.; Hôtel des Alpes, new; Bellevue: Aquila Nera, R. 21/2-5 K; Cortina; Victoria; Posta.

Anglican Church Service in summer.

Cortina d'Ampezzo (4000 ft.), with 1000 inhab., is splendidly situated and a good centre for excursions. The church contains wood-carvings by Brustolon, etc.; the gallery of the Campanile (250 ft. high) affords the best survey of the grand environs.

Fine view from the *Belvedere on the Crepa (5062 ft.), a projecting hill on the W. side of the valley: we follow the old Falzarego road to the (3 M.) Alp Tofana, and ascend thence to the left to the (5 min.) restaurant on the brink of the rock.

The ascent of the *Nuvolau (8458 ft.; 41/2-5 hrs.; marked path; guide 10 K, not essential) is easy and very interesting. We follow the Falzarego road (see below), by Poclo, to a (6 M.) way-post; here we ascend the bridle-path to the left to the (2 hrs.) Forcella di Nuvolau (7875 ft.), and proceed over the broad rocky ridge to (11/2 hr.) the Sachsendank-Hütte (8445 ft.; inn), where we have an admirable view of the Dolomites.

To the Pfalzgau-Hütte (6350 ft.), 4-5 hrs., guide 10 K; unnecessary. From (2 hrs.) Tre Croci (see above) a club-path leads via Alp Malquoira, round the foot of the Cadin del Malquoira (7894 ft.), and along the slope, to the (2 hrs.) hut in the wild Sorapiskar.

From Cortina to (41/2 M.) Belluno (railway under construction), diligence twice daily to (6 M.) San Vito di Cadore (11/2 hr.; fare 1 K), thence motor-diligence (41/2 hrs.; fare 14 K 10 h) via (191/2 M.) Pieve di Cadore, the birthplace of Titian (1477-1576). Railway from Belluno to (72 M.) Venice in 3-4 hrs. For details, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

From Cortina to Schluderbach via Tre Croci (41/2-5 hrs.), see above.

The Dolomite Road crosses the Boite before leaving Cortina, ascends in wide curves and round the E. side of the Crepa to its S. side, and then mounts in two great curves to (24 M.) Poclo (5035 ft.; Albergo Tofana). Beyond Poclo it continues to ascend gradually along the N. side of the wooded Falzarego valley to
the (29 M.) Falzarego Hospice (6515 ft.) and (25 min. farther) the Falzarego Pass (6945 ft.), a broad, rock-strewn depression at the E. foot of the Sasso di Stria (8127 ft.). The road now bends to the S. and descends in windings (which may be avoided by the red-marked old route) and through a tunnel (180 ft. long) to the Pian di Falzarego (6360 ft.). Farther on it traverses wood, passes the ruined castle of Buchenstein or Andraz (5732 ft.), and reaches (37½ M.) Andraz (4660 ft.; Andraz; Alpenrose), a prettily-situated village, where a cart-track diverges to the S. to (2 hrs.) Capriole (see below). The Dolomite Road leads on to —

39 M. Pieve di Livinallongo or Buchenstein (4815 ft.; Tirol, R. from 2 K, new; Alpino, R. 1¼-3 K, well spoken of; Traube), with 300 inhab., picturesquely situated high above the ravine of the Cordevole. The Col di Lana (8084 ft.), ascended hence in 3 hrs., is a superb point of view (guide 6 K; not indispensable).

Farther on we skirt the N. side of the Buchenstein Valley or Val Livinallongo, with its woods and meadows, to (42½ M.) Crepaz (Grünwald) and (43½ M.) Arabba (5260 ft.; Arabba), a hamlet prettily situated at the foot of the Sella. — The road crosses the Cordevole and winds up on its right bank (old bridle-path shorter) to (50 M.) the Pordoi-Joch (7382 ft.; Christomannos Haus, R. from 2½ K; also plain inn), affording a view of the snow-clad Marmolata and the dolomites of Ampezzo and Cadore. To the Bamberger-Haus (see below) via the Bindelweg, 3 hrs. (guide 5 K). — The road descends to (51 M.) Hôtel Pordoi (6955 ft.), a first-class Italian house (R. 3-7, B. 1½, D. 4½ K), with a fine view of the Rosengarten, Langkofel, and Sella group. — Beyond this we wind down through wood (red-marked short-cuts for walkers).

58 M. Canazei (4805 ft.; *Dolomitenhaus, R. 2-8, B. 1½, D. 6 K, with cheaper restaurant; Belvedere), where the paths to the Sella-Joch (p. 206) and the Fedaja Pass diverge right and left.

From Canazei over the Fedaja Pass to Capriole, 6½-7 hrs., easy and attractive (guide from Campitello 12 K, not indispensable). The road leads via (1 M.) Alba (1865 ft.; Rössel) to (1 M.) Penia (5060 ft.; two inns), the last village in the Val Fassa. Hence the bridle-track ascends on the right bank of the Avisio, at first gradually through the broad valley and afterwards more abruptly on the margin of a wooded ravine, with the Grosser Vernel (10,515 ft.) rising to the right, to (2 hrs.) the Bamberger Haus auf Fedaja (6700 ft.; inn), affording a superb view. The ascent of the Marmolata (10,970 ft.) from this point (5 hrs., guide 14 K) is well worth making, but is trying and suitable for experts only. About 20 min. farther on is the Fedaja Pass (6715 ft.; Italian inn), the view from which is limited. We then descend to the Val Pettorina and through the *Serraj (gorge) of Sottoguda to Rocca and (3½ hrs.) *Capriole.

The road continues through the Val Fassa, watered by the Avisio, to (58½ M.) Gries (4740 ft.; Marmolata Hotel) and (59½ M.) Campitello (4660 ft.; Mulino, R. from 1¾ K; Lamm), at the influx of the Duron into the Avisio.
FROM CAMPITELLO TO THE SEISER ALPE (guide advisable to Ratzes; 9 K). A bridle-track ascends to the W. through the Duron Valley, passing (11/2 hr.) the Durontal Inn (6215 ft.), to the (3/4 hr.) Soricia Alp (6345 ft.). Here the path ascends to the right, in the direction of the pinnacles of the Roeszh"hne and over the Mahlknecht-Joch (6335 ft.), to the (1 hr.) Seiser Alpenhaus (Inn, good). Thence across the Seiser Alpe to (3 hrs.) Ratzes or (41/2 hrs.) Kastelruth, see p. 206.

To Gröden over the Selia-Joch, see p. 206. With this route the ascent of the *Rodella (p. 206) may easily be combined (31/2 hrs. from Campitello; guide 6 K. not necessary for adepts).

Passing Pera (4295 ft.; Silvio Rizzi's Inn) and Pozza (4305 ft.) the road next reaches (641/2 M.) San Giovanni (4355 ft.), with the parish church for the Vigo di Fassa (4565 ft.; Corona e Posta, R. 2 K, Italian, very fair; Vigo, German), situated 10 min. higher up to the right, the capital of the Val Fassa, with 950 inhabitants. To Botzen over the Karer Pass, 271/2 M., see pp. 210, 209.

The *Ciampedie (6532 ft.; inn), the E. spur of the Muggoni, is ascended hence in 2 hrs. (guide not indispensable). The view includes the rugged peaks of the Rosengarten, the Langkofel, and the Marmolata.

661/2 M. Soraga (3945 ft.). To the right tower the dolomite cliffs of the Rotwand and Rosengarten; to the N. are the Langkofel and the Plattkofel. — 681/2 M. Moena (3935 ft.; Corona), with 1550 inhab., at the mouth of the Val Costalunga. Farther on the valley takes the name of Val Fiemme or Fleimser-Tal.

741/2 M. Predazzo (3380 ft.; Predazzo; Nave d'Oro), an excellent field for the mineralogist. The visitors' book at the Nave d'Oro contains notable autographs. The local museum is interesting.

FROM PREDAZZO TO PRIMIERO. 261/2 M., motor-diligence in summer daily in 31/2 hrs. (fare 101/2 K). The road ascends to (8 M.) Paneveggio (5055 ft.; Hôtel Paneveggio, very fair) and (121/2 M.) the Rolle Pass (6510 ft.; inn), beyond which it winds down to (18 M.) San Martino di Castrozza (4740 ft.; *Panzer's Dolomiten-Hôtel, R. from 3 K; *Alpenrose, R. from 2, B. 11/2, D. 5 K; Hôtel des Alpes R. 3-5, B. 11/2 K), a favourite summer-resort, in a superb situation. Farther we skirt the W. side of the valley and reach (261/2 M.) Fiera di Primiero (2350 ft.; Orsinger; Aquila Nera; Cereda), the capital of the Val Primiero. Hence a beautiful road leads S. via Monte Croce to (131/2 M.) Fonzaso, where it forks, the left branch leading to (51/2 M.) Feltre, on the railway from Belluno to Venice, and the right branch running to (81/2 M.) Primolano (p. 220).

The road winds along the N. side of the valley via Ziano (3125 ft.) and Panchia (3220 ft.) to (831/2 M.) Cavalese (3280 ft.; Ancora, R. 11/4 - 3 K; Angelo d'Oro; pop. 3000), the capital of the Val Fiemme. The ancient palace of the Bishops of Trent, with a painted façade, now contains the district-offices. — The road leaves the Val Fiemme, ascends to (88 M.) the saddle of San Lugano (3610 ft.), and then winds down via (90 M.) Fontane Freddo or Kaltenbrunn (3115 ft.; inn) and past the restored château of Enn to (951/2 M.) Montan (1395 ft.). Farther on the road from Botzen and Aner joins ours on the right. — 97 M. Neumarkt, see p. 218.
### IV. STYRIA, CARINTHIA, CARNIOLA, AND ISTRIA.

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31. From Vienna to Gratz (Trieste).  
Semmering Railway.

Comp. also Map, p. 259.

139 M. RAILWAY (Südbahn) in 4½ hrs. (fares 17 K 70, 13 K 20, 8 K 60 h; express fares 23 K, 17 K 20, 11 K 20 h). Views to the right as far as Gloggnitz; then mostly to the left. — A glimpse at the *Semmering Railway (Semmeringbahn) may be obtained by going to Semmering and back (1 day; see R. 5).

From Vienna to (69½ M.) Semmering (2935 ft.) by the Southern Railway (Südbahn), see R. 5. Just beyond the station the train penetrates the Semmering (3215 ft.; comp. p. 120) by a tunnel (1563 yds.; 3 min.) and then descends via (73½ M.) Steinhaus (2755 ft.), high up on the N. side of the Fröschnitz-Tal, to (76 M.) Spital am Semmering (2585 ft.; Hirschenhof).

81 M. Mürzzuschlag (2220 ft.; Hôtel Bahnhof, R. from 2 K; *Kurhaus; *Post; Sandwirt), a town of 6185 inhab., at the influx of the Fröschnitz into the Mürz, attracts summer and winter visitors. On the Oelberg is the Heilands-Kirche, with an altar-piece by Defregger. The public park contains a monument to Scheffel, the poet. In the Au are monuments to Hamerling and Brahms.

From Mürzzuschlag a branch-railway runs via (4½ M.) Kapellen (p. 119) to (71½ M.) Neuberg (2405 ft.; Post; Goldener Hirsch), a summer-resort with 2925 inhab.; prettily situated at the foot of the Schneealpe (6247 ft.), ascended hence in 3½ hrs. Near the rail. station is the secularized Cistercian abbey of Neuberg, the E. wing of which now serves as an imperial shooting-lodge. The fine Gothic church was consecrated in 1471. — About 8 M. to the W. of Neuberg (diligence twice daily) lies the village of Mürzsteig (Goldener Adler), with an imperial shooting-box. Hence a highroad leads over the Niederalpe-Sattel (4000 ft.) to (12 M.) Wegscheid (see below) and on, to the N., to (21 M.) Mariazell (p. 137). The line follows the pleasant, pine-clad valley of the Mürz, sprinkled with iron-forges. 85 M. Langenwang, with the ruin of Hohenwang above it. 87½ M. Krieglach (2055 ft.; Steigruber), with the villa of Peter Rosegger, the poet (b. 1843 at Alpl, 9 M. to the S.E.). — 90½ M. Mitterdorf (1935 ft.; Weintrabbe). To the right, at the mouth of the Veitschtal, is Schloss Pichl, with its four towers. To the left, near (92 M.) Wartberg-Mürztal, is the ruin of Lichtenegg. The train sweeps round the Wartbergkogel (2320 ft.) and crosses the Mürz twice. 95 M. Kindberg (1820 ft.; Wolfbauer), with the Schloss of Count Attems. — 104 M. Kapfenberg (1580 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Fürstenhof; Ramsauer; Grüner Baum), at the mouth of the Törltal. To the W. (½ M.) lies Bad Steinerhof (1625 ft.; pine-needle baths).

From Kapfenberg a narrow-gauge railway runs to (14½ M.) Au-Seewiesen (2515 ft.), whence a highroad leads via (4½ M.) Seewiesen (Post) and (13½ M.) Wegscheid (see above) to (23 M.) Mariazell (p. 137). — The *Hochschwab (1745 ft.) is often ascended from Seewiesen (5½ hrs.; blue-marked path; guide to Weichselboden 10 K, unnecessary for experts). We ascend the Seetal to the (½ hr.) Untere Dullwitz-Alt and (½ hr.) the
Obere Dullwitz-Alm, with the Voistaler-Hütte (5430 ft.; provision-depot), follow the valley for 1/2 hr. more, and then ascend to the right to (13/4 hr.) the Schiesthau in the Schwabenboden (7055 ft.; inn), and to (1/2 hr.) the summit. The extensive view reaches to the Danube on the N. and embraces the whole of the E. Alps from the Schneeberg to the Dachstein. The descent to Weichselboden takes 3 hrs.

106 M. Bruck an der Mur (1600 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Goldener Strauss, Haupt-Platz, R. 2-3 1/4 K; Schwarzer Adler, Minoriten-Platz; Post, at the station; Goldener Löwe) is a small town (8290 inhab.) at the influx of the Murz into the Mur. From the rail. station the Kastanien-Allée leads straight towards the town. Beyond the Murz bridge we cross the Minoriten-Platz to the left and then follow the Mittergasse to the right to (12 min.) the Haupt-Platz, with a handsome wrought-iron fountain of 1626. On the E. side of the square is the late-Gothic Kornmesser-Haus, the old ducal residence (end of 15th cent.), with arcades and an open loggia. A little to the N.W., above the square, is the Gothic Parish Church (15th cent.). From the Kornmesser-Haus we follow the Wiener-Str.to the N.E., ascend to the left (4 min.) through a small archway, and reach (6 min.) the scanty remains of the castle of Landskron, with a clock-tower and the Schlossberg Restaurant (panoramic view). The Gloriette, to the E. of the station, and the Calvarienberg, on the right bank of the Mur, are good points of view. — To Leoben, Villach, and Udine, see R. 36 b.

The train enters the narrow valley of the Mur. At (112 1/2 M.) Pernegg (1555 ft.), to the right, is a large Schloss, built in 1578. 114 1/2 M. Mixnitz (1475 ft.), at the foot of the Rötelstein (4050 ft.). About 13 M. to the N.E. rises the Hochlantsch (5650 ft.; comp. p. 252), affording a good view of the Styrian Alps.

122 M. Frohneiten (1425 ft.; Stadt Strassburg, good; Krone), with a hydropathic. To the right of the line is Schloss Neu-Pfannberg; on a hill to the left, the ruin of Pfannberg. Farther on we see the restored castle of Rabenstein on the right. After a short expansion, the valley contracts to a narrow defile, through which the line is carried along the Badlwand by a gallery of 35 arches (400 yds. long). At (126 1/2 M.) Peggau (1350 ft.; Hochhuber), with a ruined castle, the Schöckel (p. 242) rises on the left. To the right, at the mouth of the Uebelbach, lies Deutsch-Feistritz, with lead and zinc mines.

From Peggau a path leads E. to (13/4 hr.) Semriach (2320 ft.; Linde), 1 1/2 M. to the N.W. of which is the *Lurgrotte, a large stalactite cavern (lighted by electricity in summer; adm. on week-days at 11 and 4 o’clock, 3 K, oftener on Sun., 1 K).

We cross the Mur, and follow its right bank to Gratz. 129 M. Stübing, with a château of Prince Pálffy on the right; 132 1/2 M. Gratwein (1295 ft.), with a large paper-mill. The valley expands. — 134 M. Judendorf (1245 ft.; Styria, R. 2-3 K, good; Dr. Feiler’s
Sanatorium) is a favourite summer-residence with fine woods. On a hill to the right is Maria-Strassengel, a Gothic pilgrimage-church of 1355. Beyond (1361/2 M.) Gösting, with a château of Count Attems and (3/4 hr.) a ruined castle, we enter a fertile basin, where the Schlossberg of Gratz rises on the left.

139 M. Gratz, see below.

32. Gratz and Environs.


Hotels (omnibuses at the Süd-Bahnhof). Right Bank of the Mur: *Grand-Hôtel Wiesler (Pl. g; C, 5), Gries-Kai 4, R. 21/2-6, B. 1, D. 3-6, pens. 8-12, omn. 3/4 K; *Hôtel Daniel (Pl. h: A, 5), by the Süd-Bahnhof, R. 21/2-4, D, 3, pens. 6-10 K; *Elegant (Pl. a: C, 5), Mur-Platz 11, with garden, R. 3-8, B. 11/2, omn. 3/4 K; Florian (Pl. d: C, 5), Gries-Kai 12; Drei Raben (Pl. c: B, 5), Annen-Str. 43, with garden; Deutinger (Pl. k: B, 5), Elisabethiner-Gasse 12; Drei Hacken (Pl. l: B, 5), Dreihackengasse 2; R. 11/2-4, K. omn. 40 h.; Schwan (Pl. n: C, 5), Annen-Str. 3; Goldene Sonne and Löwe, Mariahilfer-Str. 12 & 4 (Pl. C, 4), plain. — Left Bank (inner town, ca. 1 M. from the Süd-Bahnhof): *Erzherzog Johann (Pl. b: C, 5), R. 21/2-7 K; *Steirer Hof (Pl. f: D, 5), Jakomini-Platz, R. 21/2-7 K; Goldene Birn (Pl. i: E, 5), Leonhard-Str. 8, R. 21/2-6, D. 21/2 K, commended; Kaiserkrone (Pl. e: D, 5), Färbergasse 6.

Cafés. Thonethof, Herrengasse 28 (Pl. D, 5); Kaiserhof, Kaiserfeldgasse, corner of Bismarck-Platz (Pl. D, 5); Stadt-Park (Pl. D, 4; p. 240); Stadt-Theater, Karl-Ludwig-Ring 20 (Pl. D, 5), by the Stadt-Park; Promenade, Burg-Ring (Pl. D, E, 5), in the Stadt-Park. — Right bank: Oesterreichischer Hof, Helm, both in the Annen-Str. (Pl. A, B, 5).

Confectioners. Stuhlihk, Hofgasse 5 (Pl. D, 4); Strehly, Sporgasse 14 (Pl. D, 4). — 'Gratzer Zwieback' at Spreng's, Burggasse 7 (Pl. D, 5); at Sorger's, Mur-Platz 14 (Pl. C, 5), etc.

Restaurants (beer). Schwechater Bierhalle, Herrengasse 13 (Pl. D, 5); Theater-Restaurant, Girardigasse 1, near the theatre (Pl. D, E, 5); Wilder Mann, Jakominigasse 5 (Pl. D, 6); Neug-Gratz, Hans-Sachs-Gasse 5 (Pl. D, 5); Nussdorfer Hofbräu, Kaiserfeldgasse 3 (Pl. C, D, 5); Budweiser Bierhalle, Jungferngasse 3, near the Zeughaus (Pl. D, 5). — Automatic Restaurant, Murgasse 3 (Pl. C, 5). — Styria is famous for its capons and turkeys.


Baths. Military Swimming Bath, above the Ferdinand-Brücke (Pl. C, 3); Dr. Just, Brandhofgasse 17 (Pl. E, 4); Zur Sonne, Tegetthoffgasse 15 (Pl. C, 5).

Theatres. Stadt-Theater (Pl. D, E, 5), Karl-Ludwig-Ring, operas and dramas; Theater am Franzens-Platz (Pl. 11; D, 4), dramas. — Orpheum, Jakobigasse 8 (Pl. B, 4), vaudeville.

Military Music in summer in the Stadt-Park (p. 240), at the Hilmeiche (p. 241), on the Schlossberg (p. 241), in the Volks-Garten (Pl. B, 4), and in the Industrie-Halle (Pl. E, 7), with its large park and racecourse.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5), Neutorgasse.

Cabs. One-horse, 60 h. for the first 1/4 hr., 1 K for the first 1/2 hr., 1 K 60 for 1 hr., 40 h. for each 1/4 hr. more; two-horse, 1 K 20 h. for the
first $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 2 K for 1 hr., 1 K for each $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. — To or from the Süd-Bahnhof: middle of the town, one-horse 1 K 40 h, two-horse 2 K (for night-expresses 2 K 20 h or 3 K; E. quarters 2 K 60 or 3 K 60 h); Mur suburb (right bank) 1 K or 1 K 60 h (for night-expresses 2 K or 2 K 40 h). Small articles carried inside, free; trunks 40 h, for one or more. At night (9 p.m. to 6 a.m.) fares one-half more. — For half-a-day, for drive within a radius of $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., morning 5 or 6 K, afternoon 6 or 8 K, whole day 10 or 14 K; within a radius of $9\frac{1}{2}$ M., forenoon 6 or 8, afternoon 7 or 10, whole day 11 or 16 K.


*Gratz* or Graz (1135 ft.), the ancient capital of the duchy of Styria (which was united with Austria in 1192), the seat of the governor, and headquarters of the 3rd Army Corps, is situated on both banks of the Mur, which is crossed by seven bridges. It contains 151,670 German inhabitants and a garrison of 5275 men. Gratz is the most important town in the E. Alps and one of the pleasantest of the Austrian provincial capitals, hence it is often chosen as a residence by retired civil servants and officers. Its industrial establishments (machinery, paper, rough cloth, leather, beer, sparkling wine, etc.), though of considerable importance, do little to mar the verdant beauty of its setting. On the left bank is the old or Inner Town (I. Bezirk, or quarter), adjoined, on the S., by the former Jakomini Quarter (VI.), E. by St. Leonhard (II.), and N. by Geidorf (III.); on the right bank, N. and S., are Lend (IV.) and Gries (V.).

The chief thoroughfare on the right bank of the Mur is the Annen-Strasse (Pl. A, B, 5), which begins at the Süd-Bahnhof. At the E. end of it, to the left, stands the large Church of the Brothers of Mercy (Barmherzige Brüder; Pl. 3, C 5), a building of the 17-18th cent., with contemporary altar-pieces and a crucifix carved by G. Schweigger of Nuremberg (1633). — In the same part of the town are the Dominican church of St. Andreä (Pl. 4), a baroque edifice of 1627, and the modern Gothic Marien-Kirche (Pl. A, 4), by Fried. Schmidt of Vienna (1865).
The traffic to the heart of the town passes chiefly over the **Franz-Karl Bridge** (Pl. C, 5), with bronze figures of Austria and Styria. View of the Schlossberg. The **Mausoleum** leads on to the —

**Haupt-Platz** (Pl. C, D, 5), on which the busiest streets of the inner town converge. In front of us, at the corner of the Sporgasse, is the **Haus am Luegg**, with a stucco façade (1675); in the centre rises a memorial fountain with a bronze **Statue of Archduke John** (d. 1859), surrounded by allegorical figures of the Mur, Enns, Drave, and Save, cast in bronze by Pöninger (1878). On the S. side is the **Rathaus** (Pl. 10), in the German Renaissance style, erected in 1887-92 by Wielemans and Reuter. The third landing of the staircase (entr. from the Landhausgasse) was adorned in 1890 with a fresco by Paul Scholz ('Gratz in 1635'). The Council Room contains a Court Scene of 1478, by N. Strobel.

The Sporgasse, and then the Hofgasse (r.), lead to the **Franzens-Platz** (Pl. D, 4), with a bronze **Statue of Emperor Francis I.** (Pl. 2), in the robes of the Golden Fleece, by Marchesi (1841). On the E. side of the Platz is the **Theater am Franzens-Platz** (Pl. 11; 1825), behind which is the old **Imperial Burg** (15th cent.; restored at a later date), now government offices, with a curious spiral staircase (1500) at the end of the first court. — To the S. is the —

**Cathedral** (Pl. 5; D, 4, 5), a late-Gothic church of 1449-56, without aisles; it has an interesting W. portal. The interior was modernized by the Jesuits in 1577 et seq. The copper roof of the tower was added in 1663. The high-altar-piece in the choir, representing the Miracles of St. Egidius (St. Giles), is by Jos. Flurer (end of 17th cent.). To the right and left are two votive paintings by Pietro de Pomis (d. 1633), representing the Archduke Charles II. with his family before the crucifix and the Virgin. To the right and left of the approach to the choir, on marble pedestals, are two ebony reliquaries, each with three small ivory *Reliefs, choice Italian works of the 16th cent., representing the triumphs of Love, Innocence, and Death, Fame, Time, and Eternity (from Petrarch’s ‘I Trionfi’).

The **Mausoleum** (Pl. 8), adjoining the cathedral, a showy baroque edifice, was built by Pietro de Pomis in 1615 for Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637). The vault contains his tomb and that of his wife Maria Anna. — A little to the W., in the Glockenspiel-Platz, formerly the Fliegen-Platz, is the **Mauersches Glockenspiel** (chimes; daily at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.). — To the E. is the Burg-Tor, leading to the Stadt-Park (p. 240).

The **Herrengasse**, running S.E. from the Haupt-Platz, is the busiest street in the town. In it, on the right (No. 16), rises the **Landhaus** (Pl. D, 5), or **House of the Styrian Estates**, a Renaissance building of 1558-63. The handsome portal, with its canopied balcony, leads to the fine arcaded court.
To the right of the entrance is a curious painted notice of 1388, cautioning those who enter against quarrelling or ‘drawing their daggers or bread-knives’.

In the arcaded court is a quaint and interesting *Renaissance Fountain of 1590, with an open-work canopy borne by five slender columns and surmounted by a standard-bearer. According to the inscription this is a work of the bronze-founders Thomas Auer and Max Wening. On the wall above is a memorial of the astronomer Johann Kepler, who taught mathematics in Gratz from 1594 to 1600. — The arcaded building, which separates the courts of the Landhaus and the Arsenal, is modern (1890).

To the right of the fountain is a flight of steps, leading to the Rittersaal and the Landstube, the first mainly modern, but possessing a stucco-ceiling of the 16th cent., while the latter is still largely fitted out as it was at the beginning of the 18th cent. and now serves as the meeting-place of the Estates (key kept by the gate-warden).

Adjoining the Landhaus is the Landeszeughaus or Arsenal, built in 1642-44. To the right and left of the massive gateway are figures of Mars and Bellona. The very interesting *Interior has been left practically unaltered since the 17th century. It contains a collection of 30,000 weapons and pieces of armour worn by the Styrian mercenaries, who were levied when an inroad of Turks or some other pressing danger called for their services.

It is open daily, except Mon., 10-1, by tickets obtainable from the gate-warden of the Landhaus, Herrengasse 16 (60 h; free on Sun.). — On the first floor are guns, muskets, and infantry accoutrements. On the second floor are equestrian armour and pistols; on the third floor, armour and firearms; on the fourth floor, spears, side-arms, and shields.

The so-called Gemaltes Haus or Painted House (No. 3, on the left) is adorned with frescoes by Johann Mayer (1742). On the same side is the late-Gothic Parish Church (Stadtpfar Kirche; Pl. D, 5), of the 15th cent. with a façade of 1781. The restored interior contains a high-altar-piece by Tintoretto (Assumption).

The Herrengasse ends at the Bismarck-Platz (Pl. D, 5), which is adorned with the graceful Auersperg-Brunnen (comp. p. 241). — Farther on is the large Jakomini-Platz (Pl. D, 5), the point of intersection of several tramway-lines (p. 237). In the middle rises a brazen Marien-Säule on a marble base, erected in honour of Montecuccoli’s victory over the Turks at St. Gotthard in Hungary in 1664, and transferred to its present site in 1796.

The Joanneum (Pl. C, D, 5), founded by Archduke John in 1811, contains various collections, arranged in two buildings, with a garden between them.

In the Old Joanneum, Raubergasse 10, are the Antiquities and the Natural History Collections (open daily, except Mon., 10-12, 40 h; Sun., 9-12, free).

First Floor. To the right are the Prehistoric Celtic and Roman Antiquities from Styria (including in R. IV the so-called ‘Judenburg Wagen’, of Celtic origin, for sacrificial purposes). Here, too, is the extensive collection of Greek, mediæval, and modern Coins. To the left are the Geological and Mineralogical Collections. — Second Floor, to the left, Botany; to the right, Mineralogy (including, in R. XIII, Kienzle’s relief map of Styria, on a scale of 1 : 37,500), and Zoology (including an aquarium.
and vivarium, in a room adjoining R. IX). — An annex contains the Landesbibliothek (entered by Kalchberggasse 2), with 180,000 volumes. In the entresol are the reading-rooms and an exhibition of typographical curiosities. Adm. on week-days 10-1 & 4-9 (4-7 from May 1st to July 15th; in the morning only in Aug. and Sept.); on Sun. and holidays 10-1 (except from May 1st to Sept. 15th).

The Neues Museumsgebäude (Pl. C, 5; New Museum), Neutor-gasse 45, is a massive edifice in the baroque style, designed by Gunolt. It contains the *Styrian Historical and Industrial Art Museum (catalogue 50 h), the Landes-Bildergallerie (picture gallery; catalogue 40 h), and the Collection of Engravings. Open free on Sun., 10-1; on Thurs., 10-2, 1 K; other days, 9-1, 50 h.

Ground Floor. To the left of the vestibule, in Rooms II and III; are Renaissance, Rococo, and Empire stoves. Room VII. Hunting gear, instruments of torture, and swords of justice. Room VIII is a *Prunksaal, or state-apartment, from Schloss Radmannsdorf at Weitz, of 1563. Room IX contains historical objects: the double litter of Sigismund Bathori and his wife Archduchess Maria Christina; body of a coach of Emp. Frederick III.; portraits. — To the right of the entrance are rooms for occasional exhibitions.

First Floor. To the right of the entrance, Room XI contains furniture of the 16-17th cent., Empire rooms, and Rococo rooms. R. XII is a room of 1607 from Neumarkt. R. XIII is from a tavern at Mösna, of 1577. R. XIV (from which we ascend later to the second floor) and R. XV are devoted to guildry. R. XVI, a citizen's dwelling. R. XVII, Ecclesiastical relics, some of Luther's time. R. XVIII, Iron-work. R. XIX (domed), Objects in the precious metals; miniatures; in a glass-case in the centre is the *Landschadenbund-Becher, a tankard in embossed silver, gilded and enamelled, 3½ ft. high, a masterpiece of Augsburg art in the 16th century. R. XX, Iron-work. RR. XXII-XXV, Art-industrial specimens of various kinds (chiefly foreign).


Opposite, in the Neutor-gasse, is the Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5), built by Fr. Setz (1887). Adjacent, on the Stadt-Kai, is the Justiz-Palast (Pl. 9; C, 5), designed by Wielemans and Reuter (1895). A little to the S. is a bronze statue of Duke William of Württemberg (d. 1896), by Winkler (1907).

On the site of the former glacis, between the inner city and the E. quarters lies the *Stadt-Park (Pl. D, E, 4, 5; 30 acres), charmingly laid out in the English style, and adorned with the 'Wald-licht' (a bronze figure by Brandstetter, illustrating a novel by Rosegger), statues of Burgomaster Franck (Pl. F.-St.), the founder of
the Stadt-Park, and of Count Alex. Anton Auersperg (Anastasius Grün; d. 1876), and Robert Hamerling (d. 1889), the poets. Bands play thrice weekly in the afternoon beside the monumental Franz-Josephs-Brunnen (by Durenne of Paris, 1873) and the large café. — At the S. end is the Stadt-Theater (Pl. D, E, 5), erected by Fellner and Helmer in 1898. Behind is the small Protestant Church (1824). In the Glacis-Str. is the Leech-Kirche (Pl. E, 4), a fine early-Gothic church of the Teutonic Order (13th cent.), with a winged altar of the early-Cologne school, an elegant ciborium of 1499, and old stained glass.

The *Schlossberg* (Pl. C, D, 3, 4; 1558 ft.; 423 ft. above the town) rises abruptly on the left bank of the Mur. It is reached by wire-robe railway from the Franz-Josephs-Kai (No. 40) in 3 min. (fares 40 & 20 h). Walkers (to the upper plateau 20 min.) ascend from the Karmeliter-Platz (Pl. D, 4), or from the N.W. corner of the Stadt-Park. The castle was the seat of the ‘Margraves of Styria’ and was refortified in the 15th cent. for defence against the Turks. In 1809 it was successfully defended by the Austrians under Major Hackher against the French under Gen. Macdonald (memorial lion monument, erected in 1909). The fortress was blown up after the treaty of Vienna (1809) and is now laid out as a park. Halfway up the E. side, in front of the Schweizerhaus (rfmts.), is a bronze *Statue of General von Welden* (d. 1853), the originator of the promenades, by Hans Gasser. On the S. slope are a quaint and conspicuous Clock Tower, with a gigantic clock-dial, and the Türkien-Brunnen (308 ft. deep). On the upper platform, adjoining the terminus of the cable-tramway, is a popular open-air restaurant (frequent concerts in the afternoon). The Belfry (1574), 62 ft. high, contains the ‘Schlossberg-Liesel’, a great bell weighing ca. 7 tons. Four terraces, with topographical indicators, afford splendid views of the fertile and populous valley of the Mur, enclosed by finely shaped mountains; to the N. the Schöckel, N.W. the Alps of Upper Styria, S.W. the Koralpe, and S. the Bacher Mts.

The most important institution in the E. quarter of the town is the **Karl-Franz University** (Pl. E, 3; 2070 students), built by Köchlin and Rezori (1890-95). The university was founded by Archduke Charles in 1573, as a Jesuit seminary, and was reorganized under Francis I. in 1826. The University Library, in the Universitäts-Str., contains 250,300 volumes. — In the Rechbauer-Str., to the S.E. of the Stadt-Park, is the **Technical College (Hochschule)** (Pl. E, 5), a Renaissance building by Wüst (1888; 725 students). Farther to the E., in the Naglergasse, is the **Herz-Jesu-Kirche** (Pl. F, 5), early-Gothic, designed by Hanberrisser, and completed in 1891, with a lower church and a tower 358 ft. high.

**Environs.** About 1½ M. to the N.E. of the Stadt-Park (electric tramway from the Zinzendorfgasse, see p. 237) is the *Hilmteich* (Pl. F, 2),
with pleasure-grounds (restaurant) and a pond (boats for hire). The (10 min.) Hilmwarte (100 ft. high; adm. 20 h.) affords a charming view. — The electric tramway goes on to the pilgrimage-resort of Mariatrost (1540 ft.), possessing a domed church of the 18th cent. with two towers, and several open-air restaurants. It may be reached also from the Hilmwarte by a pretty forest-path via the Häsler im Wald (11 4 hr. hrs.).

The following is a pleasant half-day's excursion. From the Geidorf-Platz (Pl. D. 3; through the Körbler, Rosenberg, and Panorama streets) we ascend the Rosenberg (1570 ft.) to the inn Zur Rose and the (1 hr.) Stoffbauer (restaurant), and thence to the (1 4 hr.) Platte (2135 ft.), where the Stephanie-Warte affords an admirable view; we then descend to the church of (1 4 hr.) Maria-Grün (1460 ft.; inn), and return by the finely situated Sanatorium Maria-Grün, the Kaltenbrunn inn, and the (35 min.) Hilmteich (p. 241). — Other excursions: on the left bank of the Mur to the Rainerkogel (1655 ft.), with belvedere and inn, 1 4 hr. from the tramway-station Bäckergasse (Pl. B. 1; red way-marks); to (1 4 hr.) Schloss Lustbühel on the Ruckerberg (restaurant), and to (1 4 hr.) the Lassnitz-Höhe (p. 252), a health-resort with view, returning by Höhnigtal and the Ries (3 4 hr.); from the village of Andritz (electric tramway, see p. 237) to (1 hr.) Andritz-Ursprung, with a fish-breeding establishment.

On the right bank to (3 4 hr.) Eggenberg (electric tramway, see p. 237), with its Schloss (for which permission must be obtained at Count Herberstein's Schlossverwaltung in Gratz) and hydropathic; also by (1 hr.) Gösting (electric tramway; near which is the Jungfernsprung, rising abruptly from the Mur) to (1 hr.) Tal; to the Plabutsch (2505 ft.; reached by Eggenberg in 1 4 hr., where the Fürstenstand affords an excellent view; to Judendorf-Strassengel, a station of the Vienna railway (p. 235; a walk of 2 hrs.), and thence up the (1 hr.) Frauenkogel (2274 ft.).

The *Buchkogel (2162 ft.; 2 1 4 hrs. to the S.W.) is reached by taking the trolley-car from the Annen-Str. to Wetzelsdorf, whence a red-marked path leads to the (3 4 hr.) church of St. John and St. Paul (1850 ft.) and through wood to (3 4 hr.) the summit, on which stands the Rudolfswarte, 36 ft. in height. Charming view of the broad valley: to the N., Gratz, Mariatrost, and the Schöckel; N.W., the Upper Styrian Mts.; W., the Schwanberg Alps; S., the Bacher Mts.

The *Schöckel (4745 ft.; 4 1 4 hrs.), a fine point, is best ascended from Bad Rodegund (2315 ft.; hydropathic), at the S.E. base of the mountain, 12 M. to the N.E. of Gratz (diligence twice daily in 4 hrs., 3 K.; motor-omnibus twice daily). Thence to the N. by a good marked path past the shooting-lodge of Polenstein, to (1 4 2 hrs.) the Stubenberg-Haus; or by road to the N.E. to (1 4 hr.) the upper Schöckel-Kreuz (3695 ft.), and to the left via the (3 4 hr.) Semriacher Alpenhütte (4430 ft.; rfmts.) to the (1 4 hr.) Stubenberg-Haus (1625 ft.; good quarters), 10 min. below the top. Extensive and beautiful view. — Direct ascent from the (2 hrs.) Andritz-Ursprung (see above) via Buch and the Göstinger Alphütte (rfmts.) in 2 1 2 hrs.

Tobelbad (1150 ft.; Kurhaus), with warm chalybeate springs, 7 3 4 M. to the S.W. of Gratz, may be reached in 1 4 hr. from (25 min.) the station of Premstätten, on the Köflach railway (see below).

From Gratz to Köflach, 25 4 2 M., railway in ca. 1 1 2 hr. — The line descends the broad Muralt to (7 4 M.) Premstätten-Tobelbad (see above), and then ascends the valley of the Kainach by (10 M.) Lieboch (Rail. Restaurant; to Wies, see below and p. 243). — 20 M. Krems, with a large ruined castle; 21 4 5 M. Voitsberg, with another ruin and coal-pits. — 25 4 2 M. Köflach (1450 ft.; Woger), also with large coal-mines.

The attractive excursion to the Schwanberg Alps takes two days (comp. Map, p. 259). — We take the railway via (10 M.) Lieboch (see above) and (19 3 2 M.) Preding-Wieselsdorf to (29 M.) Deutsch-Landsberg (1220 ft.; Fritzberg; Stelzer), a prettily-situated village with a ruined
Excursions.

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castle, the starting-point for a visit to the Schwanberg Alps. — The train goes on, past the handsome Schloss Hollenegg, to (34 M.) Schwanberg; the little town (Höt. Mollok) lies 3 M. to the W. The last station is (41½ M.) Wies (1120 ft.; Kurz), pleasantly situated on the Weisse Sulum, with blast-furnaces, coal-pits, and an old castle.

The road from Deutsch-Landsberg (p. 242), crosses the Lassnitz, and ascends to the right, via (2½ hrs.) Trahütten (3265 ft.; Alpen Inn) and the Parfuss Inn (3238 ft.; fine view), to (1½ hr.) St. Maria or Glas-hütten (4185 ft.; inn). Thence we follow the road to the right to the (1¼ hr.) Weinebene (5465 ft.), the boundary between Styria and Carinthia; we now follow a path by the fence to the left, skirting the E. slopes of the Brandlhöhe (6100 ft.) and the Moschkogel (6983 ft.), to the (1 hr.) depression (5725 ft.) between the Hühnerstüten and the Moschkogel, in which, a little below, is the Grillitsch-Hütte (rfmts.). From this point we mount through the Grosses Kar to the (1½ hr.) top of the *Koralpe (7025 ft.), the highest peak of the Schwanberg Alps, also called the Speikkogel. The Korälpen-Haus (6135 ft.; inn), 20 min. from the top, is on the W. side. Extensive view. — Descent on the E. side via the Brendl-Hütte to (6 hrs.) Schwanberg (p. 242); on the W. via the Hipsel-Hütten to (4 hrs.) Wolfsberg (p. 259), or via the Kollnitzer-Alpe and Gemersdorf to (4 hrs.) St. Andrä, a station on the railway from Zeltweg to Cilli.

Road from Wies to Wuchern, on the Marburg-Klagenfurt Railway, 12½ M. Diligence from Wies (see above) thrice daily, in 50 min., to (3 M.) Eibiswald (1190 ft.). We then ascend the steep Radlberg (2200 ft.; wide view) and descend on the other side to (11 M.) Mahrenberg (1215 ft.; Lukas), a large village with a ruined convent. To reach the station of (11½ M.) Wuchern-Mahrenberg (p. 258), we cross the Drave.

From Gratz to Trieste, see R. 33; to Fehring (Budapest), see R. 34.

33. From (Vienna) Gratzi to Trieste via Marburg.

Comp. Maps, pp. 259, 244, 246.

227 M. Railway (Südbahn). Express in 7-7¾ hrs. (fares 40 K 80, 30 K 60 h, 20 K), ordinary trains in 11¾-13½ hrs. (fares 31 K 40, 23 K 50, 15 K 30 h). — From Vienna to Trieste, see R. 37b.

Gratz, see p. 236. — 31½ M. Puntigam, with a large brewery; on a hill to the right is Schloss Premstätten. Beyond (12 M.) Werndorf, to the left, on a hill above the Mur, is Schloss Weissenegg. Nearing (15 M.) Wildon we cross the Kainach. At (17½ M.) Lebring, on the right, opens the Lassnitz-Tal, and at (22½ M.) Leibnitz the valley of the Sulm. Between these two valleys rises the vine-clad Sausal-Gebirge. On the Leibnitzer Feld, a peninsula between the Sulm and the Mur, once the site of the Roman Flavium Solvense, numerous Roman antiquities have been found. The episcopal château of Seggau, 1½ M. to the W. of Leibnitz, contains a collection of Roman inscriptions.

The train crosses the Sulm and approaches the Mur, 26½ M. Ehrenhausen, with a château and the burial-chapel of the princes of Eggenberg. — 29 M. Spielfeld (865 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with the château of Baron von Bruck.
FROM SPIELEID TO LUTTENBERG, 35½ M., branch-line in ca. 2½ hrs. through the fertile Murtal. The pleasant little town of (19½ M.) Radkersburg (725 ft.; Kaiser von Oesterreich: Sonne: pop. 2500), on the left bank of the Mur, has a late-Gothic church of the 15th century. 21 M. Ober-Radkersburg, with the lofty situated château of Count Wurmbrand (870 ft.; fine view). — 24 M. Radein (680 ft.; Kurhaus, R. 1 ½; 3½ K), with a lithia spring. Beautiful walk to (½ hr.) Kapellen (1013 ft.), with an extensive view towards Hungary. — 35½ M. Luttenberg (604 ft.; Stadt Gratz), on the Steinzbach, noted for its wine.

The line now leaves the Mur and enters the hill-region of the Windisch-Büheln, piercing the watershed (975 ft.) by the Egydi Tunnel. Near (36½ M.) Possnitz it crosses the Possnitz-Tal by an embankment 710 yds. long and is carried through the Posruck by the Leitersberg Tunnel (725 yds.).

41 M. Marburg. — There are two Railway Stations, the Haupt-Bahnhof (restaurant) on the E. side of the town, and the Carinthian Station or Kärntner Bahnhof (p. 258) on the right bank of the Drave.

Hotels. Erzherzog Johann, Burggasse 13, R. 1 ½-6 K; good; Hôtel Meran, Tegetthoff-Str. 37, by the chief station, with garden, R. 2-5 K; Mohr, Herrengasse 30, R. from 1 K 40 h; Stadt Wien, Tegetthoff-Str. 25, with garden, humble.

Cafés. Central, corner of Herrengasse and Schulgasse; Meran, Tegetthoff-Str. 15. — Wine at the Steirische Weinstube, Tegetthoff-Str. 18.

Café from the Haupt-Bahnhof into the town 80 h, with pair 1 K 20 h; at night (9-6) one-half more.

Post & Telegraph Office, on the S. side of the Dom-Platz.

Marburg (900 ft.), the second town in Styria, with 27,975 inhab. (German), is picturesquely situated at the point where the Drau or Drave enters the great Croatian-Slavonian plain. It is the headquarters of the Styrian trade in wine and poultry. The town proper lies on the left bank, the suburb of St. Magdalena (with its large railway workshops) on the right. From the chief rail. station the Tegetthoff-Str., passing the new Franciscan church, leads to the left to the (10 min.) Sophien-Platz, on the W. side of which is the dilapidated old Burg (1717), with arcades on the second floor. From the Burggasse (continuing the Tegetthoff-Str.) the Herrengasse leads to the left (at the Erzherzog Johann) to the Hauptmarkt (with the 17th cent. Rathaus) and on to the Drave bridge. A little to the N. of the market-place is the Dom-Platz, in the middle of which is the Gothic Domkirche (cathedral). On the N. side is the Palace of the Prince Bishop of Lavant, and on the W. side is the Savings Bank (Sparkasse), in front of which rises a statue of its founder, Burgo-master Tappeiner, by Kassin (1904). — From the Sophien-Platz we proceed, passing the monument of Admiral Tegetthoff (1827-71; comp. p. 284), a native of Marburg, to the newer quarters and the Stadt-Park, lying on the N. side of the town and containing some monuments. To the W. (Weinbaugasse) is the Styrian Pomological School, at the foot of the vine-clad Calvarienberg (1240 ft.), ascended by a path beginning at the N.W. corner of the Stadt-Park (20 min.). The view from the 'Sieben Eichen' (seven oaks), with a soldiers' monument, is best early in the morning and in the evening.
Pleasant excursion to (2½ hrs.) St. Urbani (1950 ft.), a pilgrimage-church and inn to the N.W., with extensive view. We drive (carr. and pair there and back 8 K) to the foot of the hill and walk up in 3/4 hr. From Marburg to Villach and Franzensfeste, see RR. 35, 27.

The train crosses the Drave (view of the town and the Drave Valley to the right) and intersects a broad plain, extending on the S. to the Matzel-Gebirge. To the right rise the slopes of the Bacher-Gebirge. — 52 M. Pragerhof (825 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). To Nagy-Kanizsa and Budapest, see R. 95.

The train enters a hilly district. Two tunnels. 61 M. Pöltschach (865 ft.; Baumann), at the foot of the Wotsch (3215 ft.).

A railway runs W. to (9½ M., in 1 hr.) Gonobitz (1090 ft.; Hirsch), a pleasant little town, amidst vineyards, with a château and a ruined castle of Prince Windischgrätz.

73½ M. Grobelno.

From Grobelno to Rohitsch, 18 M., local railway (11/4-1½ hr.). — 13½ M. Rohitsch-Sauerbrunn (750 ft.; Logierhäuser of the Bath Co., R. 2-13, pens. 8-12 K; Europa; Sonne; baths at the Kaiserbad and Styriabad, 2-3½ K; visitors' tax 11 K), a watering-place with alkaline-saline springs. — 18 M. Rohitsch (Post), at the foot of the conical Donatiberg (2897 ft.), a favourite point of view (ascended by St. Georgen in 2½ hrs.;) 5 min. from the top is the Fröhlich-Hütte.

The German language is now succeeded by the Slovenian or Wend. Nearing Cilli, we have an extensive view of the Sanntal, bounded by the Steiner Alps.

82½ M. Cilli (790 ft.; Stadt Wien, R. 23/4-3 K; Erzherzog Johann, R. 11/2-23/4 K; Deutsches Haus, at the station; pop. 6700, mostly German), a pleasant town on the Sanntal, was founded by Emp. Claudius (Colonia Claudia Celeja). River-baths (in summer 71-80° Fahr.). The Museum contains Roman antiquities. Opposite the station we may ascend to the (20 min.) church on the Josefberg (985 ft.) and (3/4 hr.) Swetel's Inn, fine points of view. — On the Schlossberg (1348 ft.; 3/4 hr. to the S.E.) lies Ober-Cilli (restaurant), a restored castle, which becomes visible to the left as we proceed.

To the N. we may travel by Hohenegg and Schloss Sternstein to (4 hrs.) Gonobitz (see above); or through the Sanntal to (2 hrs.) Deutschenthal, with its large pottery and majolica factory. The Dostberg (2750 ft.; 2½ hrs.) also repays.

Bad Neuhaus (1300 ft.; *Kurhaus, R. from 2 K; visitors' tax 7 K; music tax 5 K), chiefly for female ailments, lies 10½ M. to the N.W. of Cilli (diligence twice daily in 2½ hrs.). Thermal water (99° Fahr.) without mineral ingredients. Charming walks. The (1½ hr.) ruin of Schlangesburg (1693 ft.) is a splendid point of view.

From Cilli to Zeltweg, see p. 259. — Excursions to the Sanntal or Steiner Alps, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

The train crosses the Sanntal twice, and enters a picturesque rocky ravine. — 89 M. Markt Tüffer (770 ft.), with a ruined castle, lies on the left bank, at the foot of the dolomitic Humberg (1920 ft.; 1½ hr.; view). On the right bank are the rail. station and the Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Bad, with three warm springs (95-102°),
which are efficacious in rheumatism and female ailments (Kurhaus, R. 2-12 K, with garden; Herrenhaus; Zum Flösser; Zur Brücke).

93 M. Römerbad (695 ft.; Post, at the station, R. 2-4 K). On the opposite bank are the baths of that name, Slov. Teplitza ("warm bath"; 99°), which were known to the Romans, with a *Kurhaus (R. 1-6 K; visitors' tax 7, music tax 5 K, first week free).

Beyond Ratschach, 2 M. below Steinbrück, is the château of Wechselstein, rising above the Save, with a park containing rare pines (carr. from Römerbad, 1¼ hr.; 10 K). Another excursion is through the Graschnitz-Tal (a side-valley of the Sann, with dolomite rocks) to Gaiwach, with Schloss and waterfall (9 M. from Römerbad; carr. in 2 hrs., 14 K).

98 M. Steinbrück (665 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms) lies on the Save or Sau, into which the Sann falls here. To the W. is the long ridge of the Kumberg (4000 ft.).

From Steinbrück to Agram (Zagreb), 47 M., railway in 2-2½ hrs. The line descends the Save-Tal and crosses the Hungarian frontier beyond (27½ M.) Rann. 39 M. Zaprešić (branch to Csáktornya, see p. 532). — 47 M. Agram (Süd-Bahnhof), see p. 532.

We ascend the ravine of the Save, flanked by bold limestone rocks. 105½ M. Trifail, with one of the largest coal-mines in Austria. 108½ M. Sagger, the first place in Carniola; 113½ M. Sava. The valley expands. Beyond (118 M.) Littai we cross the Save and pass through a short tunnel. To the right, the château of Poganek. 128 M. Laase. We leave the Save at the influx of the Laibach, and cross the latter at (132½ M.) Salloch. To the right rise the Steiner Alps, with the Grintouz (8395 ft.).

137½ M. Laibach. — The Station of the Südbahn (Railway Restaurant, good) is on the N. side of the town, and 1½ M. to the N.W. of it is the Staatsbahn station (for Stein).

Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel Union, Miklošičgasse 2, R. 2-4 K, omn. 60 h; Elefant, Wiener-Str. 2, R. 2½-5 K; omn. 60 h; Stadt Wien, Schellenburggasse 7, R. 2-5, D. 3 K, omn. 60 h. — Cafés. Deutsches Casino, with garden; Europa, Wiener-Str. 17. — Iron and Peat Baths at the Elefant.

Cab to or from station 80 h, at night 1 K; in the town, ½ hr. 60, each ½ hr. more 50 h. — Electric Tramway from the S. Station through the town to stat. Unterkrain, on the Strascha and Töplitz line.

Post & Telegraph Office, Schellenburggasse.

Laibach (965 ft.), Slov. Ljubljana, Rom. Emona, the capital of Carniola, with 41,710 inhab. (mostly Slovenes), lies in a wide plain on both banks of the Laibach. On the right bank is the old town, dominated by the Schlossberg, while the newer quarters, with the administrative buildings and the South Railway Station, are on the left bank. The town was partly rebuilt after the earthquake of 1895.

From the South Railway Station (Süd-Bahnhof) the Südbahn-Str. to the right, and then the Wiener-Str. (Dunajska Cesta) to the left, lead to (12 min.) the Post Office. Straight in front of us is the Schellenburggasse (Šelenburgove Ulice), to the right the Franz-
Joseph-Str. (Fran Josipa Cesta), to the left the Prešernsgasse. In the Schellenburggasse is the Deutsches Casino (p. 246), opposite the Kongress-Platz, which is adorned with a bronze bust of Field-Marshall Radetzky, by Fernkorn (1860). A little to the S. is the Ober-Real-Schule, with a seismological observatory. — In the Franz-Joseph-Str. on the left is the Theatre, on the right the hall of the Slovenian Diet (Narodni Dom). To the S. of the theatre is the Landes-Museum Rudolphinum (open free on Sun. 10-12 & Thurs. 2-4; at other times, except Sun. afternoon, for a fee of 60 h; entr. from the Bleiweiss-Str.), containing a picture-gallery and collections of natural history and archaeology (relics from lake-dwellings in Carniola; Roman antiquities from Laibach). In front of the museum is a bronze statue of J. W. von Valvasor (d. 1641), the historian, by Gangl (1904). — Following the Prešernsgasse, traversing the Marien-Platz (with a bronze statue of the poet Prešern, d. 1849, by Zajec, erected in 1905), and crossing the Franz-Karl-Brücke, we reach the right bank of the Laibach, on which, straight in front of us, is the Rathaus-Platz, with a marble fountain by Robba (1752). To the N.E. is the Cathedral, built in the beginning of the 18th cent. and adorned with frescoes by Quaglio. A little to the E. is the Vodnik-Platz (Vodnikov-Trg), with a bronze statue of the poet Vodnik (d. 1819), by Gangl. From the S. side of this square the Studentengasse ascends to the former Castle of the governors of the province (1194 ft.), overlooking the town. A walk round it affords magnificent views, especially that of the Steiner Alps to the N.

Pleasant walk from the theatre (see above) to the W., through Lattermann's Allée, with its old chestnuts, to (8 min.) the park and château of Tivoli, once the residence of Radetzky (Restaurant Schweizerhaus); thence to (1/4 hr.) Unter-Rosenbach (tavern), and through wood to (20 min.) Ober-Rosenbach (1285 ft.), with its inn and view.

From Laibach to Villach, 81 1/2 M., railway (Staatsbahn) in 4 1/2-5 1/2 hrs. The trains start from the Süd-Bahnhof. Views generally to the left. — 3 1/4 M. Laibach-Staatsbahnhof. The train traverses the broad plain of the Sav, or Save, towards the N. Beyond (4 1/2 M.) Vizmarje it approaches the river. Beyond (8 M.) Zwischenwässern we cross the Zeier and enter the broad basin of Krainburg, with the Steiner Alps on the right and the triple-peaked Terglou on the left. — 18 1/4 M. Krainburg (1265 ft.; Alte Post, R. 1 1/4-1 1/2 K; Neue Post), a small town on a hill, at the influx of the Kanzer into the Save. — The valley contracts. Beyond (25 M.) Podnart-Kropp the train crosses the Save and enters a tunnel. 31 1/2 M. Radmannsdorf, at the union of the Wurzener Save and the Wochener Save. 32 1/2 M. Lees (1620 ft.) is the station for Veldes (p. 266), 3 M. to the W. — The line now approaches the S. base of the Karawanken, amongst which the Hochstuhl or Stou (7336 ft.) is conspicuous. — 38 1/2 M. Jauerburg (1830 ft.); 40 1/2 M. Assling, the junction of the Karawanken Railway (p. 266). At (42 1/2 M.) Birnbaum, to the right, is the mouth of the Karawanken Tunnel (p. 266). — 46 1/2 M. Lengenfeld (2150 ft.). On the opposite bank of the Save lies (1/4 hr.) Moistrana (Triglav), at the mouth of the Urata Valley, 1 1/2 hr. up which is the Peritšnik Fall, a picturesque cascade 130 ft. in height.
Ascent of the Teryglou, see p. 267. — 54 M. Kronau (2670 ft.; Post), at the mouth of the picturesque Pischenza Valley. — 59 M. Ratschach-Weissenfels (2790 ft.; Mangart, at the rail. station). About 3 M. to the S.W. are the two Weissenfels Lakes (3060 ft.; inn). The Rudolfs-Felsen (3173 ft.), between the lakes, commands the best survey of the imposing head of the valley with the towering Manhart (3785 ft.). — The train crosses the Weissenbach and then the rocky ravine of the Schlitza (bridge, 230 ft. high). — 64 M. Tarcis, and thence to (81 1/2 M.) Villach, see pp. 262, 261.

From Laibach to Strascha-Toplitz, 52 M., railway in 3 1/2 hrs. The trains start from the Süd-Bahnhof. — 13 1/3 M. Grosslupp (Rail. Restaurant); to Gotschee, see below. — 20 M. Weixelburg, with the ruin of Auersperg. — 52 M. Strascha-Toplitz. Diligence twice daily to (3 M.) Toplitz (585 ft.; Kurhaus, R. 2-3 1/2 K), a bath-resort with three thermal springs (100-122° Fahr.).

From Laibach to Gottschee, 48 M., railway in 3 hrs. — 3 1/2 M. Laverca; 13 1/3 M. Grosslupp, see above. — 48 M. Gottschee (1510 ft.; Stadt Triest), a German-speaking town in the Karst (2870 inhab.), with a château of Prince Auersperg. About 6 M. to the W. is the Friedrichstein Ice Cavern.

The line next traverses the Laibacher Moor, a swamp now largely drained, by means of an embankment nearly 1 1/2 M. long, and crosses the Laibach. — Before reaching (151 M.) Franzendorf (1095 ft.) the train crosses a viaduct 625 yds. in length. It then passes the little town of Ober-Laibach (r.) and ascends to the Karst (Ital. Carso, Slov. Krás), a limestone plateau, 60-90 M. in width, extending on the S. to the Istrian coast. The surface is intersected by long hilly ridges and by numerous ravines; the singular funnel-shaped cavities (‘Dolinen’) in the rocks are honey-combed with caverns, in which the flowing streams often vanish. The N. part of the Karst still contains some fine timber; the S. part has been almost wholly denuded of its trees by the residents in antiquity and the middle ages, but a system of reforestation is now at work.

161 M. Loitsch (1580 ft.; Kramar, unpretending, but very fair). Quick Silver Mines of Idria, 21 M. to the N.W. of Loitsch. Diligence twice daily in 4 1/2 hrs., 2 K; carriage there and back in 6-8 hrs., 12-15 K; inspection of the mines and mining appliances, 3 hrs. The road leads via Hotderschitz and Godowitz and through the picturesque valley of the Sala to Idria (1085 ft.; Schwarzer Adler), a town of 6090 inhab., finely situated on the Idriza. The quicksilver-mines, discovered in 1497, have been worked by government since 1580 (ticket of admission from the manager, 2 K 40 h or 3 K; no admission on Sun.). The ore, containing on an average 6 per cent of quicksilver, occurs chiefly in the form of cinnabar. It is calcined at the foundries on the right bank of the Idriza, 1/4 M. to the N.E. of Idria, and the fumes of quicksilver then given off are collected in cooling apparatus. The fluid metal is poured into iron flasks or packed in sheepskin bags. The annual yield is 570 tons of quicksilver, of which about 40 tons are converted into pigment on the spot. The miners are about 1200 in number; the women employ themselves in lace-making. The château of Gewerkennegy, built in 1527 and now the mine-office, and the theatre, built under Maria Theresa, should be noticed.

169 M. Rakek, about 4 M. to the S.E. of which is the Zirknitzer-See, the level of which varies.
178. M. Adelsberg. — *Hotels* (advisable to order rooms in advance in summer). *Adelsberger Hof* (Pl. a), R. 4-6, B. 1½, D. 4-5, pens. from 10 K, with a large garden (closed in winter); *Ungarische Krone* (Pl. b), R. 2-4, D. 2-4, pens. 6-10 K, with garden, very fair; *National* (Pl. c), R. 2-3 K (open in winter); *Grotte* (Pl. d).

A 'stopover' of 2½-3 hrs. suffices for a visit to the *Grotto*. Parties are shown round in summer (April-Oct.) at 10.45 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., in winter at 10.30 a.m. Hotel Omnibuses (not restricted to hotel-guests) are in waiting at the *Railway Station* (1915 ft.; Restaurant). On the way to the Grotto (20 min.; fare 1 K) the driver procures the tickets of admission (5 K, on Sun. & holidays 3 K, on the grotto-fêtes of Whit-Monday and 15th Aug. 2 K). Private visit 25 K, 2 pers. 15 K each, 3 or more 10 K each. The visit usually takes 1½-2 hrs. No gratuities.

*Adelsberg* (1820 ft.), Slov. *Postójna*, with 3865 inhab., is a popular summer-resort, besides attracting innumerable tourists by its famous grotto. From the railway station we descend the road to the right, passing (10 min.; l.) the National Hotel (Pl. c) and (3 min.; l.) the District Office, where tickets for the Grotto are issued (see above). Here also is the Grotto Museum, open free, 9-12 & 3-5. Farther on are (2 min.; l.) the Ungarische Krone and (5 min.; r.) the Adelsberger Hof. — The road diverges to the right at the Ungarische Krone and forks almost at once, the arm in a straight direction descending to (18 min.; 1½ M. from the rail. station) the Grotto, while that to the right (blue and red way-marks) ascends to (25 min.) the ruined castle of *Adelsberg* (2205 ft.; view).

The *Adelsberg Grotto* is the best-known and most easily accessible of the caverns of the Karst, which owe their formation to the erosion of running water and the porous character of the rock. In virtue of its great extent and the beauty of its stalactites, it ranks among the most striking of natural curiosities. The entrance (1740 ft.) is closed by a gate. To the left, below, the *Poik* or *Pivka* (see below) flows down into the cave. The paths, with a total length of 2½ M., are easy, well-kept, and lighted by electricity. The temperature is 55° Fahr. We first enter the *Cathedral*, a chamber 148 ft. long, 92 ft. high, and 98 ft. broad, at the bottom of which runs the Poik. Hence we descend a flight of 84 steps to an iron bridge over the Poik and then ascend another to the *Kaiser Ferdinand Grotto*, consisting of a succession of chambers, discovered in 1818, in one of which, the *Ball Room* (Pl. 13), 150 ft. long and upwards of 40 ft. high, the grotto-fêtes take place. At the *Grave* (Pl. 8) the path forks. Straight in front is the *Franz-Joseph-Elisabeth Grotto*, containing the Belvedere. Farther on is the *Maria-Anna Grotto*, with the *Brilliant* (Pl. 2), beyond which rises *Mount Calvary*, a heap of fragments of gigantic stalactites in a chamber 165 ft. high. The path passes a pool, with some specimens of *Protenus anguineus*, found in the subterranean waters of the Karst. We return to the Kaiser Ferdinand Grotto and regain the entrance by passing above the Ball Room.

*Baedeker's Austria-Hungary*. 11th Edit. 17
The train now traverses the valley of the Poik to (185 M.) St. Peter in Krain (1895 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Südbahn-Hôtel, R. 2¹/₄ K). To Abbazia and Fiume, see R. 42.

The scenery is now marked by all the characteristic features of the Karst. The dreary plain is broken only here and there by patches of red arable soil, where the deposits of the limestone filtration has been collected in shallow depressions. At all other points the surface has been swept bare by the fierce N. wind (Bora). We thread four tunnels before reaching (192¹/₂ M.) Ober-Ležeče (1654 ft.) and two more beyond it.

200 M. Divača (Map, see p. 249). — Railway Restaurant, very fair, R. 2 K 80 h; Restaurant Obersmel, opposite, also with bedrooms. — Carriages for (20 min.) Matavun are obtained through the landlord of the Rail. Restaurant and should (if possible) be ordered in advance (fare 2 K; there and back, incl. a stay of 2½ hrs., 5 K).

Divača (pronounced Divatcha; 1415 ft.), junction of the Istrian Railway (p. 279), is the starting-point for the excursion to the *Cascades and Grottoes of St. Canzian, one of the most remarkable natural phenomena of the Karst, where the Reka forces its way through two mighty walls of rock and disappears underground, finally discharging itself into the Adriatic as the Timavo (p. 278). — The shadeless highroad to (2¹/₂ M.) Matavun leads to the right from the station (leaving the village of Divača to the left), crosses the track, runs to the S. towards the hill, and then (1¹/₂ M.) bends to the left. Walkers turn to the left at the finger-post beyond the railway, and on reaching the church of (10 min.) Unter-Ležeče they turn to the right. About 2 min. farther on a path to the left (red marks) leads to the (¹/₄ hr.) *Stephanie-Warte (1427 ft.; not touched by the road), which commands a superb view of the two verdant basins watered by the Reka (the Great and Little Doline), of the waterfall in which the stream plunges into the lake, of the village of St. Canzian (perched upon the top of the upper cliff pierced by the river, at a height of 330 ft.), and of the Krainer Schneeberg, Gaberk, Nanos, and other mountains. From the Warte (view-tower) we descend in 10 min. to —

Matavun (Gombač's Hotel; Mahorčič Hotel, R. from 2 K), a little to the S. of St. Canzian, with a station of the Austrian Alpine Club, which has made the caves accessible by paths and bridges.

The short tour through the caves takes 2 hrs., the longer 3-4 hrs. Admission 60 h (1 K 20 h on the first Sun. in June, when the grottoes are specially illuminated). Guide for 1 hr. 80 h (1-4 pers.); for each extra hr. or fraction of an hr., 1-2 pers. 40, 3 pers. 60, 4 pers. 80 h; torch 2 K, half-a-torch 1 K; candles 20 h each; magnesium wire 20 h per metre (4 metres enough for the short tour); magnesium lamp (for the Lutteroth Grotto on the long tour) 3 K per hr. The traveller should wear stout shoes and his worst clothes; a stick is rather in the way.

We follow the Alpine Club path to the Marinitsch-Warte (Pl. 5), which affords a view of the Little Doline. A good path,
with steps, descends hence to a gate leading to the Lugeck, which overlooks the Riesentor-Klamm, 230 ft. deep, through which the Reka foams in five falls. The Tommasini Bridge (Pl. 13), crossing the Klamm, affords a view of its deeps. Through a low natural shaft we reach the Oblasser Warte (Pl. 8; view of the waterfalls). We then follow the narrow Miklavčič Path, along the face of the cliff, commanding views of the Stephanie-Warte (p. 250) above us and of a fall of the Reka below us. This brings us to the Tominz Grotto (Pl. 14; footing slippery), in the Great Doline, where interesting prehistoric remains were discovered. We next cross the Plenkersteig, and reach (through a shaft) the Schmidl Grotto (Pl. 10), with its lofty vaults and stalactites. From this a subterranean passage leads to the Rudolf Dome (Pl. 9), through which the Reka dashes in waterfalls (best view from the Belvedere). Thence we may go on via the Cilicap to the Brunnen-Grotte (Lutteroth Grotto, see below), whence we return to the Schmidl Grotto. We now follow the Hankesteig to the Guttenberg-Halle (Pl. 2), opposite the Lugeck, and return via the Schröder Grotto (Pl. 11) to the hotel.

— On the ‘Long Tour’ we go on from the Brunnen-Grotte to the Svettina Dome (Pl. 12), the Valvasor-Wand and the Müller Dome (Pl. 6; 280 ft. high), whence the more energetic may proceed to the Alpine Club Dome and the Rinaldini Dome. Otherwise we cross the Svida Bridge to the Lutteroth Grotto, a stalactite chamber 707 yds. long, for which a magnesium lamp is indispensable. Hence we return via the Hohe Gang (150 ft. above the stream) to the Brunnen-Grotte.

About 1 1/4 M. from the station of Divača is the *Crown Prince Rudolf Grotto, containing dazzling white stalactites of the most magnificent and varied forms (1 1/2 hr.). Tickets of admission (1 K) at the railway-restaurant; guide and illumination for 1-10 pers. 3 K.

The Trieste line continues to descend, soon affording a good view of the blue Adriatic. 205 1/2 M. Sessana (1180 ft.). About 3 M. to the S. is the imperial stud of Lipizza, established in 1580. — 210 M. Opčina (station of the Südbahn, 1 1/4 M. to the N. of the village, p. 275). Station of the Staatsbahn, see p. 269. — 212 1/2 M. Prosecco, noted for its wine (p. 271). — 217 1/2 M. Nabresina (550 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel-Garni Andre, R. 3 K), where the line to Venice (R. 40) diverges. — The line sweeps round to the S. and approaches the sea. 222 1/2 M. Grignano (p. 276). 223 M. Miramar; about 3/4 M. to the S. is the handsome château of that name, which does not become visible (r.) till we have passed it.

227 M. Trieste, see p. 270.
34. From Gratz to Fehring (Budapest).

40 M. RAILWAY (Staatsbahn) in 1 1/2 hrs.

Gratz, see p. 236. On leaving the Süd-Bahnhof, the train crosses the Mur, calls at the (3 M.) Staats-Bahnhof, and a little short of (12 1/2 M.) Lassnitzhöhe (p. 242) penetrates the watershed between the Raab and the Mur by a tunnel. — 19 1/2 M. Gleisdorf.

From Gleisdorf to Weitz, 10 M., branch-railway to the N. through the Raab valley in ca. 3/4 hr. — 3 M. Wollsdorf, with the château of Freiberg above it to the left. — 4 1/2 M. St. Ruprecht (1270 ft.), a small spa, prettily situated at the confluence of the Weitzbach and the Raab. On the latter river, about 2 M. to the N.W., is the château of Stadt. — 10 M. Weitz (1565 ft.; Stadt Graz) is a pretty little town, with the old Thomas-Kirche and the château of Ratmannsdorf (now a court-house). A road leads hence to the N.W. through the romantic Weitz-Klamm to (5 M.) Passail (2150 ft.), whence the Hochlantsch (3650 ft.; comp. p. 235) may be ascended in 4-1/2 hrs. via the Teich-Alpe. Another road runs to the N.E. via (8 1/2 M.) Anger, with the ruin of Wachsendeck, to (16 M.) Birkfeld and the château of Birkenstein.

From Gleisdorf a road leads to the N.E. via Pischelsdorf and Hirnsdorf to (12 M.) St. Johann. On a steep rock on the opposite bank of the Feistritz is the château of Herberstein, one of the most beautiful castles in Styria. Near by are the château of Stubenberg and the ruin of Schieleiten. On the Kulkberg (3200 ft.), 1 1/2 hr. to the W., is the pilgrimage-resort of Mariabrunn.

Farther on we traverse the Raabtal. Beyond (27 1/2 M.) Studenzen-Fladnitz, on the right, is the château of Kirchberg, belonging to Prince Liechtenstein. — 33 1/2 M. Feldbach (925 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Schaar), a little town with 2000 inhab. and the remains of an old fortress called 'Tabor'.

Fine view from the Calvariengberg (1250 ft.; 20 min.). — A diligence (1 K 60 h.; carr. 7 K) plies five times daily in summer in 1 hr. 20 min. to (7 M.) Bad Gleichenberg (1040 ft.; Hôtel Mailand; Schuetzerei; Ungarische Krone; Styria; Kurhaus Restaurant), a place known to the Romans, situated in a park-like valley (bath 2-3 K; visitors' tax 20 K. for a stay of 3-5 days 4 K). The Constantins-Quelle, an alkaline-muriatic saline spring (63° Fahr.), is beneficial for pulmonary patients. The Emma-Quelle is similar, though containing less carbonic acid gas, while the Klausen-Brunnen and the Johannis-Brunnen (1 1/2 and 4 1/2 M. respectively from the town) are chalybeate. On a rock, 1400 ft. high, is the (1 1/2 hr.) old château of Gleichenberg, now belonging to Count Trautmannsdorf. — Excursions may be made to the (50 min.) Klaus (cafe; white way-marks); to the (3 1/4 hr.) Bauernhansl (white and blue way-marks); to Kapfenstein (see below; carr. in 2 hrs., 10 K); to St. Anna am Aigen (carr. in 2 1/2 hrs., 13 K); to Riegersburg (p. 253; carr. in 2 1/2 hrs., 15 K).

Passing, farther on, on the right, the château of Hainfeld, on the right bank of the Raab, and the château of Johnsdorf on the left, we reach (40 M.) Fehring (885 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Pichler), with the remains of a 'Tabor' (see above). From here to Budapest, see R. 94.

About 41 1/2 M. to the S. is the village of Kapfenstein (925 ft.; Lutz's Inn), at the foot of the Kapfensteinerberg (1545 ft.), with a château and a church. The 11th cent. château of Bertholdstein, 2 1/2 M. to the W. (carr. 5 K), was restored and fitted up with Oriental magni-
35. From Franzensfeste to Marburg via Lienz and Villach (Trieste).

284 M. Railway (Südbahn) in 8-13 hrs. (express fares 40 K 80, 30 K 60 h, 20 K). — Between Velden and Militär-Schwimmenschule (near Klagenfurt) the traveller would do well to leave the railway and use the steamer on the Wörther-See. In this case, however, he should try to get rid of his heavy luggage, owing to the distance between the railway-stations and the piers at each end.

Franzensfeste, see p. 205; hence through the Puster-Tal to (67 M.) Lienz, see R. 27. The train now leaves the Puster-Tal and runs to the E. through the valley of the Drave. 70 M. Dölsach (p. 227); across the Iselsberg to the Mölltal, see p. 227. — 74 M. Nikolisdorf (2095 ft.). We cross the Drave (Drain) and the Carinthian frontier before reaching (78 M.) Ober-Drauburg (2035 ft.; Stern). On a cliff to the right is the castle of Stein. — 83 1/2 M. Dellach, with the Reisskofel (7772 ft.) to the right; 102 1/2 M. Mölbrücke-Sachsenburg (1830 ft.; Post), at the mouth of the Möll valley (p. 270). We cross the Möll and traverse the fertile Lurnfeld. — 105 1/2 M. Lendorf; to the right is the ruin of Ortenburg.

109 1/2 M. Spittal (1820 ft.; Goldeck, Europa, both in the Bahnhof-Str.), a market-town on the Drave, is the junction of the Tauernbahn (R. 38). It contains a fine Renaissance château of Prince Porcia.

A pleasant excursion (diligence 4 times daily in 1 1/4 hr.; 1 K 20 h) may be made to (8 M.) Millstatt (1905 ft.; *Lindenhof, R. 3-12 K; Burgstaller & Seevilla; Post, R. 2-4, D. 2 K), prettily situated on the Millstätter-See, on a steamboat plies.

From Spittal to Mauterndorf (3505 ft.), 35 M., diligence in 9 1/2 hrs. (fare 8 K 96 h). The road follows the pretty Lieser-Tal to (91/2 M.) Gmünd in Kärnten (2400 ft.; Feldner; Kohlmayr; Lax), a quaint little town at the mouth of the Malta-Tal. The Malta valley contains several water-
falls and is well worth visiting (diligence in summer to the Pflughof, 9½ M., 2 K: carr. & pair 12 K). The following are the chief points in the valley: 4½ M. Malta (2750 ft.), with the ruin of Kronegg; 3 M. Fallbach; 1 M. Brandstatt and the Alpen-Hôtel Pflughof (2800 ft.); 2 M. Fallertümpfe (2015 ft.); 1 M. Hochsteg, with the Melnik Fall; 21/4 M. Hochbrücke (3785 ft.); 1 M. Gmündner Hütte (3888 ft.; inn); 3/4 M. Hochalpenfall and Blauer Tumpf; ½ M. Schillerruhe; 1½ M. Klammfall; 6¾ M. Samer-Ochsenhütte (5670 ft.); 4½ M. Osnabrücker-Hütte (6693 ft.; inn), in magnificent environs. — Beyond (20 M.) Rennweg (3705 ft.; Post) we cross the Katschberg (5384 ft.), the boundary between Carinthia and Salzburg, to (29 M.) St. Michael (Post) in the Lungau and (35 M.) Mautendorf (p. 260).

The train crosses the Lieser; to the right is Schloss Schützbach. — 115 M. Rotenthurn, with a château.

131 M. Villach. — Railway Stations: Süd-Bahnhof (South Station; Pl. B, 1; very fair restaurant), on the N. side of the town, for all trains; Staats-Bahnhof (State Station; Pl. A, 3), on the W. side of the town, for passenger-trains of the Staatsbahn only.

Hotels. Mosser (Pl. a; B, 1), Südbahn-Str., with view-terrace on the Drave. R. 2-6 K, omn. 40 h, good; Post (Pl. b; B, 2), Haupt-Platz, R. 2½-5 K, omn. 40 h, well spoken of; Bahnhofs-Hôtel (Pl. c; B, 1), R. 1½-4 K; Fischer (Pl. d; B, 1), Südbahn-Str.; Central, Hans-Gasser-Platz (Pl. A, B, 2), R. 1½-3 K. — Café Drau, near the Drave Bridge, with view-terrace. — Carriage from or to the main railway-station 1 K, with two horses 1¾ K, at night (9-6) one half more.

Post & Telegraph Office, Hans-Gasser-Platz.
Villach (1665 ft.), an industrial town and the depot of the timber-trade with Italy, the second largest place in Carinthia, with 19,265 German inhab., lies picturesquely on the Drave, in a wide and fertile valley dominated on the S. by the rugged peaks of the Karawanken chain. From 1007 to 1759 it belonged to the Bishops of Bamberg, but in the latter year it passed to Austria by purchase. From the South Railway Station (Süd-Bahnhof; Pl. B, 1) we proceed in a straight direction through the Südbahn-Str. and across the Drave Bridge (view of the Alps) to the long and narrow Haupt-Platz (Pl. B, 2), at the S. end of which (8 min.) is the Gothic parish church of St. James (15th cent.). The interior of this church contains numerous tombstones of the Khevenhüller, Dietrichstein, and other families, and also a marble pulpit of 1555. The detached tower, 312 ft. in height, commands a fine view. To the W. of the Haupt-Platz, in the Kaiser-Joseph-Platz (Pl. B, 1, 2), is a marble statue of Emp. Joseph II. by Messner and Kundmann. To the left in the Schul-Str., the S. prolongation of the Haupt-Platz, is the Rathaus (Pl. B, 2), containing an archæological museum. Farther on the Postgasse leads to the right to the Hans-Gasser-Platz (Pl. A, B, 2), in which stands a marble statue of the sculptor Hans Gasser (d. 1868), by Messner. At the corner of the Schul-Str. and the Pernau-Str. is the High School (Gymnasium; Pl. B, 3), in the garden of which is a relief-model of Carinthia on a scale of 1 : 10,000 (fee).

About 2 M. to the S. of the Haupt-Platz (carr. 1 K 60 h; railway, see pp. 270, 261) is the Warmbad Villach (Kur-Anstalt; R. 3-14, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, board 7 K.), with thermal springs (86° Fahr.).

The *Dobratsch or Villacher Alpe (7110 ft.), commanding a famous view, is best ascended from Bleiberg (2925 ft.; Mohr: Stern), 8 1/2 M. to the W. of Villach (carr. in 1 1/2 hr., 6 K 60 h; also diligence in 2 hrs., 1 K 60 h), whence a stony road leads to the top in 3 1/2-4 hrs. (halfway up, the Otto-Hütte; inn). On the summit is an inn. The view embraces the valleys of the Drave and the Gail, with the lakes of Ossiach and Wörth, and the Julian Alps to the S. — On the road to Bleiberg, 5 M. to the W. of Villach, is the summer-resort of Mittwald (2295 ft.), with a hydropathic. The beautiful Faaker-See (1820 ft.; Hôtel-Restaurant, on an island) lies 5 M. to the S.E. of Villach (omn. 80 h).

From Villach to Trieste, see R. 38; to Laibach, see p. 217; to Udine or Bruck, see R. 36.

The train traverses a wooded and hilly district, crosses the Drave twice, and reaches the *Wörther-See (1445 ft.), a charming lake 10 M. long, the N. side of which it skirts. In summer a small steamer plies on the lake from Velden to the Militär-Schimmel-schule (1 1/2 hr.; 1 K 50 h), an attractive trip. — 141 1/2 M. Velden (*Ulbing, R. 5-7 K; *Wahliss, in the château, these two not for passing travellers; *Wrann, R. 2-5 K, all three with baths; Richter), a frequented and charmingly-situated summer-resort at the W. end of the lake, with 850 inhabitants. The railway-station is about 1/3 M. from the wharf. About 3 M. to the S. is Rosegg, attractively situated, with a château and game-park belonging to
Prince Liechtenstein. — 146 1/2 M. Pörtschach (*Etablissement Wahliss, with restaurant and garden, R. 2-6 K; *Werzer, with garden, restaurant, and café, R. 4-6 K; Hôtel-Pension Bellevue, R. from 5 K; Hôt. Bahnhof), another summer-resort on the lake, in a beautiful situation. About 2 M. to the N. is the ruin of Leonstein. — 148 1/2 M. Prutschitz, opposite which, on a point of the S. bank, is Maria-Wörth, with an old church. — 151 M. Krumpendorf, with numerous villas. — 152 M. Militär-Schwimmschule (Wörther See, R. 2 1/2-4 K), at the E. end of the lake.

At (154 M.) Klagenfurt-Lend we cross the Lend Canal.

155 1/2 M. Klagenfurt. — Railway Restaurant. — Hotels. *Kaiser von Oesterreich (Pl. a; B, 2), Wienergasse 11, cor. of the Heu-Platz, R. 2 1/2-7 K. B. 60 h, D. 21/2, pens. from 8 K. omn. 50 h, with the attractively equipped Koschat-Stübert wine-room (Heu-Platz 2); *Moser (Pl. c; B, 3), Burggasse 9, R. 3-12, B. 1 1/2 K; Sandwirt (Pl. b; A, 3, 4), Bernhardgasse 9, with large concert-room and garden, R. from 2 K; Lamm (Pl. f; B, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 2, R. 1 1/3-5 K; Götz (Pl. e; D, 6), near the railway-station; Grömmner (Pl. d; C, 4), Adlergasse 1, R. 1 1/3-3 K, well spoken of; Janach (Pl. i; C, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 5; Goldner Bär (Pl. g; B, 3), Stern-Allée, modest.

Restaurants. Sonne, Bahnhof-Str. 9 (Pl. c, 3); Glockenbrun, Paulitschgasse 20 (Pl. B, 4); Swatschina, Vikiringer-Ring 12 (Pl. C, 4).

Cafés. Lerch, Wienergasse 10, cor. of the Heu-Platz (Pl. B, 2), with shady garden; Dorner, Neuer Platz 13 (Pl. B, 3); Schiberth, Bahnhof-Str. 16 (Pl. C, 3); Moser-Verdino, see above; Central, Heilig-Geist-Platz (Pl. A, 3). — Confectioner and Luncheon Rooms: Joos, Neuer Platz 2, N.W. corner (Pl. B, 3).

Baths. Römerbad (Pl. A, 3; vapour and other baths), Villacher-Str. 2; Dr. R. Puschny's Hydropathic. — Baths in the Wörther-See, see p. 255.

Car from or to the railway-station 1 K, with pair 1 K 60 h, at night 2 or 4 K; first 1/4 hr. 50 h, 1/2 hr. 1 K, with pair 1 K 20 h; whole day 12 or 16 K, forenoon 5 or 7 K, afternoon 7 or 9 K.

Tramway from the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. C, 6) through the town (10 h), and in summer from the Heilig-Geist-Platz (Pl. A, 3) to the Militär-Schwimmschule on the Wörther-See (40 min.; 20 h).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. A, 4), Bernhardgasse 7.

Strangers' Enquiry Office ("Auskunftei des Landesverbandes für Fremdenverkehr"), Bahnhof-Str. 36.

Klagenfurt (1465 ft.), with 28,960 inhab., lies on the Glan, in a fertile valley enclosed by wooded hills, over which the pinnacles of the Karawanken mountains rise on the S. The town, with its broad and regular streets and spacious squares, is surrounded by a Ring-Strasse, or boulevard, on the site of the former fortifications; beyond this are the suburbs. It is connected with the Wörther-See (p. 255) by the Lend Canal (3 M. long) and by a tramway.

Klagenfurt was the capital of the former duchy of Carinthia, with which Aruulf, the grandson of Lewis the Pious (afterwards Emperor), was invested about 880. From 1122 to 1269 the duchy was in the hands of the Counts of Lavant, belonging to the Rhenish family of Sponheim; in 1385 it passed to Austria.

From the Main Railway Station (Pl. C, 6) the Bahnhof-Str. (tramway) leads to the town. Between the Viktringer-Ring and the
Rudolf-Str. (Pl. C, 4, 5), 1/3 M. from the railway-station, are the Administrative Offices (Landesregierungsgûbäude), the Museum, the School of Agriculture & Mining (Pl. 1), and the building of the Musical Union (Pl. 3).

The Rudolfinum Museum (Landes-Museum; Pl. 2, C, 4, 5) contains objects of natural history and the interesting collections of the Carinthian Historical Society. It is open on week-days, 9-12 & 2-5 (40 & 60 h); on Sun. (10-12) and on Wed. (2-4) it is open free (closed on holidays). The entrance to the museum is in the Museum-Str.

In the garden in front of it, adjoining the Rudolf-Str., are Roman tombstones, votive stones, and milestones and mediaeval stones with armorial bearings. In the centre are a large statue of an emperor of the 16th cent. and a cannon of the 14th century.

Ground Floor. In the vestibule, to the right, is the so-called ‘Fürstenstein’, on which the investiture of the Dukes of Carinthia by a representative of the peasants took place down to 1414 (formerly in Kärnburgh, near Maria-Saal, p. 266). To the right of the court, which contains Roman tombstones and the like, is a room with a large relief of the Gross-Glockner on a scale of 1:2000 (adm. 40, on Sun. 20 h). — From the court we ascend to the First Floor, containing the Natural History Museum (printed guide 50 h), in which the most interesting section is that devoted to the ‘Mountain Formations of Carinthia’, including a smaller but more perspicuous relief of the Glockner. — On the Second Floor are the Historical Collections (printed guide 70 h). In the passage-way is a large panorama of the view from the Glockner by the painter Pernhart (d. 1871). Adjoining this is a chamber with a well-preserved Roman mosaic floor, found near the Zollfeld. — Room I. Coins, medals, and documents from the time of Emp. Arnulf (898) onwards. — Room II. Arms and armour. — Room III. Prehistoric and Roman objects from the Zollfeld (p. 265) and other burial-grounds in Carinthia. In Case I, Section 2, curious small leaden figures, probably votive offerings (including a chariot drawn by twelve animals); in Case 2 (Sec. 3), Celtic coins, small bronzes, and terracottas. — Room IV. Mediaeval coffers, cabinets, and bedsteads; by the window, two sides of a coffer with painted stucco reliefs after designs by Andrea Mantegna; bronze and iron implements. — Room V contains chiefly ecclesiastical antiquities. — Room VI (Maria-Theresia-Saal). Portraits, landscapes, costumes. — Room VII. Plaster-casts after sculptures by Hans Gasser (1817-68). — We now return to the entrance through two corridors, the second of which contains some rock-inscriptions of the West Gallic tribe of the Veneti, dating from the 5th or 4th cent. B.C. and discovered by Theodore Mommsen in the Gail valley in 1857.

The Cathedral or Domkirche (Pl. B, 4; Lidmanskyygasse) was built by the Protestant Estates in 1582-93, transferred to the Jesuits in 1603, and raised in 1787 to the rank of cathedral of the Prince-Bishop of Gurk, whose residence was in Klagenfurt.

The centre of the town is occupied by the extensive Neuer Platz (Pl. B, 3), containing the large Dragon Fountain (Lindwurm-Brunnen) of 1590, a Marien-Stûle of 1636, and a bronze statue of the Empress Maria Theresa (1873). The busy Kramergasse and the Wienergasse, beginning beyond the Alte Platz, lead to the Heu-Platz (Pl B, 2). The main hall of the Landhaus (Pl. A, 3), a building of the 16th cent., contains the armorial bearings of the
Carnithian Estates. The Stadtpfarr-Kirche (Pl. B, 2, 3) or Parish Church, the oldest in the town, was rebuilt at the end of the 17th cent. and has a domed tower, 300 ft. high, surrounded by a gallery. In the Kardinal-Platz (Pl. C, 3) is an obelisk 65 ft. high, erected by Cardinal Salm to commemorate the Peace of Pressburg (1805).

From the Theater-Platz the Radetzky-Str. (Pl. A, 2) leads to (20 min.) the Calvarienberg or Kreuzberg, on the slopes of which are the Franz-Josephs-Anlagen, with the Schweizerhaus Restaurant. On the top (1915 ft.) is a View Tower (171 steps; 20 h, Sun. 10 h) commanding a splendid view of the town and the plain, extending to the Karawanken Mts. (mountain-indicator).

From the Calvarienberg a beautiful forest-path (blue way-marks) leads past the château of Freienthurn to the (1½ hr.) Hôtel Wörthersee; thence another path with yellow marks leads to (1 hr.) Krumpendorf and on (red marks) to (1½ hr.) Fürtschach (p. 256).

Karawankenbahn, see R. 37a.

The train crosses the Glan and the Gurk. — 162 M. Grafenstein. To the S. we have a view of the Hoch-Obir and the Koschuta. We cross the Drave. — 171 1/2 M. Völkermarkt-Kühnsdorf (1455 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the railway-station of which commands a beautiful panorama, including the long chain of the Karawanken Mts. from the Ursulaberg to the Mittagskogel on the S., and of the Saualpe and Koralpe on the N.

From Völkermarkt-Kühnsdorf a branch-line runs in 1 hr. to (11 M.) Eisenkappel (1830 ft.; Gregorhof, R. 1-5 K, very fair; Niederdorfer), a large market-village at the confluence of the Ebrach and the Vellach. It affords good headquarters for excursions among the Karawanken and Sanntal Alps (comp. Baedeker’s Eastern Alps). The ascent of the Hoch-Obir (7024 ft.; 4½ hrs.; guide not indispensable) is particularly attractive, especially for mineralogists and botanists. On the top is the Rainer-Schutzhäus.

180 M. Bleiburg (1535 ft.); the small town (Goldener Ochse) of that name, with the château of Count Thurn, lies 1 1/4 M. to the N. To the S. are the isolated Petzen (6936 ft.). — The line threads two tunnels and leads through the wooded Misstal to (194 1/2 M.) Unter-Drauburg (1195 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), at the confluence of the Missbach and the Drave, the junction of the railway from Zeltweg to Cilli (see p. 259). — We now follow the valley of the Drave. 206 M. Winchern-Mahrenberg. Road to Wies, see p. 243. — Beyond (222 M.) Faal (970 ft.) we thread a short tunnel and reach (226 M.) Maria-Rast. — 225 1/3 M. Feistritz. To the left is the village of Gams, prettily situated among vineyards; to the right, at the base of the Baier Mts., is the château of Rotwein. — 230 M. Lembach. — 232 M. Marburg (Carnithian station in the suburb of St. Magdalena). — 234 M. Marburg (main station), see p. 244.
36. From Vienna via Villach to Udine (Venice).

Comp. also Maps, pp. 138, 244, 253.

a. Via Selztal.

382 M. Express train in 14 hrs. (AUSTRIAN STATE RAILWAY to Pouteba and ITALIAN STATE RAILWAY beyond that point). — From Vienna to Venice. 466½ M., express train in 17 hrs. (fares 77 fr. 85, 52 fr. 90 c.; sleeping-cars on night-express).

From Vienna to (152 M.) Selztal, see R. 15a. Our line diverges to the left from that to Innsbruck and enters the Paltet-Tal; on a hill to the right is the castle of Strehau. — 156 M. Stadt Rottenmann (2210 ft.; Post), a small town with 2675 inhab. and iron-works. 166 M. Gaishorn, with the small lake of that name to the right. The train ascends to (172 M.) Wald, at the top of the Schober Pass (2775 ft.), and then descends into the Liesing-Tal, passing (l) the ruins of Ehrenfels and Kammerstein.

191½ M. St. Michael (1840 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), where the line from Bruck comes in (R. 36 b). The best views are now on the right.

The train enters the Murta1. 205 M. Knittelfeld (2115 ft.; Post; Eck), a prettily-situated industrial town, with 9950 inhab. and the workshops of the Staatsbahn. About 2 M. to the W. lies Schloss Spielberg (2305 ft.), commanding a fine view. — Diligence from Knittelfeld to Seekau (2765 ft.; 8 M. to the N.W.), with a large abbey.

The valley expands. — 210 M. Zeltweg (2220 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Steirerhof), with extensive iron-works. Coal-railway to Fohnsdorf.

From Zeltweg to Cilli, 115 M., railway in 7½-8¼ hrs. — The train turns to the S. and crosses the Obdacher Sattel (3120 ft.) beyond (121½ M.) Obdach (2865 ft.). At (18½ M.) Taxwirt (inn) we enter Carinthia. — We now follow the wide Upper Lavant-Tal to (25½ M.) St. Leonhard (2365 ft.), a small town with an old Gothic church. The valley contracts to a picturesque ravine (Twimberger Graben). Tunnel. — 40 M. Wolfenberg (1510 ft.; Rail. Restaurant: Kienzl, R. 1½-2 K; Pfünder; Schelander), the chief place in the Lavant-Tal, with 5770 inhab. and the handsome château of Prince Henckel von Donnersmark. The Koralpe (p. 243: 5-6 hrs.; guide desirable) and the Salzalpe (6828 ft.; 6-7 hrs.) may be ascended hence. — 50½ M. St. Paul (1310 ft.; Bahnhofs-Hôtel), commanded by an extensive Benedictine abbey of 1091, with a Romanesque church: 58 M. Lavamünd, at the confluence of the Lavant and the Drave: 64 M. Unter-Draunburg (p. 258). — The train now follows the Missing-Tal. — 71 M. Windischgratz (1340 ft.; Post), a small town with the ruined ancestral seat of Prince Windischgrätz. The Ursulabeug (5564 ft., extensive view), with a pilgrimage-church and a refuge-hut, is ascended hence in 4-4½ hrs. — At (80 M.) Missing the train quits the valley of that name, and at (84½ M.) Huda-Lukna it enters the narrow Packtal. 91½ M. Wöllan (1305 ft.), with coal-pits and an old Schloss. To the right is the ruin of Schalbeck. 94 M. Schönstein, prettily situated. At (100 M.) Rietzdorf an der Pack opens the broad Sanntal, through which runs the line to (115 M.) Cilli (p. 245).
214 1/2 M. Judenburg (2410 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Post, in the main square), a very ancient town (5905 inhab.), on a height on the right bank of the Mur, at the foot of the Seetal Alps, 1 M. from the rail. station. In the Haupt-Platz rises the Römer-Turm (235 ft.), built in 1449-1509 (fine view from the gallery, 20 h). In front of the old Jesuit church is a column in memory of the plague, erected in 1719. On the balcony of the 'Post' is the cognizance of the town, a Jew's head in stone, at least 500 years old. To the E. (1/4 hr.) is the ruin of Liechtenstein.

226 M. Unzmarkt (2400 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Post). On a rocky height to the N.W. is the ruined castle of Frauenburg, with a Romanesque 'Palas' and a chapel containing the alleged tombstone of the minstrel Ulrich von Liechtenstein.

From Unzmarkt to Mauterndorf. 48 M., railway in 4 1/4-1 1/2 hrs., viâ (17 M.) Murau (2640 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Post: Sonne), a small town with three old churches, commanded by the castle of Ober-Murau.— 48 M. Mauterndorf (3740 ft.; Post, R. 1 1/2-3 K, good; Wallner), with mineral baths and a large château (restored). Diligence hence to Radstadt, see pp. 167. 166: to Spittal. see pp. 254, 253.

The train quits the Muralt beyond (231 M.) Scheifling. 233 1/2 M. Schrattenberg, with its château, now a hotel; 235 1/2 M. St. Lambrecht (2915 ft.), on the watershed between the Drave and the Mur. — 238 1/2 M. Neumarkt (2750 ft.), in Styria; the village, 1 M. to the E., attracts summer-visitor. We next enter a narrow defile in which the Olsa forms a series of small cascades. On the right, near (244 M.) the station of Einöd, are the thermal baths of that name. To the left, at the mouth of the Metnitz-Tal, lies the ruin of Dürnstein. We cross the frontier of Styria and Carinthia.

249 M. Friesach (2090 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Petersberg, R. 2-3 K; Bahnhof-Hôtel; Kaiserhof), an old town (2375 inhab.), with walls and moats, lies on the right bank of the Metnitz, picturesquely surrounded by the half-ruined castles of Petersberg (tower, chapel) and Lavant and the remains of the Geiersberg and the provostry of Virgilenberg. It is frequented in summer. The Dominican Church dates from 1251; the Parish Church is in the Transition style. The Renaissance fountain in the market was erected in the 16th century.

253 M. Hirt (2010 ft.). At the influx of the Metnitz into the Gurk, 1 1/2 M. to to the S., lies Zwischenwässern, with Schloss Pöckstein, the summer-residence of the Bishop of Gurk. To the left is the Sanalpe (p. 259); to the S. rise the Karawanken. At (255 1/2 M.) Treibach-Althofen (Rail. Restaurant) is the château of Dr. von Auer, inventor of the incandescent (Welsbach) gas-mantle.

From Treibach-Althofen to Klein-Grödnitz. 19 1/2 M., railway in 2 1/4-21 1/4 hrs. — The train ascends the Gurktal. 11 M. Gurk (2170 ft.; Frian), with an interesting Romanesque cathedral (11th cent.). — 19 1/2 M. Klein-Grödnitz (2375 ft.).
To the left, at (263 1/2 M.) Pölling, is the castle of Mannsberg. — 264 M. Launsdorf (1720 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). About 3 M. to the S.W., on a rock 330 ft. high, is the castle of *Hoch-Osterwitz, the seat of the Khevenhüller family, rebuilt in 1600 (inn at the foot of the rock). This stronghold is reached by a winding path hewn in the rock, passing through fourteen gateways. The chapel contains numerous monuments. The descent may be made by the Narrensteig.

From Launsdorf to Hüttenberg, 20 1/2 M., railway in ca. 1 1/4 hr. The train traverses the smiling Görtschitz-Tal. — Hüttenberg (2525 ft.; Post), the chief village (950 inhab.) in the valley, is situated at the base of the Erzberg, the iron mines of which (no longer worked) were known to the Romans.

268 1/2 M. St. Veit an der Glan (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the line to Klagenfurt and Trieste (R. 37). To the right is the ruin of Taggenbrunn. — 269 1/2 M. Stadt St. Veit an der Glan (1540 ft.; Post, in the market-place), an ancient town with 5470 inhab., was the capital of Carinthia down to 1518. The antique fountain-basin of white marble in the market-place, 30 ft. in diameter, was excavated in the Zollfeld (p. 265). The Museum (open Sun. & Thurs., 10-12) contains some interesting antiquities found in the environs. About 31 1/2 M. to the N.W. is Schloss Frauenstein (16th cent.), with its many towers; beyond this (1 1/2 M.), in a wooded valley, are the remnants of the three Kraiger Schlösser.

The line follows the marshy valley of the Glan. 274 1/2 M. Feistritz-Pulst. To the right is the château of Hohenstein (16th cent.), to the left the ruined castle of Hardegg. About 3 M. to the N. is the large ruin of Liebenfels. — 277 1/2 M. Glanegg, with another old castle (r.). The valley here is narrow and wooded. 284 1/2 M. Feldkirchen (1825 ft.). We now skirt a swamp. At (291 M.) Steindorf we reach the Ossiacher See (1645 ft.), a lake 7 M in length. — Opposite (291 1/2 M.) Ossiach (steamer) is the village of that name, with an old monastery. 295 1/2 M. Sattendorf (Görllitzenhaus, R. from 2 K; Nindler), frequented as a summer-resort. From (296 1/4 M.) Annenheim a motor-launch plies to the *Kur-Hôtel Annenheim, at the S.W. end of the lake (R. from 2, board 5 1/2 K). Above stands the imposing ruin of Landskron (2220 ft.; 16th cent.).

300 M. Villach, see p. 254.

The train crosses the Drave. — 303 M. Warmbad Villach (p. 255), junction of the line to Trieste (R. 38). Crossing the Gail, we reach (310 1/2 M.) Arnoldstein (with a large ruined convent).

From Arnoldstein to Hermagor, 19 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/4-1 1/2 hr., through the Gailtal. — 19 1/2 M. Hermagor (2010 ft.; Gasser; Eder) is a charmingly situated little town at the mouth of the Gitschtal. A diligence plies hence daily to (20 M.) Kötschach (2325 ft.; Post), the beautifully situated capital of the upper Gailtal. From Kötschach a road leads to the N. over the Gailberg-Sattel (3180 ft.) to (8 1/2 M.) Ober-Drauburg (p. 253; diligence in 2 hrs.).
314 M. Thörl-Maglern (2125 ft.). The line runs high up on the left side of the deep valley of the Kanal, and threads two tunnels.

317 1/2 M. Tarvis (2400 ft.; Railway Hotel; Möratl, at the station, R. 2-3 K), the junction of the Laibach Railway (p. 248), a large and finely-situated village and summer-resort, consists of Unter-Tarvis (Teppan), in the valley, 3/4 M. from the station, and Ober-Tarvis (Gelbfuss), on the hillside, 3/4 M. farther off.

From Tarvis to Santa-Lucia-Tolmino, 47 M. Diligence to Flitsch twice daily in 5 hrs. (fare 4 K); thence to Santa Lucia twice daily in 5 1/4 hrs. (4 K 92 ft.); and thence to the railway-station five times daily in 1 1/4 hrs. (30 ft.). — The road leads to the S. through the smiling valley of the Schlizza to (5 1/2 M.) Raibl (2925 ft.; Post), a prettily situated market-town. It then ascends, with attractive glimpses of the Raitbler-See on the right, to (7 1/2 M.) the Predial Pass (3795 ft.; Gasthof zum Touristen, unpretending). The descent to (19 1/2 M.) Flitsch (Ital. Plezzo; 1590 ft.; Huber), in the Val Isonzo, leads via Fort Predil, Oberbreth (3225 ft.; finely situated, with a view of the imposing Mohnhart), Unterbreth, and the Flitscher Klause (1745 ft.), a fortified defile. From Flitsch we go on via (321/2 M.) Karfreit or Caporetto (770 ft.; Devetak) to (431/2 M.) Tolmino (660 ft.), in the castle of which Dante is said to have written some of the cantos of his Divine Comedy. The village of (46 M.) Santa Lucia (585 ft.), picturesquely situated, is ca. 1 M. from the rail. station of Santa-Lucia-Tolmino (p. 267).

From Tarvis to the Weissenfels Lakes (one-horse carr. there and back 9 K), see p. 248.

The train runs to the W. to (320 M.) Ober-Tarvis, and ascends to (322 1/2 M.) Saifnitz-Luschariberg (2615 ft.; Kranner).

The Luschariberg (5880 ft.), the most frequented pilgrimage-resort in Carinthia, is generally ascended from Saifnitz (21 2/3 hrs.; horse 8 K). On the top are the church and some inns. Picturesque view.

The train descends to (325 1/2 M.) Wolfsbach, at the rock-strewn mouth of the Seissera Valley (with the jagged Wischberg in the background), and (327 M.) Uggowitz (2580 ft.). It then passes the picturesque Fort Malborghet, and crosses the Fella to (329 1/2 M.) Malborghet (2365 ft.). The village of that name (Schnablegger) lies on the opposite bank.

333 M. Luosnitz (2160 ft.), with a small sulphur-bath. The line crosses the Fella and reaches —

338 M. Pontafel (1875 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Post), with the Austrian custom-house.

The train crosses the Pontebbana, the frontier between Austria and Italy, and reaches —

338 1/2 M. Pontebba (1860 ft.; Ital. custom-house; Rail. Restaurant), a village quite Italian in character. Fine carved altar of 1520 in the church.

The construction of the line from Pontebbana through the wild, rocky ravine of the Fella to Chiusaforte necessitated an almost uninterrupted series of rock-cutttings, tunnels, bridges, and viaducts. The train descends rapidly on the right bank of the Fella, and crosses it at Ponte di Muro by an iron bridge, 130 ft. high. —
341 1/2 M. Dogna (1520 ft.), 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 Montasch or Montasio (9030 ft.).

345 1/2 M. Chiusaforté (1285 ft.; Albergo Pesamosca alla Stazione, with garden), below which, on the left, opens the wild Raccolana Valley. The train crosses the Fella for the last time at Ferarìa. Several tunnels.

350 1/2 M. Resiutta (1035 ft.), at the mouth of the Resia Valley. 351 1/2 M. Moggio (village opposite); 356 1/2 M. Stazione per la Carnia (845 ft.) A little lower down the Fella falls into the Tagliamento.

360 M. Venzone (755 ft.), a quaint old town on the Tagliamento. The train crosses the marshy Rughi Bianchi by a long viaduct. — 363 1/2 M. Gemona-Ospedaletto.

382 M. Udine (Rail. Restaurant; Italia; Croce di Malta), a pleasant town with 23,200 inhab. and a lively trade. Hence to (466 1/2 M.) Venice, see Baedeker's Northern Italy.

b. Vià Bruck.

315 M. Express train in ca. 12 1/2 hrs. Southern Railway (Südbahn) to Leoben, Austrian State Railway thence to Pontebba, and Italian State Railway thence to Udine. Express from Vienna to (400 M.) Venice in ca. 15 1/2 hrs. (fares 77 fr. 85, 52 fr. 90 c.).

From Vienna to (106 M.) Bruck, see R. 31. Our line diverges to the right from the Grätz line, crosses the Mur by a long bridge, and turns to the W. into the Muralt. — Beyond (113 M.) Niklasdorf we again cross the Mur.

117 M. Leoben. — Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel Gärner (Pl. a; B, 2), Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str. 10, R. from 3, B. 1 K, omn. 40 h; Post (Pl. b; B, 2), Haupt-Platz 15, R. 1 1/2-3 K; Steirer Hof (Pl. c; B, 2), Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str.; Hôtel Südbahnhof (Pl. d; A, 1), at the South Railway Station; Mohr (Pl. e; B, 3), Kindler (Pl. f; B, 3), both these in the Straußgasse.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 3; B, 2), Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str.

Leoben (1745 ft.), a town with 11,505 inhab., lying in a valley surrounded by wooded hills, on a peninsula encircled by the Mur, is the focus of the coal-mining district of Upper Styria and the seat of a mining college. From the South Railway Station (Südbahnhof; Pl. A, 1) we proceed in a straight direction across the Mur-Brücke to the Neustadt and then follow the Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str., past the new building of the Mining College (Montanistische Hochschule; Pl. B, 2), to the (10 min.) Erzherzog-Johann-Str. (Pl. A, B, 2), separating the new town from the old. In the latter street, to the W. (right) of the Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str., are a bust by Hackstock (1904) of Peter Tunner (d. 1897; Pl. 7), the first director of the mining college, and the Savings Bank, containing the Municipal Museum (Pl. 4; open free in summer on Sun. 10-12, at other
times 40 h; to the E. (left) is a marble monument of Burgomaster Homann (Pl. 1). A little to the S., in the old town, is the Haupt-Platz (Pl. B, 2, 3), containing a Trinity Column (1716) and two fountains, that to the S. with a figure of a miner. To the W. of the Haupt-Platz is the Maut-Turm (Pl. 2), restored in 1790, in the suburb of Waasen (on the left bank of the Mur). The old Parish Church (Waasen-Kirche; Pl. A, B, 3) contains fine stained glass of the 14th century. On a hill to the S. of the old town is the Redemptorist Church (Pl. B, 3; 1846), commanding a good view. On the N.E. side of the town is the Stadt-Park (Pl. B, 1), with a summer-restaurant.

From Leoben to Hieflau, 34 M., railway in ca. 3½ hrs. Best views to the right. — The train ascends to (7 M.) Trofaiach (2160 ft.; Fuchs, R. from 2 K), a favourite summer-resort. — 13½ M. Vorderberg-Markt (2750 ft.; Goldene Krone; Schwarzer Adler), a prosperous town with 2775 inhab. and blast-furnaces. Here begins the Erzberg Railway (Erzbergbahn), interesting both from the boldness of its engineering and from the beautiful views it commands. Between Vorderberg and Krumpeental the line is on the rack-and-pinion system; its average
gradient is 68:1000. — 17½ M. Prebichl (3995 ft.; Reichenstein), in a beautiful situation. — The train threads two tunnels to (20½ M.) Erzberg (3510 ft.), with a view of the terrace-formation of the Erzberg (see below), crosses a lofty viaduct, and threads two more tunnels to (24 M.) Krumpental (2365 ft.). Tunnel. — 25 M. Eisererz (2270 ft.; Railway Restaurant; König von Sachsen; Post, R. from 1¼ K; Zum Heiligen Geist, R. 1¼-2 K; Rudolfsbahn, near the station), with 7560 inhab., an old mining-town, is commanded on the E. by the abrupt Pfaffenstein (6140 ft.) and on the W. by the Kaiserschild (6835 ft.). The Church of St. Oswald, a Gothic structure founded in 1279 and rebuilt in 1471-1512, is a good example of a mediaeval fortified church. By the approach to the church is an interesting Historical Museum (adm. incl. catalogue 50 h.). The terrace in front of the Schicht-Turm commands a fine view (direction-tablet). To the S. the red Erzberg (5043 ft.) closes the valley. This ‘ore-mountain’ is so productive that the ore is quarried in summer without the aid of mining operations. The mines, which have been in operation for time immemorial, employ 4500 hands in summer and 2800 in winter and yield over 1,000,000 tons of iron annually. The best plan for visitors is to take the Erzberg railway to the station of Prebichl (see above), then the mineral-railway (week-days only) to the Wiesmat-Haus (3625 ft.; 1¼ hr.), and thence walk to the Vordernberger Berghaus (restaurant). They then descend the mining terraces to the (¾ hr.; guide 1 K) Barbara-Kapelle (Restaurant Barbaramhaus) and to (3½ hr.) Eisererz. — 26 M. Leopoldsteiner See: above, on a slope to the right, is the château of Leopoldstein. — 34 M. Hieflau (p. 165).

The St. Michael line sweeps round Leoben. 118 M. Leoben-Staatsbahnhof, in the suburb of Waasen. — Our line continues along the left bank of the Mur (to the left the château of Göss, now a brewery) to (124½ M.) St. Michael, where it merges with the railway coming from Seltztal. Hence to (315 M.) Udine, see R. 36 a.

37. From Linz or Vienna to Trieste.
Comp. Maps, pp. 244, 253, 246.

a. From Linz to Trieste. Karawanken Railway
(Karawankenbahn).

331 M. State Railway (Staatsbahn). Express train in ca. 11½ hrs. (fares 63 K 40, 38 K 50, 24 K 20 h.). The Karawanken & Wochein Railway (from Klagenfurt to Trieste), built in 1901-1906, forms the shortest approach from Bohemia and Saxony to Trieste. The engineering difficulties of the railway have necessitated the construction of 47 tunnels and 727 bridges, 50 of which latter are of considerable size. The scenery is very attractive. — Through-carriages run from Berlin to Trieste via Dresden, Prague, Budweis, Linz, Seltztal, and Klagenfurt. The express train by this route takes 25 hrs. (fares 107 M 50, 65 M 20, 41 M 40 pf.), that via Salzburg takes 2-3 hrs. less (comp. R. 38).

From Linz to (69 M.) Seltztal, see R. 9; thence to (185½ M.) St. Veit an der Glan, see R. 36 a. — Our line diverges to the left from the Villach line and leads through the Zollfeld, an extensive and at places marshy plain, in which numerous Roman antiquities, coins, and so on have been found. — Just short of (189 M.) Willersdorf, on a hill to the left, is the château of Stadelhof, belonging to Baron Vivenot. — Near the (190 M.) station of Zollfeld is the little château of Töltschach; on a hill to the right is
the château of Tanzenberg. — 191½ M. Maria-Saal (1485 ft.), with a pilgrimage-church. To the right is the ancient Ducal Chair (surrounded by an iron railing) on which, down to 1414, the Dukes of Carinthia awarded their fiefs (comp. p. 257).

197 M. Klagenfurt, see p. 256.

The Karawanken Railway runs to the S. to (199 M.) Viktring, crosses the Glanfurt (the outlet of the Wörther-See), and ascends to the plateau of the Sattnitz. — 202½ M. Maria-Rain (1710 ft.); to the left, on a wooded height, is the pilgrimage-church, with its two towers. The train now descends to the Drave along the abrupt hillside, affording a fine view (l.) of the Drave valley (‘Rosen-Tal’) and the Karawanken chain and passing below (r.) the picturesque old château of Hollenburg (1835 ft.). We cross the river. — 207 M. Weizelsdorf (1420 ft.), the junction of a branch-line to (3½ M.) Fertbach, with its iron-works. To the right we have a retrospect of the Hollenburg. — We now re-ascent to (210½ M.) Feistritz im Rosental (1520 ft.); the village lies ½ M. to the S., at the mouth of the Bären-Tal. — We cross the Bärentaler Bach and run along the mountain-slope. 215½ M. Maria-Elend (1665 ft.), with a pilgrimage-church (above, on the left). — The train crosses the gorge of the Rosenbach, threads a tunnel, and turns to the S. 220 M. Rosenbach (1970 ft.; Railway Restaurant), the junction for the Salzburg & Villach Railway (R. 38). We have a magnificent view of the valley of the Drave and the Karawanken range.

The Karawanken Railway ascends through the narrow valley of the Rosenbach, crosses the Gradschizagraben, and enters the Karawanken Tunnel (N. entrance 2053 ft., S. end 2015 ft.), which is nearly 5 M. long and emerges at Birnbaum, in the valley of the Save. The train now turns to the S.E. (with a view of the Karawanken chain and the Hochstuhl on the left front), intersects the State Railway from Tarvis to Laibach, and then runs parallel with it to —

228½ M. Assling (1880 ft.; Railway Restaurant; Hôtel Triglav), the first place in the crownland of Carniola (5420 inhab.). To Laibach, see p. 247.

At Assling begins the Wochein Railway (Wocheinerbahn), which crosses the Save on a viaduct at the foundries of Sava. It skirts the hillside to (231½ M.) Dobrava (1895 ft.), with a beautiful panorama. It then threads a short tunnel, crosses the Rotwein-Klamm, and threads the Rotwein Tunnel. — 235½ M. Veldes (1715 ft.; Europa; Triglav), commanding a view, to the left, of the picturesque Veldeser-See (1560 ft.). A road descends to the left to (1½ M.) the charmingly-situated bathing-resort of Veldes (Mallner; *Louisenbad; Steidl). On an islet in the lake lies the pilgrimage-church of Maria im See. On a precipitous rock on the N. side rises the picturesque château of Veldes (1980 ft.).
Beyond three tunnels we reach (238½ M.) Wocheiner-Vellach (1595 ft.), in a deep and narrow valley. The line is then carried through the Obrne Tunnel and along the cliffs on the left bank of the Save, finally crossing the river. 241 M. Śtiege (1580 ft.). — We again cross the Save to (244 M.) Neuming (1615 ft.) and then return to the right bank to (248 M.) Feistritz-Wocheiner-See, the station for the iron-making village of Feistritz (Triglav, R. 2-4 K; Markesch; Feistritz or Bistrica), the chief place in the Woechein, situated 3/4 M. to the W., at the confluence of the Feistritzbach and the Save.

About 4½ M. to the W. lies the Wocheiner-See (1715 ft.; Hôtel St. Johann, K. 31½-6½ K), a lake of which the lower end is enclosed by wooded hills and the upper end by lofty walls of rock. To the W. of the lake is the beautiful Savitza Fall (2745 ft.), the source of the Wocheiner Save, which is precipitated from an aperture in the rock, 200 ft. high, into a dark green pool (carr. from Feistritz in 4-5 hrs., there and back 9 K).

The ascent of the *Terglou or Triglav (9396 ft.), the proud S.E. buttress and highest peak of the Julian Alps, is trying but not very difficult for experts (9-10 hrs. from the Hôtel St. Johann; guide 14 K). The night is spent at the Maria-Theresia-Schutzhaus (7900 ft.; 8 hrs. from the hotel), whence we proceed via the Little Terglou and the narrow arête (ca. 90 yds. long) to the (1½ hr.) summit of the Great Terglou. The Alpine view is magnificent and includes a great part of the Adriatic. — The ascent is now more often made from Moistrana, on the N. side (p. 247; also laborious; guide 14 K). We proceed first to the (6 hrs.) Deschmann-Haus (7620 ft.) and thence via the Little Terglou to (2½ hrs.) the Great Terglou.

The railway now enters the Wochein Tunnel (1720 ft.), which is 4 M. long, and penetrates the S. chain of the Julian Alps. At its S. exit lies (252 M.) Podbrdo, the first station of the Austrian Littoral (Küstenland). The village lies 1/2 M. to the N. — Farther on we run high up on the left side of the valley of the Bača and beyond a short tunnel reach (256½ M.) Hudaļužna (1300 ft.). We then thread four tunnels and cross the Bača twice. 262 M. Grahovo (835 ft.), 1 M. beyond the village of that name. — After another succession of tunnels and viaducts we reach (265½ M.) Podmelec (675 ft.; the village above us, to the right) and (269 M.) Santa-Lucia-Tolmino (585 ft.), situated at the confluence of the Bača with the Idria, which joins the Isonzo about 11/2 M. lower down. We have a fine view to the N.W. of the mountains of the upper Val Isonzo. From Santa Lucia to Tarvis, see p. 262.

The train now follows the Val Isonzo, threads the Santa Lucia Tunnel, and enters the gorge of the Isonzo, along the steep left bank of which it descends through a series of tunnels. Beyond (274½ M.) Auzza (425 ft.) we cross two long viaducts and the Isonzo. 277½ M. Canale (365 ft.), opposite which, on the left bank, lies the picturesque village, with a château and a handsome church. The vegetation now assumes a Southern character. — 281½ M. Plava is followed by two tunnels and a ravine 4½ M. long. High up to the
left is the pilgrimage-resort of Monte Santo (2245 ft.), 7 M. to the N. of Gorizia. At the end of the gorge we cross the Isonzo by a stone bridge 240 yds. long and 118 ft. high, the central arch of which is 280 ft. wide. We enter the broad and fertile plain of Gorizia.

289 1/2 M. Gorizia. — There are two Railway Stations (restaurants at both), ca. 2 1/4 M. apart (tramway, see below): State Railway Station (Staats-Bahnhof), on the N.E. side of the town, for Assling and Trieste; South Railway Station (Süd-Bahnhof), on the S.W. side, for Monfalcone, Nabresina, and Trieste, and for Cormons and Udine (p. 279).

Hotels. *Südbahn-Hôtel, Piazza della Ginnastica 9, with garden, R. from 3, pens. 10-15 K; Post, Via del Teatro 7, with garden, R. 2-4 K, well spoken of; Hôtel-Pension Wiener Heim, Corso Francesco Giuseppe Primo 16, R. from 11/2, pens. 51/2-10 K; Park Hotel, Via Salcano 17, R. 2-4, pens. 6-8 K; Tre Corone, Via Giosuè Carducci 12, R. 11/2-21/2 K; Union, Via del Teatro 10.

Cafés. Café al Corso, Corso Francesco Giuseppe Primo 13; Café del Teatro, Via del Teatro 2; Café Central, Piazza Grande 2.

Carrigae (one-horse) from the railway-stations to the town 80 h, at night 1 K; from the State Railway Station to the South Railway Station or vice versa 1 K 20 or 1 K 40 h; per 1/2 hr. 1 K, 1 hr. 2 K, each additional 1/4 hr. 40 h. — Electric Tramway from the State Railway Station through the town to the South Railway Station (2 1/2 M.; 20 min.), 20 h.

Post & Telegraph Office, corner of the Corso Giuseppe Verdi and Via del Teatro.

Gorizia, German Görz (280 ft.), with 30,940 inhab. (mainly Italians), is the seat of an archbishop and the capital of the principality of Gorizia and Gradisca, which has belonged to Austria since 1500. It lies in a fertile plain near the left bank of the Isonzo, surrounded on three sides by mountains, and is frequented as a winter-resort. The old town clusters on and around the castle-hill (510 ft.).

From the State Railway Station we follow the tramway in a straight direction for 4 min., then turn to the right and reach the Piazza Catterini, whence we proceed to the S. to (11 min.) the Piazza Edmondo de Amicis, on the W. side of which stands the Provincial Museum, containing collections of natural history and antiquities (open 10-12; free on Sun. and holidays, on week-days 20 h; bell to the left of the gateway). From the N. side of the piazza we may now proceed to the W. through the short Largo Nicolò Pacassi and then follow to the left the Via Ascoli, the Corso Giuseppe Verdi, and the Corso Francesco Giuseppe Primo (with its plane-trees) to the (1/2 hr.) South Railway Station. Or we may proceed from the museum to the S. through the Via Giosuè Carducci, passing the Archiepiscopal Palace (l.), to (8 min.) the Piazza Grande. On the S. side of this square is the stone Neptune Fountain; on the W. side is the former Jesuit Church (17th cent.). From the Piazza Grande the Via Rastello leads to the S. to (4 min.) the Piazza del Duomo, on the W. side of which rises the Cathedral, built in the 14th and rebuilt in the 18th century. Its treasury contains Romanesque works from Aquileia. The Riva del Castello, ascending to the E. from the Piazza del Duomo, leads to the (8 min.) Castello of the
old Counts of Gorizia, on the castle-hill (now barracks), which
commands an admirable view (adm. on application to the Command-
ant, Corso Giuseppe Verdi 30).

By following the short Via del Duomo, to the W. of the cathedral,
and then turning to the left through the Via Municipio, we reach
the Municipio or Town Hall (1.), containing a valuable library.
Farther on the Via del Teatro leads to the right to (5 min.) the
theatre, where the Corso Francesco Giuseppe Primo (p. 268) diverges
to the left and the Corso Giuseppe Verdi to the right. The latter is
adjointed on the left by the shady Giardino Pubblico, with its
luxuriant Southern vegetation.

On a hill to the E. of the Piazza Edmondo de Amicis (p. 268) is
the Franciscan convent of Castagnavizza, containing the tombs of
Charles X. of France (d. 1836) and the Count of Chambord (d. 1883).
View from the terrace.

Railway to Venice, see R. 40 b. — A branch-railway to Cervignano
(p. 278) is under construction.

The train passes under the convent of Castagnavizza (see above)
by a tunnel, skirts the E. side of the town, and at (2941/2 M.) Volčja-
Mrdragaja (175 ft.) reaches the Wippach Valley Railway (from the
Gorizia South Railway Station to Haidenschaft, 171/2 M., in
1 1/4-1 3/4 hr.), the tracks of which it follows to (297 M.) Prvačina
(185 ft.). — We cross the Wippach at the point where the Haiden-
schaft line diverges to the left, thread a short tunnel, and again
cross and recross the Wippach, soon after quitting the valley of
this stream and entering that of the Branica. 301 1/2 M. Reifenberg
(370 ft.), with a well-preserved castle. We now ascend by embank-
ments, viaducts, and tunnels to (307 1/2 M.) St. Daniel Kobdil
(900 ft.), on the plateau of the Karst (p. 248). — 311 M. Dutoulje-
Skopo (910 ft.). Farther on we pass through cuttings and two
tunnels and intersect the South Railway (p. 251). 317 1/2 M. Opčina
(1020 ft.; comp. p. 275), whence an electric railway runs to Trieste.
The train bores through the S. edge of the Karst plateau by a tunnel
and then descends on viaducts and through tunnels, affording fine
glimpses (to the right) of Trieste and the sea, to (325 M.) Guardiella.
Finally we pass through the Revoltella Tunnel and reach (331 M.)
the terminus of Sant’ Andrea in Trieste (p. 270).

b. From Vienna to Trieste.

Railway via Graz (Südbahn), 366 M., in 11-12 hrs. (express;
fares 61 K 20, 42 K 90, 27 K 60 h). — From Vienna to (139 M.)
Graz, see R. 31; thence to (227 M.) Trieste, see R. 33.

Railway via Amstetten (Staatsbahn), 414 M., in 14 hrs. (ex-
press; fares 61 K 20 h, 43 K, 27 K 60 h). — From Vienna to (152 M.)
Seltztal, see R. 15; thence to (116 1/2 M.) St. Veit an der Glan, see
R. 36 a; thence to (145 1/2 M.) Trieste, see R. 37 a.

Baedeker’s Austria-Hungary. 11th Edit.
38. From Salzburg to Trieste via Gastein and Villach. Tauern Railway (Tauernbahn).

257 M. Railway (Staatsbahn) in 83/4-91/2 hrs. (express; fares 49 K 80, 30 K 40, 19 K 30 h). The Tauern Railway (comp. R. 17) between Schwarzach-St.-Veit and Spittal, opened in 1909, forms, along with the Karawanken Railway (R. 37 a), the shortest connection between Salzburg, Tyrol, and South Germany on the one hand and Trieste on the other. — This line also affords the quickest route between Berlin and Trieste. The express train, with through-cars, runs via Halle, Nuremberg, Munich, Mühldorf, Salzburg, Villach, and Rosenbach in 22 hrs. (fares 108 M 20, 65 M 80, 39 M 50 pf.).

From Salzburg to (56 1/2 M.) Hof-Gastein and (69 1/2 M.) Böckstein, see R. 17. — The railway to Spittal penetrates, by the Tauern Tunnel (nearly 5 1/2 M. long), the Hohe Tauern, the mountain-barrier of Salzburg on the S., which is traversed by no road. On emerging from the mouth of the tunnel (4000 ft.) we find ourselves in the valley of the Seebach and the crownland of Carinthia. — 77 1/2 M. Mallnitz (3870 ft.; Touristenheim), frequented as a summer-resort. — We thread the Dössen Tunnel and then descend high up on the wooded slope of the Möll Valley, passing the castle of Groppenstein, to (83 1/2 M.) Ober-Vellach (3445 ft.). — Numerous tunnels and viaducts. Beyond (89 M.) Penk (2945 ft.) we cross the Rückenbach to (95 M.) Kolbnitz (2450 ft.). Beyond (99 M.) Mühldorf-Möllbrücke (2045 ft.) we reach the floor of the valley and soon afterwards the Drave, along the left bank of which the Tauern Railway runs side by side with the South Railway (R. 35).


To a point beyond (132 M.) Warmbad Villach the train uses the tracks of the railway to Pontebba (p. 262) and then diverges to the left. 134 M. Finkenstein (1675 ft.). We cross the Seebach twice. 138 M. Faak, near the S. bank of the pretty Faaker-See (p. 255); about 3 M. to the S. is the fine ruin of Finkenstein. — We now ascend to (141 1/2 M.) Ledenitzen (1885 ft.) and skirt the slopes of the N. spurs of the Karawanken, finally sweeping down over embankments and through cuttings to (146 M.) Rosenbach (p. 266). Hence via Assling and Gorizia to (257 M.) Trieste, see R. 37 a.

39. Trieste and Environs.

Railway Stations. South Railway Station (Stazione Meridionale; Pl. B, C, 2), for Gratz (Vienna), Fiume, Pragerhof (Budapest), and Venice, in the N. part of the town, 1/2 M. from the Piazza della Borsa (Pl. C, 4); State Railway Station (Stazione dello Stato or di Sant' Andrea; Pl. A, 6) for Klagenfurt (Linz), Villach (Salzburg), Pola, and Parenzo, in the S. part of the town, 3/4 M. from the Piazza della Borsa. Hotel-omnibus 1 K. Cab from or to the railway-stations 1 K 60 h; from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. 2 K;
small articles carried inside free, on the box 20 h, larger articles 50 h. — The loop-line between the South Railway Station and the Sant' Andrea Station serves only for goods traffic.

Steamboat Wharves. The express-steamer of the Austrian Lloyd (Oesterreichischer Lloyd) for Pola (R. 41 b) and Dalmatia and for Venice (R. 40) start at the Molo San Carlo; the mail-steamer of the same line for Pola and Dalmatia start at the Molo Giuseppina; those for Constantinople and other places leave from the Porto Nuovo. Dalmatian Steamer, from the Molo Giuseppina; Istria and Trieste Steamers for Parenzo, Rovigno, and Pola, from the Molo della Sanità; for Grado, Miramar, and Sistiana, from the Molo San Carlo; for Capodistria and Muggia, from the Riva del Mandracchio.

Hotels (advisable in summer to engage rooms beforehand). Exce$$OR PALACE HOTEL, Riva del Mandracchio (Pl. B, 5), near the Lloyd office (p. 273), a new first-class house, R. from 4 K; HOTEL DE LA VILLE (Pl. a; C, 4), Riva Carciotti 7, with central heating and restaurant of the first class, high charges, variously judged; VOLPICH ALL' AQUILA NERA (Pl. d; C, 4), Via Santo Spiridione, with café-restaurant, R. 3-10, B. $1/4 K, good; TONIATO (Pl. h; C, 4), Via San Nicolò 25, R. 3-10 K, good; BALKAN (Pl. e; C, 3), Piazza della Caserma, R. from 3, B. $3/4, D. 29/4 K; VANOLI (Pl. k; B, 4, 5), Piazza Grande 2; DELORME (Pl. b; C, 4), Via del Teatro 5; CENTRAL (Pl. f; C, 4), Via San Nicolò 15, R. 3-5 K; UNION (Pl. l; C, 4), Piazza della Borsa 15; MÉTROPOLE (formerly Buon Pastore; Pl. e, C 4), Via San Nicolò 22, R. 2-4 K; MONCENISIO (Pl. g; D, 4), Via Giuseppe Gallina 1, R. 2-31/2 K, B. 80 h.

Cafés (the most popular those on the Piazza Grande; Pl. B, C, 4): CAFFÈ DEGLI SPECHI; CAFFÈ al Municipio (in the Municipio); Ori$$ENT (in the Lloyd office building). Others in the Piazza di Stazione (Pl. C, 2, 3) and elsewhere.

Restaurants (besides those at the hotels). RESTAURANT DREHER, Via della Cassa di Risparmio (Pl. C, 4), near the Old Exchange, with roof-garden (lift; view); PILSEN, Via della Caserma 5 (Pl. C, D, 3); RISTORANTE LA COOPERATIVA, Piazza San Giovanni 5 (Pl. D, 3, 4). — WINE. BONAVIA, Via Procureria 1, behind the Municipio (Pl. C, 4). PROSECCO (see p. 251) is a half-effervescing wine; REFOSCO, a dark, sweet wine, also effervescent. The ordinary red wines are Terrano and ISTRIANO.

Cabs. To the railway-station, see p. 270. Drive within the inner town 1 K, at night 1 K 20 h; drive beyond the inner town 1 K 40 or 1 K 60 h; per 1/2 hr. 1 K 20, at night 1 K 60, 3/4 hr. 1 K 60 or 2 K 20 h, 1 hr. 2 K, 2 K 80, each additional 1/4 hr. 50 or 60 h (with two horses 1 K 40 or 1 K 60 h; 2 K 20 or 2 K 40 h; 2 K 80 or 3 K 20 h; 70 or 80 h).

Electric Tramways (comp. Plan). From Boschetto (beyond Pl. E, 2) via the State Railway Station to (43/4 M.) SERVOLA (beyond Pl. E, 7), 32 h (green signs); from the Via Kaulder (beyond Pl. E, 2) via the State Railway Station to (21/2 M.) SANT' ANDREA, 12 h (red and green signs); from the Piazza Barri$$a (Pl. E, 4) to the (13/4 M.) TEATRO GOLDONI (Pl. D, 4), 12 h (white signs); from ROJANO (Pl. B, 1) to (21/4 M.) SETTE FONTANE (Pl. E, 5), 12 h (yellow signs); from the South Railway Station (Stazione Meridionale; Pl. C, 2) to (21/2 M.) BARCOLA (beyond Pl. A, 1), 22 h (green and white signs).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 12; C, 3), Piazza delle Poste.

Sea Baths. BAGNO E$$C$$L$$ OR in Barcola (p. 276), very fair (tramway; see above); BAGNO MILITARE, near the Sant' Andrea Station (Pl. A, 6); BAGNO ALLA DIGA (Pl. A, 3), with restaurant. — BOATS. In the harbour, 2 K the first hr. (per ora), each additional hr. 1 K 20 h; to Miramar (p. 276) 6 K (there and back). Bargaining advisable.

Theatres (closed in summer). TEATRO COMUNALE GIUSEPPE VERDI (Pl. B, C, 4); TEATRO POLITEAMA ROSSETTI (Pl. E, 3); TEATRO FENICE (Pl. D, 3). — TEATRO EDEN (Pl. E, 3), a vaudeville house, with café.

Chief Attractions (1 day). In the morning, Civico Museo Revoltella, Basilica San Giusto, and walk along the harbour; in the afternoon, by steamboat to *Miramar (p. 276), returning by railway; towards evening walk to *Obelisco (p. 275). Those who wish to visit the Grotta Gigante (p. 275) should allow half-a-day for Obelisco and the Grotto.

British Consul-General, J. B. Spence; vice-consul, N. Salvari. United States Vice-Consul, Orestes De Martini. There are also Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish consulates. — Lloyd's Agent, R. Greenham, Via San Lazzaro 15.

Anglican Church Service, at Via San Michele No. 1714, every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Trieste, the Tergeste of the Romans, and the only great seaport of Austria, with 229,475 inhab. (including about 170,000 Italians, 43,000 Slovenes, and 11,000 Germans), lies on the E. shore of the Gulf of Trieste, at the head of the Adriatic and on the slopes of the Karst (p. 248).

Trieste, which became Austrian in 1882, is essentially a modern city. Destitute of a natural harbour, it owes the beginning of its importance to Emp. Charles VI., who made it a free port in 1719, while its rapid growth in the second half of the 19th. cent. is due to the construction of the Semmering Railway, which extended its commercial relations to S.E. Germany. The tendency of the Mediterranean trade of Germany to find its outlet in Genoa will, it is hoped, be checked by the opening of the Tauern Railway in 1909 (R. 38). In 1910 the harbour was entered by 11,839 vessels of 4,198,625 tons. The value of the imports in 1909 was 573 million crowns, of the exports 508 millions. The chief imports are coffee, rice, cotton, spices, ore, coal, olive-oil, and fruit (from the Levant); the staple exports are sugar, beer, and manufactured goods. — Sir Richard Burton and Charles Lever both filled the post of British consul at Trieste.

The Harbour consists of three sections. To the N. is the Porto Nuovo (Pl. A, 1-3), or new harbour, with its four moles, which was constructed in 1867-83 and is sheltered by a huge breakwater, 1200 yds. in length. To the S. of this is the Porto Vecchio (Pl. A, B, 4), or old harbour, ending at the Molo Santa Teresa, with its lighthouse (Fanale Marittimo; Pl. A, 5), 108 ft. high. The Porto Nuovo di Francesco Giuseppe Primo (Pl. A, B, 7), or Francis Joseph Harbour, with three large moles and breakwaters, was completed in 1910 and forms (along with the Porto Nuovo) the free harbour. — Between the new and the old harbour is the mouth of the Canal Grande (Pl. C, 4), completed in 1756 and used by small vessels. At the E. end of the canal rises the church of Sant' Antonio Nuovo (Pl. 4), erected in 1827-49; to the right is the Servian church of Santo Spiridione. The quays skirting the Porto Vecchio are always full of bustling life; the Molo San Carlo is a favourite evening-promenade. On the Riva Carciotti (Pl. C, 4), which begins at the Canal Grande, are the Palazzo Carciotti, with its green dome, and the Greek Church (San Nicolò dei Greci; Pl. 6, C 4). Farther to the S. are the Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi, where the quay takes the name of Riva del Mandracchio, and the Governor's Office (Luogotenenza; Pl. 7), a building of 1904, with its main façade towards the Piazza Grande. The
S. side of the square is occupied by the Office of the 'Austrian Lloyd', the well-known steamship company founded in 1833 (comp. p. 275). Municipio, see below. Opposite the Molo Giuseppina, in the piazza of that name (Pl. B, 5), is a bronze monument, by Schilling (1875), to the Archduke Maximilian (p. 276), noted for his zeal in improving the Austrian navy. Museo Revoltella, see p. 274.

Between the Luogotenenza and Lloyd's office opens the Piazza Grande (Pl. B, C, 4), one of the busiest points in the city (frequent band-concerts on summer-evenings). On the E. side is the Municipio, erected in 1874. In front of this are the Maria Theresa Fountain, erected in 1751, and a column with a Statue of Emp. Charles VI. (p. 272; 1729). — A little to the N., behind the theatre (p. 272), is the Tergesteo (Pl. 13; C, 4), with a cruciform glass-roofed arcade, used as an Exchange (12.30 to 2.15 p.m.). The Old Exchange (Borsa), in the Piazza della Borsa (Pl. C, 4), with its columned portico, is now the Chamber of Commerce. The piazza is adorned by a column with a bronze statue of Leopold I. (1660).

The Via del Corso (Pl. C, D, 4), the principal street of Trieste, which leads to the E. from the Piazza della Borsa, separates the new town from the older quarters on the castle-hill. It ends at the Piazza Carlo Goldoni, whence the Galleria di Montuzza (Pl. D, 4, 5), a tunnel through the castle-hill, 380 yds. long, leads to the S. part of the city. — In the Piazza San Giovanni (Pl. D, 3, 4) is a seated marble figure of Giuseppe Verdi (d. 1901), the composer, by Laforet (1906).

In the quarter between the Canal Grande and the Stazione Meridionale (Pl. C, 3) lie the Protestant Church (1874) and the Postal-Telegraph Office (Pl. 12), with a large hall frescoed by Leffer. To the S.W., near the fourth mole of the Porto Nuovo, are the Pescheria (Pl. 11) or Fish Market (best visited in the early morning) and the offices of the Assicurazioni Generali (Pl. 2), the largest Austrian insurance company.

From the Piazza Grande (see above) the steep streets behind the Municipio ascend through the Old Town to the castle-hill. On the way to the cathedral, to the left, is situated the Jesuits' Church (Santa Maria Maggiore; Pl. 5, C 5), built in 1627-82. The little (Prot.) Church of the Redeemer, opposite, is said to occupy the site of the earliest Christian shrine in Trieste. To the W., a few paces higher up, is the Piazzetta di Riccardo, with the Arco di Riccardo (Pl. 1a; C, 5), an old Roman gate.

Ascending the Via della Cattedrale, we soon reach on the right the entrance to the Museo Lapidario (Pl. 9, C 5; daily 10-2; custodian opposite, to the left, No. 18; fee 40 h), an open-air collection of Roman antiquities, in a disused burial-ground.
To the right of the entrance is the 'Glyptothek', containing an inscription from the base of an equestrian statue of L. Fabius Severus, a decurio of Trieste, two fragments of sarcophagi with representations of Amazons, and heads and other pieces of statues. To the left of the entrance we proceed by way of the lower terrace (objects from Aquileia) to the upper terrace, with objects found at Trieste. At the left end of the upper terrace is a cenotaph with an allegorical relief, and a genius with a medallion-portrait above, erected in 1833 in honour of Winckelmann, the famous German archaeologist, who was murdered at Trieste in 1768.

The lofty-situated Basilica of San Giusto or Cathedral (Pl. 3, D 5; closed 12-3) occupies the site of an ancient Roman temple. The present building was formed in the 14th cent. by the union of three contiguous edifices of the 6th cent., an early-Christian basilica, a baptistery, and a small Byzantine church with a dome. At the base of the façade several tombstones are immured. The door-pillars are fragments of the tomb of the Roman family of Barbini, with six medallions; above are a large rose-window and the busts (in bronze) of Pope Pius II. (l.), Emp. Frederick III. (r.), and Emp. Charles VI. By the belfry (1337) are some Corinthian columns from the old Roman temple and a statue of St. Justus. The terrace commands a fine view of the sea.

Most of the interior, with its double aisles, has been whitewashed, but there are some interesting mosaics: in the altar-recess on the right is Christ between SS. Justus and Servulus, the patron-saints of Trieste; in that to the left is the Madonna between the Archangels Gabriel and Michael (12th cent.), with the Apostles below (7th cent.). Some of the capitals are antique, others Romanesque. In the Chapel of San Carlo (the last in the outer S. aisle) are buried all the members of the older line of the Spanish Bourbons.

On the top of the hill is the old Castle (Pl. D, 5), now barracks.

The South Quarters of the city contain various noteworthy collections. In the Piazza Lipsia is the Commercial and Nautical Academy (Pl. 1; B, 5), on the third floor of which is the Natural History Museum, with the complete fauna of the Adriatic and prehistoric objects from the Austrian Littoral (Wed. & Sat. 10-1, Sun. 11-1). On the opposite side of the court, on the first and second floors, is the second section of the Municipal Museum of Antiquities (week-days 9-2, Sun. and holidays 11-1; fee 40 h), which contains terracottas, vases, bronzes, and other small antiquities (chiefly from Tarentum, Apulia, Aquileia, and Istria), Roman mosaics from Barcola (Museo Lapidario, see p. 273), coins, weapons, and objects of industrial art relating to Trieste. At the corner of the Via della Sanità and the Piazza Giuseppina is the Civico Museo Revoltella (Pl. 10; B, 5), built in 1859 by Hitzing, containing good modern pictures by Triestine and other artists and also a few sculptures, all bequeathed to the town by Baron Revoltella (adm. on week-days, 9-2). The piazza contains the Maximilian monument mentioned at p. 273.
The Passeggi di Sant'Andrea (Pl. A-E, 7), an avenue 3 M. long, skirting the coast to the S. of the town, leads to Servola (electric tramway, see p. 271), passing the Zoological Station, with its salt-water aquarium (Pl. A, 6; for admission apply to the director), and the Lloyd Arsenal. The Wharves of the Lloyd Co. (Pl. C, D, 7), opposite Servola, may be visited on week-days, 9-11 and 12-4 (tickets obtained at the gate, 1 K; steam-crane 2 K more). At Servola is the large Pension of the Austro-American Co., a kind of hotel for emigrants on their way to America, where their papers and physical condition are examined before embarkation. — From Servola the road proceeds, passing the handsome Cemeteries, to Zaule and to Muggia (pp. 279, 280).

A favourite resort is the Boschetto (restaurant) to the E. of the town, reached by the tramway from the Piazza della Borsa (p. 273), through the Via del Corso and across the Largo del Giardino (Pl. E, 3), passing the shady Giardino Pubblico (Pl. E, 2). [In the Largo del Giardino is a bronze statue of the Trieste patriot, Dom. Rossetti (d. 1842).] Shady walks ascend from the Boschetto to (35 min.) the shooting-range of Bersaglio and the Hotel-Restaurant Ferdinandea (garden), on a plateau 740 ft. above the sea. A little to the E. is the Villa Revoltella, now the property of the town, with a park, a chapel, an artificial ruin, and a view-tower.

Environs of Trieste.

A very attractive afternoon may be spent by taking the electric mountain-railway to Obelisco and visiting the Grotta Gigante. We start from the Piazza della Caserma (Pl. C, D, 3), and select seats on the left, with our backs to the engine. The trip to Obelisco takes 1/2 hr. (fare 80, down 50 h; on Sun. & holiday afternoons 1 K & 60 h). The cars run along the Via Commerciale and then ascend along the hillside, via (3/4 M.) Scorecola (585 ft.), to (21/2 M.) Obelisco (1123 ft.; Grand-Hôtel Obelisco, pens. 8-10 K, with terrace), on the edge of the Karst plateau. Hence we walk to the N.W., along the margin of the Karst, to (8 min.) the *Belvedere (Aussichts-Warte; 1300 ft.), which commands a superb panorama (best by evening-light). — The train now descends to (3 M.) the village of Opčina (pronounced Optchina; 1050 ft.; Trattoria Unione) and the (3 1/4 M.) rail. station of that name (p. 269).

Opčina is the starting-point for a visit to the (3 1/4 hr.) *Grotta Gigante or Riesengrotte, a stalactite cavern at Briščiki, belonging to the Club Touristi Triestini (red-and-black marked path; carr from the Unione 2, there and back 4 K). Adm. to the cavern 60 h; acetylene lamp 40 h; guide (obtained at the Milić Hotel in Briščiki) 80 h, for a party 1 K. The visit takes 1 hr.; warm wraps desirable. The largest chamber is the 'Great Dome', 263 yds. long and 453 ft. high. The station of Prosecco (p. 251) is 1 M. to the N.W. of Briščiki.
In the Via Vicentina, 3 M. to the W. of Opčina, is the Emperor Francis Joseph Belvedere (Jubilaeumswarte; 1908), affording a fine view of Trieste. It is $1^{1/2}$ M. from Prosecco (p. 251).

The *Excursion to Miramar is best made in the afternoon; the traveller should ascertain whether or not the park and château are open. The highroad (starting from the S. Railway Station; 4$^{1/2}$ M.) skirts the coast (one-horse carr. there and back, incl. wait of 1 hr., 6 K; motor-diligence every forenoon except Sun., there and back 3 K). We may also take the tramway to the sea-bathing resort of Barcola (Hôtel-Garni Excelsior, R. from 3 K 30 h) and walk thence to (3 M.) Miramar (motor-omnibus 60 h). The pleasantest route, however, is that of the steamer (p. 271), plying twice daily in $3/4$ hr. (fare 80 h, there and back 1 K 20 h). The landing-place is close to the château. The boat goes on to Grignano (Hôtel-Pension Grignano, tens. 9 K; Pens. Meridionale, 6-8 K). The railway (S. Station; return-fares 1 K 60, 1 K 20, 80 h) runs to (3/4 hr.) Miramar (Bellevue, R. from 4 K; Pens. Miramare), $3/4$ M. to the E. of the château, and to (20 min.) Grignano (see above), $1^{1/2}$ M. to the N. — The imperial château of Miramar, finely situated on a rocky bluff overhanging the sea, was built in 1854-56 by the Archduke Maximilian, who was at that time a rear-admiral in the Austrian navy. It was here that he accepted the imperial crown of Mexico (1864), an act that led to his tragic death in 1867. The château is shown to visitors daily, 10-12 & 3-5 (in winter 2-4); adm. 60 h. The beautiful park affords charming views.

The most popular seaside-resort anywhere near Trieste is Grado, reached by steamer (p. 271) twice daily in $1^{3/4}$ hr. (fare 3, return-fare $4^{1/2}$ K). Or we may take the train from Cervignano (p. 278) via Aquileia (p. 278) to (8 M.) Belvedere (38 min.; fares 1 K 30 h, 80 h, 50 h), whence a steamer plies to Grado in $1^{1/2}$ hr. (40 h; comp. p. 277). The Trieste steamer steers to the W. across the Gulf of Trieste, with a view of the Julian Alps to the N. On entering the harbour-channel of Grado (to the W. of the town), it makes for its wharf on the N. or landward side of the harbour.

**Grado** (Plan, see p. 278). — **Hotels.** Grand-Hôtel Fonzari (Pl. a; B, 3). Piazza della Corte, R. from 3 K; Hôtel-Pension Esplanade, Via di Bagli (Pl. C, 3). R. 5-7, pens. 12-14 K, new; Lido (Pl. b; B, 3). Largo San Grisogono, these three on the sea; Grignaschi (Pl. f; B, 2), on the harbour, good; Warner (Pl. c; B, 3). Viale Gradenigo. R. 2-4, pens. 6-9 K; Posta (Pl. g; A, 3). Via Stefania; Métropole (Pl. d; B, 2). Khuner (Pl. e; B, 2), both on the harbour; Goldberger (Pl. h; C, 3). Viale Giuseppe Gasseri; Fabris (Pl. i; B, 3). Via Francesco Giuseppe. — **Pensions.** Fortino (Pl. k; B, 3). Piazza della Corte; Vienna, both on the sea; Wiener Heim (Pl. 1; C, 3). Via Giuseppe Verdi, pens. 10-12 K. — Cafès. Secessione, opposite the Hôtel Fonzari; Europa, on the harbour.

**Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. A, 3). Via Ospizio Vecchio. — **Visitors' Tax** (two days free) for one week 3, for the season 6 K. **Music Tax** for one week 1, for the season 3 K. — Sea-bath 50 h.
Grado, a small fishing-town with 4720 inhab., pleasantly situated on a spit of land, is much frequented by Austrians for sea-bathing. It has an excellent sandy beach; a large bathing-house with restaurant and pier, a casino (with reading-room), and an Ospizio Marino (Pl. A, 2) for children. The cathedral of Sant' Eufemia (Duomo; Pl. B, 3), dating from the 5th but rebuilt in the 6th cent., is a basilica with aisles but no transept, containing a mosaic pavement (6th cent.), a Romanesque pulpit, and frescoes of the 13th cent. (apse). In the sacristy are early-Christian jewels and mediaeval works of art. Comp. Baedeker's Northern Italy.

A Steamboat plies several times daily in 1 hr. (60 h) from Grado through the Laguna di Grado to Aquileia (p. 278; row-boat there and back for 1 pers. 6 K 80 h).

From Trieste to Capodistria, an attractive day's trip. We take the early steamer to Pola as far as (1 hr.) Pirano (p. 280), walk thence to the E. to (21/4 hrs.) Isola (rail. station, see p. 279) and along the shore to (1 hr.) Capodistria (Caffè, in the chief piazza; Trattoria Tartori, Via Tartoria), an ancient town (11,765 inhab.) on an island now connected with the mainland. The chief objects of interest are the Cathedral, the Palazzo Pubblico, and the Salt Works. We may return to Trieste either by steamer or train (p. 279).

Adelsberg and St. Canzian may also be visited from Trieste in one day in summer by taking the early express (Südbahn) to (21/4 hrs.) Adelsberg (p. 249; fares 9 K 20, 6 K 90, 4 K 50 h), where the Grottoes are visited and luncheon taken. In the afternoon we return by train to Divača (p. 250) and drive thence to the caves of St. Canzian (p. 250). [The carriage should be ordered as we pass Divača on the way to Adelsberg or by letter to the keeper of the Railway Restaurant.] In the evening we regain Trieste by the express.

From Trieste to Abbazia (Fiume), 731/2 M., Südbahn Express in 31/4 hrs. (fares 12 K 30, 9 K 20 h. 6 K). From Trieste to (42 M.) St. Peter, see pp. 251, 250; thence to (721/2 M.) Abbazia-Mattuglie, see R. 42. — Motor Diligence, see p. 286.

From Trieste to Aquileia, see below; to Pola, see R. 41.

40. From Trieste to Venice by Railway. Aquileia.

Comp. Map, p. 246.

Those who prefer may make this trip by the Steamer of the Austrian Lloyd, which sails daily in summer (April-Oct.) and thrice weekly in winter (4-61/2 hrs.; fares 12 K 24 or 8 K 16 h; return-tickets, good for 15 days, 18 K 36 or 12 K 24 h; berth 3 K). Return-tickets are also issued for going by train and returning by steamer.

a. Vià Cervignano and Portogruaro.

100 M. Railway (Südbahn) in 4 hrs. (express; fares 19 fr. 85, 13 fr. 95, 9 fr. 5 c.); to Cervignano in 11/2 hr. (express fares 5 K 60, 3 K 90, 2 K 50 h); thence to Aquileia in 18 min. (fare 70, 50, or 30 h).

From Trieste to (91/2 M.) Nabresina, see p. 251. To the left lies the sea.
15\frac{1}{2} M. Duino-Sistiana. — Hotels. Park Hotel, Berg-Hôtel, Strand Hotel, three very fair houses in Sistiana, belonging to the Prince of Thurn & Taxis. R. 21\frac{1}{2}-6, B. 1, D. 4. pens. from 9 K (closed Nov. 1st to March 1st); Pless, in Duino, unpretentions.

Railway (Südbahn) from Trieste in 1\frac{1}{4} hr. (fares 1 A 60, 1 K 20, 80 h). — Steamer from Trieste (see p. 271) in 1 hr. (fare 1 K).

Duino-Sistiana is the station for Sistiana, a seaside-resort on a small bay, and for the village and château of Duino. We follow the road descending to the S.W. from the rail. station; at (\frac{1}{3} M.) the fork we keep straight on for (\frac{1}{3} M.) Duino and turn to the left for (1\frac{1}{2} M.) Sistiana. — Both Duino and Sistiana formerly belonged to Prince Hohenlohe and now belong to Prince Alexander of Thurn and Taxis. At Duino are an interesting old château (adm. 1 K) and a ruined castle, both on the sea. About 1\frac{1}{2} M. to the N.W. of the village, on the road to Monfalcone, lies San Giovanni, where the Timavo (Reka; p. 250) issues from a rock, falling into the Adriatic 1\frac{1}{2} M. lower down.

20\frac{1}{2} M. Monfalcone (80 ft.; Posta), a small town with 3800 inhabitants. About 3\frac{1}{4} M. to the N.E. is the ruined castle of Falken- burg (285 ft.; view); and 21\frac{1}{4} M. to the S.E. are the baths and sulphur-springs of Monfalcone. — 31 M. Cervignano (Rail. Restaurant) is the seat of the Italian custom-house. A branch-railway runs hence to (41\frac{1}{2} M.) Aquileia and (8 M.) Belvedere (see p. 276); another is being constructed to Gorizia (p. 268).

Aquileia (Hôtel de la Poste, Pl. b, B 4, with café-restaurant; Città di Grado, Pl. c, B 4, these two with gardens; Aquila Nera, Pl. a, B 4), founded by the Romans as a bulwark against Istria and the Celts, was destroyed by Attila in 452. It was the seat of a Patriarch down to 1752, and is now a poor town with 2650 inhabitants. The most important mediaeval monument of the place is the Cathedral (Duomo; Pl. C, 3; adm. 60 h), a flat-roofed basi- lica, erected on an earlier foundation at the beginning of the 11th cent. and remodelled in the Gothic style at the end of the 14th century. The nave and aisles contain mosaics of the early 4th cent.; in the choir is an altar-piece by Pellegrino da San Daniele in an old frame; in the S. transept are the remains of a choir-screen of the period of Charlemagne; in the crypt, behind a railing, is an empty reliquary. The baptistery was erected in the 4th cent. on Roman foundations. The campanile, 240 ft. high, commands a fine view. — All that has been discovered of the Roman Aquileia is the remains of one street and the N.W. angle of the town-walls. The objects found in the excavations are preserved in the interesting Archaeological Museum (Pl. C, 4), open daily 8-5, in summer 8-7 (50 h). Its chief features are the charming garden (with sculptures) and the antique glass in Room VIII (upper floor). — Comp. Baedeker's Northern Italy.

Railway or steamer to Grado, see pp. 276, 277.
41. Route. 279

For the rest of the journey, from Cervignano to (100 M.) Venice via Portogruaro and Mestre, see Baedeker’s Northern Italy.

b. Via Udine and Treviso.

140 M. Railway (Südbahn) in 53/4 hrs. (express; fares 27 K 25, 19 K 45, 12 K 65 h).

From Trieste to (201/2 M.) Monfalcone, see pp. 277, 278. — 23 M. Ronchi. The train reaches the Isonzo and skirts the N.W. spurs of the Karst. — 28 M. Gradisca-Straussina; on the opposite (right) bank of the Isonzo lies Gradisca, with an old castle (now a reformatory). — 34 M. Gorizia or Görz (Süd-Bahnhof; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 268. Gorizia is also a station (Staats-Bahnhof, 2 M. from the other) on the Karawanken Railway (see R. 37 a). — We cross the Isonzo. 411/2 M. Cormons, with the Austrian custom-house. — 541/2 M. Udine (p. 263) is the Italian frontier-station. Hence to (140 M.) Venice via Treviso, see Baedeker’s Northern Italy.

41. From Trieste to Pola.

Comp. Map, p. 385.

The peninsula of Istria (1907 sq. M.), between the Adriatic Sea and the deep Gulf of Quarnero, with its numerous islands, is a S. prolongation of the Karst, from which it is separated by the depression of the Citéen (p. 280), to the S.E. of Trieste. The W. coast is rich in bays, on which are numerous small seaports. Above it rises a low limestone plateau, occupying the greater part of the peninsula and dominated on the N.E. by a mountain-chain (Monte Maggiore, 4580 ft.). The stony surface has been in part only reclaimed for agriculture; the red soil of the valley-bottoms is the best (comp. p. 250). Olives and vines flourish on the coast. The peninsula contains 350,000 inhab., of whom 42 per cent are Serbo-Croatian, 39 p. c. Italian, 14 p. c. Slovenian, and 2 p. c. German. The Romans subjugated the piratical Illyrian inhabitants of the peninsula in 177 B.C. In the middle ages the Venetians were lords of the whole land except the N.E. corner, which belonged to the duchy of Carniola.

a. By Railway.

831/2 M. Railway (Staatsbahn) in 31/2-43/4 hrs. (fares 12 K 60, 7 K 70, 4 K 90 h; express fares 16 K 70, 10 K 70, 6 K 50 h). — Besides the trunk-line to Pola, the N.W. part of the peninsula is traversed by a branch-railway, running to (95 M.) Parenzo (p. 281) in 63/4-7 hrs. (second class 8 K 10, third 4 K 90 h), via (81/2 M.) Muggia, Capodistria (171/2 M.; p. 277), Isola (211/2 M.; p. 277), Portorose (29 M.; p. 280; the station for Pirano, 21/2 M., p. 280), and Buje (441/2 M.; Rail. Restaurant).

Trieste (Stazione di Sant’ Andrea), see p. 270. Beyond the Lloyd Arsenal (r.; p. 275) it quits the coast, diverges from the Klagenfurt line (R. 37), and ascends in windings, with fine retrospects (r.). Tunnel. 8 M. Borst. Four tunnels. 13 M. Draga (1190 ft.).

17 M. Herpelje-Kozina (1610 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction of a line to (8 M.) Divača (p. 250). At Markovšina, 6 M. to the S.E. of Herpelje, is the stalactite cave of Dimnica.
We now traverse the stony plain of the Čičen, the poverty-stricken inhabitants of which, the Croatian Čičes, make their living by charcoal-burning and sheep-breeding. To the left rises the Slavnik (3375 ft.). — 31½ M. Pinguente (1285 ft.). The little town, with its Romanesque church, has long been visible below us to the right, on a wall-girt rock (500 ft.), rising from the valley of the Quieto. — We follow the steep hillside to (40½ M.) Lupoglava (1300 ft.). Fine view of Mte. Maggiore (p. 286). — The train descends to the Val Foiba round bends and through a tunnel. 53½ M. Pisino or Mitterburg (970 ft.). The little town (Aquila Nera), 1 M. from the railway-station, with 17,430 inhab. and an old château, is finely situated on the Foiba, which here disappears in an abyss. Motor-diligence twice daily in ca. 2 hrs. to (22½ M.) Parenzo (p. 281; 4 K). — We continue to follow the hillside, passing (r.) the Val Draga, to (66½ M.) Canfanaro (885 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), 2½ M. to the W. of which is the ruined town of Docastelli. Branch-line to (1 hr.) Rovigno (p. 281). — We now descend, past (l.) Sanvincenti and (77½ M.) Dignano (470 ft.), to (85½ M.) Pola (p. 282).

b. By Sea.

62 Knots or nautical miles. STEAMERS of the Istria-Trieste Co. twice daily from the Molo della Sanità, the mail line in 7½ hrs. (fares 3 K 40 h. 2 K) and the express line (no service on Frid.) in 5 hrs. (4 K, 2 K). [Boats of this company run also to Umago, Portorose, and other points.] — STEAMERS of the Austrian Lloyd (Dalmatian Service) five times weekly in 4½-7½ hrs. (fares 6 K, 4 K). — STEAMERS of the Hungarian-Croatian Steamship Co. (Fiume Service), once weekly in 8 hrs. — Comp. the Austrian Kursbuch. — The voyage is especially enjoyable by afternoon-light.

Trieste, see p. 270. Soon after our departure the Bay of Muggia (Vallone di Muggia) opens on the left, and then the Bay of Capodistria (p. 277). In about 1 hr. the steamers of the Istria-Trieste Co. reach —

12 Knots. Pirano (Città di Trieste), a mediæval-looking town of 15,320 inhab., picturesquely situated on a spur of the limestone plateau and dominated by the remains of an old fortress. On massive foundations on the N. beach stands the Cathedral; the bronze figure of St. George on the campanile serves as a vase. By the harbour is a monument to Tartini, the musical composer (d. 1770), who was born here in 1692.

About 2½ M. to the S. of Pirano (electric tramway) is Portorose, with sea and brine baths and several hotels (Palace, R. from 4, B. 1½, D. 5-7, board 7½ K; Strand; Adria, R. 2½-3½, D. 2, pens. 7-10 K; Casa Verde, R. 2½-3½, B. ½, D. 2½-3, pens. 6½-7½ K). About 1 M. farther on is the station of the Coast Railway (p. 279). — About 6 M. to the S.W. of Pirano are the salt-gardens of Sicciole.

The steamer skirts the olive-clad coast, passing the lighthouse of Salvore, Umago (21 Knots), and the château of Daila. — 29 Knots. Cittanuova (2275 inhab.), on the site of the ancient
Noventium. The second station called at by the Istrian express steamer (2½ hrs.; 3¾ hrs. by mail-steamer) is —

35 Knots. Parenzo (Riviera, R. 3½-8 K; Città di Trieste), a town of 12,360 inhab. and until recently the usual seat of the Istrian diet. The very interesting Cathedral dates from the 6th cent.; in the interior the decoration of the choir, the tabernacle, and the mosaic pavements of the 3rd and 5th cent. should be noticed. The museum of the Società Istriana di Archeologia e Storia Patria contains prehistoric and Roman antiquities. A lighthouse rises on the island in front of the harbour. — Railway to Trieste, see p. 279. A motor-diligence runs to Pisino (p. 280).

Beyond the château of Orsera the steamer passes the entrance to the Canal di Leme, an arm of the sea, 7½ M. long. The shimmer of the red soil (‘Istria rossa’) amid the green vegetation is a characteristic feature of the coast throughout the voyage. The third station of the express-steamer, ¾ hr. beyond Parenzo (1½ hr. by mail-steamer), is —

44 Knots. Rovigno (Riviera or All’ Arrivo; Città di Trieste), the ancient Rubiginum, a thriving place with 12,325 inhabitants. The high-lying Cathedral of St. Euphemia contains the stone sarcophagus of the saint, and the campanile is crowned with a bronze vase in the form of her figure. Between the rail. station and the town is a zoological station, where the interesting fauna of the Adriatic may be studied (visitors admitted). On a bay to the N. is a large marine hospital for children. On the island of Sant’ Andrea, to the W., is an old Benedictine monastery, now a private residence. — Railway to Canfanaro, see p. 280.

The coast is fringed with small islands, some of them bearing palatial villas. To the right (1-1½ hr. from Rovigno) lie the wooded Brionian Islands, the largest of which, Brioni Grande (the Roman Ursaria), is visited for sea-bathing (*Hot. Brioni, R. 4-6, B. 1½, D. 4½, pens. from 12 K, often full). [The Istrian mail-steamer calls here if required (comp. p. 282).] Attractive walks intersect the island. On the Bay of Cateua, 1 M. to the S. of the hotel, are the remains of a large Roman villa of the 1st cent. A.D.; 1½ M. to the W., in the Val Madonna, is the ruin of an early-Christian church. These islands yielded the Venetians stone for their palaces and bridges; in San Girolamo, the southernmost, a huge quarry stretching across the whole island is still conspicuous.

On the mainland, to the left, is (57 Knots) the seaport of Fasana, the last intermediate station of the Istrian mail-steamer. — As we enter the harbour of Pola, between the fortified promontories of Capo Compare (right) and Punta del Cristo (left) we see ahead of us the gleaming white wall of the amphitheatre. To the right lies the Scoglio Olivi, an island now joined to the mainland, with the wharves and docks of the Austrian navy. — 62 Knots. Pola.
Pola.

Hotels. *Riviera* (Pl. r; B, 1), a large new building in the Parco Municipale, with terrace, first-class. R. 3-10, B. 1½, D. 3-5, pens. 8-18 K., omn. 60 h; Central (Pl. a; C, 4), Via Arsenale, R. 2½-6 K., omn. 80 h., well spoken of, with a café and a good restaurant; Imperial (Pl. c; C, 3), Via Kandler 76. R. 2-3 K; Belvedere (Pl. b; D, 4), Via Zaro 2, R. 2½-3 K, rooms good, otherwise unpretending, with garden.—Cafes. Miramare and Caffè degli Specchi, at the harbour.

Cabs. From the railway-station to the town 1 K 70 h, with two horses 2 K, to the railway-station 1 K or 1 K 20 h. In the town, 1½ hr. 70 h, with two horses 1 K; ½ hr. 1 K 30 or 1 K 70 h; 1 hr. 2 K or 2 K 70 h; each additional ½ hr. 30 or 60 h. To the Kaiserwald 1 K 40 h or 2 K, there and back 2 K 60 or 3 K 60 h. — At night (9-6, in winter 8-7) 30 or 40 h more for each drive. Trunk 20 h.

Electric Tramways. From the Railway Station (Pl. A, 1) through the town to the Marine Swimming School (see below), 18 min. (22 h); also to the Kaiserwald.

Sea Bathing. Bagno Polese (Pl. A, 3; June 1st to Oct. 1st), ferry 6 h, bath (incl. towels) 40 h; Marine Swimming School ('Marine Schwimmschule'); marked S. on the inset-map; tramway, see above), 1½-30 & 5-7 for men, 9-11 & 3.30-5 for women (40 h); baths on the Brioni Islands, see p. 281 (local steamer from the Lloyd Wharf, Pl. B 2, four times daily in 40 min., fare 60 h).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), Via Arsenale. — Travellers may obtain information at the Schrinner Book Shop (C. Mahler), Riva del Mercato.

The keepers of the Temple of Augustus and of the Amphitheatre are usually on the spot in good weather; at other times they may be found at the Municipio. — Photographing is prohibited within the whole fortified area.

Pola, the chief naval station of Austria, with 36,200 inhab., was already, under the name of Colonia Pictas Julia, one of the most important war-harbours of the Adriatic in the Roman period. Its flourishing condition in the first three centuries of the Christian era is borne witness to by numerous monuments. In 1148 Pola was taken by the Venetians, and afterwards had much to suffer in their struggle with the Genoese, being totally destroyed in 1379; since 1815 it has been under Austrian supremacy.

Along the Porto di Commercio runs the Riva or Corsia Francesco Giuseppe (Pl. B, 2-4), containing large infantry barracks (Caserma), the Dogana (custom-house), the cathedral, and the Uffizio del Genio Militare (Engineer Headquarters). The Cathedral (Pl. B, 3), an aisled basilica of the 15th cent., contains a few antique columns. The campanile in front of it dates from the 18th century. — To the S.W. of the Commercial Harbour lies the large Porto Militare, or Naval Harbour, bounded on the N. by the Scoglio Olivi (p. 281), to which a bridge crosses. On the S.E. is the extensive Marine Arsenal (Pl. C, 5, 6). The Artillery Headquarters contain a Marine Museum (Pl. C, 5), with ship-models, trophies, weapons, and the like (open 10-12 & from 2 to dusk, by tickets obtained in the Comanda d'Arsenale, Pl. C 5).

Various side-streets lead from the S. end of the Corsia Francesco Giuseppe to the Piazza Foro (Pl. B, 4), the chief square of
the town. At its N. end stands the *Municipio*, with a loggia in front. The edifice, built in 1300 and remodelled in 1651, occupies the site of a temple of Diana or Roma, the rear wall of which is extant. — In a narrow street to the left is the *Temple of Augustus* (Pl. B, 4), 46 ft. high and 26 ft. broad, with a portico of six Corinthian columns 23 ft. high, and a frieze with admirable ornamentation. It was erected in B.C. 19 and is in excellent preservation. The inscription is gathered from the holes made by the nails which once secured the metal letters to the wall: Romæ et Augusto Cæsari Divi F (ilio) Patri Patriæ. The vestibule and the interior contain a small collection of Roman antiquities (fee).

From the Piazza Foro the Via Sergia runs to the E. to the *Porta Aurea* (Pl. D, 4), an elegant and richly decorated triumphal arch in the Corinthian style, 28 ft. in height, erected according to the inscription on the back (Salvia Postuma Sergii F. Sua Pecunia) by the family of the Sergii, who resided at Pola. The monument dates from the 1st cent. after Christ. A little to the N.E. (Clivo Santo Stefano 5) is the *Museo Civico* (adm. on week-days 10-3, Sun. & holidays 10-12; fee), containing antiquities found at Nesactium (p. 284) and Pola, small bronzes, and coins. In the court are Venetian tombstones and fragments of sculpture and architecture.

In the ancient town-wall, which encloses the castle-hill, excavations have brought to light two gateways: the *Porta Erculea*, the name of which is indicated by the head and the club adjoining the keystone, and the *Porta Gemina*. The *Castle* on the top of the hill was built by the Venetians and partly restored in the 19th cent. (no admission).

The most striking Roman monument in Pola is, however, the *Amphitheatre* (Arena; Pl. C, 2), the exterior of which is in excellent preservation. It lies on the slope of a rocky hill, in three tiers rising to a height of 79-96 ft., the first and second each with 72 round-headed arches, the third with square openings. Its longer axis is 435 ft., its shorter 345 ft. The material is white Istrian limestone. It is believed to have been erected at the end of the 3rd cent. A.D. Four gateways, with staircase-towers, lead to the interior; some of their window-openings are still closed by perforated slabs of marble. The arena was 230 ft. long and 145 ft. across. Its rows of seats, accommodating 20,000 spectators, rested at the E. side on the ground, on the W. on massive substructions. They have, however, been totally destroyed by the Venetians, who used the stones for building their own palaces. The weather-beaten ground is overgrown with thistles, creepers, and fragrant herbs. On the outside of the uppermost story are visible the stone-sockets for the masts which supported an awning in sunny weather. — Below the Amphitheatre, to the W., is the small *Parco Valeria*, with a bronze statue of *Empress Elizabeth* (d. 1898), by Canciani (1904).
In the Borgo Zaro (Pl. D, 5), or S. part of the town, rises a hill laid out in pleasure-grounds and reached by paths from the Belvedere Hotel. On the top lie the Hydrographic Office and the Observatory. In front, towards the sea, is a bronze Statue of Admiral Tegetthoff, the victor in the naval battle of Lissa (1866), by Kundmann (1877), commanding a beautiful view of the town, the sea, and the Brionian Islands. — Farther to the S., in the suburb of San Policarpo, lies the beautiful Maximilian Park (Pl. C, D, 6), adorned with a Monument of Archduke Maximilian, consisting of a column with a relief of the archduke (p. 276), ships' prows, and a figure of Victory. — In the Via Lissa, 1/4 M. to the W. of the Maximilian Park, is the naval church of Madonna del Mare, with the tomb of Admiral von Sterneck (d. 1897), who commanded Tegetthoff's flag-ship at the battle of Lissa.

A favourite resort is the Kaiservald or Bosco Siana (Ristorante al Caciatorc), an oak-grove 2 M. from the town, on the road to Altura. — To the N. of Altura (1 hr.'s drive from Pola) lay the Roman Nesactium, where many antiquities have been found (comp. p. 283).

From Pola to Fiume, 75 Knots, steamer of the Hungarian-Croatian Co. several times a week in 5-9'/2 hrs. (fare 4 K 40 h., express steamer 8 K). The steamer rounds the S. point of the Istrian peninsula (Capo Promontore) and then steers through the wide Bay of Quarnero, leaving the island of Cherso to the right. Beyond the Canale di Farasina the Monte Maggiore (p. 286) rises to the left, with Abbazia (p. 285) at its base. To the E., on the horizon, rise the Croatian Mts. — 75 Knots. Fiume, see p. 536.

From Pola to Dalmatia, see R. 63; motor-diligence to Abbazia, see p. 286.

42. From Vienna to Abbazia and Fiume. 3631/2 M. RAILWAY (Südbahn) in 121/2-141/2 hrs. (express; fares 61 K 40 h., 46 K, 30 K; to Abbazia-Mattuglie 61 K 20, 45 K 90, 29 K 90 h.). Through-carriages; sleepers on the express trains. — The route via Budapest and Agram is slower and cheaper.

From Vienna to (139 M.) Gratz, see R. 31; thence to (324 M.) St. Peter, see R. 33. Our line diverges to the left from that to Trieste and traverses the undulating district of the Karst (p. 248). Beyond four tunnels we reach (331 M.) Killenberg (1545 ft.), with a fine view. At (335 M.) Dornegg-Feistritz (1330 ft.), which is overlooked by a ruined castle, the Feistritz (Bystrica) issues from the hill in a copious stream. Near (3411/2 M.) Sapiane (1400 ft.) the line tunnels through the watershed between the Adriatic and the Quarnero. It then descends to (349 M.) Jurdani (1120 ft.), with a large cavern. Beyond a tunnel we have a view to the right of the island of Cherso and the sea.

355 M. Abbazia-Mattuglie (700 ft.; rooms at the rail. station), the station for Abbazia, with a beautiful view of the sea and its islands. About 21/4 M. to the N.E. is the small town of Castua, with a ruined church. From the station electric tramways run to
(3½ hr.) Abbazia in 1½ hr. (fare 1 K 20 h.; carr. 8 K) and to Lovrana in 50 min. (1 K 40 h). Pedestrians follow the shorter old road, which descends from the station to the S. to (25 min.) Volosca (see below), and in 20 min. more reach —

Abbazia. — Hotels (advisable to order rooms in advance). *Hôtel Stefanie (Pl. a) and *Hôtel Quarnero (Pl. b), with several villas (together 300 rooms), R. 6-10, B. 1⅔, D. 4¾, S. 3⅔, board 10 K; Bristol (Pl. s); Grand-Hôtel (Pl. r), above the harbour, R. from 3, D. from 3, sens. from 9 K; Lackner (Pl. l), R. from 4, pens. from 8 K; Trotter (Pl. t); Slatina (Pl. m); Gruber (Pl. h); Posthorn (Pl. n), R. 1⅔-2 K. — Pensions. Bellevue (Pl. i), on the sea, with the dépendance Palace Hotel, pens. from 12 K; Quisisana (Pl. c), pens. from 10 K; Speranza (Pl. u), pens. 8-14 K; Lederer (Pl. p); Vier Jahreszeiten (Pl. g), pens. from 9 K; Wiener Heim (Pl. e), pens. from 8 K; Quitta (Pl. k), in the S. part of the sea-front (S. Strandweg), pens. 8-12 K; Hausner (Pl. o); Friedrichshof & Villa Heim, a little to the N. of the Wiener Heim, pens. 8-12 K; Scheler, pens. from 10 K.

Restaurants. *Kursaal; *Hôtel Stefanie (see above); Wiener Hofbräu, D. 2 K: David, at the Kur-Park. — Café. Quarnero, see above: Lokey; Pavillon Glacier; also a café on the steamboat-pier. — Casino des Étrangers, with gaming rooms.

Post & Telegraph Office in the Bazaar. — Reading Room in the Villa Angiolina (adn. 20 h), to the N. of the Kursaal.

Baths. Sea Baths (for men and women in common) open May 1st-Oct. 31st: opposite the Villa Angiolina, in the Slatina Bay, and elsewhere (bath 70-90 h). — Warm Salt Water Baths at the Erzherzog-Ludwig-Victor-Bad (also hydropathic), next door to the Hôtel Stefanie. — Dr. Schalk's Neues Kurhaus (Pl. f), pens. from 10 K; Dr. K. Szegö's Hydropathic, on the N. shore.

Electric Tramway to Volosca, 20 h; to Mattuglie, see p. 284 and above; to Lovrana, 40 h.

Carriages. Tariff of charges: to Castua 12 K for 1-3 pers., 14 K for 4 pers., there and back (including 2 hrs. of waiting); to Fiume 12 or 14 K (2 hrs. waiting); Ika 5 or 6 K (1 hr. waiting); Lovrana 6 or 8 K (1 hr. waiting); Moscenice or Viprinac 14 or 16 K (2 hrs. waiting); to the Stefanie-Schutzhaus on Monte Maggiore 26 or 32 K (5 hrs. waiting). Each additional ¼ hr. waiting 50 h.

Steamboat hourly to Fiume (in 35 min., 80 h.; there and back 1 K 20 h); also to Ika and Lovrana (40 h). [Tickets bought on board are dearer.] — Small Boat with one rower for ½ hr. 1 K 20, 1 hr. 2 K, every ½ hr. more 80 h, half-a-day 6 K; with two rowers one-half more.

Visitors' and Music Tax, 4 K weekly (two days free). — Anglican Church Service in winter.

Abbazia, a favourite summer and winter resort (mean temperature in winter 46° Fahr., in July 73°), in a sheltered situation, with beautiful grounds and woods of evergreen laurel, is annually frequented by about 42,000 visitors. Near the Quarnero Hotel is a monument, by Rathausky (1896), to Fr. Schüller (d. 1894), a director of the Südbahn and founder of the resort. The favourite walk is the *Strand-Weg, a path 5-7 ft. wide, which skirts the rocky coast from Volosca (N.) to (6 M.) Ika (S.) Another attractive walk leads from the Slatina Baths (see above) via the Emp. Francis Joseph Park (Anlagen), the Queen Elizabeth Rock, the Aurora-Höhe (view), and the King Charles Rock to the Reichs-Str., 1¼ M.
to the N. of the Wiener Heim (Pl. e; in all 4½ M.). A large new Kur-Palast is now being erected.

Excursions (carriages, tramway, and steamers, see p. 285). We may walk to the N. along the coast to (1½ hr.) Volosca (Hôtel Liburnia), a prettily situated village and winter-resort; to Mattuglie (p. 284), 1 hr.; and to Cazina (p. 284), 1½ hr. — To the W. by a somewhat steep path, past the Vrutki-Quelle, to (1½ hr.) Veprinac (1705 ft.), with its prominent church. — To the S. by the picturesque coast-road via Ičići and (2½ M.) Ika (Krone) to (3¾ M.) Lovrana (see below) and (8¾ M.) Mošćenice. — Fiume (p. 536) may be visited by steamboat (5½ hr.) or carriage (1½ hr.).

Lovrana (*Hôt. Lovrana, R. from 5, B. 11¼, D. 4½; pens. from 12 K; Hôtel-Restaurant Königsvilla, at the harbour; Miramar; Pens. Marienhof; Pens. Atlanta, pens. 8-12 K; Café Adria, above the harbour, with terrace; visitors' tax 20 h per day), charmingly situated about 4 M. to the S. of Abbazia, is frequented both in summer and winter. Sea-bath 80 h. Electric tramway to Abbazia-Mattuglie (Süd-Bahnhof), see p. 285.

The Monte Maggiore (Vela Učka; 4850 ft.) is also a delightful object for an excursion from Abbazia on foot (1½ hrs.) or by carriage (see p. 285). The road gradually ascends via Volosca, Mattuglie, and Veprinac (see above) to (3½ hrs.) the Stephanie-Schutzhaus (3040 ft.), a small inn open all the year round. Pedestrians ascend to the W. to (1½ hr.) Veprinac (see above) and thence follow the road (views) to the S.W., through oaks and beeches, to (½ hr.) the Schutzhaus, whence the top (shelter-hut) is reached in 1½ hr. more by a blue-marked path (S.W.). Extensive view. From the Schutzhaus we may descend by a stony path to Lovrana (see above) in 2½ hrs.

Railway from Abbazia to Trieste, see p. 277. A motor-diligence also plies in 3 hrs. (fare 12 K), starting at the Erzherzog-Ludwig-Victor-Bad and running to the Hôtel de la Ville. — Motor Diligence twice daily in 5½ hrs. to (59 M.) Pola (p. 282; 12 K), starting and arriving at the post-offices.

The Railway to Fiume from Abbazia-Mattuglie descends towards the sea, affording a fine view of the Gulf of Quarnero, with the islands of Veglia and Cherso. — 363½ M. Fiume, see p. 536.
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**General Remarks.** The kingdom of Bohemia, the margraviate of Moravia, and the duchy of Silesia form the N.W. portion of the Austrian Empire. **Bohemia**, an irregular quadrangle covering an area of 19,987 sq. M. (pop. 6,744,309 in 1910), is bounded on the S.W. by the Bohemian Forest, on the N.W. by the Erzgebirge, and on the N.E. by the Sudetic Range, and belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Elbe. — Beyond the Bohemian-Moravian Hills, to the E. of Bohemia, lies Moravia (8,553 sq. M.; pop. 2,620,900), a hilly region traversed by the March, a tributary of the Danube; beyond the Moravian Plain and the Oder-Gebirge the Sudetic Mountains form its N. boundary, while on the S.E. it is separated from Hungary by the White Carpathians and the West Beskids. — Part of Moravia runs N., dividing Austrian Silesia (1980 sq. M.; pop. 756,600) into the provinces of Troppau (W.) and Teschen (E.).

Bohemia is one of the most industrial countries of Europe, its export trade to the N. being facilitated by the Elbe. Coal-mines (at Dux, Brüx, Kladno, Pilsen, etc.), iron-mines, deposits of semi-precious stones (Bohemian garnets), textile industries, and the manufacture of machinery, glass, and china, all contribute to the wealth of the country. Moravia also possesses considerable mines (coal, iron, graphite, etc.), and its woollen industry (at Brünn) rivals that of Silesia (at Bielitz, Troppau, Jägerndorf, and Teschen). To Silesia belongs the productive Ostrow-Karwina coal-field. The growing of beets for sugar-making forms the most important branch of Bohemian and Moravian agriculture; in Moravia the fertile Hanna produces excellent barley and wheat; and the Eger Valley near Saaz is noted for its hops. Bohemian beer from Pilsen, etc., is celebrated.

**Population.** The majority (65-70 per cent) of the inhabitants of Bohemia and Moravia belong to the Czechish-Slavonic race, which includes the Czechs proper in Central and S. Bohemia and in certain parts of Moravia, the Slovaks on the Moravian border, between the March and the White Carpathians, and several smaller Slavonic races with strongly marked ethnographical characteristics (Horaks in the Bohemian-Moravian hills, Hannaks in the central region of the March, Walachs in the N.E. part of Moravia). The Moravian Slavs are noted for their rigid adherence to their gay national costume. — Germans (Bavarians, Saxons, Silesians) are found scattered among the Czechs, usually in enclaves of considerable size. The S. part of Bohemia, the N. part of Moravia, and a narrow strip on the S. boundary of Moravia are German-speaking districts.

**History.** Little is known of the early history of Bohemia, the original name of which, Bohiænum (‘home of the Boii’), recalls its settlement by the Celtic tribe of the Boii (5th cent. B.C.)? From about the time of Augustus we find Bohemia and Moravia in the possession of the Germanic Marcomanni and Quadri, who maintained the Danube as their S. frontier against the Romans. After the migration of the Marcomanni to Bavaria, early in the 6th cent., their former possessions were occu-
pied by Slavonic races, but were soon conquered by the Avars. *Samo* (d. 658), a Frankish immigrant, founded the first short-lived Bohemian kingdom in 630. Christianity gradually made its way into Bohemia after the time of Charlemagne, and in 864 SS. Cyril and Methodius began the conversion of Moravia. They were, however, expelled by *Svatopulak* (870-894), the founder of the Kingdom of Moravia, which included Bohemia.

The Kingdom of Moravia succumbed before the incursions of the Magyars, and the *Přemyslides* took advantage of the confusion to seize Bohemia in 912 (which they held from 929 under German suzerainty) and Moravia in 1029. The attempt of *Ottocar II.* (1253-78) to extend his power over Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola was shattered by his defeat by Rudolf of Hapsburg on the Marchfeld. Kings of the German house of *Luxemburg* inherited (1310-137) the possessions of the *Přemyslides*. *King John*, who united Silesia with Bohemia and Moravia in 1327, and his son *Charles IV.* (1346-78), under whom Prague attained its greatest prosperity as capital of the German Empire, followed the example of the *Přemyslides* in populating the frontier-mountains of Bohemia with German peasants and settling German merchants in the towns. Under *Wenceslaus IV.* (1378-1419; German emperor until 1400) the Czech national reaction began, largely encouraged by John Huss, and under *Sigismund* (1419-37; Ger. emp. 1411-37) the Czech language and literature obtained the upper hand as a result of the Hussite wars. After the short reigns of *Albert V.* of Hapsburg, *Ladislaus Posthumus*, and *George Podiebrad* (1458-71), a Bohemian follower of Huss, *Ladislaus II.* (1471-1516) of the Polish House of the Jagellons came to the throne of Bohemia, and on his election to the crown of Hungary (1490) transferred the royal residence to Ofen. The victory of the Turks at the battle of Mohács (1526), in which Ladislaus' son *Lewis* was killed, annihilated the power of the Jagellons and contributed to the lasting possession of Bohemia by the Hapsburgs. *Ferdinand I.* (Ger. emp. 1556-64) curtailed the rights of the Protestant Bohemian estates and towns at the 'Bloody Diet' of 1547, but more beneficial times for the Bohemians followed under *Maximilian II.* (1564-76) and *Rudolf II.* (1576-1611), from whom his brother *Matthias* (1611-19) wrested Moravia in 1608 with the help of the Protestant aristocracy. The rebellion of the Bohemian and Moravian Protestants under *Count Matthias von Thurn*, and the election as King of the *Elector Palatine Frederick V.* (1619) in place of the Catholic *Ferdinand II.*, were followed by the battle of the White Hill, which placed the emperor in possession of the land once more, and led to the expulsion of nearly all the Protestant inhabitants and to the transference of the royal residence to Vienna. The endeavour of the Hapsburgs, assisted by the Jesuits, who were practically all-powerful in Bohemia and Moravia, to Germanize the habits and language of their Czech subjects culminated in the establishment of German public elementary schools under *Joseph II.* In opposition to this policy a new Czech movement has gradually developed since the end of the 18th cent., and since 1861 has led, in spite of violent parliamentary opposition, to bitter feuds between German-Bohemians and Czechs.

**Language.** The Vowels in Czech are pronounced in the Continental fashion, but are always short unless marked by an accent (‘ or ´). Ė = ýě (y as in yes) or iě; y resembles a sound halfway between i and the German modified u (ü). In the combinations aj, ej, aj, and aj the letter j is pronounced as a short i; ou = oů. — CONSONANTS: c = ts (also before k); č = tsh; ch = guttural ch, as in Scottish loch; d’, t’ = dy, ty (y as in yes); g is always hard; h is always a strong aspirate; j = y as in yes, if final = i (see also above); k before d or z = hard g; ň = ny (y as in yes) or nř; qu = kv; ř = rzh (i.e. r + z as in azure); š = voiceless (sharp) s; š = sh; ř = z in azure. At the end of a word, after a short vowel, b, d, ř, z, and ř become voiceless (i.e. p, t, rsh, s, sh); ř also before k and t, and z also before c, h, k, p, s, or t; v, if final or before b, c, d, h, ch, j, k, p, s, š, or t = f. Before i (i) d, t, and ř are pronounced
as d', t', and ñ (see p. 289). The correct pronunciation of such words as 'Vltava', 'trh', and 'vrch', in which the 1 and r respectively are prolonged, cannot easily be indicated visually and is best learnt by ear.

The Stress usually lies on the first syllable; words of more than two syllables are accentuated on the first and the third (or fifth) syllable.

Among the most important words for travellers are the following:

*hostince, hotel; restaurace, restaurant; pokoj, room; posctel, bed; svicka, candle; oheň, fire; jidelnna, dining-room; vidlicka, fork; niž, knife; sklenice, glass; láhev, bottle; voda, water; vino, wine; pivo, beer; káva, coffee; meléko, milk; chléb, bread; máso, butter; maso, meat; šunka, ham; vejce, eggs; syr, cheese. — Zeleznice, railway; nádraži, railway station; zavačadlo, luggage; vchod, entrance; východ, exit. — Město, town; vesnice, village; trída, street; ulice, lane or narrow street; náměstí, square; dům, house; palác, palace; kostel, church; klášter, convent; pošťovní úřad, post office; telegrafní úřad, telegraph office; divadlo, theatre; kavárna, café; cukrárni, confectioner’s shop. — Víz, carriage; drožka, cab; kůň, horse; průvodce dověděte mne do — , guide, take me to — ; nosič, porter. — Cesta, way, path; silnice, highroad; most, bridge; zahrada, garden; strom, tree; les, wood; louka, meadow; hora, vrch, hill; údolí, valley; potok, stream; ječka, river; jezero, lake. — Jitro, morning; den, day; poledne, noon; večer, evening; noc, night. — Pán, Mr. or gentleman; paní, Mrs. or lady; muž, man; dítě, child. — Americký, American; anglický, English; dánčí, Danish: norvežský, Norwegian; švédský, Swedish; německý, German; polský, Polish; uherský, Hungarian.

— Veliký, large; malý, small; vysoký, high; nízký, low; blizký, near; daleký, distant; časné, early; pozdě, late; volný (adverb pomalu), slow, slowly; rychlý (adverb rychle), quick, quickly; dobrý, good; špatný, bad; příliš drahý, too dear; dole, below; nahoře, above; ve levu, left; v pravo, right; půl, half; celý, whole; červený, red; modrý, blue; bílý, white; černý, black; zelený, green; světý, holy; zapovězený, forbidden; je, is; má, has; děkuji, thank you; prosím, please. — Jeden, one; dea, two; tři, three; čtyři, four; pět, five; šest, six; sedm, seven; osm, eight; devět, nine; deset, ten; jedenáct, eleven; dvanáct, twelve; patnáct, fifteen; deacet, twenty; padesát, fifty; sto, hundred; tisíc, thousand. — Neděle, Sunday; pondělí, Monday; úterý, Tuesday; středa, Wednesday; čtvrtek, Thursday; páté, Friday; sobota, Saturday.


43. Prague.†

Plans. In the town the names of streets, etc., are inscribed in Czech only (see p. 289 and above). Our survey-plan gives the Czech names (námosti = square, trh = market-place; trída, silnice = street; ulice = lane), while the second plan, comprising the quarters of the Old Town, the 'Little Town', and the Hradčany, bears the German names.


† The water of Prague should not be drunk unless boiled.
for Georgswalde and Ebersbach (R. 53), and for Dresden via Vsetat-Pyrovor. — 3. *North West Station or Nordwest-Bahnhof* (Pl. H, 3), for the line to Vienna via Lissa and Znaim (R. 52), and for Mittelwalde and Breslau (R. 55a). — *Porter* from the station to the cab 20 *h* for each trunk.

**Hotels** (all with restaurants; no hotel-omnibuses meet the trains).


**Restaurants** (D. 12-3 p.m.) at all the hotels. Also *Deutsches Haus*, Na Prikope 26, D. 1 K 20 *h* and 2 *K*; *Stadtpark; Deutscher Theatergarten*, at the New German Theatre (Pl. G, 6), in summer only; *Zwei Amseln*, Panská Ulice 4 (Pl. F, G, 5); *Platteis*, Ferdinandova Třída 37, entrance from the Uhelný Trh (Pl. F, 5): *Goldenes Kreuzel*, Nekazanka Ulice 7 (Pl. G, 5), with garden; *Pezzold*, Radetzky Square 24 (Pl. C, D. 4).

**Wine Rooms.** *Lipper*, Na Prikope 39; *Mauder*, Zelezna Ulice 11 (Pl. F, 4, 5), near the German Theatre, these too also for *delicatessen*; *Bodegaa*, cor. of Nekazanka Ulice and Na Prikope (Pl. G, 5).

**Cafés.** *Continental*, Na Prikope 17 (Pl. F, G, 5); *Corso*, Na Prikope 37; *Central*, Na Prikope 15; *Français*, Na Prikope 39; *Wien*, Na Prikope, cor. of Václavské Náměstí (Pl. F, G, 5, 6); *Méropole*, cor. of Václavské Náměstí and Vodičkova Ulice; *Edison*, cor. of Na Prikope and Na Můstku (Pl. F, 5); *Erzherzog Stephan* (see above).

**Pleasure Gardens** (concerts in summer). *Royal Forest Park*, see p. 306; *Belvedere Promenades*, see p. 306; *Schützen-Insel* (Střelecky Ostrov; Pl. D, 5, 6); *Petřín* or *Hasenburg*, see p. 307.

**Cabs.** Tariff for one-horse cabs for 1-3 pers. and two-horse carr. ('Fläker') for 4 pers. (at night, 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., a fare and a half):

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<tr>
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Bridge-toll | 40 | 60 |

To the Upper Malá Strana, Hradčany, Holešovice-Bubny, Žižkov, and to the Vyšehrad (in addition to fares given above) | 40 | 60 |

To or from the Railway Stations (in addition to fares given above) | 60 | 1 |

Small articles of luggage free; each trunk 40 *h*.

**From the Old Town, New Town, or Josephtown to the Royal Forest Park, Belvedere, Bubeneč, Císařský Mlyň, Košíře (Clam’s Garden), Nusle, Volšany, or Vršovice** | 2 | 3 |

To Hvězda | 4 | 6 |

Return-fare or waiting, each 1/4 hr. (each 1/2 hr. for two-horse cabs) | 40 | 1 |

**Taximeter Motor Cabs.** For 1-2 pers. 600 mètres 1 *K*, each additional 300 m. 20 *h*; at night (10-6) 300 m. 1 *K*, each additional 150 m. 20 *h*. Each trunk 40 *h*. From the railway-stations, theatres, etc., 40 *h* extra.
Prague.

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British Consul, Capt. A. Wentworth Forbes, Jungmannova Třída 59 (Pl. F. 5, 6). — United States Consul, Joseph I. Brittain, Mariánská Ul.</p>

\[Anglican Church Service in St. Martin's Church, Martinánská Ul.

\[Strangers' Enquiry Office, Josefské Náměstí 8 ('Society for Encouraging the Visits of Foreigners').

\[Collections and Objects of Interest.

Belvedere (p. 306), see Royal Palace.

Cathedral (p. 304), open for visitors on week-days 9.30-7.30 (in winter 9.30 to 4), on Sun. 12-3 and 4-7.30. The verger who shows visitors
round the cathedral receives 30 h (or in the hours when the church is closed 60 h), in return for which he furnishes a good printed guide. Jewish Burial Ground (p. 299), adm. daily 8-6 (except Sat. and the high Jewish festivals) by ticket (40 h).

Loretto Church (p. 305), treasury open daily in summer 8-4; in winter on application the day before at the adjoining Capuchin convent.

Modern Gallery of the Kingdom of Bohemia (p. 307), open free on week-days, except Mon., 10-3 or 10-4, Sun. and holidays 9-6 or 10-3.

Museum, Bohemian (p. 299), adm. on Sun. 9-1, 30 h; on week-days 10-4, 1 K (Wed. & Sat. free).

Museum, Czech & Slavonic Ethnographical (p. 307), open daily, except Mon., 8-12 (1 K) and 2-6 (free).

Museum of Industrial Art (p. 298), open free on week-days, except Mon., 10-1 & 3-5, Sun. and holidays 10-8. The library is open from Tues. to Sat. 10-12, and also on Wed. and Sat. 5-8.

Museum, Municipal (p. 301), open free on Sun. 9-12, Tues., Wed., and Frid. 2-6 (winter 2-4); on Sat. 2-6 (2-1) 40 h; at other times 1-4 pers. 2 K.

Museum, Náprstek’s Bohemian Industrial (p. 297), open in summer on Sun. and holidays 9-12 (20 h), on week-days in the forenoon 1 pers. 2 K, for several persons 1 K each.

Nostitz Palace (p. 303); paintings, in summer only, on application; fee.

Old Town Hall (p. 296), open on week-days 9-6, Sun. and holidays 9-12; 40 h.

Royal Palace (p. 303), adm. in summer daily 11-1 & 4-6 (Oct. to end of May 4-3) by tickets (40 h, incl. the Belvedere), which are issued at the office of the Schlosshauptmann or Major Domo; open free May 15-17th and Sept. 27-29th.

Rudolphinum (p. 297), picture-gallery and engravings; open free daily, except Mon., 9-1.

Strahov Gallery (p. 306), open on week-days 10.30 to 11.30; library open in summer only, 10-11.45 a.m.

Synagogue (p. 299), open daily, except Sat. and high Jewish festivals, 8-12 & 1-7.

University Library (p. 296), open on week-days 9-1 & 3-8; for visitors, week-days, 11-1.

Waldstein Palace (p. 302), adm. on application to the castellan (in the first court, to the right); fee.

Chief Attractions (1½-2 days). 1st Day. Forenoon, Powder Tower (p. 295), Old Town Square (p. 295), Rudolphinum (p. 297), Jewish Burial Ground (p. 299), and Synagogue (p. 299); afternoon, Petřín (p. 307) or Royal Forest Park (p. 306). — 2nd Day. Forenoon, Charles Bridge (p. 301), Strahov (p. 306; best by carriage), Hradčany (p. 303), Belvedere (p. 306), and Waldstein Palace (p. 302). Excursion to Karlstein, see pp. 331, 332.

Prague (615 ft.), Czech Praga, capital of the kingdom of Bohemia, the headquarters of the 8th Army Corps, and residence of a prince-archbishop and an imperial governor, lies in a broad basin on the Moldau (Vltava). Its educational institutions include Czech and German universities (3500 and 1300 students respectively) and German and Czech technical colleges. Its numerous towers and baroque palaces, the broad river with its handsome bridges, and the heights on the left bank crowned by the venerable Hradčany combine to form a singularly attractive picture, the interest of which is enhanced by its historical associations. The city, including the suburbs of Karlín (Karolinental), Žižkov, Vinohrady (Weinberge), Vršovice, and Smíchov, has ca. 600,000 inhab. of whom 6 per cent are Germans. The garrison amounts to more
than 8100 men. The town is divided into eight districts. On the right bank of the Moldau are the \textit{Staré Město} (Old Town or Altstadt; District I); \textit{Josefov} (Josephtown or Josepstadt; V); the \textit{Nové Město} (New Town or Neustadt; II), encircling the Altstadt; the \textit{Vyšehrad} (VI); and \textit{Libeň} (Lieben; VIII). On the left bank are the \textit{Malá Strana} (Little Town or Kleinseite; III), in the valley and on the slopes of the Hradčany and Petřín; the high-lying \textit{Hradčany} (Hradchcin; IV), with the royal palace and the cathedral; and \textit{Holešovice-Bubny} (Holeschowitz-Bubna; VII). The chief industrial quarters are Holesovice-Bubny, Libeň, Smíchov, and Karlin, which contain numerous breweries, mills, iron-foundries, and manufactories of textile goods and machinery.

\textbf{History.} The foundation of Prague is ascribed to Libussa, the legendary first Duchess of Bohemia (8th cent.). Towards the close of the 11th cent. a German colony was established in the Old Town, which was much fostered by \textit{Ottocar II.} (1253-78) and other princes. \textit{Emp. Charles IV.}, to whom are due most of the important mediaeval buildings of the city, raised Prague to the rank of an archbishopric (1344) and founded the university (1348; the earliest in the German empire). This prince, who had been educated in France, also summoned several French, Italian, and German artists to Prague, including Peter Parler, the sculptor and architect, and the painters Nicholas Wurnser and Meister Dietrich or Theodoric. The so-called ‘Maler-Zeche’, dating from 1348, is the oldest art school in Germany. Charles’s successor, \textit{Wenceslaus IV.} (1378-1419), at the instigation of \textit{John Huss}, tried to limit the privileges of foreign students at the university, whereupon (1409) many professors and ca. 2000 German students seceded and founded the University of Leipzig and others. In 1419 began the Hussite wars, which brought much evil to the city in their train. \textit{Ferdinand I.} (made King of Bohemia in 1526) erected the beautiful Belvedere (p. 306). His grandson \textit{Rudolph II.} (1576-1612) lived at the Hradčany, absorbed in his collections of art (comp. pp. 59, 65) and in his natural history and astrological studies, in which he was assisted by Tycho Brahe (p. 295) and Johann Kepler. Rudolph was succeeded by his brother \textit{Matthias} (1612-19), under whom culminated the religious disputes which led to the outbreak of the Thirty Years’ War (comp. p. 304). The battle of the White Hill (p. 307) decided the fate of the rising of the Bohemian Protestants. The invading Saxons were quickly repelled by Wallenstein (1631). In 1648 the Swedes captured the Little Town and were about to attack the Old Town, when news was brought that peace had been declared. Thanks to the wealth of its clergy and noblesse Prague now became one of the chief seats of the development of \textit{Baroque Art.} In church-building the Jesuits led the way. In the sphere of secular architecture the imposing palace of Wallenstein (p. 302) may be mentioned as a harbinger of the new style. Towards the end of the 17th cent. and in the 18th cent. German architects began to hold their own with the Italians. Among these were \textit{J. B. Fischer von Erlach} (pp. 23, 296) and the Franconian family of \textit{Dientzenhofer}, the most distinguished member of which was \textit{Kilian Ignatius} (1690-1752), a pupil of Fischer (pp. 296, 300, 302). In the War of the Austrian Succession Prague was captured by the Bavarians, Saxons, and French in 1741 and by the Prussians in 1744. In the Seven Years’ War it was bombarded by the Prussians for two weeks in 1757, but was relieved through the defeat of Frederick the Great at Kolin. Under Joseph II. the city was united under one magistracy (1781). The Peace of Prague (Aug. 23rd, 1866) put an end to the struggle between Prussia and Austria for the hegemony of Germany. — \textit{Comp. ‘The Story of Prague}, by \textit{Count Lützow}, in the \textit{‘Mediaeval Town Series’} (London, 1907).

The Na Příkopě or Graben (Pl. F, G, 4, 5), formerly the moat, is now the busiest street in the town, containing attractive shops, a few large banks, and many popular cafés. The Palais Sylvia-Tarouca, on the E. side of the street (No. 12), was built by Dientzenhofer in 1738 et seq.; it is now city-property. At its N.E. end, between the Hybernská Ulice and the Celetná Ulice (see below), rises the late-Gothic Powder Tower or Prašná Brána (Pulver-Turm; Pl. G, 4), erected as a gate-tower in 1475 et seq. (on the model of the Old Town Bridge Tower, p. 302) and restored in 1883 (key at the town-hall). Opposite the Powder Tower (N.) is the new domed building of the City Council.

We now follow the Celetná Ulice and enter the Old Town (Altstadt). In the Fruit Market (Ovocný Trh), which diverges to the left, is the German Theatre (Pl. F, 5; p. 292). To the N. of this, at No. 11 Železná Ulice, is the Carolinum (Pl. F, 4, 5), the university since 1383, and still used by the faculties of law and philosophy (German and Czech). On the side next the market is a fine Gothic oriel window. John Huss (p. 294) held his ‘disputations’ in the hall where degrees are conferred.

The Celetná Ulice ends at the quaint VELKÉ NÁMĚSTÍ or Old Town Square (Pl. F, 4), which has arcades on the S. and E. sides. In the centre rises a Column of the Virgin, erected in 1650, from the designs of J. G. Pendel, to commemorate the liberation of Prague from the Swedes in 1648. On the E. side of the square stands the —

Týn Church (Teynkirche), the old church of the Hussites, begun in 1370 by German merchants (sacristan, in the arcades No. 18, to the left, where also is the entrance of the church). It is a Gothic basilica, without transepts. The *Façade, partly concealed by houses, with its two pointed towers (260 ft. high; each crowned by four graceful turrets), and the high-pitched roof were added in 1460 in the time of George Podiebrad, who was crowned King of Bohemia here in 1458. He caused the façade to be adorned with a large gilded chalice (an emblem of the Hussite doctrine that the communion should be administered in both kinds) and with a statue of himself; but after the battle of the White Hill (p. 307) the chalice was superseded by an image of the Virgin. The fine round-arched N. doorway has scenes from the Passion in its pediment (14th cent.). In the interior, on the fourth pillar on the right, is the tombstone, in red marble, of the celebrated Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe (d. 1601), who was invited to Prague in 1599. On the high-altar is an Assumption by Charles Skreta. In the chapel to the left of the choir is a Gothic Crucifixion from the triumphal arch (1439?); in the Lady Chapel, to the right of the high-altar, is a Gothic font, in pewter, dating from 1414.
The Kinsky Palace, adjoining the Týn Church on the N., was built in the baroque style for Count Golz by Kilian Dientzenhofer and Anselm Luragho. It now houses a German high school.

The Old Town Hall (Altes Rathaus), on the W. side of the Old Town Square (adm., see p. 293), was erected by Jos. Bergmann in 1838-48 in a modern Gothic style on the site of an older building, of which the picturesque projecting chapel (1381), the great tower of 1474, the S. side (with its fine portal), and the old council-chamber still exist. The old clock on the S. side of the tower, with moving figures of the Apostles and a crowing cock, dates from 1490. The statues (by J. Max) on the balcony of the second floor represent four rulers to whom Prague is indebted. In the S. wing are the new Council Chamber, adorned with two paintings by Brožík (Huss before the Council of Constance, and Election of George Podiebrad), the old Council Chamber, with fine wood-carvings, and the Chapel. The N. wing contains the municipal Archives.

To the E. of the Týn Church is the Týnský Dvůr or Teynhof (entr. in the Týnská Ulice), with a Renaissance façade and court (1560). Farther to the E. is St. James’s Church or the St. Jakobs-Kirche (Pl. F, 4), in the N. aisle of which is the monument of Chancellor Wratislaw von Mitrowitz, designed by Fischer von Erlach and executed by Brokoff in 1716.

In the Malé Náměsti, a little to the W. of the town-hall, is a fountain with an iron railing of 1560. Adjacent, at the corner of the Husova Třída and the Mariánské Náměstí, is the handsome Palace of Count Clam-Gallas (Pl. E, 4, 5), erected in 1707-12 by Fischer von Erlach. The portal and the Hercules Fountain (in the first court) are by M. Braun. Farther on, in the Karlova Ulice, on the right, is the Clementinum (Pl. E, 4, 5), an extensive block of buildings in the baroque style, erected by the Jesuits in 1653-1726 and consisting of several churches and chapels, three gateways, and four towers. It now comprises the theological and philosophical faculties of the German and Czech universities, the Archæological Institute (with plaster casts), the archiepiscopal seminary, the University Library (see below), an observatory, etc. The Salvator Church, on the W. side, built by the Jesuits in 1578-1601, has a porch added by C. Luragho in 1659. The first court contains a statue (by E. Max) of a student of Prague, erected in 1864 to commemorate the participation of the students in the defence of the town against the Swedes in 1648.

The University Library (adm., see p. 293) contains 376,000 printed vols. and 3920 MSS. Among the most notable of the latter are the Vyšehrad Gospels (11th cent.), the Passionale of the Dominican Colda (written by Canon Benessius ca. 1312), and Thomas von Stinny’s Christian Lesson Book (ca. 1374: Czech).

Between the Clementinum and the Moldau is the Monastery of the Bohemian Order of the Cross or Kreuzherrenstift (Pl. E, 4),
with a church erected by Carlo Luragho in 1679-88. — Near by, in front of the Charles Bridge, is the bronze Statue of Charles IV., designed by E. Hähnel and erected in 1848 on the 500th anniversary of the foundation of the University.

Beyond the Old Town Mills or Altstädter Mühlen (Pl. E, 5) and an ancient Water Tower, said to date from the time of Ladislaus II., is the Františkovo Nábřeží or Francis Quay (Pl. E, 5), leading to the Emp. Francis Bridge (p. 301). In the middle of the quay stands the Monument of Francis I., a Gothic fountain designed by Jos. Kranner (1845), with a bronze equestrian figure of the emperor and allegorical statues in sandstone by Jos. Max. — In the Betlemská Ulice, a little to the E., is the Holy Rood Chapel, a small circular Romanesque edifice.

To the E. of the Francis Monument, in the Betlemské Náměstí (Pl. E, 5), once stood the house of John Huss (now No. 7) and the chapel in which he preached. — At No. 1 is Náprstek's Bohemian Industrial Museum, established by a Bohemian patriot who spent many years in the United States and became an enthusiast for American ideas and institutions (adm., see p. 293; entrance from the side next the Moldau. Catalogues of the pictures (1889: 1 K 60 h, with 30 photographs 4 K) and engravings (1885; 20 h).

**Picture Gallery.** Room I (ante-room): Sculptures, including a relief of the Madonna by Andrea della Robbia. — To the right is —


Room III (corner-room): Bohemian pictures of the 14-16th centuries.

Room IV (to the right of R. II; Italian and later Dutch and German schools). To the left, 486. P. Moranda, surnamed Cavazzola, Portrait. — No number, Frans Hals, *Portrait of Jasper Schade van Westrum; G. Dou, Girl on a balcony; Gerard Terburg, Man and wife. — 452. Frans Luycx, Octavio Piccolomini; no number, Rubens, Vision of St. Augustine (from St. Thomas's Church; 1638); no number, Rubens, *Martyrdom of St. Thomas (from St. Thomas's Church; 1639); J. G. Cuyp, Portrait of a lady (1636), 168. Fr. Millet, Large Italian landscape.

Room V (adjoining R. III; divided into eight Cabinets, a-h): 70.


Rooms IX-XVI: Modern pictures, German, French, etc.: Courbet, Defregger, Dupré, Lenbach, Gabriel Max, Segantini, Thoma, Troyon. In Room XII (fine view of the Hradčany) are pictures by Bohemian and German artists of the 18th century.

From Cabinet a of Room V a flight of steps leads to the Cabinet of Engravings, where specimens of masters of all schools are exposed to view. Adjacent is the Hollareum, devoted to 457 plates exclusively by Wenzel or Václav Hollar, a native of Prague (b. 1607). Hollar spent a large part of his life in England, where he became royal designer to Charles II. He died in London in 1677. There is a large collection of his prints in Windsor Castle.

Behind the Rudolphinum (to the E.) is the Museum of Industrial Art (Kunstgewerbe-Museum; Pl. E, 4), erected by Jos. Schulz in 1899. In the entresol are a library and rooms for temporary exhibitions, while the two upper floors are devoted to the industrial-art collections. Adm., see p. 293. ‘Guide’ 2 K.

Ground Floor. At the foot of the steps are statues in sandstone (Venus and Cupid, Mercury) by Matthias Braun (d. 1738).

First Floor. — Room I (Votive Room). Small bronze horse by Adr. de Vries (1610) and a bronze fountain-group, Venus and Amor, by B. Wurzelbauer (1599). — Room II (to the left). Ceramics. Majolica, German stoneware, Delft ware, porcelain. Also three fine tile-stoves. — Room III. Antique, Persian, and Spanish glass; fine Venetian and Bohemian glass. — Room IV. Goldsmith’s work, enamel, seals, leaden reliefs, clocks, and medals. — Room V (to the right of R. I). Works in wrought-iron (railing, coffer-mounts, elaborately decorated locks, keys, etc.) and bronze (Italian Renaissance door-knocker); other works in pewter, brass, copper, and lead; fire-arms. — Room VI. Ecclesiastical wooden sculptures, small works in ivory, wood, stone, and mother-of-pearl. — Room VII. Cabinets, coffers, and carved wooden panels.


To the E. of the Rudolphinum lies Josephtown, the former Jewish Quarter, now almost completely occupied by handsome new
buildings. By following the Josefská Ulice, to the S. of the Industrial Art Museum, and then turning to the left, we reach the Rabínská Ulice. On the right side of this street, to the N. of the old Jewish Town Hall, restored in the baroque style in 1648, after the Swedish siege, stands the Staronová Skola (Alteuschule; Pl. E, 4), the oldest synagogue in Prague, an unpretentious edifice rebuilt in the early-Gothic style after the burning of the Jewish quarter in 1338 (adm., see p. 293). The large flag suspended from the vaulting in the interior was presented by Ferdinand III., in recognition of the bravery of the Jews during the above-mentioned siege.

A few paces to the W., at the end of a blind alley to the right, is the entrance to the characteristic old Jewish Burial Ground (Beth-Khayim, i.e. House of Life; Pl. E, 4), disused since 1787. Tickets of admission (see p. 293) are obtained in the adjacent office of the Hebrew Burial Fraternity founded in 1564.

About 12,000 moss-grown stones, bearing Hebrew inscriptions, stand here under the elder-trees, packed close together, because, owing to the exiguity of space, the interments had to be made one above another. The oldest dated tomb is that of Rabbi Abigdor Karo (d. 1439), the latest dates from 1787. Many of them are furnished with the symbol peculiar to the tribe to which the deceased belonged; thus, a pitcher marks the tribe of Levi, two hands in the posture of blessing the descendents of Aaron, a bunch of grapes the house of Israel, etc. A sarcophagus on which lions are chiselled marks the grave of Rabbi Jehuda ben Bezalel Löw (d. 1609), famed for his learning and his power of doing miracles. Family names, such as Löw (lion), Hahn (cock), Hirsch (stag), Karpeles (earp), and Fischl (fish), are also indicated by appropriate figures. The small stones piled on the graves have been placed there, according to the Jewish custom, by relatives of the deceased as a token of regard.

Around the Old Town, on the E. and S., lies the New Town (Neustadt). The S.W. end of the Na Príkopě (p. 295) is adjoined on the left by the Václavské Náměstí or St. Wenceslaus Square (Pl. F, G, 5, 6), 65 yds. in width and 740 yds. in length. At the upper end rises the Bohemian Museum (Pl. G, 6), erected in 1885-90 by Schulz, and handsomely fitted up in the interior. Adm., see p. 293; 'guide' 1 K 20 h.

From the entrance we proceed straight to the staircase, by which we ascend to the —

First Floor. In the centre is the Pantheon, an imposing hall destined for festivals, occupying two stories and embellished with bronze busts, wall-paintings, and eight lifesize bronze statues of Bohemian worthies, by Schwanthaler (1840). — Room I (r.). Documents, Incunabula, and old MSS. In Case 7 is the Mater Verborum (13th cent.), with celebrated miniatures; in Case 15 is the Orationale of Arnestus of Pardubitz, first Archbishop of Prague (d. 1364); Case 25, Autographs of Huss; Case 27, Letter of Žižka (1422); Case 50, Album with autograph of Tycho Brahe (p. 295); Case 55, Works of Comenius, documents of Gustavus Adolphus, Wallenstein, and Tilly; Case 55, Ganguli Martyris Vita, a MS. with miniatures (17th cent.). On the walls are old views of Prague. Room II. Coins, medals, seals, stamps, etc. Rooms IV-VI (to the left of R. I). Prehistoric Collection. Rooms VII-X. Historical, Archæological, and Ethnographical Collections. In R. VII,
two old Bohemian druggist’s shops (17th & 18th cent.); in R. VIII, flails
used in the Hussite wars, fire-arms, musical instruments, art-industrial
objects (glass, majolica, ivory-carvings, mitre of St. Eligius, dating from
1378, etc.). R. IX is fitted up as a Bohemian, R. X as a Moravian-Silesian
peasant’s room. Rooms XI-XVII contain the Natural History Collections.
RR. XIII-XVII. Mineralogical Collection.

Second Floor. Continuation of the Natural History Collections.
Rooms I-VIII. Geological and Palaeontological Collections. In R. I
(‘Barrandeum’; the last to the left of the entrance) are types of the
archaic rocks of Bohemia (Cases 1-3 & 64-66) and of the Silurian forma-
tions (Cases 4-63). In R. II (‘Sternbergeum’) are fossil plants and verte-
brates of the coal-formations. — Rooms IX-XVII. Zoological Collection
(in R. IX, Fauna of Bohemia).

To the N.E. of the museum, below the Francis Joseph Station,
is the Town Park. In the Sadová Třída, skirting the E. side of
the park, is the New German Theatre (Pl. G, 6), built in 1887
by Fellner & Helmer.

To the S. the Mezibranská Ulice and the Sokolská Třída lead
from St. Wenceslaus Square to the *Karlov Church (Karlskof-
Kirche; Pl. G, 8), an octagonal Gothic edifice erected by Peter
Parler in 1351-77. The interior was modernized in 1720 by
Kilian Dientzenhofer. The dome (diameter 74 1/2 ft.), with its
superb star-vaulting, ranks among the most brilliant achievements
of mediaeval builders.

The Vyšehrad (Pl. E, F, 9; tramway No. 4, p. 292), occu-
pying the site of the castle of Libussa (p. 294), forms the S.
extremity of Prague. Fortifications occupy the top of the hill (fine
view from the N. bastion). The circular Romanesque St. Martin’s
Chapel (12th cent.) and the collegiate church of St. Peter and
St. Paul preserved here are relics of an earlier period. The latter,
originally Romanesque (ca. 1050), was transformed into a late-
Gothic basilica in the 15th cent.; the towers were added in 1903.

On the left side of the Vyšehradská Třída is the Benedictine
Monastery of Emmaus (Pl. E, 7, 8), of the time of Charles IV.,
with the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, a Gothic structure
(1348-72), restored in 1880. On the walls of the cloisters is a series
of frescoes (parallel scenes from the Old and New Testaments after
the fashion of the so-called Biblia Pauperum), which, though much
spoiled by repeated retouching, are the chief memorial of the
old Prague school of painting. — To the E. of the convent is
the Church of St. John Nepomuc of the Rock, built by K. I.
Dientzenhofer in 1703 and approached by two flights of steps.

The Vyšehradská Třída runs into the Karlovo Náměsti or
Charles Square (Pl. F, 6, 7), the largest ‘square’ in Prague, 580 yds.
long and 165 yds. broad, embellished with tasteful grounds and
with monuments to Benedict Roezl, the botanist (on the S.), and
the Czech poet Vítězslav Hálek (1835-74). On the W. side of the
square is the Czech Polytechnic School. At the N. end is the
Criminal Court (Straf-Gericht; Pl. F, 6), in the former Town Hall of the New Town (p. 294), which was, however, so altered in 1806 that of the original structure only a single tower (begun in 1451) remains. The S. façade, however, has recently been restored to its original appearance.

On the E. of the Karlovo Náměstí lie the lecture-rooms and institutes of the Medical Faculty of both universities, various Hospitals, etc. — In the Stepánská Ulice is the Gothic church of St. Stephen (Pl. F, 6, 7), erected in 1351-67; in the modernized interior is a late-Gothic font (1463).

From the Karlovo Náměstí the Jungmannova Třída leads N. to the Church of Our Lady of the Snows (Pl. F, 5), built about 1347. The large high-altar dates from 1625. In front of the church is a sitting bronze statue of the Czech philologist Jos. Jungmann (1773-1847), by L. Schimek (1878).

The wide Ferdinandova Třída, or Ferdinand Street, the continuation of the Ovocná Ulice (which comes from the Na Příkopě; p. 295), leads hence past the Police Office (on the right) and the Convent of the Ursuline Nuns (on the left; Pl. E, 6) to the Moldau. At the end of the street, on the right (No. 7), is the building of the Bohemian Savings Bank, by Ullmann (1861); on the left is the Bohemian National Theatre, in the Renaissance style.

The Emperor Francis Bridge (Pl. D, 5, 6; toll 2 h), rebuilt in 1900, here crosses via the Střelecký Ostrov or Schützen-Insel (p. 291) to the Little Town (see below). — Francis Quay, see p. 297.

From the Josefské Náměstí (Pl. G, 4), which adjoins the Na Příkopě (p. 295) on the N.E., the Eliščina Třída leads N. to the Francis Joseph Bridge (Pl. G, 3; toll 2 h), while the Na Pořičě runs E. to the North West Station (p. 290) and to the small Pořičě Park (Pl. H, 4) containing a War Monument (by J. Max) for 1848 and 1849. The interesting Municipal Museum (Pl. H, 4; adm., see p. 293), on the S. side of the park, contains objects of industrial art, furniture, ecclesiastical antiquities (first floor), early printed works, views of Prague, medals, weapons, armour, and guild-insignia (second floor).

b. Quarters on the left bank of the Moldau (Malá Strana or Little Town).

Tramways Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, & 11 (see p. 292).

The chief means of access to the Little Town or Kleinseite is afforded by the *Charles Bridge (Pl. E, D, 4, 5), a bridge with 16 arches, 550 yds. in length, begun by Peter Parler (p. 304) in 1357 and completed under Wenceslaus IV. (1378-1419). The approaches to the bridge are protected by two stately Gothic towers,
restored in 1874-79. The *Old Town Bridge Tower*, on the right bank, is the finest in the city. On the left bank (Malá Strana) are a tower from the period of Charles IV. and a smaller one, a relic of the old Judith Bridge.

The Old Town Bridge Tower is adorned on the E. side with the armorial bearings of the lands once united with the crown of Bohemia, statues of Emp. Charles IV. and his son Wenceslaus IV., and figures of SS. Sigismund, Veit, and Adalbert.

The buttresses of the bridge are adorned with a bronze crucifix by Joh. Hilger (1606) and with twenty-eight Statues and Groups of saints, some of them in the baroque style of the early 18th cent., others modern (by Jos. and Em. Max). The bronze statue of St. John Nepomuc, the patron-saint of Bohemia (p. 337), in the middle of the bridge, was executed after the design of Johann Brokoff in 1683 at Nuremberg. A slab of marble with a cross on the right parapet of the bridge, between the 6th and 7th pillars, marks the spot where the saint is said to have been flung from the bridge in 1383 by order of Wenceslaus IV., for refusing to betray what the empress had confided to him in the confessional. Since 1729, when the holy man was canonized, the bridge has been visited annually by thousands of pilgrims, especially on May 16th.

On the left bank, on the Kampa Island, is a renovated Gothic Roland Column.

From the W. end of the Charles Bridge the Ulice k Mostu leads to the Malostranské Náměstí (Pl. C, 4), with the bronze Radetzky Monument, erected in 1858 from designs by Em. and Jos. Max. The marshal stands on a shield borne by eight soldiers.

The former Jesuit church of *St. Nicholas* (Pl. C, 4), in the middle of the square, begun in 1673 by the Jesuits, continued by Christoph Dientzenhofer (1704-22), and completed by Kilian Dientzenhofer in 1752, is richly decorated in the interior. It has a fine dome and vault-paintings by Graker. — Opposite, on the N. side of the square, at the corner of the Sněmovní Ulice, are the Government Offices; on the W. side is the Office of the Commandant. A little to the N. of the Government Offices is the Building of the Bohemian Diet.

From the N.E. angle of the Malostranské Náměstí the Tomášská Ulice leads to the Gothic St. Thomas's Church, rebuilt in the 14th cent. and containing the tomb of Elizabeth Joanna Weston, the Latin poetess (b. at London in 1582). Farther on is the Valdštěnské Náměstí, in which, to the right, is Count Waldstein's Palace (Pl. D, 4; adm., see p. 293), erected in 1623-30 by Giovanni Marini of Milan (?) for Albrecht von Wallenstein, the famous general of the Thirty Years' War, and still belonging to the family. At the back are a large garden, a *Loggia with stucco work by Bartolomeo Bianco(?), a former bathing grotto, and an old riding-hall for knightly sports, with an old portrait and the horse (stuffed) which Wallenstein rode at the battle of Lützen. On the first floor are the fine audience-chamber and the chapel (with a few paintings).

In the Valdštěnská Ulice, which leads to the Pod Bruskou
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(p. 306), is the Palace of Prince Fürstenberg (No. 12, on the left; Pl. D, 3, 4), with a beautiful terraced garden.

In the Maltézské Náměsti, not far from the Ulice k Mostu (p. 302), is the Palace of Count Nostitz (D 5 on plan at p. 295), containing about 300 pictures. Adm., see p. 293; illustrated catalogue by P. Bergner (1905; 2 K 40 h).

Among the best works are: Rembrandt, *Rabbi (1634); Rubens, General Spinola, in full armour; 163. Ravesteyn (ascribed to Pourbus), Man and woman; 48. G. Mostaert, Market; 53. N. Knüpfer, Diana's bath; 278. Nic. Neuchatel, Girl; *160. J. van Ruydsael, Forest-scene (an early work); 275. G. Don, Savant; 171. A. van Dyck, St. Bruno (early work); 215. Verspronck, Portrait; Neuchatel, Woman and child; 212. D. Teniers, Rustic tavern.

From the N.W. angle of the Malostranské Náměsti (p. 302) two routes lead to the Hradčany: the shorter leads N. through the Zámecká Ulice, and then to the left by the Schody Zámecké (205 steps) to the court; the longer and easier (10 min.) leads W. through the Nerudova Ulice, passing the Palace of Count Morzin (1.; 1670), with Atlantes on the façade by F. M. Brokoff (1714), and the Palace of Count Thun (r.; Pl. C, 4), with a baroque doorway by Matth. Braun, and then ascends to the right.

The nucleus of the Hradčany (Hradchun; Pl. B, C, 4, 3) is formed by the Hradčanské Náměsti or Hradčany Square, a quadrangle bounded on the N. by the Archiepiscopal Palace (rebuilt in 1764), on the S. by the Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg (with sgraffito decoration; ca. 1550) and by a Carmelite Nunnery, and on the W. by a palace of Emp. Francis Joseph (formerly the Toseana Palace). In the middle rises a Column of the Virgin (1725).

The extensive buildings of the Royal Palace (Hofburg; Pl. C, 4) occupy the E. side of the square. The oldest part, burned down in 1303, was restored after 1333 for Charles IV. by the French architect Matthias of Arras (d. 1352). Other building operations were carried on under Ladislaus II. (from the plans of Benedict Rieth), Lewis of Hungary, and Ferdinand I., who entrusted the restoration of the castle after the fire of 1541 to Bonifaz Wohlmut. Some parts also date from the times of Rudolph II. and Matthias; the latter employed Vincenzo Scamozzi of Vicentino as his architect in 1614. The final enlargement of the palace, which contains over 700 rooms, was carried out under Maria Theresa in 1756-74, by Anselm Laragho and other architects, working from plans by Nic. Pacassi.

From the forecourt we proceed straight on to the main portal (by Scamozzi) and pass through the archway (whence a flight of steps on the right ascends to the royal apartments) to the first court. Admission-tickets for the Royal Palace are obtained here in the Schlosshauptmannschaft, to the left (see p. 293). Farther on,
to the right of the chapel, we pass through another archway into the second court, to the left in which rises the cathedral. To the right is the entrance to the S. wing of the palace (ring).

The most interesting room in the palace is *Ladislaus’s Hall, or the Hall of Homage, constructed in 1484-1502 by B. Rieth, with a rich late-Gothic ceiling. Behind this is the Gothic Landrechts-Stube (1563), occupied by the Bohemian Diet until 1847. The old Statthalterei was the scene (May 23rd, 1618) of the bitter controversy between Count Thurz, at the head of the Protestant Estates, and the Imperial Councillors (Statthaler), which ended in Martinitz and Slawata, the two most hated of the Statthaler, being thrown out of the window. This act of violence, known as the ‘Defenestration of Prague’, was the immediate occasion of the Thirty Years’ War. A cross under the window commemorates the event. — The N. part of the palace, adjoining the first court, contains two fine apartments, restored in 1783 and 1865-68: the German Room (formerly the art-room of Rudolph II.) and the large Spanish Room, built by Horatio Fontana de Brusato in 1601.

The small and interesting equestrian Statue of St. George, a fountain-figure in the second court, was cast in bronze by Martin and Georg von Klausenburg in 1373; the horse was restored in 1562. [There is a cast of this statue in South Kensington Museum.]

The *Cathedral (Pl. C, 4; adm., see p. 292), the Metropolitan Church of St. Vitus (St. Guy), occupies the site of a small circular building, begun in 935 by St. Wenceslaus, Duke of Bohemia. The present edifice was begun in 1344 under Charles IV. by Matthias of Arras, who drew his inspiration from the cathedral of Narbonne. The spacious Gothic choir, left unfinished at his death, was completed by Peter Parler of Schwäbisch-Gmünd in 1356-85 in an elaborate German-Gothic style. The nave was begun in 1392, but after the Hussite wars building was discontinued. The choir was restored by Bonifaz Wohlmut after the fire of 1541. In 1867 the task of completing the cathedral (still in progress) was resumed, under the superintendence of Jos. Krammer (d. 1871), Jos. Mocker (d. 1899), and Kamillo Hilbert.

The *Choir, on the triforium-gallery of which are 21 mutilated portrait-busts of the 14th cent., has two aisles and is surrounded by an ambulatory and two series of chapels (entr. from the Oratorium on the S. side; p. 305). In the centre, within a fine Renaissance raling by Jörg Schmidthammer, rises the large *Monument of the Emperors, executed in marble by Alex. Collins of Malines (p. 185) in Innsbruck in 1570-73, under Rudolph II., and erected over the hereditary burial-place of the Bohemian monarchs. Beneath it repose Charles IV. (d. 1378), Wenceslaus IV. (d. 1419), Ladislaus Posthumus (d. 1458), George Podiebrad (d. 1471), Ferdinand I. (d. 1564), Maximilian II. (d. 1576), Rudolph II. (d. 1612), and several queens and princesses. The recumbent figures on the top are Ferdinand I. (1356-64; centre), his wife Anna (d. 1547), and Maximilian II. (1561-76).

Choir Chapels. The *Wenzel or Wenceslaus Chapel, the first on the right, contains the monument of the sainted duke of that name, who was murdered by his brother at Alt-Buzlau in 935. The chapel, built in 1347-67, is inlaid with Bohemian semi-precious stones and decorated with half-obliterated frescoes, the lower row of which (scenes from the Passion) are by Meister Oswald of Prague (1378). The poorer frescoes above (16th cent.) depict the legend of St. Wenceslaus. The candelabrum with the statue
of St. Wenceslaus is by Hans Vischer of Nuremberg (1532). — The Crown Chamber (no admission), above the Wenceslaus Chapel, has contained the Bohemian regalia since 1625 (comp. p. 332). — On the first pillar, opposite the chapel, is the baroque monument of Field-Marshall Schlick (d. 1723), by M. Braun.

The St. Andreas or Martinitz Chapel, adjoining the Wenceslaus Chapel, contains the monument of the imperial statthalter Jaroslav von Martinitz (d. 1649; see p. 304). In the Chapel of the Holy Rood (Kreuzkapelle), on the left wall, hangs a painting of 1369 (in the middle is the Head of Christ on the napkin, revered as a 'cera icon'; the six patron saints of Bohemia are on the margin). The Royal Oratorium is an elaborate late-Gothic structure by Benedict Rieth (1493), with bold vaulting.

In the Choir Ambulatory, to the left, is the silver tomb of St. John of Nepomuc, executed in 1736 at Vienna from Fischer's designs. — Opposite, on the altar of the Chapel of St. Adalbert or St. John of Nepomuc, are silver busts of SS. Adalbert, Wenceslaus, Vitus, and Cyrillus (1699). — In the Reliquary or Saxon Chapel are the Gothic tombs of Ottocar I. and II. (d. 1230 & 1278) by Peter Parler. — The Lady Chapel contains the monuments of the Dukes Bretislav I. (d. 1055) and Spithinnew II. (d. 1061), probably from the workshop of Peter Parler. Opposite, at the back of the high-altar, is the tomb of St. Vitus, with a statue by J. Max (1840). — In the Chapel of St. John the Baptist are the tombs of Duke Bretislav II. (d. 1100) and Bořivoj II. (d. 1124) and a candelabrum dating partly from the 12th cent. (foot) and partly from 1641 (upper part). — Below the Archiepiscopal Chapel is the burial-vault of the archbishops of Prague. Opposite is a kneeling bronze figure of Prince-Bishop von Schwarzenberg (d. 1885), by Myslbek (1904). — Opposite St. Anna's Chapel is a wooden relief by G. Bendel (ca. 1630), representing the flight of Frederick V. through Prague in 1620 (see p. 307).

Above the Sacristy is the Treasury, containing a Book of the Gospels of the 9th cent., a reliquary of 1266, a cross presented to Charles IV. by Pope Urban V., and other objects of value. Tickets (1 K) obtained in the Sacristy.

Behind the cathedral, in St. George's Square or the Svatojirské Náměstí, is the Romanesque Church of St. George, founded in 912 and rebuilt after a fire in 1142-50, with a side-door in the Renaissance style. In the interior are frescoes of the 13th and 14th cent., and the tomb of St. Ludmilla (d. 927), restored in the 15th century. The building is, however, under restoration and closed to visitors. — To the right is the Theresa Home, an institution for spinsters of noble family, adjoining the Gothic Church of All Saints. The balcony commands an admirable view (fee 40 h).

At the end of the Jirská Ulice, a gate adjoining the Black Tower and the Daliborka Tower (Pl. D, 3; fee 40 h) leads to the Bastion, another good point of view. Adjacent is the Palace of Prince Lobkowitz. The Staré Zámecké Schody (98 steps) descends hence to the Pod Bruskou (p. 306).

From the Hradčany Square the Loretanska Ulice leads S.W. to Loretto Square or the Loretánské Náměstí, in which rise the extensive Francis Joseph Barracks, formerly Count Czernin's Palace (Pl. A, 4). Opposite is the Church of Loretto, in the court of which is an imitation of the celebrated Casa Santa of

20*
Loretto. The treasury (adm., see p. 293) contains several mon-
strances of the 17th cent., the most curious of which is in the
form of rays, said to be set with 6580 precious stones.

From Pohořelec Square, on the S.W., a flight of steps at No. 8
leads to Strahov Square or the Strahovské Nádvoří. Here to
the right, on the highest site in the town, stands the Premon-
stratensian Abbey of Strahov (Pl. A, 4, 5; adm., see p. 293),
founded in 1140, but dating in its present form mainly from the
17th and 18th centuries. We enter by Portal No. 1, opposite the
just-mentioned flight of steps.

Pappenheim, the Imperial general who fell at Lützen in 1632, is
buried in the Church of the Assumption. — The chief work in the
Picture Gallery (ladies not admitted) is a *Virgin and Child crowned
by angels (the so-called Festival of the Rosary or ‘Rosenkranzfest’),
painted by Dürer in 1506 for the German merchants of Venice, and con-
taining portraits of the painter himself, one of his German friends in
Venice, Emp. Maximilian, Pope Julius II., and several Venetians (freely
retouched). — The Library (door to the right of the church; first floor;
ring), with fully 100,000 vols. (1064 incunabula) and 1700 MSS., contains
autographs of Tycho Brahe, etc. The main room, with a ceiling-painting
by A. F. Maulpertsch (1794), contains some beautiful cabinets from the
old abbey of Bruck, near Znaim. — *Superb View, from the monastery
garden, of Prague and its environs.

Returning to the Royal Palace we keep to the N. from the first
court, crossing the Jelení Ulice and following the U Prašného Mostu.
We then proceed to the right, between the Royal Garden (no admission)
and the Cadet School, to the *Belvedere (Pl. C; 3; adm., see p. 292), an imposing villa in the Italian Renaissance
style, erected in 1536-52 for Emp. Ferdinand I. by Paolo della
Stella, a pupil of Jacopo Sansovino. The upper story was completed
by Bonifaz Wohlmut in 1538. The colonnade on the groundfloor
is decorated with a frieze of foliage and mythological reliefs; the
old decorations of the great hall, which under Rudolf II. served
for a collection of minerals, have been replaced by mediocre fres-
coes from the history of Bohemia, after cartoons by Chr. Ruben
(d. 1875). *View from the balcony.

From the Belvedere we may descend through the Chotek Pro-
enades (Pl. D, 3) and by the Chotkova Silnice to the Pod Brusk-
ou, with the Institute for the Blind (Pl. D, 3), in which are fine
frescoes by Jos. von Führich. We then cross the chain-bridge
(p. 297), or keep to the right through the Lužická Ulice to the
Charles Bridge (p. 301).

To the E., on the steep bank of the Moldau, are the *Crown
Prince Rudolf or Belvedere Promenades (Pl. E, F, 3), command-
ing picturesque views (restaurant). A cable-tramway runs hence in 1½ min. to the Francis Joseph Bridge (see p. 292).

To the N. of the Promenades is the *Stromovka or Královská
Obora (Royal Forest Park or Baumgarten; Pl. E, 1), a fine
public park, with a château (summer-residence of the governor) and
restaurant (military concerts). Tramway from St. Wenceslaus Square via the Na Příkopě in 15 min. (No. 3, p. 292; also No. 7).

In the Stromovka, on the Exhibition Grounds, stands the Modern Gallery of the Kingdom of Bohemia (Pl. G, 1), established by Emp. Francis Joseph I. in 1902 (entr. on the W. side; adm., see p. 293). It contains works by German and Czech artists, Bohemian either by birth or residence. Illus. catalogue (1907) 1 K.

German Section. E. Amieseder, Moonlight; E. Hegenbart, Game beaters; Fr. Jäger, Scenes in N. Bohemia; K. Krattner, Judas; Gabriel Max, Judas; Fr. Metznr, The earth; Fr. Rumpler, Nymph; Fr. Thiele, Lady in green. Also drawings and sketches by E. Bröms, Fr. Hegenbart, R. Jettmar, E. Orlik, and others.—Czech Section. V. Brožík. Portrait of a lady; A. Chittusi. Landscapes; F. Jenewein, The plague, Judas; Jos. Manes, Life at a country-house (a series of paintings); L. Márold, A poor excuse; H. Schweiger, Street in Bruges; St. Sucharda, Prague; M. Švabinský, Camellias; J. Úprka, Ave Maria; F. Zemišek, Robbers disturbed.

The *Petřín (Hasenburg; Pl. C, 5), above the Aujezd (Újezd), to the N.W., is the finest point of view. A cable-tramway (p. 292) ascends in 3 min. to the upper terminus (985 ft.; 335 ft. above the lower terminus), 3 min. walk above which is the Petřín View Tower (open till 8 p.m.; 300 steps; ascent 40 h, lift 1 K), on St. Lawrence Hill. The upper gallery (1260 ft. above the sea-level) commands a superb *Survey of Prague and the valley of the Moldau and over the greater part of Bohemia to the Giant Mts., the mountains on the Moravian frontier, the Bohemian Forest, the Erzgebirge, and the Saxon Switzerland. The summits of the central Bohemian range are especially conspicuous. About 3 min. below the upper station is the Hasenburg Restaurant, with a view-terrace.

Above the Aujezd also is the Kinsky Garden (Pl. C, 6; rfnts.), formerly the property of Count Kinsky, which affords another charming view of Prague. The villa now accommodates the Czech & Slavonic Ethnographical Museum (adm., see p. 293). On the groundfloor are embroideries and interiors of peasants' rooms (to the left) and models of peasant-houses and furniture (to the right); on the first floor, costumes, embroideries, and pottery.

On the White Hill (Weisser Berg; 1245 ft.), 3½ M. to the W. of the Strahovské Náměsti (Pl. A, 4; not worth an excursion), the Maria Victoria Church commemorates the battle of Nov. 8th, 1620, by which the fate of Protestantism in Bohemia was decided. The Bohemians under their 'Winter King', Frederick V. of the Palatinate, the king of their own election and son-in-law of James I. of England, had thrown up entrenchments on the White Hill, but the attacks of Maximilian of Bavaria, chief of the Roman Catholic League, with his army of Bavarians and imperial troops, were so irresistible that Frederick and his party were speedily routed, and the battle won in less than an hour. — On the N.W. slope of the White Hill the Hvězda (Star Castle or Stern-Schloss), a large and massive structure, erected in 1555 in the form of a star, rises in the midst of the woods. It was originally a royal château, and afterwards a powder-magazine, and was restored in 1875 (fine stucco ornamentation). Adm. daily 11-1 and 4-5 (20 h; tickets at the ranger's house). It is situated at the end of a park which derives its name of
Stern-Tiergarten from this building, and is a favourite resort of the citizens (1/2 M. from stat. Liboc, p. 317). A stone here commemorates the capture of Prague by Frederick the Great in 1744.

On May 6th, 1757, Marshal Schwarzenberg, Frederick the Great’s favourite general, fell at the battle of Prague. Two monuments mark the spot where he was mortally wounded, near the village of Šteřbohol, 41/2 M. to the E. of Prague and 1 1/2 M. from the station of Hostivař (p. 347).

Steamer to Stěchovic, 4 hrs. there, 21/2 hrs. back (pier below the Palacký Bridge; Pl. D. E., 7). Königsaal, on the left bank of the Moldau, an old and rich Cistercian monastery, erected by King Wenceslaus II. in 1283-1305 and destroyed by the Hussites in 1420, is now the castle of Prince Oettingen and has a fine park. To the S. of Stěchovic are the St. John Rapids.

44. From Prague to Dresden.

119 M. Railway (Staatsbahn) in 4-6 1/2 hrs. (fares 15 M. 30, 9 M. 40, 6 M. 5 pf.; express fares 19 M. 20 pf., 12 M. 7 M. 60 pf.). Finest views on the right. — Steamboat in summer five times daily from Aussig to Dresden in 5-7 hrs. (fares 4 K 85, 3 K 30 h; express-steamer 6 K 70 h). This part of the trip is preferable by water. The steamer starts at Leitmeritz (p. 348; thence to Lobositz 1/2 hr., from Lobositz to Aussig 2 1/2 hrs.).

Prague, see p. 290. The trains start from the State Railway Station. The Žižka Hill soon rises to the right. The line is carried over Karlin, the Jerusalem Island, the Hetz Island, several arms of the Moldau, and the main stream itself by a vast viaduct of 87 arches, 1450 yds. long.

3 M. Bubentsch (Bubeneč), with villas. We enter the narrow winding valley of the Moldau. — 4 1/2 M. Podbaba, at the mouth of the valley of the Scharka; 7 1/2 M. Rostok, a village amidst fruit-trees. The isolated Georgsberg or Ripberg (1505 ft.), with its white chapel, ca. 3 M. to the S.E. of Raudnitz (see below), is long conspicuous to the left, rising over the Moldau hills.

On the right is the ruin of Čvattenrub. — 16 1/2 M. Královy (Rail. Restaurant), with factories and railway-shops. Branch-lines diverge here for (17 1/2 M.) Kladno (p. 317) and (10 1/2 M.) Neratovic (p. 352). — The train skirts the Moldau, passing through a tunnel and along several galleries. 18 1/2 M. Mühlhausen, with a château of Prince Lobkowitz. Farther on is a wide plain, where the train leaves the river. — 20 1/2 M. Weltrus, with a château and park of Count Chotek. The Georgsberg (see above) is seen to the left, the Geltschberg (p. 348) ahead; to the right, in the distance, lies Melnik (p. 349).

30 M. Unter-Beřkovitz. The train approaches the Elbe, 3 M. below its confluence with the Moldau. — 41 1/2 M. Raudnitz (575 ft.; Post), a town with 9256 inhab. and the castellated Schloss of Prince Lobkowitz, prettily situated on the left bank of the Elbe. In 1350 Cola di Rienzi (or Rienzo), ‘the last of the tribunes’, was confined in the castle for a year by Emp. Charles IV. A branch-line runs to (22 1/2 M.) Zlonitz (p. 317).
Just short of (48½ M.) Theresienstadt (Rail. Restaurant) we cross the Eger and enter German-speaking territory. The once-fortified town (Erzherzog Karl; Deutsches Haus Restaurant) lies 1½ M. to the N., near the confluence of the Eger and the Elbe. — Farther on we have a view of the picturesque basaltic cones of the Mittel-Gebirge. To the right, on the Elbe, lies Leitmeritz (p. 348).

53 M. Lobositz (500 ft.; Germania; Schwarzes Ross, R. 1½-3½ K.; Dampfschiff Restaurant, on the Elbe), a manufacturing town (5076 inhab.) with a château of Prince Schwarzenberg, was the scene of the first battle in the Seven Years' War, in which, on Oct. 1st, 1756, Frederick the Great and the Duke of Brunswick defeated the Austrians under Marshal Brown.

From Lobositz to Reichenberg, 67½ M., railway in 3½ hrs. — The train crosses the Elbe by a bridge 365 yds. long. 2½ M. Czolasitz (560 ft.), the junction of a spur-line to (1¼ M.) Čzernosek (p. 348). — 5 M. Leitmeritz (595 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 348. — 13 M. Liebeschitz (920 ft.; Goldene Sechs). From Trnbrand, ¾ M. to the N., a path, with blue and yellow marks, leads through wood to (1 hr.) the top of the Geltchberg (p. 348). — 15½ M. Auscha (785 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of a local line to (12 M.) Gross-Priesen (see p. 348). — The train ascends to (20½ M.) Bleiswadol (1205 ft.) and then descends again to (21½ M.) Grober (935 ft.; Rathans). To the right rises the Ronberg (1808 ft.), with a ruined castle. — 26¼ M. Neugarten (910 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). To the right is Count Kaunitz's château of Neuschloss. To the left, beyond the Karba Viaduct (80 ft. high), lies the Hollergrund (p. 353). — 30½ M. Böhmisch-Leipa (815 ft.), see p. 353. — 35½ M. Reichstadt (880 ft.; Habsburg), with a large imperial château from which the son of Napoleon I. took his title of Duke of Reichstadt, though, as a matter of fact, he never visited the place. — 40 M. Niemes (940 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Schwarzes Ross), with a château of Count Hartig. The Roll (1270 ft.), 4½ M. to the N.E., bears a ruined castle. — 48½ M. Deutsch-Gabel (1045 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Habsburg, at the rail. station), with 2460 inhab. and a domed church (St. Lawrence), is the junction of a branch-line to (13 M.) Röhrsorf (p. 353). — 50½ M. Lämberg-Markersdorf. To the right is Schloss Lämberg, the property of Count Clam-Gallas. To the left the Lusatian Mts. come into view. The train ascends the Jeschkien-Gebirge and penetrates its crest by a tunnel beyond (58 M.) Kriesdorf (1635 ft.). It then traverses a viaduct 95 ft. high. — 59 M. Neuland. Both before and after (60½ M.) Christofsgrund we pass through two tunnels. At (62 M.) Karlswald we come in sight of the Isar-Gebirge.

— 67½ M. Reichenberg, see p. 354.

From Lobositz to Laun, 21½ M., railway in 2¼ hrs. — From (3 M.) Tschischkowitz a branch-line runs to (23 M.) Obernitz, viâ (3 M.) Trebnitz (Deutsches Haus), whence a marked path (brown and yellow) leads to (½ hr.) the small ruin of Kostial (1600 ft.). — 21½ M. Laun (p. 317).

At Lobositz begins the picturesque valley of the Elbe, flanked by high rocky walls. On the right bank are the village of Čzernosek (p. 348) and the Hradec (880 ft.), with its chapel. — 60½ M. Salesel (Meraner Hof), prettily situated at the foot of a cliff, nearly opposite Sebusein (p. 348). Near Aussig, to the left, rises the Workotsch, a basaltic rock with columnar stratification; to the right is the picturesque Schreckenstein (p. 310).
66 1/2 M. Aussig. — Railway Restaurant (very fair). — Hotels. Goldnes Schiff, R. from 3, B. 1, D. 2 K; Englischer Hof; Dampfschiff-Hôtel, all three near the pier and the station of the Staatsbahn (Pl. 1). — Café Wien, Markt-Platz.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 6), Teplitzer-Str. — Electric Tramways run from the market-place to Schönpriesen (E.), Prödlitz (W.), and Pokau (N.). — The Map (Touristenkarte) issued by the Aussig Mountain Club (75 h) is useful. Information as to excursions in the beautiful environs is given freely by the Strangers' Enquiry Office (Fremdenverkehrs bureau) in the Stadthaus.

Aussig (455 ft.), a busy town with 39,255 inhab., lies at the influx of the Biela into the Elbe. Large chemical works and a brisk coal-trade occupy the inhabitants. The vast brown-coal seams of N. Bohemia lie a little to the W. The large river-barges load at a special coaling-harbour on the Elbe.

From the rail. station we reach the (3 min.) market-place, with the Town Hall or Stadthaus (Pl. 7) on its N. side, by following the Gerbergasse to the N. and then the Topfergasse to the left. To the W. of the market-place are a bronze statue of Emp. Joseph II. and (in the Spital-Platz) the Town Museum, with natural history and prehistoric collections (open 9-12 & 2-4, Sun. & holidays 10-1). From the S.W. angle of the market-place the short Bielagasse leads S. to the Stadt-Kirche (Pl. 8), destroyed by the Hussites in 1426 and since repeatedly restored. The prolongation of the Bielagasse brings us to the railway-bridge across the Elbe (with passage for pedestrians; toll 4 h), leading to the station of Schreckenstein on the right bank (p. 348). The Gerichts-Steig, diverging to the right 2 min. short of the bridge, ascends to (1/4 hr.) the Ferdinandshöhe (880 ft.; Pl. 5; Hôtel-Restaurant), which affords a good view.

On the right bank of the Elbe, 2 M. above Aussig, on a phonolite rock, 280 ft. in height, are the extensive ruins of the *Schreckenstein (805 ft.; rfnts.), not destroyed until the 18th cent., the property of Prince Lobkowitz. Beautiful view from the top. — The Hohe Wostrey (1920 ft.), commanding a wide panorama, is ascended from Aussig in 1 1/2 hr. From the E. end of the Elbe bridge we descend to the left and follow the road via Krammel and Ober-Sedlitz to Neuendorfl. Beyond the last village we take the field-path to the right (blue way-marks) and finally reach the summit through wood. From Neuendorfl another path (marked green and yellow) leads to (3/4 hr.) the Schreckenstein (see above).

From Aussig to Bilin, 20 M., railway in 1 1/2 hr. — 3 M. Türmitz (520 ft.), with a château of Count Nostitz and coal-pits; 12 M. Auperschlin (p. 316). — 20 M. Bilin (655 ft.; Höhes Haus, R. 11/4, 5 K; Weisser Löwe), an industrial town of 9310 inhab., on the Biela, with a château of Prince Lobkowitz. About 1 1/2 M. to the S.W. are the Bilin Salt Springs (Kurhaus; rail. station, Bilin-Sauerbrunn, see p. 333). The Borschen (1765 ft.), a huge mass of clinkstone or phonolite, 2 M. to the S. of the springs (red way-marks), possesses a rare flora and affords a fine view. From Bilin to Dux and Pilsen, see p. 333.

From Aussig to Teplitz and Komotau, see R. 45. — Steamboat to Dresden, see p. 308.
72 M. Nestersitz-Pömerle, whence the Ziegenberg (1245 ft.) may be ascended in 50 minutes.

81 M. Bodenbach. — Hotels. Post (Pl. a), 250 yds. to the N. of the rail. station; Tönfer (Pl. b), R. 11/2-3 K; Umlauf (Pl. c), R. 2-3 K, these two a little to the W. of the station; Vereinshaus. — Carriage for half-a-day 5, for a whole day 10 K. — The Railway Station (restaurant) and the Pier are about 1/2 M. apart.

Bodenbach (430 ft.), a thriving town with 13,410 inhab., on the left bank of the Elbe, is the Saxon and Austrian custom-house station. Above the town to the N. rises the wooded *Schüferwand (925 ft.; Hôtel-Restaurant, with view-terrace, R. 2-3 K), affording an admirable view of Tetschen and the valley of the Elbe; we turn to the right at the rail. station and then mount the zigzag path to the left, just short of the railway-viaduct, to (25 min.) the top.

On the Elbe, 1 M. below Bodenbach rail. station, lies Obergrund (Bad-Hôtel, Pl. b, R. 2-3, pens. 8-10 K), a favourite summer-resort, with the Josephs-Bad (Pl. c).

From Bodenbach to Komotau, 56 M., railway (Staatsbahn) in 8 hrs. The line traverses the narrow and picturesque valley of the Eltjauer Bach; on the right rises the Schneeberg (see below). — 121/2 M. Tysse-Königswald (21/4 M. to the N. of which is the village of Tysse, with its huge and curiously-ripened cliffs of sandstone, called the Tyssera Wände). On the hill to the right of (15 M.) Klein-Kahn (1300 ft.) lies Nollendorf. 21 M. Kulm. At Kulm and Nollendorf the French suffered serious reverses in the German war of liberation (1813). 221/2 M. Hohenstein, with the Geiersburg on the right; 231/2 M. Mariaschein (p. 313); 25 M. Rosental-Gruppen (p. 316), where the Wilhelms-Höhe and Rosenberg rise on the right; 271/2 M. Teplitz-Waldtor (p. 313; station 1 M. from the town); 30 M. Kosten (11/2 M. to the W. is the little town of Klostergrab, p. 317); 34 M. Ossegg (p. 317). The train now skirts the S. base of the Erzgebirge, and runs by Wiesa-Ober-Leutensdorf (p. 317), Ober-Georgental, and Gölkau (p. 317) to (56 M.) Komotau (p. 318).

Ascent of the Schneeberg from Bodenbach (21/2 hrs.; carr. & pair there and back 14-16 K). Opposite the Elbe bridge we take the so-called 'Kammweg' (indicated by a blue comb on a white field) and ascend via Bösegründl and Biela (white marks beyond this point) to (51/2 M.) the summit of the Hohe Schneeberg (2965 ft.). The tower (adm. 30 h), 112 ft. high, commands a magnificent *Panorama.

To reach Tetschen from Bodenbach we proceed to the N. from the rail. station and then (1/4 hr.; r.) cross the suspension-bridge (toll 4 h). On the other bank we finally turn to the left for (1/2 M.) the market-place of Tetschen.

Tetschen. — Hotels. Silbener Stern, R. 11/2-3 K; Krone, R. 2-3 K, very fair; Gritner Baum, with café, R. 3 K, all three in the market-place. — The Railway Station (restaurant) lies 3/4 M. to the S.E. of the market-place; the Pier adjoins the suspension-bridge.

Tetschen (430 ft.), a town with 10,640 inhab., situated at the confluence of the Pulsnitz, or Polzen, with the Elbe, is one of the most charming spots in the valley of the Elbe. On a height to the S., above the chain-bridge, is the château of Count Thun (no admittance). To the E. of the market-place is the Schul-Platz, with
a bronze statue of Emp. Joseph II., by Rassau. In the valley of the Polzen is the agricultural school of Liebwerd. — From Tetschen to Iglau, see R. 52.

The following is an attractive walk of 2½ hrs. At the N. end of the Garten-Str. (which runs to the N. from the Schul-Platz) we cross the railway to the right, ascend by the broad path parallel with the railway track, and then take the broad path on the left, leading to the Gloriette, with a statue of Bohemia. We traverse the pleasure-grounds here and then proceed to the right (finger-post) to the *Kaiser-Aussicht (40 min. from the market-place), with a log-cabin (rmtts.). The view includes Tetschen, the valley, and the wooded heights around. We next (keeping to the left) reach (1¼ hr.) the Leopolds-Höhe and Elbwarte (view down the Elbe), descend to the village of Laube on the Elbe, and return by the road (3½ hr.).

From Tetschen to Warnsdorf, 39 M., railway in 2½ hrs. — 5½ M. Bensen (705 ft.; Schwarzes Ross), with 3670 inhab., is the junction of a line to (12½ M.) Böhmisch-Leipa (p. 353). — The train now runs N. to (18½ M.) Böhmisch-Kamnitz (1040 ft.; Deutsches Haus; 4970 inhab.). To the S. (1 hr.) is the Schlossberg, with a ruin and a belvedere. Branch-line to (22 M.) Böhmisch-Leipa, see p. 353. — 26½ M. Tannenberg (1780 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). To the N.E. (3½ hr.) is the ruin of Tollenstein (inn). To Prague or Georgswalde and Ebersbach, see p. 353. — 32½ M. Kreibitz-Teichstott (p. 353). — From (39 M.) Warnsdorf (1100 ft.; restaurant) the line goes on to Zittau (see Baedeker's Northern Germany).

The Bodenbach & Dresden Railway (comp. Baedeker's Northern Germany) penetrates the Schäferwand (p. 311) by two short tunnels and follows the left bank of the Elbe. — 87 M. Niedergrund (p. 348), the last Austrian place on the left bank. A little way down lies Herrnskretschen, the last Austrian village on the right bank. — 95 M. Schandau, a frequented summer-resort on the right bank. — 97½ M. Königstein, a small town, with the fortress of that name (1180 ft. above the sea, 810 ft. above the Elbe). Opposite rises the Lilienstein, 167 ft. higher. — At (101 M.) Rathen rises the *Bastei, the finest point in the Saxon Switzerland, an abrupt rock rising on the right bank of the Elbe (615 ft. above the river and 1000 ft. above the sea; fine view). — 103 M. Pötzscha, the station for Wehlen, on the opposite bank.

108 M. Pirna, with the château of Sonnenstein (now a lunatic asylum). — The train has now quitted the narrow part of the Elbe valley. 112 M. Mügeln; 114 M. Nieder-Sedlitz. To the right is the Grosse Garten.

119 M. Dresden, see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

45. From Aussig to Komotau via Teplitz.

41 M. Railway in 1½-2½ hrs.

Aussig, see p. 310. The train starts from the State Railway Station. — 3 M. Türmitz (p. 310). Beyond (5½ M.) Karbitz (Rail. Restaurant) the cones of the Mittel-Gebirge appear on the
left. — 8 M. Mariaschein (Rail. Restaurant); the village (Goldener Brunnen), with a Jesuit monastery and a famous pilgrimage-church, lies 1 M. to the right (N.), and has also a station on the Komotau-Bodenbach line (p. 311). On the right is Graupen (p. 316), with the Wilhelms-Höhe and Rosenberg; then Eichwald (p. 315). — 12 M. Teplitz (Rail. Restaurant).

Teplitz and Environs.

Railway Stations. 1. The station of the Aussig and Teplitz Line or Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. D, 1) lies 1/4 M. to the N. of the market-place (carriages and electric tramway, see below and p. 314). — 2. The Waldtor Station, on the Komotau and Bodenbach line, is 1 M. to the N.W. of the market-place (carriage, see p. 314). — 3. The Schloßgarten Station (Pl. A, 4), of the Lobowitz line (Reichenberg), lies 1 M. to the S.W. of the market-place (electric tramway, see p. 314), but trains for Lobowitz start from the Aussig line station also.

Hotels. Zum Alten Rathaus (Pl. a; C, 3), Markt-Platz 9, R. 21/2-7, D. 21/2-4, pens. from 71/2 K, omn. 50 h; Zur Post (Pl. b; C, 3), Lange- gasse 24, R. from 2, pens. from 7 K, omn. 50 h; Kronprinz Rudolf (Pl. d; D, 2, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 1; Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. c; D, 2), Bahnhof-Str. 38, R. 2, D. 1 1/4 K; Hôtel de Saxe (Pl. e; D, 2), corner of the Bahnhof-Str. and Nord-Str., R. 2 1/2-3, D. 2 K. — Open in the season only: Fischer's Pension Hermannsburg (Pl. f; F, 3), Schlangenbad-Str.; Hôtel Habsburg (Pl. g; F, 3), Neubad-Allée.

Restaurants. At all the hotels. Also in the Theatre Café (see below); Kursalon (Pl. D, 3), Sense-Str. 2; Prince Clary’s Garten- Salon (Pl. C, 4); Sense Park (Pl. D, 3), Stephans-Platz 1, D. 1 1/4 K; Goldnes Schiff, Sense-Str. 7 (Pl. D, 3), D. 1 K 60 h; Lindenhof, D. 1 1/2-2 1/2 K; Weiburg, these two at the E. end of the Linden-Str. (Pl. D, E, 3); Zur Schießen Ecke, Schul-Platz, corner of the Waisenhausgasse (Pl. C, 2); Drei Rosen, Mühl-Str. 2 (Pl. D, E, 3); Franz-Joseph-Warte, see p. 315.

Cafés. Theatre Café, in the theatre (Pl. D, 3), with terrace; Kursalon (Pl. D, 3), Stephans-Platz, with Reading Rooms (open 8-8 or 8-9); Café Central, corner of the Langegasse and the Fleischbankgasse (Pl. C, 3), first floor; Café Bauer, Graupergasse 20 (Pl. C, 3), first floor.

Apartments. The best are those in the Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Bad (new), the Kaiser-Bad, the Stadtbad, and the Schlangen-Bad, in the Hervenhaus-Fürstenbäder, and in the Neubad (these last the property of Prince Clary). Private lodgings also abound in the E. part of the town, most of them with gardens. Room 10-70 K per week. Visitors should consult the ‘Mietordnung’, or municipal regulations for the letting of lodgings.

Visitors’ Tax for a stay of more than a week, 1st class 21 K, 2nd class 18 K, 3rd class 12 K, 4th class 8 K. Music Tax 2 K. — A band plays in the Kur-Garten daily from 7 to 8 a.m., and on Tues. & Frid. from 4.30 to 6.30 p.m., in the Schlos-Garten daily except Tues. and Frid. from 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and at Schönau on Mon., Thurs., and Sat. 4.30 to 6.30 p.m. — Theatre (Pl. D, 3) in the Kur-Garten. — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 24), in the Stephans-Platz. — Swimming Bath (Pl. 7; E, 3), in the Kaiser Park, with vapour baths.

Carriages. Drive within the town, one-horse carr. 80 h, two-horse 1 K 20 h, 1/2 hr. 1 K 20 or 1 K 80 h, each additional 1/2 hr. 80 h or 1 K 20 h: to or from the Aussig-Teplitz station, 80 h, with luggage 1 K 20, two-
horse 1 K 60 h or 2 K, to the Waldtor Station with or without luggage 1 K 60 or 2 K 60 h. At night (10-5 in summer; 8-7 in winter) one-half more.

**Electric Tramway.** Every 20 min. until 9 p.m. from the Schlossgarten Station (Pl. A, 4) past the Schul-Platz (Pl. C, D, 2) and the Aussig-Teplitz Station (Pl. D, 1) in 50 min. to (6 M.) Eichwald (p. 315): fare (from the Schul-Platz) 50, there and back 70 h (from the Aussig Station to the town 10 h).

Walkers are advised to obtain a copy of the pathfinder (50 h) published by the Teplitz Mountain Club (Teplitzer Gebirgsverein).

**Chief Attractions.** 1st Day. In the forenoon, the Kur-Garten, Schloss-Garten (music, see p. 313), Königs-Höhe, and Franz-Joseph-Warte; in the afternoon, Eichwald (electric tramway, see above). 2nd Day. Milleschauer (p. 316).

**Teplitz - Schönau** (755 ft.), a favourite watering-place with 26,775 inhab. and 6500 annual visitors, lies in a broad and undulating basin between the Erzgebirge and the Bohemian Mittelgebirge, 3 M. to the N. of the Biela. The alkaline and saline springs (82-115° Fahr.), said to have been discovered as early as 762, are beneficial in cases of gout, rheumatism, stiffness of joints, etc., and are chiefly used for bathing.

Their principal source is the Urquelle in the Stadtbad (Pl. 5), which also supplies the Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Bad (Pl. 6), the Kaiser-Bad (Pl. 3), the Schlangen-Bad (Pl. F, 3), and the Sophienbad (Pl. 4); bath at these 1-5 K. The Herrenhaus, Fürsten-Bad (Pl. 2 and 1), and Neubad (Pl. F, 3) are supplied by separate springs (bath 1-2 K).

The pleasant Kur-Garten (Pl. D, 3) is enclosed by the Herrenhaus, the Kursalon, the Kaiser-Bad, and the Theatre.

A little higher up, in the Linden-Str., is the small Seume Park, with the marble bust (Pl. 17; 1893) and the tomb (Pl. 18; near the chapel) of the poet Johann Siegfried Seume, who died at Teplitz in 1810. — On the N. side of the Linden-Str. are a number of public buildings, including the Saxon and Prussian Military Baths and the Bürger-Spital (Pl. 8). At the end of the street is the new Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Bad (see above). Farther on are the Military Bath House (Pl. F, 3; on the left), the Schlangen-Bad (on the right), and (directly before us) the Neubad (see above).

We return by the Elisabeth-Str., on the right side of which are the Roman Catholic Elisabeth-Kirche and the Kaiser Park; on the left are the Synagogue (Pl. E, 3), with a lofty dome, and the Protestant Church, with nave and aisles of equal height, on a terrace commanding fine views. — In the Schulgasse (Pl. C, 2; No. 8) is the Museum (open free on Mon., Wed., & Sat. 10-12 and 2-4 and on Sun. and holidays 10-12), with prehistoric antiquities and natural history collections.

From the Market Place (Pl. C, 3), on the N. side of which stands the municipal Savings Bank (Sparkasse; Pl. 19), with the offices
of the town-authorities, the Langegasse (electric tramway) leads to the S. to the Schloss-Platz, in which rises a baroque Trinity Column of 1717. On the E. side of the Platz rises the Roman Catholic Dekanal-Kirche (Pl. C, D, 4); on the S. side stands the Schloss of Prince Clary Aldringen, rebuilt in 1751. Behind the château is the Schloss-Garten (Pl. B, C, 4; entrance through the chief portal of the Schloss; or by the Garten-Salon mentioned at p. 313), with old trees and two large ponds. On the E. side of the garden is the Meierei (Pl. C, 4) or dairy (café).

To the S.E. of the town rises the König-Höhe (900 ft.; Pl. D, 4), which is ascended in 5 min from the S. side of the Stephans-Platz by following first a path with 230 steps and then taking the first turning to the right. On the top is a Monument to King Frederick William III., who frequently visited Teplitz, erected in 1841. A little farther on are the Franz-Joseph-Warte (restaurant), with a tower commanding a splendid survey of Teplitz (90 steps; adm. 20 hr) and the Schackenburg Restaurant, a castellated building. — To the S. (3/4 hr.) rises the Wachholderberg (1255 ft.), also a very fine point of view. We ascend by the Wolfram-Str., passing behind the Schloss-Garten, and turn to the right through the 'Galgenbusch'. Halfway up is the Bergschlösschen Restaurant.

Another good vantage-ground is the Stephans-Höhe (835 ft.; Pl. E, F, 3, 4), which rises to the E., ascended to the right from the route to the Schlossberg (Pl. F, 3). — Descending along the N.E. slope of the Stephans-Höhe, then turning to the right into the Linden-Allée, later turning again to the right, and ascending in easy windings through wood, we reach (3/4 hr.) the Schlossberg (1285 ft.; comp. Pl. F 3; one-horse carr. 4, two-horse 6 K). On the top are a ruined castle (partly restored), with a belvedere tower (adm. 20 hr), and a restaurant.

Eichwald (1175 ft.), 51/2 M. to the N.W. of Teplitz, situated on a slope and in a ravine of the Erzgebirge, is a favourite summer resort, with numerous lodging-houses. The dusty highroad from Teplitz to Eichwald passes numerous mines of lignite (electric tramway, preferable, see p. 314; carr. 4, with two horses 6 K). In Ober-Eichwald (1405 ft.) are a brick church, modelled on that of Madonna dell'Orto in Venice and consecrated in 1906, and the Theresienbad Hydropathic, with a restaurant (closed in winter). Adjacent are the Hôtel-Restaurant Waldesruhe and the Bellevue Restaurant. — A road and paths (beginning opposite the waiting room of the electric tramway) lead from Eichwald to the (20 min.) Schweissjäger, a forester's house (1575 ft.; restaurant), which commands a picturesque view of Teplitz and the plain, bounded by the Schlossberg and the Milleschauer. A road runs hence through wood to (41/2 M.) the Mücketümchen (p. 316). — The Tuppel-
burg, another much-frequented forester’s house (rfmts.), with a deer-park, is reached in 25 min. by taking a wood-path from the Theresien-Bad (to the left in coming from Teplitz) and then following the road to the right.

At the foot of the Erzgebirge, 4 M. to the N.E. of Teplitz, lies the old mining town of Graupen (1115 ft.; rail. station, p. 311), near which rise the Wilhelms-Höhe (1155 ft.; inn) and the ruin of Rosenberg (1380 ft.; rfmts.), two fine points. To the E., above Hohenstein, rises (1/2 hr.) the ruin of Geiersburg (1580 ft.). — The Graupen road then ascends by Ober-Graupen (the old road to which is shorter, but steeper) to the (4 1/2 M.) Mückentürmchen (2645 ft.; inn), a conspicuous point on the crest of the Erzgebirge (carr. from Teplitz 10, with two horses 16 K).

From Teplitz to Lobositz, 25 M., railway in 1-2 hrs. Trains start from the Aussig & Teplitz station (Pl. D, 1); views generally to the left (between Ratsch and Boreslau the Milleschauer is visible on the right). — 2 M. Settenz (see below); 3 1/2 M. Teplitz-Schlossgarten (Pl. A, 4; on the right, the Wachholderberg, p. 315); 8 M. Auperschin (585 ft.), junction of the Aussig and Bilin railway (p. 310). Tunnel. 9 1/2 M. Ratsch. — From (12 1/2 M.) Boreslau (1010 ft.; Donnersberg) the Milleschauer, or Donnersberg (2740 ft.), may be ascended in 1 3/4 hr. by a marked path (white and blue). From the rail. station we follow the road to the S., passing through the village of Boreslau. After 1 M. we may either continue to follow the highroad or (in dry weather) take the way to the right (10 min. shorter). In 1 M. more we turn to the right (finger-post) and reach (9 1/2 M.) Pilkaü (1930 ft.; Milleschauer Inn), whence the summit is easily reached in 1 hr. through wood (horse to the top and back 8 K, with 2 hrs. stay). The top, with a weather-station, view-tower (20 hr.), and inn, commands the most extensive and picturesque view in Bohemia. Descent to (2 1/2 hrs.) Lobositz (p. 309), or via Kostenblatt (romantic ruin; inn) to (3 1/2 hrs.) Bilin (p. 310). — From (18 1/2 M.) Milleschau-Kottomirsch (990 ft.) the Milleschauer may be ascended via Wellemun and Milleschau in 2 21/2 hrs. — 25 M. Lobositz (p. 309).

Beyond Teplitz the line passes numerous mines. — 13 M. Settenz (770 ft.; see above).

18 M. Dux (710 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Krone, good; Stadt-Hôtel) is a town of 12,260 German and Czech inhab., with lignite mines, sugar-refineries, glass-works, etc. On the S.W. side of the market-place, 1/4 M. from the station, is the Schloss of Count Waldstein, a kinsman of the celebrated Wallenstein, with its baroque church. — From Dux to Pilsen, see p. 333.

20 1/2 M. Preschen (760 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). To the left are several basaltic peaks; in the distance is the Biliner Borschen (p. 310). At the foot of the Erzgebirge, to the right, lies the abbey of Ossegg, with the Riesenburg (p. 317) behind it.

27 1/2 M. Brüx (785 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Ross, Adler, R. 2-3 K, both in the market-place), a town of 25,750 inhab., with a late-Gothic church, built in 1517-32 after plans by Jakob von
to Komotau.

OSSEGG-RIESENBERG. 45. Route. 317

Schweinfurt of Annaberg. — About 6 M. to the S. rise the mineral springs of Püllna.

From Brüx to Moldau, 24 M., railway (Staatsbahn) in 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr. — The line intersects the Bodenbach and Komotau railway (p. 311) at (41\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Wiesa-Ober-Leutendorf (1000 ft.). — 8 M. Ossegg-Riesenberg (1120 ft.; Kaiser von Oesterreich), a small town with a famous Cistercian abbey, founded in the 12th cent. (beautiful view from the windows of the refectory). In a ravine, 3\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr. farther on, is the ruined castle of Riesenberg (1840 ft.). — 11 M. Klostergrab (1170 ft.; Rathaus), a small and ancient mining town at the base of the Erzgebirge, near which (10 min.) is the Königshügel (1450 ft.), a good point of view. Thence the line ascends viâ (16\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Eichwald (1870 ft.; 11\(\frac{1}{4}\) M. to the S. is the There- sien-Bad, p. 315) to (20\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Niklasberg, and viâ Neustadt bei Moldau (2550 ft.) to (24 M.) Moldau (2595 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the Austrian frontier-station (customs-examination). From Moldau to Freiberg in Saxony, 25\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.

From Brüx to Prague, 81\(\frac{1}{2}\) M., railway in 3-4 hrs. — 41\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Ober- nitz (695 ft.; see p. 333), junction of a branch-line to (23 M.) Tschischkowitz (p. 309). 81\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Hochpetch (770 ft.), 3\(\frac{1}{4}\) M. to the N. of which are the mineral springs of Saalschitz; 18\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Laun (660 ft.; Rail. Restau- rant; Union, R. from 1 K 80, omn. 40 h.), a quaint town (11,485 Czech inhab.) on the Eger, with branch-lines to (31 M.) Rakonitz (p. 318), to (21\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Lobositz (309), and to (8 M.) Postelberg (p. 333). — 38 M. Zlo- nitz (795 ft.); branch to (22\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Raudnitz (p. 308). — 44 M. Schlan (980 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), on the Rote Bach, an old town of 9685 in- habitants. From (68\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Dušnik (1285 ft.) a branch-line leads to (14\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Beraun (p. 332). — 78\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Smichow or Smíchov (Rail. Restaurant). — 81\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Prague (Francis Joseph Station), see p. 290.

35 M. Wurzmes (970 ft.); branch-line to (11 M.) Potscherad (p. 333). On the slope to the right is the château of Rotenhaus, with its many windows. — 37\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Udowitz-Görkau (1065 ft.). Görkau (Höt. Schorsch), also a station on the Bodenbach and Komotau line (p. 311), has large cotton-mills.

41 M. Komotau, see p. 318.

46. From Prague to Franzensbad and Eger viâ Carlsbad.

148\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. RAILWAY (Buschtiehrad Line) in 5\(\frac{1}{4}\)-8\(\frac{1}{4}\) hrs. (express fares 27 K, 16 K 60, 3 K 90 h.; to Carlsbad 23 K 20, 11 K 40, 7 K 80 h).

Prague (615 ft.), see p. 290. The train starts from the State Railway Station, crosses the Moldau to the (1\(\frac{1}{4}\) M.) Bubny Sta- tion, and skirts the Little Town in a wide curve. Beyond (21\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Sandtor Station, near the Belvedere (p. 306), we see the cathedral to the left. 7 M. Liboc (1060 ft.). To the left rises the Weisser Berg; on its N.W. slope is the Hvězda (p. 307). — 18\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Kladno (1260 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Stadt Kladno), a mining town (19,340 Czech inhab.). Branch-line to (17\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Krakov (p. 308), traversing the rich Kladno coal-district. — To the right of (34 M.) Renč (1450 ft.) are the heights of the Ždankwald. — 39 M. Lužna- Lischau (1250 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).
To Beraun, 33½ M., railway in 2½ hrs. — From (6 M.) Rakonitz (1066 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Krone), a town (8375 inhab.) with two ancient gate-towers and the Gothic church of St. Barbara, branch-lines run to (30 M.) Mlatz (p. 333), to (31 M.) Laun (p. 317), and to (63½ M.) Potschau (p. 331), via Pladen. — 15½ M. Burg Pürglitz, a large château of Prince Fürstenberg, rebuilt in the 14th cent. and now partly in ruins. 16½ M. Pürglitz is the chief place in the prince’s domain (ca. 27 sq. M.). Thence we follow the Beraun valley to (33½ M.) Beraun (p. 332).

42½ M. Krupa (Rail. Restaurant); 46 M. Milostin-Kounowa. The line crosses a wooded hill and enters the valley of the Trnowna. 62 M. Trnowna (650 ft.; to the right, Schloss Dobritschau, with a mineral bath). The train then crosses the Eger. — 64½ M. Saaz (765 ft.; Hanslick, R. 1½-2½ K, omn. 60 h; Engel, both in the Ring-Platz; Restaurant at the Buschtiehrad Station), an old town on the right bank of the Eger, with 17,120 inhab. (rail. stations both on the left bank). The Stadt-Kirche, in the Laurentta-Platz, ¾ M. from the rail. stations, was rebuilt in 1383 after a fire. A little to the S., in the Ring-Platz, is the Rathaus, dating from 1559. Saaz is the headquarters of the Bohemian trade in hops. From Saaz to Pilsen and to Dux, see p. 333. — The line enters the valley of the Saubach.

79 M. Komotau (1085 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Scherber, R. from 2 K 40 h; Reiter, R. 2-3 K), an old town (19,545 German inhab.) at the foot of the Erzgebirge. Proceeding to the left from the rail. station, we reach (25 min.) the market-place, which is surrounded by arcades. Here stand the Rathaus (1520), the old Schloss (now a museum), and the Dekanats-Kirche (16th cent.). A little to the N. is the Stadt-Park, with the ‘Park-Säle’.

From Komotau to Aussig, see R. 45; to Bodenbach, see p. 311. From Komotau to Chemnitz, railway via Reitzenhain (72½ M.; 4½-6 hrs.) or via Weipert and Annaberg (9½ M.; 7½ hrs.). The first stations on the latter line are Tachernowitz and Dominia-Schönlin. 23½ M. Sonnenberg (2615 ft.), 1¼ M. to the S.E., with a conspicuous church. 28 M. Pressnitz-Reischdorf; Pressnitz (3870 inhab.) is the home of many itinerant musicians. Beyond (30½ M.) Kupferberg the line reaches its culminating point (2830 ft.); it then descends to (36½ M.) Schmiedeberg (2790 ft.) and along the Saxon frontier to (44½ M.) Weipert (2340 ft.), a town with 11,835 inhab. (custom-house examination). 51½ M. Cranzahl (2150 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). Thence via Annaberg to Chemnitz, see Baedeker’s Northern Germany. — From Cranzahl a branch-line leads to (10½ M.) Ober-Wiesental (2925 ft.; Stadt Karlsbad), whence the *Fichtelberg (3980 ft.), the highest mountain in Saxony, may be ascended in ½ hr. on the top are an inn (good) and a belvedere commanding an extensive view. About 2½ M. to the W. of Ober-Wiesental is Gottesgab (3375 ft.; Hôtel Wien), the highest town in Bohemia, once a busy mining place, whence the *Keilberg or Sonnenwirbel (4080 ft.), the highest point of the Erzgebirge, may be ascended by road in 1 hr. (inn and view-tower at the top; 20 h). From Gottesgab a diligence plies daily to (3½ M.) St. Joachimstal (p. 319).

87 M. Kaaden-Brunnersdorf (1065 ft.; Rail. Restaurant); 4½ M. to the N. (blue way-marks) is the ruined castle of Hassenstein, showing some unfortunate attempts at restoration (inn).
FROM KAADEN-BRUNNERSDORF TO WILLOMITZ, 15 M., railway in 1⅛ hr. — 2⅓ M. Kaaden (975 ft.; Austria, in the Ring; R. 2 K.), an old town on the Eger (8630 inhab.), with an interesting gateway (Heiligen-Tor) and a Rathaus of the 15th century. Outside the town is a Franciscan monastery, with a late-Gothic church. — 15 M. Willomitz, whence a branch-line runs to (8 M.) Kaschitz (p. 333).

90¼ M. Klösterle (Rathaus), a small town, with a saline spring and a large porcelain-manufactory. About 3 M. to the S. lies the fine ruin of Egerberg; 3 M. to the E. is the ruin of Schönburg. The train crosses the Eger and follows its pretty valley (views to the right). 99¼ M. Hävenstein-Warta (1075 ft.); 2¾ M. to the N.E. of the railway-station is Krondorf (Panorama Restaurant), with an alkaline spring. From (102¼ M.) Wickwitz (1100 ft.) a branch-line diverges to (5¼ M.) Giesshübl-Sauerbrunn (p. 331). We cross the Eger. The line then turns to the right and ascends along the Wistritzbacl to (107 M.) Schlackenwerth (1310 ft.; Renthaus), a little town with a château and a park.

RAILWAY from Schlackenwerth to (7¾ M.) St. Joachimstal (2125 ft.; Stadt Dresden; Kaiser von Oesterreich; rail. station, 1½ M. to the S.E. of the market-place; diligence to Gottesgab, see p. 318), a little town of 7550 inhab., in the narrow valley of the Weseritzbach. The once rich silver-mines are now of little importance. The word ‘thaler’ is derived from the coins (‘Joachimsthaler’) first struck here in 1518. The mines contain uranium ore, and a government laboratory is established here for the extraction of radium, 1 gramme of which is worth 400,000 K (16,660l. or $83,900). There is also a bath-house for radium baths. The Keilberg (p. 318) may be ascended from St. Joachimstal by road all the way. The walking route (1¾ hr.) leads past the forester’s house of Elbecken, the Unruhstollen, and the Sonnenwirbelhäuser.

114½ M. Dallwitz (p. 329). Branch-line to (8 M.) Merkelsgrün. — 116 M. Carlsbad (Rail. Restaurant); the town (p. 323) lies on the opposite bank of the Eger, 1½ M. from the Buschtiehrad Station. To Marienbad and Johann-Georgenstadt, see p. 331.

123 M. Chodau (1425 ft.), the junction of a branch-line to (4½ M.) Neu-Rohlau (p. 331). From (126½ M.) Neusattl (1480 ft.) a branch-line runs via (1¼ M.) Helenenschacht (with large glass-works) to (3½ M.) Elbogen (p. 330). — The line returns to the Eger near (130½ M.) Falkenau (1315 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Kaiser von Oesterreich), with a château of Count Nostitz.

To Klingental, 13¹/₂ M., branch-line in 1¾ hr. The train ascends the valley of the Zwodau to Hartenberg, with a château of Count Anersperg, to (8 M.) Bleistadt, an old mining-town with 1400 inhab., and to (11 M.) Annatal-Rothau (1590 ft.). — 15¹/₂ M. Graslitz (1675 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Kaiser von Oesterreich), an industrial town with 13,825 inhabitants. Then across the Saxon frontier to (18½ M.) Klingental, whence a branch-railway runs to Zwota, on the Chemnitz and Adorf railway (see Baedeker’s Northern Germany).

About 1½ M. to the N. of (136 M.) Dassnitz is the old provosty of Maria-Kulm, with a pilgrimage - church. — 145½ M. Tirschnitz (1410 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction for (3 M.) Franzensbad (p. 321). The train crosses the Eger.

BAEDEKER’S Austria-Hungary. 11th Edit.
148 1/2 M. Eger. — Rail. Restaurant (good). — Hotels. Hôtel Velzei zum Kaiser Wilhelm (Pl. a; D, 4), opposite the station, R. 2 1/2-6 K, B. 1 K 10 h.; Zwei Erzherzoge (Pl. e; C, 2), Markt 26, R. 1 1/2-3 K, omn. 40 h.; Hôtel Neuberger (Pl. b; D, 4), Bahnhof-Str. 49, R. from 2 K.; Goldener Stern (Pl. d; C, 2), Markt 21, with café-restaurant; Kronprinz Rudolf (Pl. c; C, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 32.— Restaurants. Pistorius, Markt 30 (Pl. B, C, 2), D. 1 K; Rateskeller, Markt, in the Sparkasse.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 2), in the Markt. — For a visit to the town 3 hours are sufficient.

Eger (1470 ft.), an industrial place with 27,950 German inhab., formerly a free imperial town and fortress, lies on a hill on the right bank of the Eger. It is mentioned in a document of 1061 and is capital of the Egerland, pledged to Bohemia by Lewis the Bavarian.

From the railway-station (Pl. E, 4) the Bahnhof-Str. leads to the N.W. in 1/4 hr. to the quaint Markt-Platz (Pl. B; C, 2), in which are a bronze Monument to Emp. Joseph II., by Wilpert (1887), and a fountain with a statue of Roland (1584). No. 17 (to the right) is the Schillerhaus, which the poet occupied when making studies for ‘Wallenstein’ (1791). No. 16 is the old Rathaus (1711-28). — At the lower end of the Markt-Platz is the Stöckl (formerly the Kaufhaus). Beyond is the —

Stadthaus (Pl. B, C, 2), dating from the beginning of the 17th cent. and originally the residence of Burgomaster Pachelbel. Here, on Feb. 25th, 1634, Wallenstein was assassinated by the Irishman Devereux. On the first floor, to the left, is the Town Museum, open in summer from 7 a.m. (tickets on the groundfloor, to the right, 60 h.; catalogue 20 h).


In the Court are tombstones and an old wooden gallery.

From the N.W. corner of the market-place we may proceed either through the Judengasse or the Brudergasse and the Rosen-gasse to the Stanfengasse, which leads to (5 min.) the Kaiserburg, or Imperial Castle (Pl. A, B, 1; adm. 40 h.), situated on a rock above the river. It was erected by Frederick Barbarossa after his marriage in 1149 to Adelheid of Vohburg. Uninhabited since 1634, it has been a ruin since 1742, and now belongs to the city.

The lofty square Keep, built of blocks of lava, belonged to an earlier castle of the Margraves of Vohburg; the brick superstructure was added in the 17th cent. as a gun-battery. — A little to the right of the entrance is the double *Chapel (13th cent.), externally a building of little pretentions. The round-arched vaulting of the lower chapel, with its octagonal cupola, is borne by four massive granite piers, while the pointed
The Kirchengasse, to the right of the Stadthaus (p. 320), leads to (1 min.) the handsome church of the deanery of St. Nicholas (Pl. B, C, 1), a Gothic building of 1460-75, with nave and aisles of equal height. The W. portal and the lower part of the E. towers retain fragments of the earliest, transitional building of ca. 1230. The early-Gothic choir was added soon after 1270. — Pleasant promenades ascend both banks of the Eger. The Mühlerl (p. 322) is an attractive goal for a motor-car drive.

Excursions from Eger. The basaltic Kammerbühl (1640 ft.), described by Goethe, 13/4 hr. to the N.W.; the castle of Kinsberg, 4 1/2 M. to the S., with pleasing view; the abbey of Waldsassen (rail. station), founded in 1125 and secularized in 1803; Alexandersbad, Marienbad (p. 354), etc.

From Eger to Franzensbad, 4 1/2 M., railway in 8-15 min. (view of Eger to the left).

Franzensbad. — Railway Restaurant. — Hotels (generally closed in winter). *Königsvilla (Pl. a; D, 4), R. 5-20, B. 1 1/2, D. or S. 6, pens. from 12 K; *Grand-Hôtel (Pl. b; D, 4), R. 4-8, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 10 K, these two in the Salzquell-Str.; *Post (Pl. c; B, 3), Kaiser-Str., with large café-restaurant and the dépendance Villa Imperiale (Pl. C, 4), R. 5-15, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/4 - 4 1/2, pens. from 10 K, open also in winter; *Hôtel Bristol (Pl. e; B, 2), Park-Str. 83, R. 30-40 K weekly, D. 3 1/2 - 6 1/2, board 7-10 K; *Hübner (Pl. n; B, 4), Kaiser-Str., R. 4-6, D. 3-5, pens. 8-11 K; *Hôtel Belvedere & Bellevue (Pl. m; C, 4), Morgenzeile, R. 5-10, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2 - 4 1/2, pens. from 12 K; Palast-Hôtel (Pl. 1; B, 4), Kaiser-Str., R. from 5, D. 3 1/2 - 5, pens. from 12 K; Park Hotel (Pl. d; C, 2), Bahnhof-Str., cor. of the Park-Str.; Buberl’s Hôtel Erschelzungen Gisela (Pl. f; C, 1), opposite the railway-station, open during the whole year; Kaiser von Oesterreich (Pl. g; B, 3), Luisen-Str.; Holzer (Pl. h; C, 3), Kreuz (Pl. i; C, 3), R. 2 1/2 - 4 1/2, B. 1, D. 3-4 K, Stadt Leipzig (Pl. k; B, 3), these three in the Kulmer-Str.; Adler, Kirchengasse (Hebrew). — Numerous Lodging Houses. The ‘Mietordnung’ (see p. 313) should be consulted, and agreements carefully made beforehand. — Restaurants. *Kurhaus (D. 3-6 K); Hübner (see above); Th. Spiegel (Hebrew).

Can to or from the station 1 K 40 h, with two horses 2 K (from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. 2 or 3 K); 1/2 hr. 80 h or 1 K 20, 1 hr. 1 K 60 h or 2 K; whole day 16 or 23 K, and fee.

Baths (all the baths mentioned on p. 322 are town property). Mud-bath 4 1/2, chalybeate bath 3 K.

Visitors’ Music Tax (after a stay of more than 7 days): 1st class 30, 2nd cl. 19, 3rd cl. 13 K. — Music 6-7 a.m. at the Salzquelle, 7-8 a.m. at the Franzensquelle; Sun., Wed., Frid., Sat. 4-6, Mon. & Thurs. 4-5 p.m. in the Kur-Park. — Stadt-Theater (Pl. C, 3), for operettas and comedies.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), Neuquell-Str.

English Church Service in summer.

For a flying visit to Franzensbad 1-2 hrs. suffice. For walkers the path to Eger via the Kammerbühl (p. 322) is to be recommended (ca. 2 1/4 hrs.).
Franzensbad (1475 ft.), a watering-place with 2540 German inhab., situated on a high-lying plain between the outskirts of the Bohemian Forest, the Fichtelgebirge, and the Erzgebirge, possesses fourteen mineral springs (chalybeate and saline, impregnated with carbonic acid gas; 50-55° Fahr.), used for bathing and drinking, and also mud and gas baths. Most of the 15,000 annual patients are women. The season lasts from May 1st to Oct. 1st.

From the Railway Station (Pl. C, D, 1) the Bahnhof-Str. leads in 3 min. to the well-shaded Kur-Park (Pl. B, C, 2), with the Park Café and a Statue of Emp. Francis I. (1793), the founder of the baths, in bronze, by Schwanthaler. To the N.W., in the Hönnl-Str., are the Protestant Church (Pl. A, 2) and the Synagogue. To the S. of the Kur-Park runs the Kaiser-Str., the main street of the town, on the right side of which is the Kurhaus (Pl. B, 4), with a restaurant (p. 321) and a reading-room (open 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.; reunion every Sat. at 8 p.m.). Adjacent is a covered walk (Wandebahn), with shops. To the W. of the Kurhaus are the Luisen-Quelle (Pl. 2), the Kalter Sprudel (Pl. 3), and the Central-Bad (Pl. B, 4); to the S.E. are the Franzens-Quelle (Pl. 1; the chief drinking-well, under a rotunda), the Municipal Baths, and the Gasbad. Farther to the E., are the Salzquelle (Pl. 5) and the Wiesien-Quelle (Pl. 6), and near them are the Franz-Joseph-Bad, on the right, and the handsome Kaiser-Bad (Pl. D, 5), on the left. In the Morgenzeile Park are a seated marble figure of the Empress Elizabeth, by Wilfert (1905), the Goethe Fountain, also by Wilfert (1906), and the Theatre (Pl. C, 3). Hence we follow the Stephanie-Str. back to the rail. station, passing the Russian Church (r.).

Excursions (comp. the inset-map on the plan of Eger). To the S. to the (1/4 hr.) Café Miramonti (with camera obscura), and then along the maple-avenue and to the right at the Restaurant Kammerbühl to (1/2 hr.) the Kammerbühl (p. 321). A shadeless road leads hence to the S. to the village of Stein, beyond which we cross the Eger to the charmingly situated (1/2 hr.) Restaurant Mühlert (omnibus from Franzensbad thrice every afternoon, 80 h, starting near the Franzensquelle). On the same bank (reached by the wood-path ascending to the right at the foot-bridge over the Eger) is (1/4 hr.) the Siechenhaus (restaurant), prettily situated amid wood (charming view from the chapel of St. Anna, 1/2 hr. to the S.W.). Hence we may descend through the *Valley of the Eger to (40 min.) Eger. — To the W. to the (3/4 hr.) Stadtwald (café-restaurant). — To the N.W. to the (3/4 hr.) Antonienhöhe (1625 ft.; restaurant; rail. station), and to the castles of Seeberg (1 1/4 hr.) and Liebenstein (2 1/4 hrs.), all fine points of view. — To the N. to Schönberg and Wildenstein (each 2 hrs.).

From Franzensbad to Hof, 33 M., railway in 2 hrs. — 13 M. Asch (2100 ft.; Geyer, R. 2-31/2 K; Post), a Bohemian town with 21,890 inhab. (mostly Protestants), 11/4 M. to the N. of the rail. station. It is the seat of the Austrian custom-house, and the junction of a branch-line to Adorf via Asch-Stadt. Fine view of the Fichtel-Gebirge and the Bohemian Forest from the Hainberg (2457 ft.; tower 115 ft. high), 1/2 hr. to the N. — Beyond Asch we cross the Bavarian frontier. 33 M. Hof, see Baedeker's Southern Germany.
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<th>Number</th>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Leimannquelle</td>
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**FRANZENSBAD**


Scale: 1:10,800

Legend:
- 1: Franzensquelle
- 2: Louisequelle
- 3: Käfer-Sprudel
- 4: Neujquelle
- 5: Salsaquelle
- 6: Wiesenquelle
- 7: Stahlquelle
- 8: Dr. Cartellieri-Quelle
- 9: Leimannquelle
47. Carlsbad and Environs.

Railway Stations (1 1/4-1 1/2 M. from the Markt-Platz). Station of the Buschtiehrad Railway (Pl. A, 1; 1350 ft.; restaurant), for Prague, Eger, and Johann-Georgenstadt; Central Station (Pl. A, 2), for Marienbad and Johann-Georgenstadt. Cabs and omnibus, see p. 324. — Luggage may be despatched from the Eisenbahn-Stadtbureau, Neue Wiese (Pl. C, D, 5), Haus Blanes Schifj, next the theatre (7 a.m. to 9 p.m.; 1 K 40 h per 110 lbs. or 50 kilog.). Here also is the German custom-house (8-12 a.m.).

Hotels (omnibuses at the railway-station; advisable to order rooms in advance). *Grand-Hôtel Pupp (Pl. a; C, 5), Alte Wiese, in the busiest part of the town; *Savoy Westend-Hôtel (Pl. n; C, 4), Westend-Str., in a quiet situation, R. from 6, B. 2, D. 5-7 K; *Bristol (Pl. d; C, 4), Westend-Str., R. from 6, B. 1, D. 4 K, these three closed in winter; Imperial Hotel, a first-class house, in the Helenenhof (Pl. D, 5), to be opened in 1912; *Hôtel Königsvilla (Pl. q; C, 4), Westend-Str., R. 8-10, B. 1 1/2, D. 4-5, pens. 12-15 K, closed in winter; Anger's Hotel (Pl. e; D, 5), Neue Wiese, with American bar; *Hôtel Kroh (Pl. h; C, 3), Park-Str., closed in winter; Post (Pl. m; C, 3); Eger-Str., R. 4-8 K, B. 80 h, D. 3-4, pens. 9-14 K, omn. 80 h; *National (Pl. g; C, 3), Gartenzeile, R. 5-15, B. 1, D. 4 K, omn. 80 h; Hôtel de Russie (Pl. e; D, 3), Kaiser-Str., R. 3-12, B. 1, D. 3-4 K, both closed in winter; Paradies (Pl. f; D, 3), Kaiser-Str.; Kaiserbad (Pl. z; D, 5), Marienbader-Str.; Oesterreichischer Hof (Pl. v; C, 5), Neue Wiese; Continental (Pl. k; D, 4), Markt, corner of the Alte Wiese; Residenz-Hôtel (Pl. i; D, 4, 5), Kirchen- gasse; Glattauer (Pl. t; C, 3); *Nürnberghof (Pl. o; D, 5), Kirchen- gasse, R. 4-10, D. 3 K; Württemberger Hof (Pl. p; D, 4), Markt-Platz, R. from 5-1/2 K, B. 80 h, D. 3, pens. 8-15 K, well spoken of; Morgenstern (Pl. v; C, D, 3), Kaiser-Str.; Trautwein (Pl. l; B, 3), Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str., R. 4 1/2-10 K, B. 80 h, D. 3 K, omn. 80 h; Central-Hôtel Loib (Pl. x; D, 5), Theatergasse, R. 5-6 K, B. 80 h, D. 3-4 K, omn. 80 h; Hopfen- stock (Pl. w; D, 5), Theatergasse; Grand-Hôtel Schützenhaus (Pl. s; B, 2), Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str., R. 3-8, D. from 2 1/2 K, omn. 60 h, very fair, with vaudeville theatre; Hannover (Pl. u; D, 4), Markt, R. 3-12 K, well spoken of; Bayrischer Hof (Pl. r; C, 3), Eger-Str.; Central-Bahn- Hof-Hôtel (R. 2-10, D. 1 1/4-2 K), Wiener Hof (R. 3-8, D. 1 1/2 K), these two at the corner of the Centralbahnhof-Str. and the Dr. W. Payer-Str. (Pl. A, 2, 3), for transients. — Furnished apartments easily procured without first stopping at a hotel. The best situations are the 'Alte' and 'Neue Wiese', the Park-Strasse, in the Westend, in the Gartenzeile, and on the Schlossberg. Besides the number, each house has its particular name. Exact terms should be arranged beforehand, and it is advisable to despatch the lease to writing („Mietordnung", p. 313).

Restaurants. *Pupp's (Pl. C, 5, 6), Alte Wiese; *Stadt-Park (Pl. C, 3), D. (12-3 p.m.) 3-4 K; *Kurhaus (Pl. C, 3), D. 3-4 K; *Weishaupt, Alte Wiese; Hopfenstock, Morgenstern, see above; Café-Restaurant Hanika, Kaiser-Str. (Pl. C, D, 3), next door to the Hôtel de Russie; Oesterreichischer Hof (see above); Sanssouci (Pl. D, 6); Schützenhaus (see above), D. 2 K; Schwedisches Haus, Sprudelgasse (Pl. D, 4).

Cafés. *Pupp's Café-Salon (Pl. C, 5, 6), Alte Wiese (concert, see p. 324); *Stadt-Park, see above; Élephant, Alte Wiese (Pl. C, D, 5); Wiener Café, Sprudelgasse (Pl. D, 4), on the first floor; Helenenhof (Pl. D, 5), in a lofty situation (wire-rope railway, see p. 324).

Wine Rooms. Hamburger (formerly Pötz!), Mühlbrunn-Str. (Pl. D, 4); Friedl, Sprudelgasse (Pl. D, 4); Charwat, Kreuzgasse (Pl. D, 3, 4), these three with 'delicatessen'; Wachauer Weinstube, Kreuzgasse.

Reading Room in the Kurhaus, 30 h daily, 1 K 40 h weekly, 4 K monthly, well supplied with newspapers, with a room for ladies.
Concerts (Kur-Musik) in summer daily 6.30-8 a.m. at the Sprudel and at the Mühlbrunnen: in the Stadt-Park (p. 325), Sun. 4-6 p.m., Mon. & Frid. 7.30-9 p.m.; at Pupp's, Tues. & Thurs. 4-6 p.m., Wed. 7.30-9 p.m.; symphony concert (1 K) in the Posthof (p. 327), Mon., Wed., & Frid., 4-6 p.m. Also military music on Sun. at Pupp's and elsewhere. — Theatre (Stadt-Theater; Pl. D, 5), Neue Wiese.

Visitors' Tax for stay of a week or more: 1st class 20, 2nd cl. 12, 3rd cl. 8 K; children and servants 2 K. — Music Tax: for each family, according to number, 1st cl. 10-34, 2nd cl. 8-24, 3rd cl. 4-12 K.

Post & Telegraph Office (Haupt-Post; Pl. B, 3), corner of the Gartenzeile and the Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str. (open week-days 7-7, Sun. 8-11 and 3-4); branch-office (Pl. D, 4), in the Market Place.

Cabs. From or to the Buschtiehrad Station, with one horse 2 K 20, with two horses ('Fiaker') 3 K 60 h (at night, 9 p.m. to 6 a.m., 2 K 80 or 4 K 60 h); from or to the Central Station, 2 K. flaker 3 K (at night, 2 K 40 h, 4 K); from the Buschtiehrad Station to the Central Station or vice versa, 1 K 80 h, flaker 3 K (at night 2 K 40 h or 4 K). Luggage, with one horse 60 h (135 lbs. or 60 kilog.), with two horses 1 K (220 lbs. or 100 kilog.). Cab-tickets are given out on arrival. — In the town, per 1/4 hr. 1 K. 1/8 hr. 1 K 60, each additional 1/4 hr. 40 h; with two horses per 1/8 hr. 2 K 40, each additional 1/8 hr. 1 K 20 h. At night, one half-fare more. Drive to Aich, Dallwitz, or Pirkenhammer, 4 or 6 K. — Taximeter Motor Cabs. For 1-3 persons 1 K 40 h for the first 1000 metres (5/5 M.), 40 h for each additional 500 m.; more than 3 pers. same fares for the first 666 m. and each addit. 333 m. An extra charge of 1 K each is made for the drive to the railway-station and for luggage: 5 min. waiting 30 h. For electric motor cabs fares are 20 per cent higher.

Omnibus from the Buschtiehrad Station to the town 80 h; from the Central Station to the town (60 h) and on to the Kaiser-Park (luggage up to 55 lbs. or 25 kilog. 20 h; section fare 20 h). — To Pirkenhammer (p. 327) from the Theater-Platz, from the Dr. Becher-Platz, and from Eger-Str. 80 h. — To Giesshübl-Sauerbrunn (p. 331), starting from the Theater-Platz, daily 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. in 1 1/2 hr., there and back 3 K 20 h. — To Dallwitz (p. 329), starting from the Dr. Becher-Platz, twice daily, 80 h.

Motor Omnibuses. From the Protestant Church (Pl. 2; D, 6), thrice daily in 1 1/2 hr. to Marienbad (Kaiser-Str.), 10 K, there and back 17 K; also from the Post Office (Pl. B, 3) to Elbogen (p. 330; fare 3, return 6 K) and to Giesshübl-Sauerbrunn (p. 331; same fares).

Wire Rope Railway (Pl. D, 5) from the Dr. Becher-Platz to the Helenenhof (p. 323); 14 h, there and back 20 h. — Lift from the Mühlbrennen-Str. (Pl. D, 4) to the Turm-Platz.

Donkeys (hired at the Stadthaus): whole day 9, half-day 7 K; to the Hirschensprung or Dreikreuzberg 3 K. — Riding Institute, Habsburger-Strasse. — Bicycling is forbidden in the streets along the left bank of the Tepl, from the Military Bath House (Pl. C, 3) to above the Grand-Hôtel Pupp (Pl. a; C, 5).

Sprudelstein wares in the Alte Wiese; Incrustations (deposits formed by the mineral waters) at Tschamerhöll's, at the Sprudel Colonnade.

Carlsbad Wafers ('Karlsbader Oblatcn'), a kind of thin pancake or waffle, may be bought at Karl Bayer's, Alte Wiese. Laden 15. 'Brunnenkuchen', eaten by patients, is a simple variety of gingerbread.

Baths in the Kaiser-Bad (p. 326; Sprudelbad 2 K 30 h to 3 K) and in the other municipal bath-houses (ordinary bath 2-21/2 K). — Lists of Physicians will be found at the hotels and boarding-houses.

Banks. Österreichische Credit-Anstalt, BöhmisclJe Escompte-Bank, both in the market-place.

Church Services (during the season). Anglican, at St. Luke's Church (Englische Kirche; Pl. C, 4). — Presbyterian, in the Kurhaus.


Chief Attractions (2 days). 1st Day. In the morning Mühlbrunnen, Sprudel, along the left bank of the Tepl to Pirkemberger, returning along the right bank via Bergwirthaus, Stephanie-Warte, and Dreikreuzberg. — 2nd Day. Hirschensprung, Jägerhaus, Bild, Aberg, St. Leonhard, Aich, Hans-Heiling-Felsen, and Elbogen.

Carlsbad or Karlsbad (1125 ft.), a celebrated watering-place, with 17,445 German inhab. and upwards of 68,000 annual visitors, is situated in the narrow valley of the Tepl, the wood-clad slopes of which are traversed by paths in all directions. The springs are said to have been discovered in 1347 by Emp. Charles IV. while hunting; but that Carlsbad was already known as a health-resort before that is beyond dispute.

The springs rise near the Tepl from the granite rock; the so-called 'Sprudelquellen' also break through a crust of sinter (known as Sprudelschale or Sprudelstein). The greater part of the town is built upon this crust, under which exists a large common reservoir of the mineral water, known as the 'Sprudelkessel', fed from fissures of unknown depth. The steam of this subterranean cauldron escapes through artificial apertures in the rock, which, on account of the incrustations deposited by the water, require to be cleared and enlarged every year.

The Carlsbad Springs, belonging to the group of alkaline springs containing Glauber's salts (sulphate of soda), differ from each other only in their degree of warmth and the consequent greater or lesser amount of free carbonic acid gas. They are used both for drinking and bathing. The oldest and most copious of the springs (440 gallons per min.) is the Sprudel (Pl. 19; 163° Fahr.), on the right bank of the Tepl. On the left bank are the cooler springs (85-140°), including the Mühlbunnen (Pl. 14), the Neu-Brünnen (Pl. 15), the Theresien-Brünnen (Pl. 20), the Märkbrunnen (Pl. 13), the Kaiser-Karl-Quelle (Pl. 11), the Schlossbrunnen (Pl. 17), the Bernhards-Brünnen (Pl. 7), the Elisabeth-Quelle (Pl. 8), the Felsen-Quelle (Pl. 9), the Spital-Quelle (Pl. 18), the Franz-Joseph-Quelle (Pl. 12), the Kaiser-Brünnen (Pl. 10), the Hochberger-Quelle, and the Parkquelle. Carlsbad possesses also three cold springs. — About 5 a.m. the water-drinkers repair to the various springs. At the Mühlbunnen and Sprudel the crowd is often so great that the patients have to wait more than a quarter of an hour before they are served with a glass of water. The season lasts from April 15th to Oct. 1st.

On the N. the town extends to the Eger (into which the Tepl flows), but the busiest part of it is the quarter bounded by the Francis Joseph Park (Pl. B, 2), with the Elisabeth-Bad on the N. and the Pupp'sche Etablissement (Pl. C, 5, 6) on the S. — In the pleasant Stadt-Park (Pl. C, 3), on the left bank of the Tepl, are the Stadtspark Restaurant (p. 323), with a colonnade con-
tiguous, where the water of the Parkquelle (p. 325) is drunk. On the opposite bank is the Neubad (Pl. C, 3), with mud-baths. — To the S.W. runs the handsome Park-Strasse, in which, on the left, rises the Synagogue (Pl. C, 3, 4), designed by Wolff (1877). On the right, farther up, are the Military Kurhaus (Pl. B, 4), the Evangelical Hospice, and the Russian Church of SS. Peter and Paul, erected in 1893-97 from Wiedemann’s designs.

On the S.E. side of the Stadt-Park is the Military Bath House (Pl. C, 3), within which rise the Kaiser-Brunnen and the Hochberger-Quelle (p. 325). Next come the Kurhaus and the Mühlbrunnen Colonnade (Pl. C, D, 4), of the Corinthian order, erected in 1871-78, with the Elisabeth-Quelle, the Theresien-Brunnen, the Bernhards-Brunnen, the Neubrunnen, and the Mühlbrunnen. Adjacent is the Stadthaus (Pl. 6). Above the colonnade are the grounds of the Schlossberg and the English Church (p. 325).

From the Colonnade the Mühlbrunnen-Str. leads to the Market Place (Pl. D, 4), where the Kaiser-Karls-Quelle (Pl. 11) and the Marktrunnen (Pl. 13) rise under the wooden Marktrunn Colonnade, with the Stadt-Turm towering above it.

From the lower end of the market-place the Sprudel-Brücke crosses the Tepl to the Sprudel Colonnade (Pl. D, 4), an iron structure by Fellner and Helmer (1879). Within this colonnade rise the Hygieia-Quelle, adorned with a statue of Hygieia by Fernkorn, and the Sprudel (p. 325), which gushes up in 40-60 jets per minute, varying from 6 to 10 ft. in height. — In the Kirch-Platz, beyond the colonnade, stands the Rom. Cath. Magdalenen-Kirche (Pl. 4), erected in 1732-36. Above it is the Stadt-Garten (Pl. D, E, 4; reached by following the Schulgasse and then turning to the left), with a statue of Emp. Charles IV. by Jos. Max, erected in 1868 on the ‘500th anniversary’ of the discovery of the springs. Adjacent are the Panorama Grounds (Pl. D, 4; café-restaurant), with a charming survey of the town. — To the S. of the Stadt-Garten, in the Helenen-Str., is the Primary School (Erste Volksschule; Pl. E, 5), with the Municipal Museum (open from March 15th to Oct. 15th on Wed. & Sat., 3-5). Wire-rope railway from the Helenenhof to the Dr. Becher-Platz, see p. 324.

On the S. side of the market-place, skirting the Tepl, is the shady Alte Wiese (Pl. C, D, 5), the most frequented promenade at Carlsbad, with the best shops. The Alte Wiese ends at the Goethe-Platz and the Pupp’sche Anlagen.

Opposite the Alte Wiese is the Neue Wiese (Pl. C, D, 5), on the right bank of the Tepl, leading past the Stadt-Theater (built by Fellner & Helmer in 1886). Farther on, in the Marienbader-Str., is the Kaiser-Bad (Pl. C, D, 5), built by Fellner & Helmer in 1895. The Marienbader-Str. goes on, past the Protestant Church (Pl. 2), to the Karls-Brücke (p. 327).
Of the many beautiful Walks (all of them marked) the most popular (level all the way to Pirkenhammer; 1 hr.) is through the Goethe-Weg (Pl. C, 5, 6; embellished with a marble bust of Goethe by Donndorf) to the (8 min.) *Café Sanssouci (Pl. D, 6). A little farther on, leaving the Karls-Brücke on the left, we enter the Posthof Promenade and follow it to the (10 min.) *Café Posthof (Pl. E, 7), with its pleasant garden. [A little to the right of this promenade are Hiller’s Schiller Monument (1909) and the Körner Monument. On the opposite bank of the Tepl are the *Café Schönbrunn and the *Café Schweizerhof. From the Café Schönbrunn to Pirkenhammer, see p. 328.] From the Posthof we go on via (12 min.) the Freundschafts-Saal (Pl. D, 7), another café, to (8 min.) the *Kaiser-Park (Pl. B, C, 7; café), whence we may extend our walk, crossing the Tepl halfway (Marienbad road to the right), to (1 M.) Pirkenhammer, or Hammer (1340 ft.; Höt. Kempf, with garden-restaurant, D. 2 K; Restaurant Schützenmühle; omnibus, see p. 324; railway, p. 331), with its large porcelain-factory (at the upper end of the village, 1 1/4 M. from the Höt. Kempf). To the left of the factory a shady path ascends to the (40 min.) Meesery-Höhe (2037 ft.), a good point of view (restaurant below the top).

From the just-mentioned porcelain-factory a path on the right bank of the Lammsitzbach leads via the Massa-Mühle and the Donawitzer-Mühle (inn) to the (1 hr.) Wittender Stein, a romantic gorge.

From Pirkenhammer to Carlsbad via the Stephanie-Warte, 3 hrs. — About 5 min. to the N. of the Höt. Kempf we leave the highroad and ascend the Nikolaus-Dumba-Weg to the right. At (9 min.) the fork we keep on in the same direction; 12 min. we ascend to the right (Bismarck-Weg); 20 min. Herolds-Ruhe (pavilion). About 2 min. farther on a path on the right ascends to (10 min.) the Veitsberg or Bismarck-Höhe (p. 328); we, however, keep straight on, downhill, to (18 min.) the Taxisbank (bench). At (3 min.) the point where several routes intersect we proceed in a straight direction (finger-post ‘Zur Stadt’); 7 min. we turn to the right (finger-post ‘Prager-Strasse, Kronprinzessin-Stephanie-Warte’). The path mounts; in 10 min. we cross the Prager-Strasse and ascend straight on; 2 min. to the left, then to the right, and then to the right again; 9 min. Bergwirtschaus. A few paces farther on we diverge to the left from the Prague road (finger-post); 18 min. Stephanie-Warte (p. 328). Near the back of the ‘Warte’ we follow the guide-post ‘Zur Stadt’; the path descends and (8 min.) turns to the right (guide-post); 4 min. broad path to the left (guide-post); 4 min. ascent to right (guide-post); 5 min. we keep straight on (to the left is the König-Otto-Höhe, p. 328); 10 min. Dreikreuzberg (p. 328); 3 min. Café-Restaurant Dreikreuzberg; a little farther down we descend to the left (‘Hubertusburg, Stadt’); then by a zigzag path, ending in steps, to (25 min.) the Magdalenen-Kirche (Pl. 4, D 4; comp. p. 328).

Walks on the Right Bank of the Tepl. — Dreikreuzberg, Stephanie-Warte, Bergwirtschaus (1 1/4 hr.). To reach the (1 1/2 hr.) Café-Restaurant Dreikreuzberg (Pl. D, E, 3), affording an admirable view of Carlsbad and its environs, we follow the Andreas- gasse, ascending to the N.W. from the Sprudelgasse (Pl. D, 4), cross the Panorama-Str., turn to the right, and beyond the Café Eger-
länder turn to the right again. Another route leads from the Magdalenen-Kirche (Pl. 4; D, 4) through the Schulgasse, turns to the left at the Turnhalle (gymnasium), and leads past the Stadt-Garten (p. 326) to the Café Panorama (Pl. D, 4); beyond the poor-house it winds up to the right over the Hubertusburg. From the Dreikreuzberg Restaurant we reach the top of the Dreikreuzberg (1810 ft.; view) in 5 min., and the König-Otto-Höhe (Pl. E, 3; 1960 ft.; view limited) in 12 min. more. Another 1/2 hr. brings us to the *Stephanie-Warte (2085 ft.; café-restaurant), a tower 98 ft. high, with a superb view.

The Stephanie-Warte may also be reached by taking the Prague road from the Magdalenen-Kirche, following the Panorama-Str. to the left for 163 yds., and proceeding then to the right, past the Pöhlenhof, till we reach (3/4 hr.) the Dreikreuzberg route. Or we may keep straight on beyond the Café Egerländer (see p. 327 and above) and turn to the right, after a few paces, into the easy Graf-Franz-Thun-Weg, which finally passes a view-pavilion (11/4 hr.).

From the Stephanie-Warte we proceed to the S.E. (path and road) to (15-20 min.) the Bergwirtshaus, on the Prague road, which may also be reached from the Magdalenen-Kirche direct in 3/4-1 hr.

To reach Pirkenhammer from the Bergwirtshaus via the Bismarck-Höhe (see below) we take a footpath cutting off a bend of the road (10 min.). Below we cross the road and join (8 min.) the Bismarck-Weg (see below). — From the Bergwirtshaus a path leads E. to (1 hr.) the little town of Engelhaus (Städtisches Gasthaus), at the foot of a phonolite cliff crowned by the ruin of Engelhaus or Engelsburg (adm. 60 h). A road entering the wood to the N., just short of Engelhaus, and turning to the left (finger-post) after about 1 1/4 M., leads to (20 min.) the Hermannstein or Schömitzstein (2103 ft.; rts. at the keeper’s house), rising to the S. of Schömitz (p. 331) and affording a fine view.

From Café Schönbrunn to Pirkenhammer (1-11/2 hr.). From the Café Schönbrunn (Pl. E, 6) we follow the Nikolaus-Dumba-Weg along the hillside to (1 hr.) the road coming from the Kaiser-Park (comp. p. 327) and proceed along this to the left to (5 min.) the Höt. Kempf (p. 327). Or we may take the winding Bismarck-Weg, higher up the hillside, to the (1/2 hr.) Taxis-Bank (a bench) and to a point whence a path ascends to the left to (12 min.) the Veitsberg or Bismarck-Höhe (2090 ft.; view-platform). We then descend, passing the pavilion of Herolds-Ruhe, to (1/2 hr.) the Nikolaus-Dumba-Weg and follow it to (10 min.) the route coming from the Kaiser-Park (comp. above).

Walks on the Left Bank of the Tepl. — From the N. end of the Alte Wiese a path ascends to the W., at first in steps and then in zigzags (r.; or by an easier rock-path to the left), to (25 min.) the cross on the *Hirschensprung (Pl. C, 4; 1620 ft; café), affording an admirable view of the town and the valley of the Eger. Close by is a bust of Peter the Great, who visited this spot in 1711 and 1712. We return to the Schlossberg by the Jubilaeums-Weg, passing the ‘Himmel auf Erden’, or go on to (25 min.) the Franz-Josephs-Höhe (p. 329) via Findlatter’s Obelisk.
From the Goethe-Platz the Mariengasse runs to the Marien-Kapelle (Pl. C, 5), whence the Fürstin-Schaumburg-Lippe-Weg leads to the right, below the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz, to the (20 min.) Ecce Homo Chapel (to Pirkenhammer, see below) and to the (8 min.) Franz-Josephs-Höhe (Pl. C, D, 6; 1663 ft.), with its view-tower.

Over the Schlossberg or through the Park-Str. we reach the (25 min.) Café Jägerhaus Karl der Vierte (Pl. B, 5; 1530 ft.). A little higher up, to the right, is the Königin-Carola-Weg, leading (below the Freundschafts-Höhe; 1.) to a refuge-hut on the Bildweg and (r.) to the (35 min.) Bild (1800 ft.; pavilion), a forest-clearing with an image of the Virgin (to Pirkenhammer, see below). Beyond the Bild we may proceed either to the right to the (¼ hr.) St. Leonhard Restaurant (see below) or to the left to (25 min.) the *Aberg (1978 ft.), with a cafe-restaurant and belvedere. — From the Café Jägerhaus (see above) we follow the Aich road and then (l.) the Russel-Weg, passing the Russelsitz (Pl. A, 6; no view), to the (½ hr.) Echo (1705 ft.). Farther on are St. Leonhard's Chapel and (20 min.) the St. Leonhard Restaurant (1625 ft.). Hence to the Aberg 15-20 min., to Aich (see below) ½ hr.

To Pirkenhammer. We descend either from the Ecce Homo Chapel (see above) by the Faulenzer-Weg to the (25 min.) road in the Tepl valley, about ¾ M. from Pirkenhammer (p. 327), or from the Bild (see above) by the (l.) Esterhazy-Weg to (25 min.) the Marienbad road, about ¼ M. from the middle of the village.

Longer Excursions. To the N.E. via Drahowitz and a path on the left bank of the Eger to (2½ M.) Dallwitz (Restaurant zu den Drei Eichen; omn., see p. 324; railway, see p. 319), a village on the left bank of the Eger, with beautiful oaks (extolled by Körner in his poems), a handsome château, a porcelain-factory, and a statue of Emp. Joseph II. (1881).

To Elbogen (carr. there & back 16, with two horses 24 K; motor-omnibus, see p. 324; railway, see pp. 319, 331). Walkers (3 hrs.) take the road leading to the right from the Café Jägerhaus Karl der Vierte (see above), via (1 M.) the Holzplatz (1645 ft.), to (1¾ M.) Aich (Schloss Restaurant, with view; railway, see p. 331), with a restored château. We continue to ascend the highroad and then descend along the right bank of the Eger, finally through wood, to (1¾ M.) the Hans Heiling Restaurant (good), opposite the Hans Heiling Rock, which may be reached from Aich also by boat. The road thence to (4½ M.) Elbogen follows first the right, and then the left bank of the Eger. From the bronze statue of Emp. Joseph II. the branch to the right runs to the chain-bridge and the rail. station, while the straight road leads to the centre of the town.
Elbogen (rail. station 1295 ft., château 1455 ft.; Weisses Ross, Pl. a, with veranda, R. 2-3, pens. 8-12 K, very fair), with 4060 inhab. and some porcelain-factories, derives its name ('elbow') from the sudden bend of the Eger round the rocky eminence on which the town is charmingly situated. The large Château (11-18th cent.) is now used in part as a prison (visitors admitted; fine views from the chapel-windows). The Town Museum, in the Markgrafenhaus (adm. 40 h), contains the town clock (Augsburg silver work of the 16th cent.), old charters, minerals, and a meteoric stone (37 lbs. in weight) known as the 'Verwunschener Graf' ('enchanted count').

From the suspension-bridge a pleasant walk (1 3/4 hr.) up the highroad, then (8 min.) to the left, and through the wooded Geiersbach-Tal to the (20 min.) Schiesshaus Restaurant. Hence we ascend to the left to (25 min.) the Hohes Kreuz, with a chapel. We descend by the Walenda-Steig (view of town). After 1 1/4 hr. we keep straight on (avoiding path to the left) and farther on follow the road to the left back to the bridge (3 1/4 hr. from the Hohes Kreuz). [A path by the Eger leads through the Kolowrat Cavern.] — To the N.E. of the town is a curious group of rocks, called 'Spitziger Stein'.

To Giesshübl-Sauerbrunn (walk of 3 1/4 hrs., drive of 1 1/2 hr.; carr. there and back 16, with two horses 22 K; omn., see p. 324). We follow the Andreasgasse (Pl. D, 3, 4), past the Cafe Egerländer (pp. 327, 328) and the cemeteries. A short way beyond (40 min.) a forester's house we reach the Drahowitz road and follow it through
the wood. At (1 hr.) the end of the wood we either keep to the
right, via Satteles and Schömizt (p. 328), or (better) turn to the
left and follow the Eger via Egerbrücken to (1 hr.) Eichenhof and
(11/2 hr.) Giesshübl-Sauerbrunn (1115 ft.; Kurhaus & Hydro-
pathic, with restaurant, R. from 10 K weekly, closed in winter;
Höt. Kronprinz; visitors’ tax 4 K), pleasantly situated on the
Eger, with a famous mineral spring (alkaline, with carbonic acid).
Railway to Wickwitz, see p. 319. — Another route to Giesshübl-
Sauerbrunn leads via Drahovitz (p. 329) and thence by the beau-
tiful new road along the Eger, passing the St. Hubertus Inn half-
way. About 2 M. beyond the inn, at the sharp bend of the river,
the road joins the route described above.

The ascent of the Keilberg forms another attractive trip from Carls-
bad; we go by train to St. Joachimstal and ascend thence (see p. 319).

From Carlsbad to Marienbad via Petschau, 38 M., railway in 11/2-
hrs. (view-cars attached to the express trains). Leaving the Central
Station (Pl. A, 2) we ascend, passing over two viaducts and through a
tunnel. 21/2 M. Aich; 31/4 M. Aich-Pirkenhammer (p. 327); to the left
rises the Aberg (p. 329). Farther on, we follow the winding Tepl, crossing
it four times and threading a tunnel. 101/2 M. Schönwehr (branch to El-
bogen, 14 1/2 M.); 15 1/2 M. Petschau (Rail. Restaurant; branch to Rakonitz,
p. 318), with 2250 inhab. and a château to the left of the railway. The
valley contracts; eight bridges and four tunnels are passed before (20 M.)
Einsiedl-Pau ten. — 28 1/2 M. Tepl (2155 ft.), with 2820 inhabitants. About
11/4 M. to the S.E. is the Premonstratensian Abbey of Tepl (open to men
only; inn), with a Romanesque church with two towers (1193; interior
modernized) and a library of 70,000 vols. (Mon. & Wed., 2-5.30). — The
valley expands again. 26 M. Prosau; 28 1/2 M. Habakladrau (2315 ft.).
To the right is the basaltic Podhorn (2765 ft.; marked path from the
station, 40 min.), with an extended view of the Erzgebirge, Fichtel-Ge-
birge, and Bohemian Forest. We descend to (321/2 M.) Wilkowitz (view
to the left) and cross the Auscha to (38 M.) Marienbad (p. 334).

From Carlsbad to Johann-Georgenstadt, 39 M., railway in 21/4-
21/2 hrs. — 9 1/2 M. Neu-Rohlau. — 15 1/2 M. Neudek (1835 ft.; Post;
Herrenhaus), a prettily situated town with 6895 inhab., has a large cotton-
mill and iron-rolling works. — 39 M. Johann-Georgenstadt (Höt. de Saxe;
6200 inhab.), and thence to Zwickau, see Baedeker’s Northern Germany.

48. From Prague to Furth (Nuremberg, Munich).

122 M. Railway (Staatsbahn) from Prague to Furth in 33/4-63/4 hrs.
(express fares 23 K 70, 14 K 50, 9 K 20 h). — From Prague to Nuremberg
71/4-12 hrs.; to Munich 83/4-13 hrs.

Prague, see p. 290. The train starts from the Francis Joseph
Station, threads a long tunnel, and turns to the S. into the valley
of the Moldau. — 6 M. Kuchelbad, a resort of excursionists from
Prague. 91/2 M. Radotin. The line quits the Moldau and ap-
proaches the Beroun, which crosses at Mokropetz. 20 M. Hinter-
Třeban; branch to Lochowitz (p. 332: 21 M.). — Nearing (211/2 M.)
Karlostein (710 ft.; Höt. Kaiser Karl der Vierte) we see its castle,
on an abrupt limestone rock, to the right.
From the station we turn to the right, cross the Beraun to the left, traverse the village of Budňan (with a church of 1356), and ascend to the left to (35 min.) *Burg Karlstein (Karlův Týn; 1045 ft.; restaurant), erected in 1346-65 by Emp. Charles IV., as a receptacle for the Imperial regalia and numerous reliquaries. The castle, partly rebuilt in the 15th and 16th cent., was thoroughly restored by Fr. Schmidt and Jos. Mocker in 1888-97. A visit to it takes 3/4 hr. (castellan 1 K).

Through two gateways we enter the Unterberg, with a well 300 ft. deep. The lower part of the Burggrafenhaus dates from the 15th century. — A gate leads hence to a narrow inner court and the Oberberg. To the right is the 'Palas' of Charles IV., with the St. Nicholas chapel and some old panelling. Adjacent is the Domherrenhaus. A passage leads to the Frauen-Turm, containing the church of Our Lady (restored mural paintings of the Apocalypse, perhaps by Tommaso da Modena) and the chapel of St. Catharine (embellished with semi-precious stones). On the highest level of the rocky platform rises the massive Wohnturm or Citadel (120 ft. high), on the third floor of which is the Kreuzkapelle (1365), also sumptuously decorated with semi-precious stones, gilding, and painting, where the Imperial and Bohemian regalia were once preserved. The paintings here are by Meister Theodoric, of the early-Bohemian school.

Beyond Karlstein the valley of the Beraun is confined between limestone rocks, but expands at (27 1/2 M.) Beraun (730 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Böhmischer Hof), an old town with 11,335 inhab., junction of the lines to Rakonitz (p. 318) and Lužna-Lischan (p. 317) and to Dušník (p. 317). The train now enters the valley of the Litawa. — 33 M. Zdítz (850 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

To Protivín, 64 M., railway in 3-3 1/4 hrs. The line traverses the smiling Litawa Valley. — 5 M. Lochovitz; branch to (21 M.) Hinter-Třeban (p. 331). — 17 1/2 M. Přibram (1670 ft.; Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand; Kaiser von Oesterreich), a town of 18,330 Bohemian inhab., with silver and lead mines. Tickets of admission to the silver-smelter (11 1/2 M. to the N. of the town) and to the shafts are issued at the head-office of the mines. About 1 M. to the E. of the town rises the Heiliger Berg (1903 ft.), a resort of pilgrims. — From (29 M.) Březnice a branch-line runs S., via Blatna (15 1/2 M.; branch to Nepomuk, p. 337), to Stra- konitz (p. 337; 35 M.). — 41 1/2 M. Lhota-Murowitz. About 6 M. to the E. (9 1/2 M. to the N. of Pisek), at the confluence of the Wottawa with the Moldau, is the extensive Klingenberg (Czech Zeikov), the most interesting ruin in Bohemia, partly restored by Prince von Schwarzenberg. It includes a keep, an arcaded court, a chapel, and some mural paintings. — 55 1/2 M. Pisek (1240 ft.; Goldenes Rad), with 16,480 inhab., half enclosed by the Wottawa, is the junction of a line to Iglau (p. 338). — 61 M. Protivín (p. 338).

37 1/2 M. Praskoles-Žebrák; about 3 M. to the N.W. is the ruin of Točník, with a 'Palas'. — 39 M. Hořovitz, with iron-works and a château of the Prince of Hanaú. 45 1/2 M. Zbirow; 6 M. to the N. lies the little town of Zbirow, with a château of Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld. 49 1/2 M. Mauth, with 2300 inhab.; 51 1/2 M. Holoubkau (1395 ft.), with a carriage-factory. At (57 M.) Rakitzan (1190 ft.; 6495 inhab.) the country becomes more level. The train follows the Klabava, passing various iron-works, to (64 1/2 M.) Chrast (1135 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), whence a branch diverges to Radonitz, a coal-mining place. The line re-enters the valley of the Beraun and crosses the Uslava Bridge.
71 1/2 M. Pilsen. — Railway Restaurant. — Hotels. *Kaiser von Oesterreich, Smetana Promenade, R. 2-6 1/2 K, omn. 50 h; Pilsner Hof, Zeughausgasse, R. 21/4-6 K, omn. 40 h, well spoken of; Goldener Adler, Ring-Platz 32, R. 3-10 K, omn. 50 h. — Pilsner beer at the hotels and at the Deutsches Haus, cor. of Kopecky Promenade and Goethegasse. — Cafés at the two hotels first named.

CAB from the rail. station to the town 1, with two horses 2 K (at night 1 1/2 & 3 K). — Electric Tramway from the rail. station to the Ring-Platz (10 h), whence other lines run to the various suburbs.

Post & Telegraph Office, Stephan Promenade. — The chief sights may be visited in 3 hrs. The names of the streets are posted up in Bohemian (Sady = Promenade; comp. p. 290).

Pilsen (1020 ft.), an industrial town with 81,165 inhab. (of whom about one-eighth are Germans), long famous for its beer, lies at the confluence of the Mies and the Radbusa. It was in part the scene of the alleged conspiracy for which Wallenstein was outlawed. — From the rail. station (tramway, see above) we follow at first a straight direction and then turn to the right, under the railway-viaduct. We then follow the Bahnhofs-Str. (Nádražní Třída) and the Podiebrad-Str., cross the U Zvonu Square, and follow the Zeughausgasse (Zbrojnická Ulice) to (1/4 hr.) the Ring-Platz, in the middle of which stands the Gothic Church of St. Bartholomew, completed early in the 15th cent., with a tower 335 ft. in height. On the high-altar is an old figure of the Virgin (14th cent.). To the N. is the Town Hall (1558). At the S.E. corner of the square begins the Franziskanergasse, containing (1.) the Franciscan Convent, with a chapel (St. Barbara) adored with restored frescoes of the late 15th century. The Franziskanergasse leads to the Ring Promenade, which encircles the old town under various sectional names. To the left, at the corner of the Kopecky and Šafařík Promenades, is the Town Museum (open free on Sun. & holidays 9-12, Tues., Wed., & Sat. 9-12 & 2-4 or 2-5), containing objects of industrial art, weapons, coins, documents, and prehistoric relics. To the N. of the rail. station are the large rock-cells of the Bürgerliches Brauhaus, shown to visitors on week-days, 9-11 & 2-4. A little to the E. is another large Brewery. To the W. of the town are the Skoda Works, for ordnance, steel, and machinery.

From Pilsen to Dux, 93 M., railway in 31/4-13/4 hrs. — 20 M. Pluss, with a château of Prince Metternich. 24 M. Miłicz (branch-line to Rakoczitz, 80 M., p. 318). — 361/2 M. Pladen (p. 318). Near (41 M.) Petersburgy in Hohen are a château and park of Count Czernin. — 56 M. Kuschatz; branch-line to (8 M.) Willomitz (p. 319). — 661/2 M. Saaz (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 318. At (731/2 M.) Postelberg (Rail. Restaurant; branch-line to Lavín, p. 317) the line quits the Eger. 77 M. Potscherad (branch to Wurzmes, p. 317); 841/2 M. Obernitz, also on the line from Prague to Bríf (p. 317); 89 M. Bilin-Sauerbrunn, station for the Bilin Sauerbrunnen (p. 310); 901/2 M. Bilin (p. 310). — 93 M. Dux (p. 316).

From Pilsen to Eisenstein, 69 1/2 M., railway in ca. 31/2 hrs. — 30 M. Klattau (1310 ft.); Rail. Restaurant; Weisse Rose, a town with 14,390 inhab., junction for Horáždovic (p. 337); 35 M. Janowitz (branch to Táus, p. 334); 40 M. Neurn (1525 ft.; Hôtel Angel), prettily situated at the foot of the Bohemian Forest Mts. (with the ruin of Bayereck 1 hri to
the S.). The line then winds up the hill to (49 M.) Grün (2060 ft.); many cuttings and embankments. 53½ M. Hammern - Eisenstrasse (2415 ft.), whence the Oser (4210 ft.; shelter-hut), to the right, may be ascended in 3 hrs. We then thread the Spitzberg Tunnel to (63 M.) Spitzberg (2740 ft.), the highest point on the railway, on the watershed between the Danube and Elbe. On the Spitzberg-Sattel (3280 ft.) is the Höt.-Pension Rixy (fine view). We then descend by Markt-Eisenstein to (69½ M.) Eisenstein, the Bohemian frontier-station (see Baedeker's Southern Germany).

From Pilsen to Eger, Budweis, and Vienna, see R. 49.

79½ M. Nürschan (1115 ft.), with a glass-foundry and coal mines. Beyond it, on the left, is Chotieschau, with a chateau. 95½ M. Stankau; 107½ M. Taus (1405 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), an industrial town with 8170 inhab., whence branch-lines run to Janowitz (p. 333) and Plan (p. 337).

Beyond Taus begin the hills of the Bohemian Forest, through the lowest part of which the line is carried by cuttings and tunnels. The watershed (1680 ft.), forming the boundary between the Bohemian and German languages, and the frontier of Bohemia and Bavaria, is between Böhmisch-Kubiten and Deutsch-Kubiten. The line descends, passes through a tunnel, and crosses the Pastritz.

122 M. Furth. Hence to Nuremberg or Munich, see Baedeker's Southern Germany.

49. From Eger to Vienna via Marienbad.

283½ M. RAILWAY (Staatsbahn) in 7¾-14½ hrs. (fares 41 K 10 h, 25 K, 15 K 80 h; express fares 54 K 40, 33 K 10 h, 21 K).

Eger, see p. 320. The train diverges to the left from the Ratisbon line, and crosses the Wondreb. 10½ M. Sandau.

14½ M. Königswart (1975 ft.; omn. to the Bad 1 K). About 1 M. to the N.W. of the station is Schloss Königswart, the property of the Metternich family, surrounded by pleasure-grounds. In the right wing of the château is the Museum (open daily), containing a library, a collection of minerals, and various curiosities.

— About 1½ M. farther up, on the hillside, is Bad Königswart (2370 ft.; Hôtel Buberl, R. from 21/2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. from 7 K; Kurhaus or Villa Metternich; Waldheim; visitors' tax 10 K), with chalybeate springs used both internally and externally. A well-shaded road (omnibus 1 K 40 h) leads hence to (41½ M.) Marienbad.

19½ M. Marienbad. — The RAILWAY STATION (Pl. A, 5; Restaurant) is 1½ M. from the town (cabs, see p. 335; hotel-omnibus 60 h, 50 kilog. of luggage 20 h; electric tramway to the town in 10 min., 40 h).

HOTELS (generally closed in winter). In the Town: Esplanade, König-Eduard-Str. (Pl. B, 3), R. from 10, déj. 2, D. 6, pens. from 20 K, new; *Grand-Hôtel Ott (Pl. a; A, 2), Franz-Joseph-Platz. R. from 8, B. 1½ K; *Weimar (Pl. b; B, 2), Kirchen-Platz. R. from 5, B. 1½, D. 4 K; *Klinger (Pl. c; A, B, 2), Stephans-Str., R. from 4, B. 1, D. 3½-4½ K; *Egerländer (Ott's; Pl. d, A, 2), Franz-Joseph-Platz. R. from 6, B. 1½ K; *Impérial (Pl. c; A, 2), Chiller-Str.; *Palast-Hôtel Fürstenhof (Pl. f; A, 3), Kaiser-Str., R. 3-9, B. 1½, D. 3-4½, pens. 10-16 K; *Carlton (Pl. h; A, 2), Schiller-Str., R. 6-12, D. 4-6, pens. from 14 K; *Stern (Pl. k;
B, 3), Kirchen-Platz, R. from 4, B. 1, D. 3 K; Kaiserhof (Pl. v; A, 3), Kaiser-Str., R. from 5, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2-6, pens. from 12 K; Casino (Pl. 1; A, 3), Casino Park, R. 3-10, B. 1, D. 3 1/2-5, pens. 9-16 K; New York (Pl. g; A, 3), Kaiser-Str., R. 3-6, B. 1, D. 3-4 1/2, pens. 9-12 K. — Tepler Haus (Pl. 1; A, 2), Stephans-Str.; Delphin (Pl. m; A, 2), Waldbrunn-Str., R. from 3 K; Neptune (Pl. n; A, 2), Kaiser-Str.; Leipzig Hof (Pl. i; A, 3), Kaiser-Str.; Kolbenschlag (Pl. s; A, 4), Bahnhof-Str.; Eisenbahn, opposite the railroad station, unpretending; Walhalla (Pl. t; A, 2), Franz-Joseph-Platz (Hebrew). — Numerous Lodging Houses. Before entering into a contract for lodgings, visitors are strongly advised to consult the ‘Miethordnung’, or regulations as to private apartments.

Outside the Town: *Rubezahl (Pl. C, 3), M. to the E. of the Neubad, R. from 6, D. 4-6, pens. from 16 K; *Hohen-Hotel Egerlander (Ott’s; Pl. A, 4), above the town to the S.W. (wide view); *Waldfuhr (Pl. A, 2), R. from 4, D. 4 K; *Miramonte (Pl. u; B, 4).

Restaurants at the hotels. Also at the Kursaal (Pl. B, 3; D. 3-6 K) and at the Glocke (wine), N. end of the Kaiser-Str. (Pl. A, 3).

Cafes. *Hohen-Hotel Egerlander (Ott’s), *Rubezahl, Waldmuhle, see above; Miramonte (Pl. B, 4); Panorama (Pl. B, 3); Maxtal (Pl. A, 1); Forstwarte (Pl. C, 2); Alm (Pl. C, 1); Schweizerhof (Pl. B, 4); Hochwald (Pl. C, 4); Kieselmuehle (with swimming-bath; 50 h) and Kieselhof, 1 1/4 M. to the W. of the Hohen-Hotel Egerlander; Nimrod (beyond Pl. A, 1).

Cabs. From or to the station with one horse 2 K, with two horses 3 K 60 h (luggage, 40-50 h per 110 lbs. or 50 kilog.); within the town, 20 min. 90 h, two-horse 1 K 50 h, each 1/4 hr. more 50 or 80 h.

Visitors’ Tax: 1st class 20, 2nd 12, 3rd 8 K (3-8 days, 1-3 K). — Music Tax: 1st class 10, 2 pers. 16, 3 pers. 22 K, etc.; 2nd cl. 8, 10, or 12 K; 3rd cl. 4, 6, or 8 K. — The band plays at the Kreuzbrunnen 6:30-7:30 a.m. and 6-7 p.m., at the Ferdinands-Brunnen 7:30-8:30 a.m., and at the Waldquelle from 11:30 to 12:30 (at the Kreuzbrunnen, if wet). — Mud Baths at the Central-Bad, 3 K 20 h to 5 K; Mineral Baths at the Neubad, from 3 K.

Physicians. The names and addresses of doctors may be obtained from the lists at the hotels and pensions.

Post & Telegraph Office at the Stadthaus (Pl. 16; A, 3). — Theatre (Pl. 18; A, 2), Waldbrunn-Str.

Golf Course (Pl. C, 2; 9 holes), about 1 M. to the E. of the town, on the so-called ‘Hohendorfer Heid’.

Church. Anglican (Christ Church; Pl. 2, A 3), services in the season.

Marienbad (2060 ft.), a famous watering-place, with 6280 in-hab. (German) and 32,000 annual visitors, lies in a charming valley enclosed on three sides by pine-clad hills. The season lasts from May 1st to Sept. 30th. The ten springs contain Glauber’s salts and resemble those of Carlsbad, but are cold. They belong to the neighbouring Abbey of Tepl (p. 331). The Kreuzbrunnen (p. 336), the Ferdinands-Brunnen (Pl. B, 5; 1 1/2 M. to the S., but brought in pipes to the Promenaden-Platz), and the Waldquelle (Pl. A, 2; 1/2 M. to the N.W. of the Kreuzbrunnen) are the principal springs for drinking. The Marien-Quelle (Pl. 13; B, 3) is used externally. The chalybeate waters of the Ambrosius-Brunnen (Pl. 10; B, 3) and the Karolinen-Brunnen (Pl. 11; B, 3), and the strong chalybeate and saline water of the Ferdinands-Brunnen are also used for bathing. The Rudolfs-Quelle (Pl. B, 5) is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. Peat or mud baths are also provided.
The main street of Marienbad is the long Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. A, 3), bounded on the E. by the Anlagen, or public grounds, which soon expand into a pretty park. From this street, to the left (W.), diverges the Jäger-Str., in which rises the Stadthaus (Pl. 16; A, 3), with the post and telegraph office, the custom-house, and a reading-room (open free). To the S. of the Stadthaus are the English Church (Pl. 2; A, 3), with a memorial to King Edward VII. (1911), and the Russian Church of St. Vladimir (Pl. 15; A, 3). The Kaiser-Str. ends at the Franz-Joseph-Platz (Pl. 4; A, 2). On the N. side of this Platz rises the Protestant Church (Pl. 3), with which is connected a charity called the 'Friedrich-Wilhelm-Stiftung'. The Waldbrunn-Str. leads hence N.W., past the Theatre (Pl. 18; A, 2), to the Waldquelle (Pl. A, 2; restaurant; concert, see p. 335).

The above-mentioned park is bounded on the N. by the Stephans-Str. A little to the N. of it, at the end of the Untere Kreuzbrunn-Str., is the Kreuzbrunnen (Pl. 12; B, 2), with a rotunda borne by columns and a bronze bust of Dr. Jos. Nehr (d. 1820), who first brought Marienbad into notice. Adjacent is a long building containing the Brunnen-Halle, where patients walk in bad weather, and the so-called Colonnade (Pl. 6; B, 2), with shops. In front of this colonnade, to the W., rises a bronze statue of Reitenberger (d. 1860), an abbot of Tepl, who did much to promote the prosperity of the baths. Opposite the S. end of the Brunnen-Halle, under another colonnade, are the Ferdinands-Brunnen (Pl. 11; see p. 335) and the Karolinen-Brunnen. Above this point, to the left, is the Roman Catholic Church (Pl. 5; B, 3), built in 1844-48. On the E. and S. sides of the Platz are the Moorbad (mud-baths; Pl. 8, B 3), the Ambrosius-Brunnen (Pl. 10; B, 3) under a Gothic rotunda, the Kursaal, with reading-room (adm. 30 h, per week 1 K 40 h, per month 4 K) and café-restaurant, the Central-Bad (Pl. B, 3), and the Neubad (Pl. A, B, 3).

Among the favourite walks in the environs are, to the N., beyond the Waldquelle, to the Waldmühle (p. 335; 10 min. from the Franz-Joseph-Platz), the Dianahof (rüns.), and the Maxtal (20 min.; the return may be made by the road skirting the woods); to the S.W. of the Waldmühle to the Königin-Carola-Höhe (Pl. A, 2; 2180 ft.) and the (1/4 hr.) Jägerhaus (Pl. A, 2; restaurant); to the E. of the Dianahof to the (1/4 hr.) Amalien-Ruhe (Pl. B, 2) and the (12 min.) Friedrich-Wilhelm-Höhe (Pl. A, B, 2; 2410 ft.), which affords a fine survey of Marienbad. From the last point we may descend and at the finger-post 'Rojauer Försterhaus' follow the path to the right to (1/2 hr.) the Kreuzbrunnen. — From the Kreuzbrunnen we may visit the (20 min.) Café-Restaurant Forstwarte (Pl. C, 2), to the E.; farther to the S. is the Hôtel-Restaurant Rübenzahl (p. 335). Fine distant views are obtained also from the Hame-liakaberg (Pl. B, 3), 25 min. from the Central-Bad, on which rises a view-tower (2350 ft.; view of Marienbad), and from the Hohen-
dorfer Höhe (2545 ft.), 20 min. farther to the E. (café; footpath hence to the Podhorn, p. 331).

LONGER EXCURSIONS. To the N.E. through the wood (carr. & pair there and back 14 K) to the (11/2 hr.) Rojau Forestry (beyond Pl. C, 1; rfrnts.) and thence to the N. to (11/4 hr.) the Wolfsteig (2887 ft.); the return may be made via the Talsperre (dam). Through the Maxtal (see p. 336), and thence to Königswart (p. 334), 13/4 hr. to the N.W. (carr. & pair there and back 16 K). To the château of Glatzen (2670 ft.; restaurant), 3/4 hr. to the N. (carr. & pair 10 K). To Kuttenplan and Plan, 2 hrs. to the S. (see below). At the top of the Podhorn and Tepl (see p. 331; carr. & pair there and back 20 K). — About 6 M. to the N. of Marienbad (diligence in 11/2 hr.) are the mud-baths of Sangerberg (2370 ft.; Kurhaus). Railway via Tepl to Carlsbad, see p. 331. — Motor Omnibus to Carlsbad, see p. 324.

Beyond Marienbad the railway next reaches (231/2 M.) Kuttenplan (1750 ft.; Bahnhofs-Hôtel), with a château and pleasant grounds on the Kellerberg (no admission). — 261/2 M. Plan (1675 ft.; Schwarzer Bär), with a château; branch-line to (62 M.) Taus (p. 334). Near (311/2 M.) Josefshütte (1480 ft.) We enter the pretty valley of the Mies (views to the left). Two short tunnels. — 451/2 M. Mies-Kladrau. About 11/4 M. to the N. is Mies (1295 ft.; Stadt Prag, R. 1 K 60 h), an old town (4580 inhab.) with a Rathaus in the Renaissance style (modernized) and the Prager Tor, a fine gateway (16th cent.). The former Benedictine abbey of Kladrau, 21/2 M. to the S., has an interesting church.

To the left, a little short of Pilsen, are the Skoda Works (p. 333). We cross the Radbusa. — 66 M. Pilsen (Rail. Restaurant; p. 333). The line traverses the wooded Uslava-Tal; to the right on a hill is the ruin of Radina (1655 ft.). — 72 M. Pilsenetz; 84 M. Ždár-Šdiréc. Farther on, Schloss Grünberg, the seat of Count Colloredo, on a wooded hill to the right. — 88 M. Nepomuk (1440 ft.), the birthplace of St. John Nepomuc, patron-saint of Bohemia (1320-33; p. 302). The church of St. John (1636) occupies the site of the house where he was born. Branch-line to Blatna (20 M.; p. 332).

The line quits the Uslava. 951/2 M. Wolschan (1730 ft.), with its large ponds. — 103 M. Horažďovice-Babin (1415 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

From Horažďovice to Klattau, 361/2 M., railway in 13/4-31/4 hrs. — 121/2 M. Schüttenhofen (Krone), a busy town of 7265 inhab., with a fish-hatchery, at the foot of the Swatobor (2610 ft.). — 361/2 M. Klattau (p. 333).

We follow the valley of the Wottawa. 1131/2 M. Štrakonitz (Rail. Restaurant), at the mouth of the Wolinka, with a large château of the Knights of St. John. Branch to Březnitz, see p. 332.

From Štrakonitz to Wallern, 541/2 M., railway in 31/4 hrs. — 23 M. Winterberg (2885 ft.; Habsburg, R. 2-1 K, very fair), on the Wolinka, a town of 5250 inhab., with a large glass-factory, important timber-trade, and a château of Prince Schwarzenberg. — To the E. of (371/2 M.) Kubštětten rises the wooded Kubani (4470 ft.), which commands an extensive view. 481/2 M. Eleonorenhain. — 541/2 M. Wallern (Bahnhofs-Hôtel), a small town with 3575 inhab. (railway to Wodňan, see p. 338).

1221/2 M. Ražice (1225 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

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From Ražíč to Iglau, 104 1/2 M., railway in 51/4-61/2 hrs. — 5 M. Písek, junction for Zdítz and Protivín (p. 332); 171/2 M. Jetětitz, where the Moldau is crossed; 251/2 M. Mühlausen, a manufacturing place (2820 inhab.), with the Romanesque church of an old Premonstratensian abbey; 411/2 M. Tábor (p. 347). Thence by Pilgram and Ober-Cerekeve to (104 1/2 M.) Iglau, see pp. 347, 348.

The line quits the Wottawa and enters the valley of the Blanitz. — 128 M. Protivín (1260 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction of the line to Zdítz (p. 332). — 131 1/2 M. Wodňan-Číčenec.

From Wodňan-Číčenec to Wallern, 43 M., railway in ca. 39/4 hrs. — At (15 1/2 M.) Husinetz John Huss, the Bohemian reformer, was born in 1369 (d. 1415). — 19 1/2 M. Prachatitz (1865 ft.; Kronprinz Rudolf), a town of 4960 inhab., with old walls, gates, and quaint houses, is situated at the foot of the wooded Libin (3580 ft.; ascended in 2 hrs.; view-tower on the top). The Margareten-Bad (good accommodation), 1 M. to the S., is a health-resort (hydropathic). — 43 M. Wallern (see p. 337).

137 1/2 M. Nakři-Netolitz. The train skirts the large Bestreuer Teich (r.). 144 1/2 M. Frauenberg; 2 M. to the N. is Prince Schwarzenberg’s magnificent château of Frauenberg or Huboká, situated on a hill laid out as a park and recalling Windsor Castle.

150 1/2 M. Budweis. — Railway Restaurant. — Hotels. Grand Hôtel Beneš, opposite the rail. station, R. 2-6 K., new and good; Silberne Glocke, Ring-Platz, German, very fair; Kaiser von Oesterreich, to the left of the rail. station, R. 2-4 K. — Deutsches Vereinshaus (see below), with garden; Café Central, Wienergasse.

Car from the rail. station to the inner town 80 k., with two horses 1 K 20 h. — Electric Tramway from the rail. station to the Ring-Platz and thence to the Prague and Linz suburbs.

Post & Telegraph Office, Ring-Platz (S. side).

Budweis (1280 ft.), a town of 45,140 inhab., with manufactures (lead pencils, tobacco, beer) and a large lumber-trade, lies at the confluence of the Malsch and the Moldau. From the station we keep to the left and at the Hôtel Beneš turn to the right along the Radetzky-Strasse. At the end of this street we turn to the left, cross the Radetzky-Platz obliquely, and follow the Schmerling-Str. (r.) to (12 min.) the beginning of the old town, which is bordered on the E. side by promenades. The short Wienergasse leads to the Ring-Platz, which is flanked with arcades on its W. side and contains the Rathaus, with its three towers (1730). In the promenades, about 200 yds. to the right, is a bronze statue of Adalbert Lanna (d. 1866), a benefactor of S. Bohemia, by Pöninger (1879). To the left, in the Vereinshausgasse, are the Deutsches Vereinshaus and the Städtisches Museum (daily, 9-12 & 2-5; adm. 1 K, free on Sun., holidays, & Sat. afternoon; closed on Mon.). On the first floor are objects of industrial art, on the second are the natural history collections, weapons, and a relief of the Bohemian Forest (1:25,000). A little to the N.E. of the Ring is the Cathedral, with a detached belfry, 236 ft. high. To the N.W. is the Gothic Marien-Kirche, the church of a Dominican convent founded by Ottocar II., with partly restored cloisters. — Branch-line to (23 1/2 M.) Weseli (p. 347).
FROM BUDweis TO LINZ, 79 M., railway in 2½ hrs. The line runs S. — 34 M. Hohenfurt-Rosenberg. About 3 M. to the N.W. is the town of Rosenberg (Goldenes Kreuz), with an old château of Count Buquoy. Hohenfurt, 5½ M. to the W., has a Cistercian abbey. — 45½ M. Freistadt in Ober-Oesterreich, which lies 2½ M. to the S. of the town of that name (1850 ft.; Goldener Adler; one-horse carr. from station 2 K), with well-preserved mediæval town-walls. On a hill to the left is the old castle of Weinberg. — 51½ M. Kefermarkt. The Gothic church contains a beautiful carved altar (end of the 15th cent.) — 58½ M. Pragarten. Farther on, to the right, is Schloss Hagenberg. — 62 M. Gaisbach-Wartberg (Rail. Restaurant; branch to St. Valentin, 12½ M.; see p. 126); 74½ M. Steyrregg, with two châteaux. Beyond (76 M.) Windegg the line crosses the Danube to (79 M.) Linz (p. 128).

FROM BUDweis TO SALNAU, 46½ M., railway in ca. 3½ hrs. — The line crosses the Moldau and ascends rapidly to (12½ M.) Adolfstatl, at the foot of the Schöninger (3555 ft.; 2 hrs.; view-tower). — 16 M. Goldenkron (1770 ft.), with an old Cistercian abbey (13th cent.). — 19½ M. Krumau (1670 ft.; Stadt Wien, R. 1½-2¼ K, omn. 50 h; Goldner Engel, R. 1½-2¼ K, omn. 50 h; carr. to Hörzitz and back 12 K), with 8715 inhab. and a large château of Prince Schwarzenberg, picturesquely situated on a rock above the Moldau. — Beyond the pilgrimage-resort of Gojau we reach (28½ M.) Hörzitz (2330 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; 1400 inhab.), the ‘Oberammergau of the Bohemian Forest’, where interesting Passion Plays have been performed periodically since 1816. These, however, were re-arranged by the German ‘Böhmerwald-Bund’ in 1894 (for information as to dates, etc., apply to the Bürgermeister-Amt). Beds may be obtained at the Gasthof zur Budweiser Bierhalle, but it is better to put up at Krumau (see above). — 38½ M. Schwarzbach-Stuben (2390 ft.), with graphite-works. — Passing (42 M.) Oberplan, picturesquely situated on the W. slope of the broad Moldau valley, we reach (46½ M.) Salnau (Munr), an excellent starting-point for excursions in the Bohemian Forest, e.g. via Hirschbergen (inn) to the top of the Dreisesselstein (4305 ft.; refuge-hut); via Wallern to Eleonorenhain (p. 337) and the primæval forest on the Kubani (p. 337), etc. (see Baedeker’s Southern Germany).

163 M. Forbes-Schweinitz (1560 ft.), with an old Augustine monastery of the 15th cent. (2 M. to the W. is Trocnow, where Žižka was born in 1360; see pp. 294, 350). 172½ M. Gratzen; the little town, with glass-works and a château of Count Buquoy, lies 3½ M. to the S. — The line crosses the Lower Austrian frontier. — 181½ M. Gmünd (1605 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Bahnhofs-Hôtel), the junction for Vienna and Prague (R. 51) and also for branch-lines to (27½ M.) Gross-Gerungs and to (16 M.) Litschau. — From (197 M.) Schwarzenau branch-railways run to the N. to (59½ M.) Wolframs-Cejl (p. 347), and to the S. to (45 M.) Martinsberg-Gutenbrunn. The latter line passes (18 M.) Zwettl (Goldner Löwe), a Cistercian monastery, with a magnificent Romanesque chapter-house and cloisters, an abbey-church (begun in 1343), a valuable library (400 MSS.), and an interesting treasury. — 207½ M. Göpfritz, junction for (13½ M.) Raabs (Eder), with a picturesque château. — 228 M. Sigmundsherberg (1425 ft.; Rail. Restaurant)

To HADERSDORF, 28 M., railway in ca. 2 hrs. through the charming Kampatal. — 6 M. Horn (1015 ft.; Schwarzer Adler; Goldener Stern, at the station), a little town with a Schloss of Count Hoyos; 3 M. to the W. is the Benedictine abbey of Altenburg, founded in 1144. — 10½ M. Rosenburg (865 ft.; Hôt. Rosenburg), finely situated on the Kamp and
frequented as a summer-resort. About 1 M. from the rail. station is the grand Schloss of Count Hoyos, dating from the 16th cent., with a unique tournament-ground with double galleries. — 13½ M. Gars-Thunau, with extensive ruins and a fortified graveyard. — 28 M. Hadersdorf (p. 135). A branch-line runs from Sigmundsherberg to (12½ M.; ¾-1 hr.) Zellerndorf (p. 352).

234½ M. Eggenburg. (1065 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Sonne, R. 1½-2 K), an ancient little town (3895 inhab.), still partly enclosed by walls. A little to the N.E. of the rail. station is the Krahuletz Museum (adm. 40 h), with geological and other collections. The Kremser-Str., with the 'Bemaltes Haus' (painted house) of 1547, leads hence to the N. to the market-place, with a 16th cent. pillory. Farther on is the 15th cent. Church of St. Stephen. Visitors should walk round the town-walls (¾ hr.).

250½ M. Gross-Weikersdorf. At Schloss Wetzdorf, 1½ M. to the N.W., is the Heldenberg, a temple of fame erected to the army, with 14 busts of Austrian rulers and generals and the statues and tombs of Marshal Radetzky (d. 1858) and Baron Wimpffen (d. 1854).

At (236 M.) Absdorf-Hippersdorf (Rail. Restaurant; branch-line to Krems, p. 135; to Stockerau, see p. 352) the line enters the broad valley of the Danube, and crosses the river beyond (258 M.) Neu-Aigen. 262 M. Tulln (p. 136; Rail. Restaurant). It then skirts the right bank of the Danube, with the hills of the Wiener Wald on the right. 263½ M. St. Andrä-Wördern, beyond which (r.) is Schloss Altenberg; 271½ M. Greifenstein-Altenberg (p. 136), where the line nears the river. To the left, beyond the Danube, is the castle of Kreuzenstein (p. 136). — 274½ M. Kritzendorf; opposite, at some distance from the river, are Korneuburg and the Bisamberg (p. 136). — 276½ M. Klosterneuburg-Kierling (p. 106), the station for the town and abbey of Klosterneuburg; 277¾ M. Klosterneuburg-Weidling. The train skirts the slopes of the Kahlenberg. 279½ M. Kahlenbergerdorf (p. 105); 280 M. Nussdorf (p. 103).

283½ M. Vienna (Franz-Josepshs-Bahnhof; p. 2).

50. From Prague to Vienna via Brünn.

a. Via Lundenburg.

247½ M. RAILWAY (Staatsbahn) in 7½-12½ hrs. (fares 36 K 22 h, 22 K, 14 K; express fares 47 K 50 h, 29 K, 18 K 50 h); to Brünn in 4½-7½ hrs. (fares 23 K 40, 14 K 30, 9 K 10 h; express fares 30 K 90, 18 K 90 h, 12 K). The route via Gmünd is shorter and cheaper (R. 51). From Dresden to Vienna via Prague and Brün, 109 hrs. (fares 51 K 50, 33 K 40, 21 K 10 pf.); comp. RR. 51, 52. — The traveller should state, when taking his ticket, whether his destination is the 'Nord-Bahnhof' or the 'Staats-Bahnhof' (same fares).

Prague, see p. 290. As we leave the State Station, we observe the suburb of Karlín (p. 293) on the left and the Zizka
Hill (p. 308) on the right. 3 M. Lieben (Liben; p. 357). — 20 1/2 M. Böhmisch-Brod (730 ft.), with a monument to the Bohemian leader Procop ‘the Great’, who, together with Procop ‘the Less’, fell in 1434, in the final battle of the Hussite wars (between Böhmisch-Brod and Poděbrad). — 23 1/2 M. Pořičan (junction for Nimburg, p. 349). Near Kolin, on the right, rises the Friedrichsberg (910 ft.; 1 1/2 hr.; where Frederick stood during the battle), with an obelisk in memory of the victory gained by the Austrian Marshal Daun over Frederick the Great, June 18th, 1757.

38 1/2 M. Kolin (655 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Grand-Hôtel; Blauer Stern; pop. 16,440), on the Elbe, a manufacturing town, is the junction of the railway to Vienna via Tetschen and Znaim (p. 349). The Church of St. Bartholomew, a handsome building in the transitional style of the 13th cent., with Romanesque transept and two W. towers, has a remarkably rich Gothic choir, erected by Peter Parler in 1360-78. Adjoining the church is a detached belfry of the 16th century. Branch-line to Čerčan-Pišely, see p. 347.

45 1/2 M. Ebléteinitz, prettily situated on a hill. On the left, the Elbe. — On an isolated hill to the N. of (65 M.) Pardubitz (715 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Veselka, R. 3-6 K., omn. 40 h.), a town of 20,395 inhab., is the ruined castle of Kunětice (1000 ft.). About 7 M. to the N.W. (diligence in 1 1/2 hr.) lies Bohdaneč (805 ft.; Kurhaus), with mud and iron baths. Railway to Deutsch-Brod, see p. 350. Another branch-line runs to (14 1/2 M.) Königgrätz (p. 357).

Beyond (86 1/2 M.) Chotzen (940 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Railway Hotel), with a château and park of Prince Kinsky, the junction for Tinsicht (p. 358), the train passes through a tunnel into the narrow and attractive valley of the Stille Adler. — 89 M. Brandeis, a picturesque place, with a ruined castle, once the headquarters of the ‘Bohemian Brethren’. — 95 1/2 M. Wildenschwert, a manufacturing town, junction for Geiersberg (p. 358). — 102 M. Böhmisch-Trübau (1265 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

To Olmütz, 54 M., railway in 1 1/2 hrs. — 41 1/2 M. Trieibitz (junction for Proßnitz, p. 345); 91 1/2 M. Rudelsdorf. Then through the wooded ravine of the Saaz to (26 M.) Hohenstadt (980 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a small town prettily situated at the S.E. base of the Sudetes (junction for Blanda, p. 366). The line nears the March. On a hill to the right beyond (30 M.) Lukavetz rises Schloss Mürau, now a house of correction. — About 5 M. to the S. of (33 1/2 M.) Müglitz (910 ft.; Köhler), a little town with 4525 inhab., is the Teutonic Lodge of Busau, restored since 1896 (carr. there and back 8 K.). About 3 1/2 M. to the E. of Müglitz is Mährisch-Aussee, with a château of Prince Liechtenstein, containing a museum of sport and forestry (open free in summer). — 48 M. Stefanau, to the N.E. of which lies the town of Sternberg (p. 366). Near Olmütz the military hospital of Hradisch, once a monastery, is seen to the right in the distance. — 51 M. Olmütz, see p. 365.

(1240 ft.), a manufacturing place on the Zwittara or Zwittawa. — To the left in the distance, beyond (133 1/2 M.) Skalitz-Boskowitz, are the town and ruins of Boskowitz. 139 M. Raitz (Bräunhaus), with a château of Prince Salm. — 143 1/2 M. Blansko (Rail. Restaurant), with large iron-foundries owned by Prince Salm.

A pleasant excursion (carriage in 4 hrs.; 10 K) may be taken from Blansko by Raitz and Petrovitz to (3 hrs.) Sloup (Brouschek), where there are two interesting stalactite caverns (adm. to each 60 h); thence to the S. through the Oedes Tal to the (1 1/4 hrs.) Mazocha, a remarkable chasm, 455 ft. deep (fine view from the Ripka-Warte); and back to (2 1/2 hrs.) Blansko by the Punkwa-Tal, passing some iron-works.

The valley of the Zwittawa contracts. The line passes through four tunnels; above the third, the ruin of Nowyhrad. — 148 M. Adamstal (800 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Höt. Felsenkeller, 3/4 M. from the station, comp. p. 345), a busy place, with iron-works.

A pleasant walk may be taken via (1 1/4 hr. : red and blue way-marks) the Alexander-Warte (1610 ft.) to (1 1/2 hr.) yellow and red marks) the *Josefs-Tal, with the Schweizer-Hütte (inn) and several caves. We may go on to the E. (blue and yellow marks) to (1 1/2 hr.) Kiritein (1385 ft.; Uher Restaurant), with a pilgrimage-church, or to the S.W. (red and white marks) to (9 hrs.) Bilowitz (see below).

152 M. Bilowitz. Several tunnels.

158 M. Brünn. — Railway Restaurant. — Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel (Pl. a; F, 4), in the Bahn-Ring, with lift and garden, R. 3-9, D. 4 K; *Padovetz (Pl. b; F, 4), at the corner of Ferdinandsgasse and Rohrergasse, R. 3-6, B. 1, D. 1 1/2-3 K; Pilsner Hof (Pl. e; F, 3), Jakobs-Platz; Höt. de l’Europe (Pl. d; F, 3), Grosser Platz 17.

Restaurants. Deutsches Haus (Pl. E, F, 2), D. 2-3 K; Pilsner Bierhalle, Salzamtsgasse 3a (Pl. E, 3); Schwechatier Bierhalle, Lažansky-Platz (Pl. E, F, 3), with garden; Hannak, Ferdinandsgasse 16 (Pl. F, 3, 4): Morgenstern, at Karthaus (tramway, see below), with garden.

Cafés. Margarethenhof, Rennergasse 12 (Pl. F, 3); Thonethof, Rennergasse 9; Café de l’Europe, on the first floor of the Höt. de l’Europe (see above); Neunhauser, Wiesergasse (Pl. F, 3).

Cars. From station to town, with one horse 1 K 40 h, with two horses 2 K; at night (9-6 or 8-7) 2 or 3 K. By time: for the first 1 1/4 hr. 80, each additional 1/4 hr. 40 h; two-horse for first 1 1/2 hr. 1 K 40 h, each additional 1/2 hr. 1 K (at night 20-60 h more). Luggage 40 h. There are also Taximeter Motor Cabs.

Electric Tramways from the station (Pl. F, 4) to Augarten (p. 344; 14 hr) and Karthaus on the N. and to Schreibwald (p. 344; 14 hr) on the W. Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. F, 3), Postgasse. — Bank. Anglo-Austrian Bank, Krautmarkt 1 (Pl. F, 4). — Theatre. Stadt-Theater (Pl. F, 3), closed in summer.

Baths. Central-Bad (Pl. 22; F, 3), Liechtensteingasse; Charlotten-Bad (Bad: Pl. F, 2), Josepsthadt 10; Open-air Swimming Bath (Pl. D, 4).

British Vice-Consul, G. V. Newmark, Dornichgasse 27.

Chief Sights (half-a-day). Franzensberg, Spielberg, Industrial and National Museums, Lažansky-Platz, Grosser Platz, and Old Landhaus.

Brünn (745 ft.), the capital of Moravia, with 125,000 inhab. (two-thirds German), lies in a beautiful fertile region at the foot of the Spielberg, between the Schwarzawa and the Zwittawa. The town, which was an important place as early as the 9th cent., is now one of the chief manufacturing places in the Austrian
empire, especially for cloth. The cramped and angular old town is surrounded with promenades and handsome boulevards, beyond which substantial suburbs have sprung up.

Turning to the left on leaving the station, we enter the promenades of the Franzensberg (Pl. E, F, 4), embellished with an obelisk of grey marble in memory of the German war of liberation (1813), and obtain a view of the S. suburbs, the fertile environs, and the Polau Mts. to the S. in the background. To the right is the Episcopal Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul (Pl. E, F, 4), with its lofty nave, built in the 15th cent., and injured by the Swedes in 1645. In 1906 the exterior was restored and two towers were built.

The *Spielberg (945 ft.; Pl. D, E, 3; ascent from the Elisabeth-Str., Pl. E 3) is crowned with the citadel of that name, a state-prison from 1621 to 1857, where the turbulent Trenck, colonel of the half-savage Pandours, died in captivity in 1749 (comp. p. 344). Count Silvio Pellico, the Italian poet, who was imprisoned here in 1822-30, has described his sad experiences in ‘Le mie Prigioni’. The casemates contain portraits of several famous prisoners, the Emp. Joseph cell, with its ‘inmate’, a torture-cell, a well 375 ft. deep, etc. Tickets of admission to the citadel (now a barrack), a visit to which takes $1/2$ hr., may be obtained from the sergeant who acts as guide (40 h). Adjacent is the Hohe Warte Restaurant. A walk round the citadel is worth making for the views it affords.

In the Elisabeth-Str., bordered on the left by promenades extending to the Spielberg, rises (on the right) the Archduke Rainer Industrial Museum (Gewerbe-Museum; Pl. E, 3), open on week-days 10-12 and 2-4 (in July & Aug. 10-12 only) and on Sun. and holidays 9-1.

On the groundfloor are ecclesiastical antiquities (opposite the entrance) and machinery. — First Floor: porcelain (r.); pottery made by Moravian peasants; textiles; two rooms from Moravian cottages, with figures in national dress. — Second Floor: furniture; tiled stoves; glass; works in wrought-iron, bronze, and pewter; ornaments; book-bindings.

The Elisabeth-Str. ends at the Elisabeth-Platz (Pl. E, 3), with its promenades, enclosed by handsome modern buildings. On the W. is the German Technical Institution (Pl. 15), erected in 1860; on the N., the tasteful Protestant Church (Christus-Kirche), in the Gothic style, by Ferstel (1867). To the right, in the Jodok-Str., is the Landhaus (Pl. E, 2, 3), built in 1876-81, where the Moravian Estates meet. In the adjacent Lažansky-Platz, on the left, is the 14th cent. Church of St. Thomas (Pl. F, 2, 3), next to which is the Statthalters, or government-buildings (Pl. 14), once an Augustin convent, with statues of the margraves Johann (1350-75) and Jobst (1376-1411) at the portal. To the N. of the church rises the Deutsches Haus (Pl. E, F, 2), with café-restaurant, ball-rooms, etc. In front of it is a Statue of Emp. Joseph II., by Brenek (1892).
The Rennergasse leads from the Lažansky-Platz to the S. to the Gothic Church of St. James (St. Jakobskirche; Pl. F, 3), built in 1314-1480, with nave and aisles of equal height, remarkable for its elegant proportions. It was restored by Ferstel in 1874-79 and embellished with superb stained-glass windows. The tower is 302 ft. high. In the ambulatory of the choir is the monument of Field-Marshal Count Radwit de Souches (d. 1683), the gallant defender of Brünn against the Swedes in 1645. — Not far off is the Jesuit or Garrison Church (Pl. F, 3), built in 1598-1602, with ceiling-paintings by Scheffler (1774).

We now go on to the Grosser Platz (Pl. F, 3), with its column in honour of the Virgin (1680). — In the Dominikaner-Platz is the Old Landhaus, or House of the Estates (Pl. 6), dating partly from the early 18th century. On the first floor are the Town Museum and the Gomperz Collection of Pictures (open free, Sun. 10-1, Wed. & Sat. 2-4). — In the Rathausgasse, to the right, is the Rathaus (Pl. F, 3), erected in 1511, but modernized; the rich late-Gothic portal, attributed to Meister Pilgram, and a Renaissance arcade in the court to the right alone retain their original form. A crocodile’s skin suspended in the corridor at the back is pointed out as a ‘dragon’.

Near this is the Krautmarkt (Pl. F, 4), with a fountain of 1696 (‘Parnassus’), by B. Fischer von Erlach (?), and a Trinity Column (1729). Adjacent is the National Museum, or Franzens-Museum (Pl. 7; open on Mon., Thurs., & Sat. 10-12 and 2-4, Sun. 10-12, at other times on application), containing antiquities, a natural history collection, Moravian costumes, paintings, etc. In the arcaded court are tombstones and a fountain-group of 1591. — A vault in the Capuchin Church (Pl. F, 4), in the adjacent Kapuziner-Platz, contains the glass coffin of Colonel Trenck (see p. 343; apply to the sacristan). — Farther to the N., in the Kaiser-Ring, is the Theatre (Pl. F, 3), built by Fellner & Helmer in 1882, the first in Europe to be lighted by electricity. In the promenades on the Glacis (concerts twice weekly) are various monuments.

The Augarten (Pl. E, F, 1; electric tramway, see p. 342), a pleasant park on the N. side of the town, opened to the public by Emp. Joseph II., is a favourite resort. It contains the Augarten-Gebäude (café), where a military band plays in summer on Wed. and Sat. afternoons, and a bust of Emp. Joseph II. by Tilgner.

On the S.W. side of the Spielberg lies Alt-Brünn, with the Königinkloster (Pl. D, 4) and its interesting Gothic Augustin Church (14th cent.). To the S.E. of the monastery rises a marble monument, by Theod. Charlemont (1910), to Johann Gregor Mendel (1822-84), once abbot of Brünn and known for his discovery of certain laws of heredity in plants. Farther to the W., beyond the Schwarzawa, is the (1 1/2 M.) Schreibwald (beyond Pl. A, 4; elec-
tric tramway, see p. 342; carr. and pair 2 K 40 h). From the tramway-terminus we may either follow the straight road to (1/4 M.) the rifle-range (restaurant; band on Sun. afternoon) or proceed to the right to (1/2 M.) the Steinmühle Restaurant. [A little farther on is a ferry leading to the Neue Welt Restaurant.]

From Brünn to Tischnowitz, 18 M., railway in 1 hr. 6 M. (a pleasant trip). — 2 M. Obrowitz, close to the manufacturing quarter of Brünn; 41/2 M. Königsfeld (Brünhaus; tramway from Brünn), with a military school and fine park. — 91/2 M. Zinsendorf. [Charming walk thence (white and red way-marks) via the (1/4 hr.) Ripka-Warte (1730 ft.) and the (3/4 hr.) Rohrer-Warte (1845 ft.) on the Babylon, a fine point of view, to (3/4 hr.) Wranau (1495 ft.), with the burial-church of Prince Liechtenstein, and through fine woods to (11/4 hr.) rail. stat. Adamstal (p. 342).] — 18 M. Tischnowitz (830 ft.), a small town prettily situated on the left bank of the Schwarza. On the opposite bank lies Tischnowitz- Vorkloster, with the fine transition church of the former nunnery of Himmelspforte, where the richly sculptured W. portal and the N. cloisters are especially noteworthy. Railway to (66 M.) Deutsch-Brod, see p. 350.

From Brünn to Olmütz and to Prerau (to Olmütz, 64 M., railway in 21/4-3 hrs.; to Prerau, 561/2 M., in 21/4-3 hrs.). As we quit the station we see the cathedral (r.) and the Spielberg (p. 343). — 29 M. Wischau (835 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), at the beginning of the fertile plain of Hanna (p. 363). At (39 M.) Nezamisitz (Rail. Restaurant) the line to Prossnitz (p. 341) and (64 M.) Olmütz (p. 365) diverges to the left. On the Prerau line is station Jojetein (to Hullein, see p. 361). — 561/2 M. Prerau (p. 363).

From Brünn to Hölak-Trencsénteplicz, 1101/2 M., railway in 7-71/4 hrs. — 15 M. Austerlitz (675 ft.), with a château of Count Kauinitz, famed for the ‘Battle of the Three Emperors’ on Dec. 2nd, 1805, in which Napoleon defeated the Austrians and Russians (monument on the battlefield). About 15 M. to the E. of (28 M.) Branikowitz (835 ft.; white and red way-marks), beyond Strilek (1215 ft.), is the castle of Buchlav (p. 361). 481/2 M. Bisenz (605 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Count Richenbacher. Near (541/2 M.) Wesselény (Rail. Restaurant) we cross the March. — Branch-line to (11 M.) Szakolecza or Skalitz (p. 441). Our train runs to the N., on the left bank of the March. 631/2 M. Kunowitz (Rail. Restaurant), on the Olawa. From (75 M.) Aizerd-Luhatschowitz (Rail. Restaurant) a branch-line runs to (6 M.) Luhatschowitz, with baths (water containing iodine and bromine salt). 90 M. Hradok (1215 ft.). We traverse the (102 M.) Vlava Pass (920 ft.; Hungarian frontier) and enter the valley of the Waag. — 1101/2 M. Hölak-Trencsénteplicz (p. 480).

From Brünn to Okriško, see pp. 351, 350.

Beyond Brünn follows (1651/2 M.) Raigern (635 ft.), with a Benedictine abbey founded in 1048. — Beyond (174 M.) Branowitz (565 ft.) the Schwarza is crossed; on the right are the Polau Mts., with several ruins. — 185 M. Saiz (575 ft.); on the right rises the Oriental Tower in the park of Prince Liechtenstein (see below). — 181/2 M. Kostel (520 ft.), with the underground chapel of St. Cyril. — 195 M. Lundenburg (520 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Goldenes Lamm), junction for Oderberg (p. 365).

Branch-line to (8 M.) *Eisgrub (Gemeinde-Gasthaus), a domain of Prince Liechtenstein, with a large château in the English-Gothic style (1846-57). The vast park (ca. 100 sq. M.) contains two towns, several villages, picturesque lakes, and many single buildings, including the ‘Grenzhalle’ on the boundary between Austria and Moravia, the magnificently decorated Oriental Tower, 223 ft. high (view), the Chinese pavilion, etc.
From Lunenburg to Zellernrod, 52 M., railway in 3¼-3½ hrs. — 8 M. Feldsberg, with a château and park of Prince Liechtenstein; 15 M. Nikolsburg (655 ft.), with the handsome old château of Prince Dietrichstein-Mensdorff, where peace between the Austrians and Prussians was concluded on July 26th, 1866. — 22 M. Neusiedl-Dürnholz, whence a branch-line runs to (5½ M.) Grussbach (see below); 31½ M. Laa (see below). — 52 M. Zellernrod (p. 352).

Another branch-line runs from Lunenburg to (11 M.) Kutti (p. 441).

The line intersects part of the Eisgrub park, and crosses the Thaya, the boundary between Moravia and Lower Austria. The fertile district abounds in maize. On the right rises the isolated Raistenberg (955 ft.), at the foot of which lies the town of Feldsberg. Beyond (207 M.) Hohenau we reach the Marchfeld (p. 113). 210½ M. DröLING; 215½ M. Dürnkrut (470 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 113. The hills to the E. are the Little Carpathians. The line frequently touches the March, the boundary between Austria and Hungary. 222½ M. Angern (480 ft.).

At (227½ M.) Gänserndorf (Rail. Restaurant) the line to Pressburg diverges to the E. (comp. p. 441). Near (235½ M.) Wagram, or Deutsch-Wagram, a bloody battle was fought between the French and the Austrians in 1809, ending with the retreat of the latter to Znaim. To the right the Leopoldsberg with its castle, then the Kahlenberg (p. 104) become visible. 243½ M. Floridsdorf. The train crosses the Danube by an iron bridge 1½ M. long and stops at the Nord-Bahnhof of (247½ M.) Vienna (p. 2).

b. Vià Grussbach.

255 M. Railway (express) in 7¾ hrs. Same fares as vià Lunenburg (p. 340).

From Prague to (158 M.) Brünn, see pp. 340-342. — The line crosses the Schwarzwava and at (166 M.) Stréelitz (970 ft.) the Obrava (to Okřiško, see pp. 351, 350). Two tunnels. 172½ M. Kanitz-Eibenschitz (where the Iglava is crossed by a long viaduct). 178½ M. Kromau (1020 ft.), with a large château and park of Prince Liechtenstein on a hill surrounded by the Rokitna.

197 M. Grussbach-Schöna (635 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; branch-lines W. to Znaim and Zellernrod, see pp. 351, 352). Near (203 M.) Laa, a small walled town (4,415 inhab.), the line crosses the Thaya (branch-line to Lunenburg, see above). — Beyond (236½ M.) Wolkersdorf the Marchfeld (p. 113) is traversed to (248 M.) Stadlau (junction for Marchegg and Budapest, p. 441). The line crosses the Danube, intersects the Prater, crosses the Danube Canal and the Neustädter Kanal, and enters the Staats-Bahnhof of (255 M.) Vienna (p. 2).
51. From Prague to Vienna viâ Gmünd.

217½ M. Railway (Staatsbahn) in 6-11½ hrs. (fares 31 K 60, 19 K 30, 12 K 30 h; express fares 41 K 70, 25 K 50, 16 K 20 h).

Prague (Francis Joseph Station), see p. 290. A long tunnel carries the train into the Botitsch-Tal. 1½ M. Nusle-Vršovice; 5½ M. Hostivař, where the old church contains a Madonna said to date from 1374; 17½ M. Strančice (1345 ft.), with granite works. We follow the valley of the Sazava. 26 M. Čerčan-Pišely, junction of a branch-line to (48 M.) Kolín (p. 341).

31½ M. Beneschau (1225 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a small town with a Gothic church of the 13th and 14th centuries. About 1½ M. to the W. is the old château of Konopischt, belonging to Archduke Francis Ferdinand, with a large park. — 41 M. Wotic-Weselka, with a château and a Franciscan convent.

64½ M. Tabor (1450 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Nový’s Hotel, Husovo Náměstí), with 11,925 Bohemian inhab., once a stronghold of the Hussites, stands on an eminence between the Luschnitz (S.) and the Jordanteich (N.). From the rail. station we proceed direct, viâ the Novoměstský Park, the Nádražní Trída, the Husovo Náměstí, the Palackého Trída, and the Pražská Ulice, to the (20 min.) Ring-Platz, with a fountain and a bronze Statue of Žižka, by Strachovsky (1877). On the N. side of the square stand the Decanats-Kirche (1516) and (in front of the Ctibor House, No. 6) one of the stone tables at which the Taborites used to partake of the Communion in both kinds in the open air. On the W. side of the Ring-Platz is the gabled Rathaus, finished in 1521 and containing the Municipal Museum (adm. 40 h). Among the latter’s contents are a pewter font of 1472 (from the Decanats-Kirche) and the city-arms in tufa (1515), in a framework which includes statuettes of Žižka, Procop, Huss, and Jerome of Prague, and a group of Adamites. At the S.W. corner of the old town is the massive tower of the old castle of Kotnov; and 4½ M. to the S.W. is the picturesque ruin of Příbenice. — Railway from Tabor to Ražic and Iglau, see p. 338.

The line follows the right bank of the Luschnitz. 77 M. Sobieslau, with 3810 inhab., has a late-Gothic church of the 15th century.

81½ M. Weseli-Mezimosti (1360 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction for (23½ M.) Budweis (p. 338).

From Weseli to Iglau, 58½ M., railway in 2½-3½ hrs. — 17 M. Neuhaus (1570 ft.; Friedl. R. 1½ K), a busy town of 10,120 inhab., with a large château of Count Czernin (12-16th cent.; partly destroyed by fire) and a Gothic church of the 15th century. 35 M. Ihlauka, station for St. Katharinabad, with its alkaline springs. 40 M. Ober-Cerekev (1925 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), whence a branch-line runs to Pilgram, a town of 5735 inhab. (2 hrs. to the E. of which rises the Křemešník, 2515 ft., with its pilgrimage-church), and to (43½ M.) Tabor (see above). 49 M. Wolframs-
52. From Dresden to Vienna via Tetschen and Znaim.

323 M. Express in 9 1/4-10 hrs. (Sächsische Staatsbahn to Tetschen; Oesterreichische Staatsbahn thence to Vienna); fares 54 K, 33 1/2 K, 21 1/2 10 pf. Custom-house examination at Tetschen. — Dresden to Vienna via Prague and Brünn, see RR. 44, 50 (through-carriages; same fares and time). — From Tetschen to Leitmeritz the steamer is also available (comp. p. 308).

From Dresden to (32 M.) Niedergrund, see p. 312. The train follows the left bank of the Elbe to Mittelgrund, crosses the river, and traverses a tunnel beneath the Quaderberg to —

38 1/2 M. Tetschen (p. 311).

Beyond Tetschen the railway follows the course of the Elbe and passes through pleasing scenery (views to the right). — 49 1/2 M. Gross-Priesen (465 ft.; Railway Hotel).

From Gross-Priesen to Auscha, 12 M., railway in ca. 1 1/4 hr. — About 4 M. to the N. of (4 1/2 M.) Saubernitz-Tünscht is the Zinkenstein (2245 ft.; view). Near (8 M) Lewin-Geltschberg is the hydropathic of Geltschberg (R. 11/2-4 K), with pleasant wood-promenades, whence the Geltschberg (2380 ft.), a basaltic cone commanding a fine view of the whole of N. Bohemia, may be ascended in 1 1/4 hr. (blue and white way-marks) via Hutzke. — 12 M. Auscha (785 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Adler) is a quiet little town of 2400 inhab., with a trade in hops, on the line from Lobositz to Reichenberg (p. 309).

54 1/2 M. Schreckenstein (470 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), connected by a railway-bridge with Aussig on the left bank (p. 310). About 1 M. up the river is the ruin of Schreckenstein (p. 310). — The valley again contracts. The scenery between this point and Czernosek (see below) is the finest on the line. — 60 1/2 M. Sebusein (Stephanssaal, R. 11/4-2 K), charmingly situated.

To the E. (2 M.) lies Kundratitz (Villa Henriettenruhe, pens. 6 1/2 K), a summer-resort. — Pleasant excursion by the Leitmeritz road, up the Mühlen-Tal, to (11/2 M.) Tlusten, and thence to the right through the woods (green and yellow marks) to the Eisberg (1808 ft.) and the (3/4 hr.) Johanniskapelle, which commands an admirable view of the Elbe valley and the Mittelgebirge, with the ruin of Kamaik in the foreground. Descent by (1 1/4 hr.) Kamaik to Leitmeritz, 11/2 hr.

66 1/2 M. Czernosek, a pleasantly situated village, yielding good wine. Branch-line to (11/4 M.) Czalositz (p. 309).

69 M. Leitmeritz (560 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Roter Krebs; Roter Hirsch) is a pleasant town (15,420 German inhab.) and an episcopal see. From the Stadt-Bahnhof (at which we arrive) the Wassergasse and then the Jesuitengasse (l.) lead to the Ring-Platz.
with a Column of the Virgin (1681). Here stand the Rathaus (remodelled in 1539), embellished with a statue of Roland at the corner towards the square; the Gemeindehaus, containing a ‘Cantionale’, or hymn-book, of the end of the 15th cent., with beautiful miniatures; and the Kelchhaus, built by a ‘utraquist’ or Hussite citizen in 1584 and named from its curious cup-shaped tower (Kelch, ‘cup’, ‘chalice’). On the groundfloor of the last is the Industrial Museum. The new Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Brücke crosses the Elbe here to (1⅔ M.) Theresienstadt (p. 309). — Railway to Lobositz or via Liebeschitz (Geltschberg) to Reichenberg, see p. 309 (station 1 M. to the N. of the Stadt-Bahnhof).

The train soon quits the Elbe, which here makes a long bend towards the S., but beyond (82 M.) Wegstädtl again returns to it. Beyond the station, fine retrospect of the Bohemian mountains.

85½ M. Liboch (535 ft.) lies at the entrance to the Libocher Gründe, romantic, winding ravines, stretching many miles to the N. The Czech tongue now prevails. — 91½ M. Melnik (720 ft.; Vyksyšal, R. 2-4 K), a town of 5425 inhab., opposite the influx of the Moldau into the Elbe, with a château of Prince Lobkowitz, containing a wine-room and a viticultural museum. The hills on the right bank yield good wine. Branch-line to (43 M.) Kuttental (p. 352). — 98 M. Vschetat-Příwor (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 352. — 106 M. Alt-Bunzlau (Rail. Restaurant), opposite the old town of Brandeis (p. 357) on the left bank; 1½ M. distant is Bad Houschka, with chalybeate springs. — 113 M. Lissa (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the line from Prague to Mittelwalde (p. 357). — 122 M. Nimburg (610 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Bahnhofs-Hôtel; 10,180 inhab.) is an old town with railway-workshops and an interesting Gothic church rebuilt after a fire in 1343. Railway to Jungbunzlau, see p. 352; to Poříčan, see p. 341.

A branch-railway runs from Nimburg to (28¼ M.) Jičín, Ger. Gitschin (905 ft.; Hamburg), a mediaeval-looking town of 10,205 inhab., once the residence of Wallenstein, who built a château here in 1623-30, now owned by Prince Trauttmannsdorff. The fine Walditz Gate, a part of the old fortifications, still remains. There are monuments to Huss, Komensky, and Havlíček. The pretty environs afford numerous attractive walks (ruins of Kumburg, Bradletz, etc.). Branch-lines run hence to (11 M.) Wostroměř (p. 360) and to (20½ M.) Turnau (p. 354). On June 29th, 1866, the Prussians won a victory over the Austrians here, which paved the way to the decisive battle of Königgrätz (p. 357).

126¼ M. Poděbrad (5660 inhab.), with a Schloss and a chainbridge over the Elbe, birthplace of George Podiebrad, King of Bohemia (p. 289). — 131¼ M. Gross-Wosek, junction for Chlumetz (p. 357). — Near (137¼ M.) Kolin (Rail. Restaurant; p. 341) the line crosses the Elbe. To Brünn and Vienna, see R. 50a.

143½ M. Sedletz-Kuttenberg (680 ft.).

Branch-line to Kuttenberg, 2½ M., in ¾ hr. — At (¾ M.) Sedletz is the Gothic church of St. Mary (1290-1304), once belonging to a Cistercian abbey, with double aisles, ambulatory, and chapels. The old abbey-build-
ings now contain a large government tobacco factory. The Chapel of All Saints or Charnel House, a double chapel founded in the 12th cent., is hung with human bones (lower part). — 21/2 M. Kuttenberg or Kutná Hora (720 ft.; Schwarzes Ross, R. from 2 K, omn. 40 h), an ancient mining-town, with 15,670 Bohemian inhabitants. The *Church of St. Barbara, with double aisles, begun in 1388 by Peter Parler, is a noble Gothic edifice, with numerous coats-of-arms on the vault of the nave and handsome choir-stalls. In the Vlašský Dvůr (i.e. 'Italian Court') or town-hall, formerly a castle and mint, is the Chapel of St. Wenceslaus, with a beautiful Gothic oriel. The Kamenný Dům ('Stone House') contains interesting archaeological collections. The Gothic Fountain of 1495 and the Church of the Trinity (late-Gothic; 1488-1504), which is outside the town, are also worthy of note. — From Kuttenberg the railway goes on to (25 1/2 M.) Zruč, whence branch-lines run N.W. to (36 1/2 M.) Červen-Pišely (p. 347) and S.E. to (21 1/2 M.) Swětla (see below).

149 1/2 M. Časlau (865 ft.; Krone, at the station) has 10,200 Bohem. inhabitants. Žižka (d. 1424) was interred in the church of SS. Peter and Paul, but in 1623 his bones were removed and his grave destroyed by order of Emp. Ferdinand II. Near by is Chotusitz, where Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians in 1742. — 174 M. Swětla (to Zruč, see above). — 183 1/2 M. Deutsch-Brod (1385 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Weisses Ross; Schwarzer Adler; pop. 8530), a manufacturing town on the Sazawa, noted for Žižka's victory over Emp. Sigismund in 1422.

From Deutsch-Brod to Tischnowitz, 66 M., railway (Staatsbahn) in 4-4 1/2 hrs. — The train ascends the valley of the Sazawa to (21 M.) Saar in Mähren (1875 ft.; Velis; pop. 3455). 32 M. Neustadt in Mähren (1960 ft.; pop. 2635). About 1 1/2 M. to the W. of (56 M.) Nedweditz is Count Mitrowsky's large castle of Pernstein (13-16th cent.), with 32 oriel-windows (shown by the castellan). — 66 M. Tischnowitz (p. 345).

To Pardubitz, 59 M., railway in 21/2-2 3/4 hrs. — 34 M. Skuč, a small town with 4345 inhab. and an old Gothic church, junction of the line to (35 1/2 M.) Zwittau (p. 341). — 59 M. Pardubitz (p. 341).

The line crosses the Moravian frontier beyond (194 M.) Polná-Steenek.

199 1/2 M. Iglau. — Railway Stations. Staats-Bahnhof (restaurant), 18 1/4 M. to the N. of the market-place, for the State Railway and also for Weseli and Tabor; Stadt-Bahnhof (Town Station), 8 1/4 M. from the market-place, for the Weseli and Tabor line. — Hotels. Grand Hôtel; Goldener Löwe, Haupt-Platz, R. from 2 K 40 h. — Car (one-horse) from the Staats-Bahnhof to the town 2 K, from the Stadt-Bahnhof 70 h. — Electric Tramway from the Staats-Bahnhof to the Haupt-Platz.


The line follows the valley of the Iglawa. 207 1/2 M. Wiese (with a château of Count Sedlnitzky). — 217 M. Okřiško (Rail. Restaurant).

From Okřiško to Brünn, 47 M., railway in ca. 2 3/4 hrs. — 71/2 M. Trebitsch (1380 ft.; Höt. Habsburg, R. 21 1/4-23 3/4 K), on the Iglawa, with 11,665 inhab. (chiefly Bohemian), has an interesting abbey-church
built in 1230–45 in the transition style. The N. entrance has a fine Romanesque portal, and under the choir is a crypt borne by columns. — 321/2 M. Segengottes (1065 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with coal-mines; 38½ M. Strelitz (p. 316). — 47 M. Brünn (p. 342).

Near (227 M.) Kojetitz (1605 ft.), on the right, rises Schloss Sadek, seat of Count Chorinsky. 232 M. Jaromeritz, with a château of Count Karolyi. — 248½ M. Schönwald-Frain. The little town of Frain (Rose), 3 M. to the S.W., has an old Schloss of Countess Stadnicka, remodelled ca. 1700. About 4 M. farther to the S.E. is the little town of Hardegg (Rose), in the wooded valley of the Thaya, frequented (like Frain) by summer-visitors. The massive castle of Prince Khevenhüller-Metsch has recently been restored.

260½ M. Znaim. — Railway Restaurant.—Hotels. Drei Kronen, Oberer Platz 15, R. 2-5 K 20, omn. 40 h; Nesweda, Ottokar-Platz; Lorber, opposite the station, R. 2-2½ K. — Deutsches Bürgervereinshaus, with restaurant, at the Stadt-Park. — Fiacre from the rail. station to the town 2 K 40 h (at night 3 K). — Post & Telegraph Office, Oberer Platz.

Znaim (950 ft.), raised to the rank of a town by Ottocar I. in 1226 and picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Thaya, contains 18,830 inhab. (mainly German) and manufactures pottery. Promenades now occupy the site of the old fortifications. — From the rail. station we keep to the left, turning to the right after 2 min. and following the Bahnhof-Str., at the end of which we again turn to the right, and passing (l.) the Stadt-Park and the Bürgervereinshaus (see above) reach the Marien-Platz. Hence we follow the Brantsgasse to the left and proceed straight on. At the end of the Schlossergasse we turn to the right into the Füttersgasse, the chief business-thoroughfare of the town. The Law Court (Kreisgericht; No. 14, to the left) occupies the site of the former town-hall and has a Gothic tower 263 ft. high (15th cent.). The Goltz House (No. 10), with a Renaissance portal, contains the Burgomaster’s Office and the Municipal Archives (town code of 1523, with beautiful miniatures). The Füttersgasse ends at the Oberer Platz (ca. 3/4 M. from the rail. station). A little to the W. (reached via the Ottokar-Platz, Schulgasse, and Burggasse) is the old Castle of the Margraves of Moravia, now housing a military hospital and a brewery (view of the Thaya valley from the court). The Castle Chapel, known as the ‘Heidentempel’, a Romanesque circular structure of the 12th cent., contains early mural paintings (restored in 1893). A short way to the E. stands the parish-church of St. Nicholas, a finely proportioned Gothic edifice of the 14th cent., disfigured by a modern tower. To the S. of it is the Wenzels-Kapelle or Christus-Kirche, an early-Gothic double church; the lower story is not accessible.

The environs of Znaim are picturesque and fertile. Cucumbers and other vegetables are largely cultivated here. — The former Premonstratensian abbey of Bruck, an extensive building 1½ M. to the S., is now a barrack. — From the Burgberg an attractive walk may be taken
up the left bank of the Thaya (finger-posts). After 1 hr. we turn to the right and follow the Salamander-Tal (rough path) to the (35 min.) Teufels-Mühle. In 10 min. more we reach the Engels-Mühle (restaurant), whence we return to Sinaim by road (3½ M.).

From Sinaim to Grussbach (p. 346), 16 M., railway in ca. ²/₃ hr., crossing the Leska-Graben near Sinaim by a viaduct 100 yds. long.

The line crosses the deep valley of the Thaya by an imposing viaduct, 240 yds. long and 148 ft. high. To the left, the Abbey of Bruck (p. 351). 272 M. Retz (785 ft.), a wine-producing place. — 277½ M. Zellerndorf (715 ft.; Rail. Restaurant); branch-line to Sigmundsherberg, see p. 340; to Grussbach and Lunenburg, p. 346. — 291½ M. Oberhollabrunn; 2½ M. to the N.E. is the church of Schöngrubern, a massive late-Romanesque structure (1210-30), with curious reliefs of the Fall of Man, etc., in niches outside the apse.

297½ M. Göllersdorf (645 ft.), with a well-preserved mediaeval château, lies on the Göllersdorf; the valley of which we now descend. We pass the ancestral château of the Counts of Schönborn, with its large park. — 302½ M. Sierndorf, with a château of Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld. — 307 M. Stockerau (575 ft.; Goldener Strauss), a busy market-town with a grain-trade, is the junction of a line to (11 M.) Absdorf-Hippersdorf (p. 340). We enter the broad valley of the Danube, with its woods and islands. Beyond it rise the hills of the Wiener Wald. — 313 M. Korneuburg (p. 136). — 316 M. Langenzersdorf, at the W. base of the Bisamberg (p. 136). On the opposite bank is the abbey of Klosterneuburg (p. 106).

From (319½ M.) Floridsdorf-Jedlesee a branch-line diverges to Floridsdorf; on the N. Railway (p. 346). The train then crosses the Danube by a long bridge (view to the right, up the stream, as far as the Kahlenberg, etc.), and stops at the Nordwest-Bahnhof of — 323 M. Vienna (p. 2).

53. From Prague to Georgswalde-Ebersbach (Zittau, Görlitz).

117½ M. Railway (Staatsbahn) in 4½-7½ hrs. (fares 17 K 20, 10 K 50, 6 K 70 h; express fares 22 K 60, 13 K 80, 8 K 80 h).

Prague, see p. 290. We start from the Francis Joseph Station. — 4½ M. Vysočany (p. 357). From (21 M.) Neratovic (Rail. Restaurant) branch-lines run to (10½ M.) Kralup (p. 308) and (15 M.) Čelakovitz (p. 357). We cross the Elbe. 25 M. Všechat-Přiwor (Rail. Restaurant), on the line from Tetschen to Iglau (p. 349). — 38 M. Kuttental, junction for (43 M.) Melnik (p. 349).

45½ M. Jungbunzlau (675 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Goldener Kranz, R. 2-4, B. 1/2, D. 2 K; Lamm, both in the Altstädter-Platz), an industrial town with 16,340 Bohemian inhab., on a rocky
height on the left bank of the Iser. From the main railway-station, on the right bank of the Iser, we cross the river to (18 min.) the Old Schloss (now barracks), with two towers and an arcaded inner court. A little to the N. is the Altstädt-Platz, on the N. side of which is the Law Court, formerly the town-hall. A little to the W. is the Town Museum, in an old lodge of the Templars. To the S.E. of the Altstadt is the Stephanie Park. — Branch-lines run to (19¹/₂ M.) Nimburg (p. 349) and (43 M.) Alt-Paka (p. 360).

51 M. Bakov (Rail. Restaurant); to Reichenberg, see below. — 63 M. Bösig (1055 ft.); 3 M. to the N. lies the large ruined castle of that name (1985 ft.). The scenery here is attractive. — 79 M. Böhmisch-Leipa (865 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Lamm; Alte Post, R. 2 K 40 h), an old industrial town with 12,280 German inhab., pleasantly situated on the Polzen. A fine view is obtained from the Kahlenberg (965 ft.; restaurant), a basaltic hill 1 M. to the W., laid out as a park; that from the Spitzberg (1460 ft.; tower; restaurant), 1¹/₂ M. to the N., is more extensive. From the Kahlenberg we may proceed to the S., past Klein-Eicha and through the Höllengrund, to (2 hrs.) Neugarten (p. 309).

Branch-lines run from Böhmisch-Leipa to (12¹/₂ M.) Bensen (p. 312); to (22 M.) Böhmisch-Kamnitz (p. 312), via (18¹/₂ M.) Steinschönau (1575 ft.; Höt. Mercantile), with 5300 inhab. and glass-works; and to Lobositz and Reichenberg (see p. 309).

87¹/₂ M. Haida. About 3 M. to the S.E. are the remains of the castle of Bürgstein or Einsiedlerstein, partly hewn out of the sandstone rock. — From (92 M.) Röhrsdorf a branch-line runs via the industrial town of (3 M.) Zwickau in Böhmen (Goldener Löwe) to (13 M.) Deutsch-Gabel (p. 309). From (99¹/₂ M.) Tannenberg to Tetschen, and from (105 M.) Kreibitz-Teichstatt (Rail. Restaurant) to Tetschen or Warnsdorf, see p. 312. Branch-lines run from (108 M.) Schönlinde and (112¹/₂ M.) Rumburg (Rail. Restaurant) to Nixdorf and Schandau (p. 312). — 117¹/₂ M. Georgswalde-Ebersbach, and hence to Löbau (Görlitz) or Zittau, see Baedeker’s Northern Germany.

54. From Prague to Reichenberg (Zittau).

87¹/₂ M. Railway (Staatsbahn) in 3¹/₄-5³/₄ hrs. (fares 13 K 60, 8 K 30, 5 K 30 h; express fares 17 K 90, 10 K 90 h, 7 K).

From Prague (Francis Joseph Station) to (51 M.) Bakov, see R. 53. — 56 M. Münchengrätz (800 ft.; Bahnhofs-Hôtel; 3985 inhab.), on the Iser, near which the Prussians defeated the Austrians on June 28th, 1866. Wallenstein (see p. 354) is interred in the chapel of the château here. An interesting portal (13th cent.) of the old Cistercian convent is now preserved at the brewery of the adjacent village of Kloster.
65 M. Turnau (865 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Grand-Hôtel, Donat, both in the market-place), a town with 6890 inhab. (mainly Bohem.), lies on a hill on the left bank of the Iser, commanded by the modern Gothic Marien-Kirche. From the rail. station we turn to the right, and at the fork keep straight on, down the hill, to (25 min.) the market-place. Turnau is famous for its garnets. — A branch-line runs to Nimburg (p. 349). To Josephstadt, see pp. 360, 359.

From Turnau to Trosky, a charming walk. From the Rathaus (in the market-place) we follow the Jiéinska-Str. to the S.E. and then the highroad (pretty retrospect). After $\frac{3}{4}$ M., beyond the toll, we take the field-path to the right (finger-post; white and red marks); in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more we again turn to the right and ascend through wood to (20 min.) the badly-restored ruin of Waldstein (1275 ft.; inn; view), the ancestral seat of Wallenstein, curiously built on and in the rocks. Hence a good wood-road (fine views to the left) leads to (3$\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Gross-Skal (1195 ft.; Stekl’s Inn, opposite, good), the château of Baron von Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian minister. — From this point we may make a digression of 3 hrs. (there and back) to visit the interesting ruin of Trosky, situated on and between two lofty pyramids of porphyry, known as Panna and ‘Baba’ (path marked red and white; guide, however, desirable: 1-1$\frac{1}{2}$ K). — From Gross-Skal (see above) we descend through the narrow Mausloch (116 steps) and keep to the right. [Side-paths lead to the ‘Felsenstadt’, with its bold and grotesque rocks.] Beyond a pond we turn to the left and follow the wood-road to (25 min.) the hydropathic of Wartenberg (a station on the Jiéin & Turnau railway). The road goes on thence to (3$\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the Turnau highroad, which we follow back to the left to (3$\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Turnau.

We thread a tunnel and reach (70 M.) Sichrow (1095 ft.), with a château and park of Prince Rohan. We cross the valley of the Mohelka by a viaduct. — 77$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Reichenau bei Gablonz, a busy glass-making place. Route over the Kopainberg to Klein-Skal, see p. 360. A branch-line runs to (5$\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Gablonz (p. 356). — The line ascends in a long bend to (81$\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Langenbruck-Hermannstal (1625 ft.), on the watershed between the Iser and the Neisse, and descends (with the Jeschken on the left) to Reichenberg.

87$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Reichenberg. — Railway Restaurant. — Hotels.

*Goldener Löwe (Pl. a; C, 3), Gutenberg-Str. 3, R. 3-10, B. 1, D. 3$\frac{3}{4}$ K, omn. 60 h to 1 K; *Schienhof (Pl. b; C, 3), Altstädter-Platz 20, R. 3-4 K; Central Hotel (Pl. c; C, 2), Altstädter-Platz 23, R. 2$\frac{1}{4}$-3$\frac{1}{4}$, D. 13$\frac{3}{4}$-4, omn. 1$\frac{1}{2}$ K; Eiche (Pl. d; C, 3), Wiener-Str. 14. — Cafés: Schienhof, see above; Post, Altstädter-Platz 24 (Pl. C, 2, 3), with wine-room (‘Posthorn’); Theater-Café, in the Central Hotel (see above). — Beer. Ratskeller, in the Rathaus (Pl. 13; C, 3), also wine; Pilner Bierstube, Kleiner Ring 7 (Pl. B, 2); Uristoffhalle, Altstädter-Platz 6 (Pl. C, 2, 3).

Cars. From or to the rail. station 80 h, with two horses 1 K 20 h, at night (10-6) 1 K 20 & 1 K 80 h; in the town, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 80 h or 1 K, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 1 K or 1 K 40 h, each $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more 35 or 50 h (at night a half more); to the ‘Ausgespanne’, $\frac{1}{3}$ hr. below the top of the Jeschken, 6 K 35 or 7 K 70 h (there and back, with stay of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). — Electric Tramway from the rail. station via the Altstädter-Platz to (2 M.; 20 min.) the Volks-Garten (12 h) and from Röchlit to Rosental.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 5; C, 2), Altstädter-Platz. — Theatre (Pl. 18; C, 2), closed in summer. — Baths at the Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Bad (Pl. 8; D, 2), Kaiser-Joseph-Str., with swimming-bath (closed 1-3). United States Vice-Consul, William J. Pike.
Reichenberg (1115-1355 ft.), an industrial town on the Neisse, with cloth-factories and spinning-mills, has 36,370 inhab., mainly Germans (incl. the suburbs 70,000). — From the railway-station (Pl. A, B, 4; tramway, see p. 354) we follow the Bahnhof-Str. towards the N.E., cross the Tuchplatz (Pl. C, 3) to the right, and then follow the Wiener-Str. (l.) to the (20 min.) Altstädtter-Platz (Pl. C, 2, 3). [Wiener-Str. 18, to the left, is the Natural History Museum (open free on Sun. & holidays, 9-11.)] The Rathaus (Pl. 13), built by Neumann in the German Renaissance style in 1888-93, has a central tower 185 ft. high (fine view; 40 h). Behind the Rathaus is the Theatre (Pl. 18), by Fellner & Helmer (1883).

To the S.E., in the Schlossgasse, is the Château (Schloss; Pl. C, 3) of Count Clam-Gallas, the chapel of which (1606) contains a carved altar in the late-Renaissance style. To the N.E. (r.) of the Rathaus begins the Schützengasse, the continuation of which (Kaiser-Joseph-Str.) we may follow past the Gondola Pond (l.) to (20 min.) the Stadtwäldchen (see below). Or we may go through the Gebirgs-Str. (r.; Pl. C, D, 3) to the Harzdorfer Talsperre (Pl. D, E, 2, 3), a reservoir. In the Kaiser-Joseph-Str., on the left, stands the —

*North Bohemian Industrial Museum (Pl. 3; D, 1, 2), built in 1898 from the plans of Ohmann & Grisebach. It is open free on Sun. & holidays, 10-2; on week-days, 10-3, 40 h (Wed. & Frid. 1 K).

The vestibule and adjoining corridor contain products of the modern arts and crafts. In the gallery round the court are Chinese and Japanese porcelain, the extensive collection of iron-work, ceramic ware, and book-bindings. — On the first floor, to the left, are the large textile collections and objects from Reichenberg. We retrace our steps through the gallery, turn to the left, pass the chapel (with four cartoons by Führich), and reach the collection of glass, with fine specimens of Bohemian workmanship. Farther on are ornaments, small objects of art, and porcelain.

— The Liebieg Collection occupies two rooms. Room I. Furniture of the 18th cent.; works in gold and silver. Room II. Works in pewter, copper, and brass; fayence, majolica, and porcelain; bronzes (small bust of Pope Gregory XIV. on window-wall); keys (mainly French); knives, forks, and spoons; small works of Japanese art; glass; Rhenish furniture of the 18th century. — We descend the steps, passing the musical instruments, and enter a room (l.) with a piece of Netherlandish tapestry (16th cent.). Room IV contains furniture (to the left a S. German inlaid chest of the 17th cent.). To the right in the corridor are weapons.

In the Heinrich-Liebieg-Str. is the new Municipal Picture Gallery (Städtische Gemäldegalerie; Pl. E, 2), now in construction. Its chief feature is the Liebieg Collection of Paintings, consisting of admirable modern works by German (Leibl, Defregger, Harburger, Klaus Meyer), Austrian (Pettenkofen, Alt), and French (Meissonier, Diaz, Daubigny, Rousseau) masters. Hard by is the Kaiser-Joseph Park (Pl. E, 1), with a bronze statue (1902) of Jahn (Pl. 7), the ‘Father of Gymnastics’ (‘Turnvater’); a bronze bust (1882) of Emp. Joseph II. (Pl. 9); and the Volks-Garten Restaurant (tramway, see p. 354). Near the park is the Stadtwäldchen Restaurant. A walk of 20 min. towards the E. from the Volks-Garten brings us
to the belvedere of Hohenhabsburg (restaurant; adm. to tower 20 h).
Just below it is the Waldvilla or Waldschloss, with its park.

We now return to the Altstädticr-Platz (p. 355) and proceed W. via
the Bismarck-Platz and the Wallenstein-Strasse. On the right side
of the latter is the Kreuz-Kirche or Church of the Holy Rood
(1696; Pl. 11, B 2); by the first side-altar to the left is a 16th cent.
painting of the Holy Family with St. Anna. Farther on we turn to
the left and reach the (10 min.) Keilsberg (Pl. A, 3; 1265 ft.),
a good point of view, to the S.E. of which lies the new Kaiser-Franz-
Joseph-Jubilaeums-Kirche (1911).

The ascent of the Jeschken takes 2 1/4 hrs. (faere, see p. 354; motor
omnibus also available). From the station we turn to the right and soon
cross the railway by an iron foot-bridge (r.). Farther on (way-marks, a
blue comb on a white field) we proceed to the S.W. via Johannesstall
to the (1 hr.) Inn zur Schonen Aussicht and through wood to the summit of
the *Jeschken (331 ft.: hotel and view-tower), which affords a splendid
view over Bohemia and Saxony. In winter the Rodelbahn or toboggan
slide (4 M. in length) attracts many visitors.

An attractive afternoon trip may be made from Reichenberg to the
N. to (1/2 hr.) Ruppersdorf; whence we go on via the so-called 'Bild' to
(3/4 hr.) Katharinenberg and up the highroad to (1/2 hr.) Rudolfs-tem
(Krone). From the end of the village we ascend to the left to (3/4 hr.) Friedrichs-
wald (Krone), whence we return to (2 hrs.) Reichenberg via the Rollberg
and the Harzdorfer-Tal.

The so-called 'Kammweg' (marked by a blue comb on a white field)
leads from Reichenberg to the E. to the (41 M.) Schneeckoppe (5269 ft.)
and to the W. from the Jeschken (see above) to the (43 1/4 M.) Rosenberg
(2031 ft.). Comp. Baedeker's Northern Germany.

From Reichenberg to Seidenberg, 26 M., railway in ca. 1 1/4 hr.
- 7 M. Einsiedel (1295 ft.), with the deer-park of Count Clam-Gallas.
- From (10 1/2 M.) Raspenau (1150 ft.) a branch-line runs to (11 1/4 M.) Weiss-
bach, passing (3 M.) Haindorf, the station for the baths of Liebwerda
(Kurhaus; Adler), prettily situated at the foot of the Tafelfichte (3680 ft.).
- 16 M. Friedland (950 ft.; Schwarzer Adler, R. 2 K), an old town of
6890 inhab., with the high-lying chateau of Count Clam-Gallas, formerly
belonging to Wallenstein, Duke of Friedland, and containing various
relics of the Thirty Years' War. Interesting Gothic Parish Church.
Branch-line to (17 M.) Zittau (see below) - 26 M. Seidenberg (690 ft.),
the Prussian frontier-station (custom-house). Hence to Berlin via Gör-
litz and Cottbus, see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

From Reichenberg to Grünthal, 23 M., railway in 21/4-2 1/4 hrs.
- 31/4 M. Maffersdorf-Sauerbrunn (Kurhaus, R. 1 1/4-2, pens. from 5 K).
- 8 M. Gablonz (1625 ft.; Krone, Stadt Karlsbad, R. 2-3 K; Geling, R.
11/2-21/2 K; electric tramway), a town on the Neisse, with 29,600 German
inhabit., engaged in the glass-industry. A branch-line runs to (51/4 M.)
Reichenau (p. 354). - Tunnel. 13 M. Morchenstern (1945 ft.); 17 1/2 M.
Tannewald-Schumburg (1515 ft.; Railway Restaurant; Krone), the junction
of a line to (12 M.) Eisenbrod (p. 360). - 23 M. Grünthal. Hence to
Schreiberhan, see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

From Reichenberg to Zittau, 17 M., railway in 1 1/4-1 hr. - As we
leave Reichenberg the Jeschken (see above) is visible to the left. At
(12 1/2 M.) Grottau we cross the German frontier. We pass over several
viaducts, including a large one over the Neisse. - 17 M. Zittau, see
Baedeker's Northern Germany.

From Reichenberg to Lobositz, see p. 309.
55. From Prague to Breslau.

a. Via Mittelwalde.

210½ M. Railway (Oesterreichische Staatsbahn to Mittelwalde, Preussische Staatsbahn thence to Breslau) in 7½-10¾ hrs. (fares 27 M 50 pf., 17 M 50 pf., 11 M).

Prague, see p. 290. The train starts from the North West Station, crosses a branch of the Moldau, and traverses the Jerusalem Island. To the left appear the Moldau and the Hetz Island, to the right the suburb of Karlin and the Žižka Hill (p. 308). — 2 M. Lieben (Liběn), a suburb of Prague, with many factories. We pass below the line to Georgswalde (p. 352). 3½ M. Wysočan, a pleasure-resort much frequented from Prague. — From (16 M.) Čelakovitz a branch-line runs to (5 M.) Brandeis, a small town with an old-fashioned château, on the left bank of the Elbe, and (15 M.) Neratovic (p. 352). — We cross the Elbe.

22 M. Lissa (Rail. Restaurant), the junction for the line from Tetschen to Iglau and Vienna (p. 349), the metals of which our train follows via (31 M.) Nimburg to (41 M.) Gross-Wosek (Rail. Restaurant; p. 349), where we diverge to the E. — 45½ M. Libnowes. The line skirts the Zehuñer Teich, a lake 3½ M. in length (periodic). — 55½ M. Chlumetz (710 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a town of 4295 inhab. on the Cidlina, with a château of Count Kinsky. To Trautenau, Parschnitz, and Liebau, see R. 55 d. — Our line now traverses a fertile plain bounded by low hills.

73½ M. Königgrätz (800 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Grand Hotel, Georgsgasse, R. 3-10, B. 1, D. 2 K, omn. 40 h; Schwarzes Ross, R. 2-3 K; Merkur), a manufacturing town with 11,065 inhab. (mainly Bohemian), lies ca. 1½ M. to the E. of the station, at the confluence of the Elbe and the Adler. It was a fortress down to 1884. The Gothic Cathedral of the Holy Ghost, founded in 1302, has a fine ciborium of 1492. The Municipal Museum contains reminiscences of 1866. — To Liebau, see R. 55 c. Branch-lines run to the S. to (14½ M.) Pardubitz (p. 341) and to the N.W. via (9½ M.) Sadowa-Dohalic (see below) to (22 M.) Wostruměř (p. 360).

The hilly ground to the N.W. of Königgrätz, between the Bistritz and the Elbe, is memorable as the scene of the Battle of Königgrätz or Sadowa, fought on July 3rd, 1866, between the Austrians and Saxons and the Prussians, in which the former were totally defeated. The Austrian forces (190,000 men, with 770 guns), commanded by Benedek, occupied a strong defensive position on the ground rising gradually from the Bistritz, from which it was the object of the Prussians (221,000 men) to dislodge them. The highroad from Königgrätz to Hořice (and Jičín) passes nearly through the centre of this position, leading via Węstar and Rosberitz to (8 M.) Lipa (3½ M. to the right of which lies Chlum, the highest point in this region, where Benedek was posted during the battle), and crossing the Bistritz at Sadowa, 1½ M. farther on. The battle began early, and at midday was still undecided. The Prussians maintained with great tenacity the small wood of Sadowa and the Swieb-
wald on the hill to the N.E., but could not advance farther in the face of the strong and favourably-placed artillery of the Austrians. The fortune of the day was at last decided by the capture of Chlum by the Prussian guards. The Austrians were unable to resist the simultaneous advance of the whole Prussian army, and had to retreat. The total loss on the Austrian side (including prisoners) was 1368 officers and 42,945 men; that of the Prussians was 360 officers and 8812 men. Numerous Prussian, Austrian, and Saxon monuments have been erected in different parts of the battlefield.

A visit to the battlefield by carriage takes 10-11 hrs. (with luncheon at Sadowa, but not including Hádeck) and is of little interest except to the military expert (carr. & pair 13 K; railway to Sadowa, see p. 357).

The train makes a wide bend round Königgrätz, crosses the Elbe at Wiekosch, and reaches the Adler, the valley of which it follows as far as Senftenberg (see below) — 81 1/2 M. Hohenbruck lies at the foot of the Weinberg, which is crowned by a church with two towers.

86 1/2 M. Tinischt (820 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), is the junction for the line to Halbstadt (R. 55 b) and of a branch-line to (15 M.) Chotzen (p. 341).

We continue to follow the right bank of the Wilde Adler. From (91 1/2 M.) Castolowitz a branch-line leads via (5 1/2 M.) Reichenau on the Knězna (1055 ft.; Puchwein, R. 11 1/2-2 K), a finely situated little town with a château of Count Kolovrat, to (10 M.) Solnitz — 94 M. Adler-Kosteletz, on the Adler, with a château and park of Count Kinsky; 98 1/2 M. Pottenstein, pleasantly situated on the Adler, with a ruined castle. 107 1/2 M. Senftenberg (1360 ft.); the town (3640 inhab.), with a large château, lies 1 1/4 M. to the N. — From (111 M.) Geiersberg (1175 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) a branch-line runs to (8 1/2 M.) Wildenschwert (p. 341). About 3 M. to the W. lies the ruin of Schambach, with a fine view. The line follows the rocky valley of the Stille Adler. — 124 1/2 M. Wichstädlt-Lichtenau (1730 ft.) is the last Austrian station.

To Hannsdorf, 191 1/2 M., railway in ca. 1 hr. — 3 M. Grulich (1790 ft.). The Marienberg (2493 ft.; fine views), to the E., is the seat of a Servite monastery with a pilgrimage-church. — 191 1/2 M. Hannsdorf (p. 366).

After crossing the watershed between the Elbe and the Oder the train descends to (130 M.) Mittelwalde (1530 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Goldner Stern, R. 2 K, omn. 60 h), where luggage is examined. — Hence to (210 1/2 M.) Breslau, see Baedeker’s Northern Germany.

b. Viă Halbstadt.

190 M. Railway (Oesterreichische Staatsbahn to Halbstadt and Preussische Staatsbahn thence to Breslau) in 9 1/4-9 3/4 hrs. (fares 25 K 60, 15 K 60, 10 K 10 pf.).

From Prague to (86 1/2 M.) Tinischt, see R. 55 a. [Tinischt may also be reached via Chotzen (comp. p. 341.) — 91 1/2 M. Bolehoscht. On a hill to the left is the village of Hoch-Aujezd, with a 12th cent.
church. — 96½ M. Opočno (1025 ft.; Hôt. Holub), with 2625 inhab., and a château and park of Count Colloredo. — 102½ M. Neustadt an der Mettau (1065 ft.), an old-fashioned town with 3510 inhab. (mainly Bohemians), picturesquely situated 1 M. to the E. of the station, on a mountain-spur washed by the Mettau. — To the left, as we proceed, lies the plain of Skalitz, known from the war of 1866. — 105½ M. Wenzelsberg (Rail. Restaurant; branch to Starcoč, p. 360).

109½ M. Nachod (1150 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Sonne; Goldenes Lamm, R. 2-2½ K, omn. 40 h), a town of 11,810 inhab. (Bohemian). The high-lying château of the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe has a collection of historical paintings. The Prussians defeated the Austrians near Nachod on June 27th and 28th, 1866; the battlefield is overlooked by a hill near the railway-station.

We now traverse the smiling Mettau-Tal. To the right are the small baths of Bělowce, with chalybeate springs. — 113½ M. Hronow (1245 ft.; Rathaus Hotel), a quaint little town on the Mettau, with chalybeate springs. — 117 M. Politz, 3 M. to the W. of the little town of Politz, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Falken-Gebirge. — 123 M. Wekelsdorf (1535 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, very fair; Bayrischer Hof).

About 2 M. to the N.W. of Wekelsdorf (branch-railway) lie the *Wekelsdorfer Felsen (Eisenhammer, R. 1-1½ k.; Felsenstadt), a remarkable chaos of curiously shaped and fissured limestone rocks, well worth a visit. They are adjoined on the W. by the similar *Adersbacher Felsen (Hôt. Felsenstadt, R. 1½-2½ k.). For description, see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

128 M. Halbstadt (Rail. Restaurant, very fair), is the last Austrian station (luggage examined).

To Mittelsteine, 15 M., railway in 1 hr. — 5½ M. Braunau (1330 ft.; Jarosch, Birke, both in the market-place), a town of 8025 German inhab., has an imposing Benedictine abbey. — 15 M. Mittelsteine, and thence to Glatz, see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

Beyond Halbstadt the Prussian frontier is crossed. Hence to (190 M.) Breslau, see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

c. Via Josephstadt and Liebau.

196½ M. Railway (Oesterreichische Staatsbahn to Liebau, Preussische Staatsbahn thence to Breslau) in 10-12 hrs. (fares 25 k 90 pf., 16 k, 10 k 30 pf.).

From Prague to (73½ M.) Königgrätz, see R. 55a. Our line bends to the N. — 84 M. Josephstadt-Jaroměř (Rail. Restaurant). The town of Josephstadt (875 ft.; Veselý's Hotel, R. 1½-2 K, omn. 40 h), with 5440 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Elbe, 1½ M. from the railway; it was a fortress down to 1890 and si now the headquarters of the 9th Army Corps.

From Josephstadt to Turnau, 53 M., railway in 2-2½ hrs. — Soon after starting we observe the small town of Jaroměř to the right. The
train enters the grassy valley of the Elbe. To the E. and N., in the distance, rise the Glatz and Giant Mts. — 91/2 M. Königinhof (1115 ft.; Deutsches Haus); the town (15,060 Bohemian inhab.) lies 1½ M. off, on the left bank of the Elbe. The 'Königinhof Manuscript', containing fragments of old Czech national songs, found here by W. Hanka in 1817 (now in the Bohemian Museum at Prague), is a forgery. The line enters a wooded region. — 17½ M. Mastig (1455 ft.), with baths, 1 hr. to the S. of which rises the Švětčin (2230 ft.; view of the Giant Mts.). Between Mastig and (23½ M.) Falgendorf-Widach (1615 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; good view of the Giant Mts. to the right) the line reaches its culminating point, on the plateau of Borowitz (1705 ft.). The road hence to the small town and ruined castle of Pecka, 4½ M. to the S., leads via the village of Stupna, near which is a petrified forest. — 28½ M. Alt-Paka (1360 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). To Chlumetz or Trantenau, see R. 55d. The train enters the Woleschka-Tal. Several viaducts. 39 M. Semil, near the manufacturing village of Isertal. — We enter the romantic valley of the Iser (views to the right). Four tunnels. — 43½ M. Eisenbrod (925 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of a branch-line to (12 M.) Tannwald-Schnamburg (p. 356). Beyond, on the right, is the factory of New-Hamburg. The train then threads the Lischnei Tunnel. The line between this point and Turnau offers a series of beautiful wooded and rocky landscapes. — 47 M. Klein-Skal (880 ft.). From (1½ M.) the village of Klein-Skal a path (guide) leads to (½ hr.) the 'Felsen-Pantheon', a hall on the right bank of the Iser, commemorating the War of Liberation in 1813. Hence we may go on direct, passing the ruin of Friedstein and the Kopainberg (2150 ft.; view), to (2 hrs.) Reichenau (p. 354). — 53 M. Turnau, see p. 354.

Beyond Josephstadt the train goes on through several mountain valleys which have been famous since the war of 1866. — 92 M. Böhmisich-Skalitz (920 ft.). — From (95½ M.) Starčov a branch-line runs to (2 M.) Wenzelsberg (p. 359). — 113½ M. Parschnitz (1330 ft.), see p. 361. — 122 M. Königshain (1700 ft.). — 125 M. Liebau (Rail. Restaurant; custom-house). Hence to (196½ M.) Breslau, see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

d. Vià Chlumetz and Liebau.

210 M. RAILWAY (Oesterreichische Staatsbahn to Liebau and Preussische Staatsbahn thence to Breslau).

From Prague to (55½ M.) Chlumetz, see R. 55a. Our line turns to the N., at first ascending the valley of the Cidlina. — From (66 M.) Wostroměř (Rail. Restaurant) branch-lines run to the W. to (11 M.) Jićin (p. 349) and to the E. to (22 M.) Königgrätz (p. 357). — 90 M. Alt-Paka, the junction of the railway from Josephstadt to Turnau (see above) and also of a branch-line to (43 M.) Jungbunzlau (p. 352). — 102 M. Starkenbach-Martinitz (1520 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), an industrial town situated 3 M. to the N. of the railway, with 3835 Bohemian inhab. and an old château once belonging to Wallenstein.

A branch-line runs to (15 M.) Rochlitz (Bergschloss Inn in Nieder-Rochlitz), a charmingly-situated town with 6165 German inhabitants.

107 M. Pelsdorf (Rail. Restaurant).

A branch-line runs hence to (3 M.) Hohenelbe (1590 ft.; Schwan; Mohr, R. 2-21/2, D. 1½ K, omn. 40 h), a small town on the Elbe, with
7075 German inhabitants. A diligence runs hence twice daily to Spindel-mühl (2655 ft.; Deutscher Kaiser), whence the Schneekoppe (5260 ft.) may be ascended in 4½ hrs. For details, see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

About 4 M. to the N. of (113 M.) Arnau (diligence in 3/4 hr.) lies Forstbad (1390 ft.; Kur-Etablissement), with sulphur-baths.

123 1/2 M. Trautenau (1370 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Union), at the rail. station, R. 1 3/4-3 1/2 K, very fair; Weisses Ross, in the market-place; restaurant in the Deutsche Turnhalle), a town with 16,100 German inhab., on the Aupa, the centre of the Bohemian linenindustry. The battles fought here on June 27th and 28th, 1866, are commemorated by monuments on the Kapellenberg and the Gablenshöhe (the latter a fine point of view).

From Trautenau a branch-line runs up the valley of the Aupa to (7 M.) Freiheit, whence a diligence runs to (11 1/2 M.) Johannisbad (1890 ft.; Kaiser von Oesterreich; Kurhaus & Preussischer Hof; Deutsches Haus), with its warm springs (84° Fahr.). For details, see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

127 M. Parschnitz. Thence via Liebau to (210 M.) Breslau, see R. 55 c.

56. From Vienna to Breslau.

284 M. Railway (Oesterreichische and Preussische Staatsbahn) in 7 3/4-15 1/2 hrs. (express fares 44 M. 70 pf., 28 M., 17 M. 80 pf.).

From Vienna to (52 1/2 M.) Lundenburg (Rail. Restaurant), see pp. 346, 345. The line here diverges to the right from the Brunn railway. — 65 M. Göding (530 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Höt. Fischer), a thriving town (12,200 inhab.) with an old castle, on the March (branch-line S.E. to Holics, see p. 441). — 77 1/2 M. Bisenz-Pisek (Rail. Restaurant). — 86 M. Ungarisch-Hradisch (Rail. Restaurant), on the March.

From the rail. station a diligence plies twice daily to (4 1/2 M.) Buchlovitz (870 ft.; 2310 inhab.), whence a walk of 3/4 hr. brings us to the conspicuous castle of Buchlau, the property of Count Berchtold.

Beyond (93 M.) Napagedl (Rail. Restaurant) the March is crossed. — 105 M. Hullein (645 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a town with 3650 inhabitants.

From Hullein to Kojetein, 104 1/2 M., railway in 1 3/4-3 1/4 hr. — 4 1/2 M. Kremsier (625 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Simon), a town with 16,525 inhab. (mainly Bohemian) and a château of the Prince-Bishop of Olmütz. — 101 1/2 M. Kojetein (p. 345).

From Hullein to Bielitz, 101 1/2 M., railway (Staatsbahn) in 6 1/4-6 3/4 hrs. — 28 1/2 M. Krasna (Rail. Restaurant). Branch-lines run hence to (15 1/2 M.) Mährisch-Weisskirchen (p. 363) and to (8 1/2 M.) Rožnau (1225 ft.; Elzer), a prettily situated little town (3130 inhab.) and health-resort (whey-cure, etc.). — 33 M. Hotzen-dorf (1265 ft.), the junction of a branch-line to (7 M.) Neu-Titschein (p. 363). — 41 M. Werndorf (1475 ft.).
A branch-line runs hence to (4½ M.) **Stramberg** (1370 ft.; Bad Stramberg, 3½ M. from the town), a pretty little town with 3370 inhab. and a ruined castle. The **Schipka Cavern**, in the **Kotouč** (Mt. of Olives); 1768 ft.; 3¼ hr.) is noted for its petrefactions. From Stramberg a narrow-gauge line runs to (12 M.) Standing (p. 363).

53 M. **Friedland** (1170 ft.; Werkgasthaus), with a foundry.
About 11 M. to the E. (yellow way-marks), beyond the village of **Borowa**, rises the **Lissa Hora** (434 ft.; Erzherzog-Albrecht-Schutzhau), affording an extensive view.

59 M. **Friedek-Mistek**, the junction of a branch-line to (14½ M.) **Mährisch-Ostrau-Oderfurt** (p. 364).

76 M. **Teschen. — Railway Restaurant. — Hotels. Austria, Kronprinzessin-Stephanie-Str., with a café, R. 2-3½ K. B. 80 h. D. 2 K; Hôtel Central-Bahnhof, opposite the railway-station, R. 1½-3 K; Bräuner Hirsch, Demel-Platz. — Café Central, Demel-Platz.**

**Cabs to or from the railway-station 60 h. with two horses 1 K.** — **Electric Tramway** from the railway-station via the Olsa-Brücke and the Demel-Platz to the Hospital (Krankenhau). — Information for mountaineers is given by the Teschen section of the Beskides Club.

**Teschen** (970 ft.), an industrial town with 22,540 inhab. (mostly Germans), pleasantly situated on the right bank of the **Olsa**, was formerly the capital of the duchy of its own name and is now the chief town of East Silesia. From the railway-station we turn to the left, and then to the right into the street named 'Sachsenberg', which leads to (10 min.) the Olsa-Brücke. Just on this side of the bridge the Erzherzog-Albrecht-Allée, which contains a monument to Schiller by Schwathe (1906), descends to the left. Beyond the bridge the Kronprinzessin-Stephanie-Str. ascends to the right to the (7 min.) Ring-Platz or Demel-Platz. To the left of the bridge lies the simple château of Archduke Frederick, the gateway of which gives access to a square tower, a remnant of the Piast castle of the 15th century. A little to the S.W. of the tower is a platform, affording a view of the town. — From Teschen to Oderberg or Kassa, see R. 82.

Ascent of the Jaworowy. We take the Oderberg and Kassa Railway (p. 481) to (4½ M.) **Trzynietz** (985 ft.; Werk-Hôtel), with large ironworks, and walk thence to the S.W. (blue way-marks) to the Erzherzog Friedrich-Schutzhau on the Kleine Jaworowy (3107 ft.), a fine point of view. Hence we reach the top of the Jaworowy proper (3385 ft.; red way-marks) in 1½ hr. more.

From (83½ M.) **Golleschau** (1145 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) a branch-line runs to (3½ M.) the mud-baths of **Ustron** (1170 ft.; Kurhaus), whence a walk of 6 hrs. brings us to the **Sources of the Vistula**.

101½ M. **Bielitz. — Railway Restaurant. — Hotels. Kaiserhof, Franz-Joseph-Str. 6, R. 2½-10, D. 3 K, omn. 40 h; Grand-Hôtel; Zauner's Hôtel zur Post, next door to the Post Office. — Café de l'Europe, in the Sparkasse. — Electric Tramway** from the rail. station to the S. through the town to the (3 M.) Zigennerwald (30 h). — **Post & Telegraph Office**, cor. of the Schlossgraben and Pastornak. — Information to mountaineers is given by the Bielitz and Biala section of the Beskides Club.
Bielitz (1025 ft.), on the left bank of the Biala, is an important manufacturing town in Austrian Silesia, with 18,580 inhab., mostly Germans. A branch-line runs hence to (36½ M.) Kalwarya (p. 384). Opposite, on the right bank of the Biala, lies the Galician town of Biala, with 8650 inhabitants.

From Bielitz an attractive excursion may be made to (2½ hrs.) the Kamitzer Platte (3284 ft.). From the terminus of the electric tramway in the Ziegenwald (Kurhaus) we proceed through wood, at first in a straight direction, then trending slightly to the left. After 5 min. we cross the bridge to the left and in a few paces more (r.) reach the regular path to the Kamitzer Platte, indicated by black way-marks and following the telephone wires. On the Kamitzer Platte, which commands a fine panorama, is a comfortable shelter-hut and restaurant (adm. 20 h., bed 2 K). About ¾ hr. to the S. of this point (blue way-marks) is the Klementinen-Hütte (3520 ft.), with a view and a summer-restaurant.

The next station on the railway to Oderberg is (114½ M.) Prerau (695 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, very fair; Prerau, opposite the railway-station, R. 1½-2 K), a town of 20,245 Bohemian inhab. on the Beczwa, with a Gothic Rathaus and an old castle, formerly the seat of King Matthias Corvinus. To Olmutz, see R. 57; via Nezamislitz to Brünn, see p. 345.

The line crosses the Beczwa. About 3 M. to the S.E. of (123½ M.) Leipnik (805 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Goldenes Kreuz), a manufacturing town (pop. 6015) with old watch-towers, rises the extensive ruin of Helfenstein. Kozlau, 9½ M. to the N., is within 1 M. of the Source of the Oder. Beyond (131½ M.) Mährisch-Weisskirchen (835 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Vereins-Hôtel, R. from 1 K 80 h), a town with 8730 inhab., the railway intersects a ridge connecting the Sudetes with the Carpathians. A branch-line runs hence to (15½ M.) Krasna (p. 361).

138 M. Pohl (Rail. Restaurant). — The train now enters the district of the Oder. The Little Carpathians form the background to the E. — 145 M. Zauchtel (820 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

From Zauchtel to Neu-Titschein, 6 M., railway in 24 minutes. — Neu-Titschein (985 ft.; Heinrichshof; Schuster; restaurant at the Deutsches Vereinshaus) is an industrial town with 13,755 German inhab. and a bronze statue of Emp. Joseph II. by Brenk (1902). The Steinberg (1227 ft.), ½ hr. to the S., is a splendid point of view. About 3 M. to the W. lies the little town of Alt-Titschein, with a ruined castle above it (1595 ft.; ½ hr.). — From Neu-Titschein a branch-line runs to (7 M.) Hotzendorf (p. 361).

152 M. Stauding (Rail. Restaurant), with manufactures of railway-carriages.

A light railway runs hence viâ (7½ M.) Freiberg (975 ft.; Hirsch; 5405 inhab.) to (12 M.) Stramberg (p. 362). About 3½ M. to the E. of Freiberg is the ruined castle of Hochwald, which is 1080 ft. in length.

163 M. Schönbrunn-Witkowitz (685 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with large iron-works.
From Schönbrunn to Troppau, 18 M., railway in $\frac{3}{4}$-1 hr. through the valley of the Oppa.

18 M. Troppau. — There are two railway-stations (restaurants), the Nord-Bahnhof in the S.E. part of the town, and the Staats-Bahnhof, in the W. part of the town. — Hotels. Schlesischer Hof, Herrengasse 11, R. 2 1/4, 6 K.; Römischer Kaiser, Herrengasse; Goldene Birne, R. 2 1/4, 3 1/2 K.; Goldene Krone, R. 3 K., these two in the Ober-Ring. — Stadt-Café, in the Schmetter-Haus.

From the railway-stations to the town 1 K., at night 1 1/2 K. — Electric Tramway from the Nord-Bahnhof through the town.

Post & Telegraph Office, Herrengasse.

Troppau (855 ft.), the industrial capital of Austrian Silesia, with 30,635 German inhab., lies on the right bank of the Oppa. The focus of traffic is the Ober-Ring, in the Altstadt or Old Town, which is surrounded by promenades. From the North Railway Station we proceed to the right along the Bahnhof-Str., then cross the Bahn-Ring to the right, and follow the Johannesgasse and the Töpfergasse to the left (8 min.); from the State Railway Station we first turn to the right, then follow the Olmützer-Str. to the left, and at the end of it cross the Franz-Joseph-Platz to the right and follow the Rudolfsgasse (12 min.). On the E. side of the Ober-Ring stands the Schmetter-Haus, restored in 1903 and containing the Municipal Museum on the third floor (open on week-days 1-3, 40 h; Sun. and holidays 10-12 & 1-4, 20 h); the tower dates from 1618. To the S. of the Ober-Ring is the Gothic Propstei-Kirche, a building of the second half of the 15th century. From the Schmetter-Haus the short street known as ‘Zwischen Mächten’ leads to the Nieder-Ring, on the E. side of which is the Landhaus, formerly a Jesuit college and now containing the Gymnasial Museum (chiefly objects of natural history; open free on Sun., 10-12). A little to the S.E. (reached by the Landhausgasse and the Liechtensteingasse) is the Kaiser-Franz-Joseph Museum, for art and industry (open on Tues., Wed., Frid., & Sun. 10-1 & 3-6, Thurs. & Sat. 10-1 & 2-5; free on Tues., Thurs., & Sun., at other times 20 h; closed on Mon.). About 1 M. to the N.W. of the Ober-Ring, reached viâ the Jaktar-Str. and the Karlsau-Str., is the Stadt-Park (Jägerhaus Restaurant).

A branch-line runs from the North Railway Station to (3 M.) Grütz (1075 ft.), with the château and park of Prince Lichnowsky. — To Jägerndorf and Olmütz, see p. 366.

The railway to Oderberg crosses the Oder. 166 1/2 M. Mährisch-Ostrau-Oderfurt (715 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Grand-Hôtel, R. 3-10 K.; Impérial; restaurant in the Deutsches Haus), a manufacturing town with 36,750 inhab., more than half of whom are Bohemians. In the vicinity are large coal-pits. A branch-line runs to (14 1/2 M.) Friedek-Mistek (p. 362).
57. From Prerau to Olmütz.


Cabs. From the railway-station to the town 1 K 40 h, with two horses 2 K (at night 2 or 3 K). — Electric Tramways. From the railway station via the Ober-Ring to the Beamtenviertel; from the Ober-Ring via the Stadt-Park to the Neugasse.

Post & Telegraph Office, Franz-Joseph-Platz. — For a flying visit to the town 4 hrs. are enough.

Olmütz (725 ft.), on the right bank of the March, opposite the mouth of the Feistritz, is the second town of Moravia and contains 22,260 inhab. (mostly Germans), including a garrison of 2960 men. — From the railway-station (tramway, see above) we proceed to the N.W. via the Franz-Joseph-Str., the Franz-Joseph-Platz, the Elisabethgasse, and the Sporergasse to (½ hr.) the Ober-Ring, which contains a Trinity Column 118 ft. in height (1754), a bronze statue of Emp. Francis Joseph I., by Brenek (1898), and the Cesar Fountain (on the E.; 1725). In this square stands also the Rathaus, built as a Merchants' House in the 15th century. On its N. side is an astronomical clock (1420; restored in 1898), the figures of which are set in motion at noon. On the E. side, above the flight of steps, is a loggia in the late-Renaissance style (1564). Inside is an old chapel of St. Jerome, now containing the Municipal Museum. A little to the N. of the Rathaus is the Mauritius-Platz, in which stand the St. Mauritius-Kirche (1412; towers uncompleted) and the Gewerbe-Museum or Industrial Museum (No. 5; open free on Sun. 9-12, Wed. & Sat. 10-12). The Bäckergasse and the Elisabethgasse lead hence to the E. to the Franz-Joseph-Platz (see above), in which is the Studien-Bibliothek, the library of the university, which was suppressed in 1854. To the right is the Bischofs-Platz, with the residence of the Prince-Bishop. From the Franz-Joseph-Platz we reach the Dom-Platz by following the Franz-Joseph-Str. to the E. and then taking the Domgasse to the left. The Gothic Cathedral, with its three towers, built in 1107-1131.
under Bishop Heinrich Zdik, was last restored in 1883-90. The E. tower is 330 ft. in height. On the S.W. side of the town is the Stadt-Park (café-restaurant).

FROM OLMÜTZ TO JÄGERNDORF AND TROPPAU, 75 M., railway (Staatss-bahn) in 2 1/2-4 hrs. — The train crosses the Feistritz several times. 4 1/2 M. Gross-Wieserwitz, on a southern spur of the Sudetes; to the left, Heiligenberg, on the hill, with a pilgrimage-church (3 1/2 M.). 9 1/2 M. Hombok. The valley now contracts. 12 1/2 M. Grosswasser. Four tunnels. 21 M. Domstadt; 25 1/2 M. Bärn-Andersdorf (Rail. Restaurant), with linen-factories. Beyond (31 M.) Dittersdorf (2035 ft.) the railway crosses the watershed between the March and the Oder. 38 M. Kriegsdorf (Rail. Restaurant; branch to Römerstadt). To the left rise the Altwater (p. 367) and the Vaterberg (4485 ft.). — 43 M. Freudental (1795 ft.; Goldene Birne, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 K; pop. 5060), prettily situated, with an old castle of the Teutonic Order. — The train descends to (48 1/2 M.) Erbersdorf (Rail. Restaurant), the junction of a branch-line to (13 1/2 M.) Würbental (1835 ft.; Goldener Stern), whence a diligence plies once or twice daily to (31 M.) Karlsbrunn (p. 367). — We now follow the course of the Oppa to (57 M.) Jägerndorf (1040 ft.; Tiroler; Kaiser von Oesterreich), a town with 16,680 inhab. and large cloth-factories, pleasantly situated in the valley of the Oppa. It is the junction for Olmütz (p. 365) via Ziegenhals (p. 368) and for Ratibor via Leobschütz. — 59 1/2 M. Burgberg, with a pilgrimage-church. To the right is the ruin of Schellenburg. 62 1/2 M. Lobenstein. — 69 M. Troppau-Staatsbahnhof. — 75 M. Troppau (N. Station), see p. 364.

From Olmütz to Böhmisch-Trübau, see p. 341; to Brünn, see p. 345; to Jägerndorf via Sternberg, see R. 58.

58. From Olmütz to Jägerndorf via Sternberg.

113 M. Railway (Staatss-bahn) in 6 1/2-7 hrs. The section of the line from Freiwaldau to Hannsdorf is specially attractive. — To Jägerndorf via Freudental, see above.

Olmütz, see p. 365. — 8 1/2 M. Sternberg (980 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Stadt-Hôtel, R. 2-2 1/2 K; Lamich), a prettily-situated town with 14,585 German inhab. and an old castle. A diligence runs to the N. to (20 M.) Römerstadt (see above) via (11 M.) Eulenburg, with the old Eulenburg, the property of the Teutonic Order. — 18 1/2 M. Mährisch-Neustadt (770 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). — 37 1/2 M. Mährisch-Schönberg (1085 ft.; Restaurant at the railway-station; Ludwig, R. 2 1/2-3 1/2 K; omn. 40 h; Deutsches Haus, R. 1 3/4-5 K), a town of 13,325 German inhab., with important linen and silk industries. About 6 M. to the N. (red way-marks) is the Bürgerstein (2277 ft.). — 40 1/2 M. Blauda (960 ft.), whence a branch-line runs to (5 M.) Hohenstadt (p. 341). — 47 M. Eisenberg (1095 ft.), on the March. — 53 1/2 M. Hannsdorf (1295 ft.), the junction for Wichstadt-Lichtenau (p. 358). A branch-line runs from Hannsdorf to (8 M.) Mährisch-Altstadt (1760 ft.; Erzherzog Eugen), a small town with 2065 inhabitants. About 12 1/2 M. to the N.W. (red and white way-marks) rises the Glatzer
Schneeberg (4672 ft.; Kaiser-Wilhelm-Turm). — 59½ M. Neu-Ulterrau, whence we may proceed to the E., via the Dreisteine (3028 ft.), to (3½/4 M.) Reutenhau (Schwarzer Adler). — 61½ M. Goldenstein (2105 ft.; Deutsches Haus), a small town with a chateau upon a massive rock.

67 M. Ramsau (2490 ft.; Fröhlich), the starting-point for an excursion to the Altvater-Gebirge, the W. part of the so-called 'Moravian Chain' (Mährisches Gesenke), which in its turn forms the S.E. part of the Sudetes. The Moravian and Silesian Mountain Club, with its headquarters at Freiwaldau, has done good service in marking the paths.

From Ramsau to Würbental, a walk of two days. 1st Day. From the railway-station we proceed to the E. (blue way-marks) to (21/4 hrs.) the Georgs-Schutzhaus (bed 2 K) on the Hochschar (4432 ft.) and go on thence to the S. (red way-marks) via the Glaseberg (Kepernikstein; 4672 ft.) to (2 hrs.) the Bründleheide (inn), on the N. side of the Roter Berg (4873 ft.), an admirable point of view. Keeping hence to the S.E. (red way-marks), we pass (1 hr.) the Roteberg-Wirtshaus (3315 ft.) and reach (2½ hrs.) the Schweizerei (4280 ft.), where we spend the night. — 2nd Day. From the Schweizerei we ascend to the S. (red way-marks) to (1 hr.) the top of the Altvater (4888 ft.; Habsburg-Warte), a grassy plateau, on which the Mittlere and the Weisse Oppa take their rise. [A little to the W. of the Altvater opens the romantic Wilde Steingraben, extending to (2 hrs.) the Tesstal.] From the Altvater we descend (white way-marks) to (3½ hr.) the Schäferer Inn (4135 ft.), 25 min. to the S.W. of which (yellow way-marks) is the Peterstein (4744 ft.), a lofty slate cliff. Keeping to the E. (black way-marks) from the Schäferer Inn, through the valley of the Weisse Oppa, we reach (1¾ hr.) Karlshruhn (Kurhaus), a watering-place with chalybeate springs, which is 5½ M. by road (diligence) from Würbental (p. 366). By a digression of 1/4 hr. (finger-post on the right) we may visit the attractive Falls of the Oppa.

73½ M. Nieder-Lindewiese (1655 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with a dietetic sanatorium founded by J. Schroth (d. 1856). A branch-line runs hence to (25 M.) Jauernig, with the chateau of Johannisberg, belonging to the Prince-Bishop of Breslau.

76 M. Freiwaldau. — Railway Hotel & Restaurant, with terrace and fine view. — Hotels. Krone, R. from 1 K 60 h., very fair; Kretschmar; Schroth, R. 1½-1½ K. — Wine in the Café Klein, in the Ring. — Carriage from the rail. station to the town 80 h., with two horses 1 K 20 h., to Gräfenberg 2 or 3 K.

Freiwaldau (1445 ft.), founded in the 13th cent., has 6860 in-hab., employed in the making of linen. Vincenz Priessnitz (d. 1851), the founder of the water-cure system, established the first hydro-pathic in 1826 at Gräfenberg, 1½ M. to the N.W. of Freiwaldau (omn. 80 h.); and a marble monument to him by Jos. Obeth was erected in the Stadt-Park in 1909. The Koppenhaus (1968 ft.) commands a good view. A pleasant excursion (5 hrs., there and back) may be made to the 'Freiwaldauer Quellengebiet', including ascents of the Kreuzberg (Kur-Hôtel, at the foot of the hill) and the Goldkoppe (2980 ft.; Freiwaldauer Warte, 20 h). About 4½ M. to
the N. of the Gräfenberg (green way-marks) rises the Nesselkoppe (3163 ft.), on the top of which is a view-platform.

80 1/2 M. Sandhübel (1320 ft.), the churchyard of which contains a monument to the first Austrians who fell in the war of 1866. About 3/4 M. to the N. are the marble quarries of the Grosser Spitzstein, with a stalactite cavern (adm. 1 K). — From (84 M.) Niklasdorf (1085 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) a branch-line runs to (7 1/2 M.) Zuckmantel (1365 ft.; Graber), a small town of 4520 inhab., with a hydropathic. 89 1/2 M. Ziegenhals (900 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Deutsches Haus), a town of 8700 inhab., with several hydropathics. A branch-line runs hence to (11 M.) Neisse. — 113 M. Jägerndorf (p. 366).
## VI. GALICIA AND THE BKOWINA.

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**General Remarks.** GALICIA, the N.E. province of Austria, 30,164 sq. M. in area, slopes down in terraces on the N. side of the Carpathians and contains many marshy plains. Unprotected towards the N. and N.E., it has late springs, short summers, and long and severe winters. It is rich in corn, wood, salt, and petroleum, but its industries have been little developed. Its total population is about 8,022,000, including over 4,000,000 Poles (in the W. part of the province), 3,000,000 Ruthenians (Little Russians; to the E.), 800,000 Jews, and 200,000 Germans. The Poles are Roman Catholics, the Ruthenians belong to the United Greek Church. Polish is the official and the school language.

The BKOWINA, 4017 sq. M. in area, was severed from Moldavia, that is from Turkey, in 1775, and united with Austria. Unlike Galicia, it is hilly and wooded, and differs greatly from it also ethnographically. The inhabitants (about 801,000) are chiefly Ruthenians, Roumanians, Germans, Poles, and Armenians. The political administration is quite separate from that of Galicia, and the official language is German.

**Inns.** There are good hotels at Cracow, Lemberg, and Czernowitz. In the smaller towns and in the country the inns are generally very primitive and dirty; they are usually kept by Jews.

**Language.** A knowledge of Polish is unnecessary for tourists who limit themselves to a flying visit to Cracow and Lemberg, with perhaps a short excursion into the Polish region of the High Tatra, for German is understood by all the cultured inhabitants, and also by innkeepers, waiters, railway servants, etc. For a stay in parts of Galicia away from the railway, however, at least a superficial knowledge of Polish is of great service. — The following CONSONANTAL SOUNDS should be noted: c = ts (also before k); č = tsy (y as in yes); ch resembles the guttural ch in Scottish loch; cz = tsh; dz = dzy (consonantal y); dż = English j; g is always hard; h is always strongly aspirated; j = y (consonantal); to pronounce ć the tongue must touch the back of the palate; ñ, s, ś = ny, sy, zy (y consonantal); rz and ż = French j as in jour; ż if final or before voiceless (i.e. sharp) consonants resembles sh; ś is always voiceless; sz = sh; w = v. The VOWELS are pronounced in the Continental fashion, but are always short. A = French on; e = French ain; i, in the middle
of a syllable after a consonant, is pronounced like a consonantal y; 
\( \delta = oo; \ y \) has a sound between the German ü and i; \( \text{oj} = \text{i in mine}; \ oj = \text{oy in boy}; \ au \) and \( \text{eu} \) are always pronounced as two syllables. The Accent is placed on the penultimate syllable.

Among the most useful words for travellers are the following: 

gospoda, inn; restauracyjo, restaurant; pokój, room; tóżko, bed; świeca, candle; ogień, fire; jadalnia, dining-room; widelec, fork; nóz, knife; szklanka, glass; flasza, bottle; woda, water; wino, wine; piwo, beer; kawa, coffee; mleko, milk; chleb, bread; masło, butter; mięso, meat; jaja, eggs; ser, cheese. — Kolej żelazna, railway; dworzec kolej., station; pakunek, luggage; wchód, entrance; wychód, exit. — Miasto, town; wieś, village; ulica, lane; plac. square; dom, house; pałac, palace; kościół, church; klasztor, monastery; poczta, post-office; telegraf, telegraph-office; teatr, theatre; kawiarnia, café; cukieria, confectioner’s. — Powóz, carriage; kon, horse; przewodnik, guide (please guide me to the Hotel X. proszę zaprowadzić mnie do hotelu x); posługacz, porter.

— Droga, road; most. bridge; ogród, garden; drzewo, tree; las, wood; łęka, meadow; góra, mountain; dolina, valley; potok, stream; rzeka, river; jezioro, lake. — Rano, morning; dzień, day; południe, noon; wieczór, evening; noc, night. — Pan, Mr. or gentleman; pani, Mrs. or lady; mężczyzna, man; dziecko, child. — Amerykański, American; angielski, English; duński, Danish; norweski, Norwegian; szwedzki, Swedish; niemiecki, German; polski, Polish; austriacki, Austrian; węgierski, Hungarian. — Wielki, large; mały, small; wysoko, highly; nisko (adv.), low; blisko (adv.), near; daleko (adv.), far; wcześnie (adv.), early; późno (adv.), late; powolny (adv. powolny), slow; prędko (adv. prędko), quick; dobrze, well; źle, badly; za drogo, too dear; u dolu, below; u góry, above; na lewo, to the left; na prawo, to the right; pół, half; cały, quite. — Czerwony, red; niebieski, blue; biały, white; czarny, black; zielony, green. — Święty, holy; zabroniony, forbidden; jest, is; ma, has; dziękuję, thank you; proszę, please. — 1-12: jeden, dwa, trzy, cztery, pięć, sześć, siedem, ósmy, dziewięć, dziesięć, jedenaście, dwanaście; 13, piętnaście; 20, dwadzieścia; 50, pięćdziesiąt; 100, sto; 1000, tysiąc. — Niedziela, Sunday; poniedziałek, Monday; wtorek, Tuesday; środa, Wednesday; czwartek, Thursday; piątek, Friday; sobota, Saturday.

59. From Vienna to Cracow.

256\(1/2\) M. Railway (Staatsbahn) in 7-13\(1/4\) hrs. (express to Oderberg in 4\(1/2\) hrs. thence to Cracow in 2\(1/2\) hrs.); fares 37 K 70 h, 23 K, 14 K 60 h; express fares 49 K 80, 30 K 40, 19 K 30 h; sleeping-car 10 K 60, 9 K 60 h.

From Vienna to (171\(1/2\) M.) Oderberg, see R. 56. The line to Cracow runs to the E., near the Prussian frontier, for the most part through uninteresting country. — 181 M. Petrovitz (branch-line to Karwin, p. 481). — 203 M. Dzieditz (Rail. Restaurant; junction of the Galician ‘Transversal’ Line, p. 384). — The Biala is crossed to (216 M.) Oświęcim (Rail. Restaurant, junction for Mysłowicz, Kandrzin, and Breslau.

From Oświęcim to Cracow via Skawina, 43\(1/2\) M., railway in 2-3\(1/2\) hrs. — 14\(1/2\) M. Spytkowice, see p. 384; 30\(1/2\) M. Skawina (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 384; 38 M. Podgorze-Bonarka (Rail. Restaurant); 40\(1/2\) M. Podgorze-Plaszów (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 377. — 43\(1/2\) M. Cracow, see p. 371.

We cross the Vistula. 229\(1/2\) M. Chrzanów (branch-line to Bołczyn, p. 384); 232\(1/2\) M. Trzebinia (p. 384), where the line to
Granica and Warsaw diverges. — 240½ M. Krzeszowice (875 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Count Potocki and two sulphur-springs. To the S. is the ruined castle of Tęczyn. — 256½ M. Cracow (Central Station, with good restaurant; Pl. C, 2, 3).

Cracow.

Hotels. Grand-Hôtel (Pl. a; B, 3), Sławkowska 5, R. from 3, B. 1½, D. 3½/2, omn. 1 K; Hôtel de Saxe (Pl. c; B, 3), Sławkowska 3. — Hôtel Royal (Pl. e; B, 5), corner of St. Gertrud-Str. and Grodzka, R. 2½-5 K; Poller (Pl. f; B, 3), Szpitalna 60; Central (Pl. i; C, 2); Matejko-Platz 1, R. 3-4½, B. 1, D. 2 K; Rose (Pl. k; B, 3), Florańska 14; Hôtel-Garni Dresden (Pl. b; B, 3), Ring-Platz.

Restaurants at the hotels. Also in the ‘Delicatessen’ shops of Hawelka, on the W. side of the Ring-Platz (No. 35; Pl. B, 3; corner of the Szczepańska), and of Wentz, S. side of the Ring-Platz (No. 19); Morawiecki, in the Old Theatre (Pl. A, B, 3), D. 2 K, fitted up by the ‘Polish Society of Applied Art’; Café-Restaurant Pod Bronowiczką, corner of the Szczepańska and Dunajewski-Str. (Pl. A, B, 3).

Cafés. Bisansz, Dunajewski-Str. 1, corner of the Karmeliter-Str. (Pl. A, 3); Secesja, Anna-Str. 2, 1st floor, corner of the Ring-Platz (Pl. A, B, 3); Janikowski, Ring-Platz, corner of the Szczepańska (Pl. B, 3), 1st floor; Sauer, Szczepańska 1 (Pl. B, 3), with decoration of the 18th century.

Cabs. From the Central Railway Station to the town 80 h, with two horses 1 K 40 h, with or without luggage; per ¼ hr. 40 or 60 h, ½ hr. (two horses) 1 K, 1 hr. 2 K; each ¼ hr. more 70 h; between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. a fare and a half is charged.

Electric Tramways (1st cl. 12, 2nd cl. 10 h). From the Central Station (Pl. C, 2, 3) via the Ring-Platz (Pl. B, 3) to (1½ M.) the Francis Joseph Bridge (Pl. C, 6), in 19 min. (to the foot of the Schlossberg 10 min.); from the Długa-Str. (Pl. B, 1) to (1½ M.) Zwierzyniec (subsidiary station of the Staatsbahn; Pl. A, 4), 17 min.; from the Francis Joseph Bridge (Pl. C, 6) to the (2½ M.) Cracow Park (beyond Pl. A, 1), 27 min.; from the Ring-Platz (Pl. B, 3) to (1 M.) Jordan’s Park (beyond Pl. A, 3), 12 minutes.

Baths at St. Gertrud-Str. 19 (Pl. B, 4); also in the Dunajewski-Str. (Pl. B, 2).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4); corner of Kolejowa-Str. and Wielopołe-Str.

Theatres (Polish). Stadt-Theater, Szpitalna (Pl. C, 3); Summer Theatre in the Cracow Park.

Information is given to travellers by the Krajowy Związek Turystyczny; Ring-Platz 34.

Chief Attractions (for visit of one day). In the morning: Church of St. Mary (Pl. B, 3); Cathedral (p. 373); Court of the Old University (Pl. A, 3); walk through the gardens to the Rondell and Florian-Tor (Pl. 2; B, 3); Czartoryski Museum (Pl. B, 2). Drive in the afternoon to the Kościuszko Hill. — Excursion to Wieliczka, see p. 377.

Cracow (695 ft.), Pol. Kraków, Ger. Krakau, situated in an extensive plain at the confluence of the Rudawa and the Vistula (Pol. Wisła; Ger. Weichsel), once (1320-1610) the capital of Poland, is now an Austrian fortress of the first class and headquarters of the 1st Army Corps, with a pop. of 150,320 (80,000 Poles, 25,000 Jews, and 5000 Germans), incl. a garrison of 9370 men. The churches and towers, the lofty Schloss, and the pleasant
promenades planted with trees, on the site of the old fortifications, round the inner town, produce an imposing effect.

Cracow, an important episcopal seat as early as the 11th cent., was destroyed by the Mongolians in 1241, but was rebuilt by German colonists in 1257. In 1320 it was chosen by Ladislaus Łokietek as the coronation town and residence of the Polish kings. The favourable position of the town, its adhesion to the Hanseatic League, and the foundation of the university by Casimir the Great in 1364, all contributed to the progress of Cracow, which reached the zenith of its prosperity in the 16th century. The period of decline began with the transference of the royal residence to Warsaw in 1610 and with the warlike commotions of the 17th cent., but until 1734 the Polish kings continued to be crowned and buried at Cracow. In the final partition of Poland (1795) Cracow fell to Austria. In 1815 it became the capital of a small independent state, but it was again annexed by Austria after the insurrection of 1846.

Near the centre of the old town is the Ring-Platz (Rynek Główny; Pl. B, 3), with the church of St. Mary and the Tuchhaus.

*St. Mary's* (Pl. B, 3) is a Gothic brick basilica without transepts, and with a long choir. Founded in 1226, rebuilt in the 14th cent., and provided with a series of chapels in the 15th and 16th cent., it was restored in 1889-93 and richly painted from designs by Matejko. On the W. side are two towers; that to the N., with a modern cap surrounded by 16 pointed turrets, is 265 ft. high.

In the interior, which we enter through a baroque vestibule, the chief object of interest is the *High Altar*, the masterpiece of Veit Stoss, executed in 1477-81, well restored in 1868, with rich painting and gilding (open on high festivals: at other times, fee 6 K). It is adorned in the middle with a Death of the Virgin, above which are the Assumption and the Coronation of the Virgin; on the sides are 18 large reliefs from the Life of Christ. The church contains numerous tombs of the 16-17th cent. and several brasses. To the right of the high-altar are the *Brass* of Peter Salomon (d. 1506), by Peter Vischer, and others. At the triumphal arch is a large crucifix of 1473. To the right of the entrance to the choir is an altar by Mosca (16th cent.). Adjacent is a fine stone crucifix. Over a side-altar to the N. of the triumphal arch is a painting by Hans von Kulmbach (Death of St. John, 1516). A chapel over the S. entrance contains eight other works by the same master (life of St. Catharine of Alexandria). The rich vestments and costly chalice in the treasury are shown in the forenoon on application.

The large building nearly opposite, in the centre of the Ring-Platz, is the Tuchhaus (Pol. Sukienice; Pl. B, 3), or Drapers' Hall, built by M. Lindentolde of Cracow in 1391-95, altered by Mosca of Padua after 1555, and largely rebuilt in 1876-79. On the groundfloor is a vaulted corridor with shops and stalls.

On the first floor (entrance opposite the Mickiewicz Monument, see p. 375), to the left, is the Polish National Museum of Art (daily, 10-4 or 11-3; adm. on Sun. 20 h, Mon. 2 K, other days 1 K), with pictures by Matejko (Kościuszko at Raclawice in 1794, and Homage done to Albert of Brandenburg in 1525), Siemiradzki (‘Living Torches of Nero’), Grottger (Lithuania, in six cartoons), and other modern Polish artists; paintings by Hans Dürer and other Cracow masters of the 15-16th cent.; sculptures and casts; cameos and gems; engravings and drawings; Ruthenian church-paintings of the 16th cent.; vestments; faceng; old musical instruments and clocks; furniture; memorials of Kościuszko, Mickiewicz, etc.
In front of the Tuchhaus, to the E., is a bronze *Statue of Adam Mickiewicz* (1798-1855), the poet, by Rygier (1898). Behind is a Gothic tower (15th cent.), a relic of an old town-hall.

To the N. of the Ring-Platz, Floryańska 41, is the *House of Matejko*, the celebrated painter (d. 1893), containing pictures and the art-collections left by him (open daily, 10-4; 60 h).

To the S. of the Ring-Platz the Grodzka and the Dominikańska (diverging to the left) lead to the **Dominican Church** (Pl. B, 4), a Gothic building of the 13-16th cent., almost wholly modernized since a fire in 1850. The choir contains a *Brass in memory of the famous scholar Fil. Buonaccorsi, surnamed Callimachus* (d. 1497), by Peter Vischer, probably after a model by Veit Stoss. The Gothic cloisters contain many elaborately sculptured tombstones (16-17th cent.). — On the S. side of the Franciszkańska is the **Franciscan Church** (Pl. B, 4), of the 13th cent., rebuilt in 1850, with polychrome decoration in the interior. In the Gothic cloisters are medIEval wall-paintings and portraits of the Bishops of Cracow of the 15-18th centuries. The old refectory of the Franciscan monastery now contains the **Technical and Industrial Museum** (daily, 10-12; adm. 50 h, free on Sun. and holidays), including a collection of national costumes. Opposite rises the **Prince Bishop's Palace** (Pl. B, 3, 4), restored since the fire of 1850. — The Grodzka descends to the Jesuit church of **St. Peter** (Pl. B, 4), a baroque edifice dating from 1619. The adjoining abbey-church of **St. Andrew** is a Romanesque building of the 12th century.

The **Schloss** (Zamek Królewski; Pl. B, 4, 5), on the broad Wawel hill at the S.W. end of the old town (tramway, see p. 371), was founded in the 14th cent. by Ladislaus Łokietek, but later conflagrations and other injuries have left only a number of large separate buildings. Until recently used as a barrack and hospital, it is now being equipped as an imperial residence and national museum. The main building, in the Renaissance style, dates from the time of Sigismund I. (d. 1548). The arcaded court is interesting.

The Gothic *Cathedral*, or **Schlosskirche** (Dom; Pol. Katedra; Pl. A, B, 4), on the W. side, erected in 1320-64 on the site of an earlier Romanesque church of which only the crypt remains, is the burial-place of the Polish kings. The cathedral, which was restored in 1902, is open on week-days 10-12 & 2.30-5 (winter 2-4) and on Sun. & holidays 11.30-4 (winter 2-3); sacristan in the sacristy, or in the vicar's house opposite the principal entrance.

The interior, originally in basilica form with rectangular choir and ambulatory, round which numerous Renaissance chapels were added in the 16th cent., was much modernized in the 18th century. To the right of the entrance are a bronze *Epitaph to Marshal Peter Kmita* (d. 1505) by Peter Vischer, and two late-Gothic chapels built after 1481 on the site of the former side-portals. In the chapel of the Holy Cross (left) are some old wall-paintings of the **Ruthenian School** (1470; restored in 1904) and the monument of King Casimir IV. Jagiello (d. 1492), with a re-
cumbent figure in marble, under a canopy, by Veit Stoss. — Between the nave and the right aisle is the marble monument of King Ladislaus Jagiello (d. 1434), with a Gothic sarcophagus and a Renaissance canopy. Opposite is the marble monument of King Ladislaus III. (d. 1444), by Madejski (1906). — Right aisle. 1st Chapel. Thorwaldsen's Christ imparting a blessing (copy in marble), and the busts of Count Arthur Potocki and his mother, also by Thorwaldsen. — 3rd. Brasses of the Polish kings of the Vasa family (Sigismund III., Ladislaus IV., John Casimir); superb bronze doors by Mich. Weinhold of Danzig (1673). — 4th or Sigismund Chapel (built by Bart. Berecci of Florence in 1519-30; elaborately ornamented by Giov. Cini of Siena), the mausoleum of the last scions of the Jagiello family, with the monuments of King Sigismund I. (d. 1548), Sigismund Augustus (d. 1572), and Queen Anna (d. 1596), wife of Stephan Bathori, with recumbent figures of the deceased in red marble. — 7th. Renaissance monument of King John Albert (d. 1561) in red marble, by an unknown N. Italian master; opposite to it, the Monument of King Casimir the Great (d. 1370), the 'Founder of Cities', as indicated by his girdle, in red marble under a canopy, a late work of the Pisan School. — In the Ambulatory, behind the high-altar, is the monument of King John III. Sobieski (d. 1696), the conqueror of the Turks, as the reliefs indicate. Opposite is the Bathori Chapel, once connected by a passage with the palace, and used by the Polish monarchs as an oratory, with a throne of red marble and modern stained-glass windows. Monument of King Stephan Bathori (d. 1586), by Gucci. In the chapels to the right and left are the tombs of Bishops Tomicki (1535), by Berecci, and Gamrat (1547), by Mosca. — Choir. In front of the high-altar is the engraved bronze of Cardinal Fred. Jagiello (d. 1503), with a later relief (1510) by Peter Vischer, representing the presentation of the bishop to the Madonna. — In the centre of the church, under a canopy, is a silver sarcophagus (1629), borne by silver angels, in which are preserved the remains of St. Stanislaus, the patron-saint of the Poles, and Bishop of Cracow, who was slain before the altar in 1079 by King Boleslaus. — At the beginning of the Right Aisle is a copper trap-door, leading to the Romanesque crypt (p. 373) and to the Royal Vault, renewed by Stanislaus Augustus in 1788, enlarged since 1873, where, beside many Polish kings (incl. Augustus II. the Strong), repose Joseph Poniatowski (drowned in the Elster at Leipzig in 1813), and Thaddæus Kościusko (who died in exile at Soleure in 1817). Adm. 40 h. — The Treasury (adm. 50 h) contains part of the ancient Polish regalia, rich sacerdotal vestments, artistically-wrought vessels in gold and silver, ivory carvings (French casket of 14th cent.), and Oriental carpets.

We now proceed to the N. from the Schloss, through the gardens, to the buildings of the Jagellonian University (Pl. A, 3; 2960 students), founded by Casimir the Great in 1364. The New University, a Gothic edifice designed by Ksiezarski (1881-87), contains on the groundfloor an Archaeological Museum and an Art-Historical Collection (pictures, art-industrial objects, etc.) The Old University Buildings (Anna-Str. 8) erected in 1492-97 and partly restored in 1839-72, include a beautiful Gothic *Court, in which a bronze statue of Copernicus (d. 1543), by Godebski, was erected in 1900; in the interior is the University Library (403,265 vols. and 6258 MSS.; daily, except Sun. & Thurs., 9-1 & 4-7). Adjacent is the Obergymnasium of St. Anna, a grammar-school built in 1643. — On the opposite side of the Anna-Str. is the University Church of St. Anna (Pl. A, 3), erected in 1594 et seq., with elaborate stucco ornamentation in the baroque style. —
In the Wolska-Str. (No. 10) is the Czapski Museum (Pl. A, 3), a branch of the National Museum, containing Polish coins, engravings, and prints of the 15-16th cent., and some old paintings (open daily 10-4, in winter 11-3; adm. 50 h). — On the W. side of the Szczepański-Platz is the Künstlerhaus (Pl. 3; B, 3) built in 1901 by Mączyński and containing a permanent exhibition of pictures (10-4; adm. 1 K, Sun. 60 h). To the W. of the Künstlerhaus is a Bust of A. Grottger, the painter, by Szymanowski (1903). — In the Sławkowska is the Polish Academy of Sciences (Pl. B, 3), with a collection of prehistoric antiquities.

Farther on, in the promenades, Pijarska-Str. 6, is the *Czartoryski Museum (Pl. B, 2, 3; Tues. & Frid. 9-1, at other times on showing visiting-card), a large collection of objects of art.

**First Floor.** To the right is the Library (adm. on previous application only), with precious manuscripts (among others, Burgundian drawings of tournaments of the 15th cent.), bindings, charters, etc. — To the left, a Collection of Art-Industrial Objects, weapons (Spanish, French, and German of the 16th cent.), enamels, and carved ivory.

**Second Floor.** Room I contains the Picture Gallery, which includes good works of the Italian and Dutch schools. Entrance-wall, (r.) 109. G. Berck-Heide, View of Leyden. Left side-wall. Neroccio di Bartolomeo (Landi), Madonna with angels; Boltraffio (?), *Half-length of a lady with a weasel in her arms ("Castitas"), freely retouched; Florentine School (in the manner of Paolo Uccello), Coffer-lid; Raphael. *Portrait of a young man, painted ca. 1516 during his Roman period; 176. School of Andrea Mantegna, Judith and Holofernes; 155. Titian, Portrait of Charles V. (old school-copy?); Garofalo (?), Adoration of the Magi; School of Benozzo Gozzoli, Tobias and the Angel. Right side-wall. Rembrandt, *Landscape with the Good Samaritan (1638), *Portrait of an old scholar (early work); 181. Barth. van der Helst, Dutch admiral (Ruyter?); K. Netscher, Portrait of a boy; Hans von Kulmbach, Mary Magdalen; *178. Hans Holbein the Younger, Burgher Jacob Meyer of Bâle (signature forged). In the middle are drawings by A. del Sarto, Nattier (Queen Maria Leszczyńska), and Chodowiecki, and engravings by Dürrer and Klinger. — Room II contains numerous good miniature portraits, chiefly of the French school. Also: 236. Matejko, Scene from the Polish insurrection of 1863. — The following rooms contain Egyptian antiquities, ancient glass, terracotta figures from Tanagra, Greek vases, Greek and Etruscan bronzes (No. 1, fine Etruscan situla); silver mirror-case (Heracleans and Omphale), of the best Greek period; cabinets; tapestry, etc.

To the E. of the museum is the Florian-Tor (Pl. 2; B, 3), to the N. of which is the Rondell, a circular structure dating from 1488 (barbican; open daily 10-4, winter 11-3; adm. 50 h), almost the only relic of the old fortifications. — Outside the Rondell, in the Matejki-Platz, is the Academy of Art. Farther on are an equestrian *Statue of King Jagiello in bronze by Winulski (1910) and the Church of St. Florian (Pl. C, 2; sexton opposite the E. choir), with four pictures by Hans von Kulmbach (scenes from the life of St. John; on the first pillars to the right and left). The third chapel to the right contains the late-Gothic altar of St. John (1518). — To the S.E. of the Florian-Tor, at the corner of the Szpitalna, is the Theatre (Pl. C, 3), erected in the late-
Renaissance style in 1891-93 from Zawiejski's designs, with a drop-curtain by H. Siemiradzki (1894). In front of the theatre is a marble bust of Count Alex. Fredro (d. 1876), the playwright, by Godebski. In the promenades to the N. is a bronze monument to B. Zaleski, the poet, by Weloński (1886). To the S. of the theatre is the Heilige-Kreuzkirche (early 16th cent.), a relic of the old town-hospital, founded ca. 1220. The bronze font dates from 1420.

The town is surrounded with Suburbs, lying within the modern fortifications. To the W. is Nowy Świat; on the N.W. Piasek, with the old Church of the Visitation; on the N. Kleparz, with the grain and cattle markets; on the E. Wesola, with the hospitals of St. Lazarus and St. Lewis and various institutes belonging to the University — To the S. are Stradom, with the office of the commandant and the Bernardine Church (with large paintings by Lexycki, 17th cent.), and Kazimierz, the Jewish quarter, containing the Pauline convent, the hospital of the Brothers of Mercy, and several churches. Among the last is the Church of St. Catharine (Pl. B, 5), a Gothic structure of the middle of the 14th cent., containing several pictures of the mediaeval school of Cracow, a well-preserved piece of Burgundian tapestry (1500), and some mediaeval mural paintings (in the Gothic cloisters). The large Church of Corpus Christi (Frohneleinhams-Kirche; Pl. C, 5), of the 14th cent., has a valuable treasury of art. The 'Alte Schule' (Pl. C, 5), at the E. end of the Joseph-Str., is an old synagogue of the 16th century. — The Francis Joseph Bridge leads hence across the Vistula to Podgórze (22,270 inhab.). To the S. rises the conical Krakusberg (905 ft.), also called Twardowski Hill, said by tradition to be the grave of the mythical dragon-slayer Krakus, the founder of Cracow, and to have been thrown up by human hands.

Some houses of the 16-18th cent., with interesting portals and courtyards, are still to be found in the old town. Among these may be mentioned the Jablonowski Palace (Ring-Platz 20); the aristocratic mansions at Anna-Str. 11, Słakowska-Str. 4, Ring-Platz 7 and 43, Jana-Str. 20, and Floryańska 3; the canons' residences, Kanonicza-Str. 18 and 21; and the clergy-houses beside the churches of St. Anna (Anna-Str.: 1st floor) and St. Mary (Plac Maryacki 4). — Lovers of art may apply for further details to the Verein der Freunde für Kunst und Geschichte Krakau (Sienna-Str. 16) and to Dr. von Tomkowicz (office of the 'Czas', Thomas-Str. 32).

The Kościuszko Hill (1095 ft.), 21½ M. to the W. of the Ring-Platz (carr. 3 K, bargain advisable), is a mound of earth, 65 ft. in height, thrown up in 1820-23 by the united efforts of the whole population of Cracow in honour of the Polish hero of that name, on the heights of Bronislava. Since 1855 it has been converted into a fort (entr. at the guard-house). *View of Cracow, with its many towers, and Podgórze, with the Krakusberg beyond it; S. the High Tatra; S.W. the Babiagóra (5660 ft.; p. 384) and its neighbours of the Beskid range, then the Vistula, traceable for a long distance, and the monastery of Bielany (p. 377).
About 3½ M. to the W. of the Ring-Platz lies Wołajustowska, with the fine park and Renaissance château of Prince Czartoryski (first half of 16th cent.). — To the S.W. (19½ hr.), on a height on the left bank of the Vistula, lies the Camaldulensian monastery of Bielany, with a baroque church of the early 17th century. — On a cliff overhanging the right bank of the Vistula, 1 hr. to the W. of Bielany, are the remains of the Benedictine convent of Tyniec. — The Cistercian abbey of Mo- gitai, 7½ M. to the E. (reached also by railway in 40 min.), has a church in the Transition style.

Salt Mines of Wieliczka. RAILWAY (8½ M.) viâ Bierżanów (see below) in 30-40 min. (fares 80 or 50 h.; carr. 10-16 K) to Wieliczka (835 ft.; several insns.; pop. 7120). From the rail. station we follow the road to the left, then turn to the left, and follow the avenue in a straight direction. Before reaching (9 min.) the railway-bridge we take the footpath to the right, which leads to (1 min.) the Kuczkiwiczgasse, pass below the railway to the left, and (5 min.) ascend to the right to (3 min.) the Crown-Prince Rudolph Shaft. Here tickets of admission to the mines are issued on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. at 3 p.m., or, if one of these days is a holiday, then on the following day (4 K, with 60 h. for the lift; Bengal fire 20-40 h.; general illumination 40-130 K). Visitors don mining attire and follow the attendant. The inspection of the mines takes 1½-2 hrs. Specimens of the rock-salt may be purchased.

These mines, the greatest depth of which is 980 ft., employ over 1400 hands. Total length of the mines, from E. to W., 2½ M.; breadth, from N. to S., 1040 yds. The different levels are connected by flights of steps, and are pierced by a labyrinth of passages, the aggregate length of which is computed at 78 M. The mines contain two ponds, which have boats upon them. Many of the disused chambers, some of which are 100-120 ft. in height, are employed as magazines, and some of them are embellished with candelabra, etc., hewn in rock-salt. There are also several chapels with altars, statues, and other ornaments in rock-salt.

Excursionists to the High Tatra take the Galician Railway from Cracow (Podgórze) viâ Suchá and Chabowka to Zakopane (pp. 384, 383).

From Cracow to Kocmyrzów, 12½ M., railway in 1½ hr. From (5 M.) Czyżyny a branch runs to Mogita (see above). — 12¼ M. Kocmyrzów.

60. From Cracow to Lemberg.

21⁄2 M. RAILWAY (Staatsbahn) in 5½-6½ hrs. (fares 31 K 60, 19 K 30, 12 K 30 h.; express fares 41 K 70, 25 K 50, 16 K 20 h).

Cracow, see p. 371. The train crosses the Vistula; on the right is the Krakusberg (p. 376). 3 M. Podgórze-Płaszów (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 370; 5½ M. Bierżanów (branch to Wieliczka, see above). — 23½ M. Bochnia (Rail. Restaurant; pop. 10,920), with salt-mines. — 48½ M. Tarnów (740 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Bristol, R. 3½-5 K; Métropole), a town with 37,265 inhab. (half of them Jews), lies on the Biała, near its confluence with the Dunajec. Interesting old Town Hall. The high-lying Cathedral (15th cent.) contains monuments of the Tarnowski family (16th cent.).

From Tarnów to Orló, 100½ M., railway in 4½-6½ hrs. — 36 M. Stróże (Rail. Restaurant; p. 383); 61 M. Neu-Sandec (p. 383); 86 M. Żegiestów (Kurhaus), with a chalybeate spring. — 92 M. Muszyna, whence a branch-line runs to the calcareous and chalybeate springs of Krynica (1950 ft.; Kurhaus), situated 7 M. to the N. (carr. 4-6 K). — 100½ M. Orló (p. 479).

69 M. Dębica (Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Prince Radziwill, the junction of a branch-line to (44 M.) Tarnobrzeg and
(109 M.) Przeworsk (see below). — 98 M. Rzeszów (Rail. Restaurant), with 26,840 inhab. (half Jews) and an old château of Prince Lubomirski, now a prison. Branch-line to Jasło (p. 383), 44 M. to the S. — 108 1/2 M. Łańcut (pop. 4850), with a château and park of Count Potocki; 121 M. Przeworsk (Rail. Restaurant), with a château and park of Prince Lubomirski (branch to Dębica, see above); 130 1/2 M. Jarosław (Rail. Restaurant; Victoria; Stern; pop. 24,975), on the left bank of the San.

152 M. Przemyśl (790 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Royal, with café; Victoria; Hôtel de l'Europe; pop. 54,070), an ancient town and important fortress on the San, is the headquarters of the 10th Army Corps and the seat of a Roman Catholic and a Greek bishop. A hill on the S.W. side of the town is crowned with the ruins of a castle said to have been built by Casimir the Great. Branch-line to (22 1/2 M.) Chyrow (p. 383).

181 M. Sądówca-Wisznia (Rail. Restaurant); 192 1/2 M. Gródek Jagiellónski (Rail. Restaurant), with 13,380 inhab. (one-third Jews), between two lakes. About 3 M. to the S.E. are the sulphur-baths of Lubień (970 ft.; Concordia, R. 2 1/2-4 1/2 K).

212 1/2 M. Lemberg. — RAILWAY STATIONS. Central Railway Station (Główny Dworzec; Pl. A, 3), with very fair restaurant; Podzamcze Station (Pl. E, F, 1).

HOTELS. Hôtel George (Pl. f; E, 3), Plac Maryacki 1, R. from 3, D. 3 K: Hôtel Impérial (Pl. a; E, 2, 3), Ulica Trzeciego Maja 3, R. 3-10, D. 2 K 80 h: Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. d; E, 3), Plac Maryacki 4, R. 2 1/4-4, D. 3 K: Hôtel de France (Pl. c; E, 3), Plac Maryacki 5; Grand-Hôtel (Pl. b; E, 2, 3). Ulica Karola Ludwika 13; Austria, Ulica Batorego (Pl. F, 3).

RESTAURANTS. At the Hôtel George, Hôtel de l'Europe, and Grand Hôtel, see above; Stadtmüller, Ulica Krakowska 9 (Pl. E, 2). — CAFÉS. Theater-Café, in the Theatre (Pl. E, 2); Central, Plac Haliecki (Pl. E, F, 3).

CARS. From the Central Station to the town and vice versa, one-horse 1 K, two-horse 1 K 10 h, at night (Nov.-April 8-6, May-Oct. 10-5) 1 K 20 or 1 K 60 h; from the Podzamcze Station 80 h or 1 K, at night 90 h or 1 K 20 h; luggage 40 h. — Per drive in the town 50 or 60 h; per 1/2 hr. 80 h or 1 K, each addit. 1/4 hr. 30 or 40 h.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAY from the Central Station (Pl. A, 3) to the Waly Hetmańskie (Pl. E, 2, 3), and thence either to the S. to the Kiliński Park (Pl. E, 5) or to the E. to the Cemetery of Łyczaków (beyond Pl. G, 3). — CONSULS. British Vice-Consul, Prof. R. Zatoziecki. — Danish Consul, A. von Zacharienicz.

GENERAL POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. D, 3), Ulica Slowackiego. CHIEF ATTRACTIONS (half-a-day). Rathaus, Dominican Church, Hall of the Estates, Greek Catholic Cathedral, Ossoliński Institute, Kiliński Park.

Lemberg (1050 ft.), Polish Łvów, French Léopol, the capital of Galicia, with 206,575 inhab. (11 per cent Jews), lies in a small valley opening towards the N. It is the headquarters of the 11th Army Corps and the seat of a Roman Catholic, an Armenian, and a Greek Catholic archbishop. The inner town (Sródmieście), with the Rathaus (p. 379), is surrounded by promenades. Beyond these lie four suburbs, those of Cracow (Krakowskie) on the W., Zolkiew (Zółkiewskie) on the N., Łyczakow (Łyczakowskie)
on the E., and Halicz (Halickie) on the S. The Central Railway Station (Pl. A, 3) lies in the first of these, the Podzamcze Station (Pl. E, F, 1) in the second.

The Inner Town is bounded on the E. side by the Wały Gubernatorskie, and on the W. side by the Wały Hetmańskie, with statues of Hetman Jabłonowski, the defender of the town against the Turks in 1695, and of King John III. Sobieski, by Barącz (1898). In the Marien-Platz (Plac Maryacki; Pl. E, 3) is a monument to the poet Adam Mickiewicz (d. 1855; Pl. 17), by A. Popiel (1904). In the Rynek, or principal square, which is surrounded by houses of the 16-17th cent. and embellished with four handsome monumental fountains, stands the Rathaus (Ratusz; Pl. E, F, 2), built in 1827-34, with its tower 213 ft. high (good survey of the town from the top).

— The Roman Catholic Cathedral (Katedra Łacińska; Pl. E, 3), built in 1479 in the late-Gothic style, was restored in the 18th cent. in the rococo style. Behind it is the interesting Boimów Chapel (1609). — To the E. of the Rynek is the Dominican Church (Pl. 3; F, 2), a domed building of the 18th cent., with a monument to Countess Borkowska (d. 1811) by Thorvaldsen. To the N.W. of the Rynek is the Dzieduszycki Museum (Pl. 6; E, 2), containing important natural history collections (open to visitors on application to the keeper). To the N. stands the Armenian Cathedral (Pl. 1; E, 2), in the Armenian-Byzantine style (15th cent.); in front of it rises a statue of St. Christopher (1726). To the S. of the Theatre is the Municipal Industrial Museum (Muzeum Przemysłowe Miejskie; Pl. 9, E 2; open on week-days, except Mon., 9-2, Sun. & holidays 10-1; free on Sun., at other times 40 h).

In the Cracow Suburb is the Landtags-Gebäude or Hall of the Estates (Gmach Sejmow; Pl. D, 9), built in 1877-81, with its principal front facing the Public Park; in the session-room is a painting by Matejko of the Lublin Union of 1567. In the park are a restaurant and a bronze statue of Count Goluchowski (d. 1875; Pl. 14), Governor of Galicia, by Godewski (1901); a band plays on summer-evenings. To the W. of the park, on an elevated site, is the fine baroque Greek Catholic Cathedral (Katedra Świętego Jura; Pl. C, 3); to the S.W. of the park is the Polytechnical Institution (Pl. C, 3, 4; 1873-77). In the N. part of the suburb rises the Invalidenhaus (Pl. C, 1), with its four towers (1855-63).

Ossoliński’s National Institute (Pl. E, 3), in the Halicz Suburb, contains a library, relating chiefly to Polish literature and history (130,000 vols. & 4800 MSS.; open free daily 8-1 & 4-7, in July & Aug. 11-1). In the same building is the Lubomirski Museum, containing pictures, antiquities, coins, and weapons (open free on week-days, except Mon., 10-1, Sun. 11-1; on Tues. & Frid. also 3-5).

In the Ulica Akademicka (Pl. E, 3) are a bronze bust of K. Ujejski (d. 1897), the poet, by Popiel (1901), and a bronze
statue of Count A. Fredro (d. 1876), the playwright, by Marconi (1897). The University (Pl. E, F, 4) is attended by 4000 students.

To the S. of the town is the extensive Kiliński Park (Pl. E, 5; restaurant), the favourite promenade of the citizens, with a statue of Jan Kiliński (1760-1819; Pl. 16), the Polish patriot. — Fine views of the town may be enjoyed from the Unions-Hügel (Pl. F, G, 1) and from the top of the Franz-Joseph-Berg (1312 ft.; Pl. F, G, 1).

From Lemberg to Lawoczne, 91½ M., railway in 4½-5⅔ hrs. Passing (12 M.) the sulphur-baths of Pustomity, we run through the pretty Szczerek Valley to (16½ M.) Szczerezc (895 ft.; with large quarries of gypsum) and (970 ft.), beyond (28 M.) Mikotajów, cross the Dniester. Then through a wooded tract to (46½ M.) Strzyj (p. 382) and viâ (70 M.) Skole (Rail. Restaurant) to (91½ M.) Lawoczne (p. 502). Hence to Budapest, see R. 55.

From Lemberg to Podwołoczyska (Kiev, Odessa), 119½ M., railway in 4-6 hrs. — 31½ M. Krasne (Rail. Restaurant), junction for Brody, Radziwitów (Russian frontier), and Kiev. — 87 M. Tarnopol (1045 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Podoliski), a town with 33,850 inhab., half of whom are Jews. A branch-line runs hence to (51 M.) Kopyczyniec. — 119½ M. Podwołoczyska (Rail. Restaurant), the last station in Austria, opposite which, on the left bank of the Podhorce, is Wołoczyska (Rail. Restaurant, good), the first Russian station. Thence to (459 M.) Odessa, see Baedeker's Russie or Russland.

A branch-line runs from Lemberg to (48½ M.) Sambor (p. 383).

61. From Lemberg to Czernowitz (Bucharest).

165½ M. Railway in 4¾-7¾ hrs. (fares 24 K 40, 14 K 90, 9 K 50 h; express fares 32 K 20, 19 K 70, 12 K 50 h).

Lemberg, see p. 378. The railway at first traverses a lofty and monotonous plain, intersected by valleys. Near (15½ M.) Starsíčoło (930 ft.), on the right, is a half-ruined castle, now partly converted into a brewery. — 40 M. Chodorów (815 ft.; Rail. Restaurant); branch-line to (25½ M.) Strzyj (p. 382). — 62 M. Bursztyn-Demianów (740 ft.), with a château of Prince Jablonowski. — 69½ M. Halicz (730 ft.; Rail. Restaurant); the town lies 1½ M. to the W.

The long range of the Carpathians now becomes visible in the distance to the right. The train crosses the Dnieper, and near (78½ M.) Jezupol approaches the Bystrica.

87 M. Stanislau (840 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Impérial; Central), a busy trading town with 33,300 inhab. (more than half Jews), rebuilt since a great fire in 1868, is the junction of lines to Husiatyn on the E., to Strzyj, Chyrów, Bielitz, and Dzieditz (R. 62) on the W., and to (36 M.) Delatyn, (58 M.) Worochta, and (72½ M.) Körösmező (p. 505) on the S.

From Worochta (see above), with a club-house of the Tatra-Verein (restaurant), the Csorna-Hora, or Czarna-Hora, forming a ridge 18 M. in length, may easily be ascended. A bridle-path (guide or horse 3 K) ascends the valley of the Pruth to the (7 hrs.) open refuge-hut at the foot of the Csorna-Hora, whence the summit of the Hoverla (6750 ft.) is reached in 2 hrs. (comp. p. 506).
112 M. Korszów (1085 ft.). On the right the Csorna-Hora (p. 380) and other peaks of the Carpathians now come nearer. -- 122 M. Kolomea (930 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Grand-Hôtel; Hôtel de l'Europe), a town on the Pruth, with 40,520 inhab. (50 per cent Jews). Branch-lines to (25½ M.) Delatyn (p. 380) and to (49½ M.) Stefanówka.

Beyond (133½, M.) Zablotów the train crosses the Pruth, and near (143½, M.) Sniatyn-Załuczec recrosses it. 150½ M. Nepolokoutz (Rail. Restaurant); 156½ M. Ężan (Rail. Restaurant). Branch-line to Stefanówka (see above). — Nearing (164½ M.) Zucźka (branch to the E. to Nowosielitza and Odessa), we obtain, to the right, a view of Czernowitz. The train crosses the Pruth again.

165½ M. Czernowitz. — Railway Restaurant. — Hotels. Schwarzer Adler, Ring-Platz 3, R. 2½-5, D. 2½ K, very fair; Central, Rathaus-Str. 6, R. from 2 K 40 h, well spoken of; Bristol, Rudolfs-Platz, new; Métropole, Rathaus-Str.; Bellevue, Ring-Platz.

Restaurants. At the hotels; Bierhalle, Tempelgasse; in the Musikvereins-Gebäude, Rudolfs-Platz; luncheon-rooms of Gaina, Ring-Platz, and Skowron, Enzengraben-Str. (good Moldavian wine). — Cafés. Café Habsburg, Café de l'Europe, both in the Herrengasse; Café Wien, Enzengraben-Str.

Cabs, with two horses, from the station to the town 1 K 60, from the town to the station 1 K 20 h; 1 hour 2 K, each ¼ hr. more 40 h (at night one-half more). One-horse cab (not recommended) one-third less.

Electric Tramway from the Pruth Bridge to the station and through the town and past the Volks-Garten to the Volksgarten Station (p. 382; about 41½ M.).

Post & Telegraph Office, Postgasse, near the Ring-Platz.


Czernowitz (560-880 ft.), the capital of the Bukowina, is situated on rising ground on the right bank of the Pruth, which is crossed here by two bridges. Pop., including the suburbs, 86,870 (about one-third Jews). The town, which is entirely modern, is the seat of the governor of the Bukowina, of a Greek Oriental archbishop, and of a German university (see below). Most of its churches are devoid of architectural interest.

From the railway-station we follow the Bahnhof-Str. to the left to the Springbrunnen-Platz, here bending to the right (S.) into the Enzengraben-Str., which leads to (25 min.) the Ring-Platz, with the Rathaus. A weekly market is held here on Mon., attended by peasants in their national dress. From the Schwarzer Adler the Tempelgasse leads to the right to the Synagogue, a Moorish building, erected from the plans of Zachariiewicz in 1877, with a conspicuous dome. Close by to the S. (I.) is the Elisabeth-Platz, with a marble Statue of Schiller by Leisek (1907). To the S. are the Courts of Law (1906); to the W. is the Municipal Theatre, built by Fellner & Helmer in 1905. To the N. of the Theatre, in the Universitäts-Str., is the University, founded in 1875, and attended by about 1000 students. It has no medical faculty.
The Universitäts-Str. is continued towards the N.W. by the Residenzgasse, leading to the Archiepiscopal Palace, a large brick edifice in the Byzantine style, erected by Hlawka in 1864-75; the tower commands a fine view of the town and environs.

From the Ring-Platz (p. 381) the Liliengasse leads to the S. to the Austria-Platz. In the Liliengasse, to the right, is the Landes-Museum (open on Sun., 1-3), with which is associated the Industrial Museum (open on Sun., 10-12 & 1-3). In the Austria-Platz is the Austria Monument, executed by Pekary, and erected in 1875 to commemorate the centenary of Austria's possession of the Bukowina. — In the Herrengasse, leading to the S.E. from the Ring-Platz, is the Landes-Basar, with specimens of cottage industry.

At the S. end of the town lies the Volks-Garten (electric tramway, see p. 381), a favourite resort with shady walks, containing the Schützenhaus and the Kursalon (both with restaurants). Adjacent is the Botanic Garden (to the S.W.). — To the W. of the Theatre (p. 381) is the Schiller Park. — To the N.W. of the Archiepiscopal Palace is the Habsburg-Höhe (reached by the Dominigasse), with a fine view of the plain of the Pruth.

About 3½ M. to the N.E. of the Pruth bridge (tramway, see p. 381) lies Sadagóra (590 ft.), with 4615 inhab. (mainly Jews).

From Czernowitz to Bucharest, 335½ M., express in 12 hrs. — 3½ M. Volksgarten (see above); 21 M. Hliboka (1140 ft.; Rail. Restaurant); 37½ M. Hadikfalva (1215 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). — From (51 M.) Hatna a line runs via Kimpolung (49½ M.) to (78½ M.) Dorna-Watra (2630 ft.; Park Hotel; Bahn-Hotel; restaurant at the Kurhaus; visitors' tax 3-18 K.), with chalybeate springs and peat-baths. — At (56 M.) Itzkany, the Austrian frontier-station, luggage coming from Roumania is examined. 58 M. Burdujeni, the first Roumanian station (custom-house examination for travellers from Austria). The train now runs near the Sereth, the principal river of Moldavia. 95½ M. Pascani, junction for Jassy, Kishinev, and Odessa; 298 M. Ploesti (p. 563). — 335½ M. Bucharest, see p. 563.

62. From Stanislau to Dzieditz via Strjy, Neu-Zagórz, and Saybusch.

410½ M. Railway (Staatsbahn) in 22½-23¾ hrs.

Stanislau, see p. 380. The train crosses the Bystrica. Near (31½ M.) Kalusz, a busy little town with salt-mines, it crosses the Lomnica. Beyond (40½ M.) Rożniatów-Krecowice (1190 ft.) we near the N. spurs of the Carpathians. Pretty hill-scenery. 51 M. Dolina (1305 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). We cross the Swica to (59½ M.) Bolechów. 66½ M. Morszyń, with mineral springs. We cross the Strjy to (76½ M.) Strjy (990 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Dienstl), a town of 30,200 inhab. (half Jews), with important cattle-markets, junction of the line from Lemberg to Ławoczne (p. 380) and of a branch-line to (25½ M.) Chodorów (p. 380).

93 M. Drohobyćz (Rail. Restaurant), 2½ M. (cab 2 K) from
the town of Drohobyce (1015 ft.; pop. 35,885), with a fine Gothic church, founded in 1392 but frequently restored. The church of St. George, in the suburb of Zawieża, resembles the ‘Stavekirker’ of Norway.

A branch-line runs hence S.W. to (7½ M.) Borysław (1245 ft.), with its valuable petroleum and paraffin beds. About 6 M. to the S. of Drohobyce are the sulphur and salt baths of Truskawiec (1235 ft.; Kurhaus).

111 M. Dublany - Kranzberg; then across the Dniester to (120 M.) Sambor (1015 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a district-town (20,260 inhab.). Branch-lines run N. to (48½ M.) Lemberg (p. 378) and S. to (64 M.) Sianki (p. 501). — The train crosses the Strwiaz.

139 M. Chyrów (Rail. Restaurant), junction for Przemyśl (p. 378). — 150½ M. Krościenko. The train crosses the Strwiaz and runs through a wooded hill-region. 166 M. Olszanica. Then through a short tunnel to (174 M.) Lisko-Eukawica in the valley of the San, and across the San and the Oslawa to (179½ M.) Neu-Zagórz (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the line to Legeny-Alsómihályi (p. 501).

The Galician line follows the San to (182½ M.) Sanok (with a château and machine-shop) and then turns to the W. — 200 M. Rymanów (980 ft.), the station for the (3 M.) baths of that name, with three mineral springs. — 204 M. Ivonisz (955 ft.), with baths (1345 ft.; 7½ M. to the S.; carriage and pair 7 K) containing salt, iodine, and bromine. At (213½ M.) Jedlicze we cross the Jasiotka, and at (223½ M.) Jasło (branch-line to Rzeszów, p. 378) the Wisłoka, and then enter the smiling Ropa Valley. 240 M. Zagórzany (865 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction for Görlice, with important naphtha-works, 3 M. to the S.W.

We ascend the Moszczańka and Wolska valleys to (247½ M.) Wola Łużawska (1095 ft.), and then descend the valley of the Biała to (255 M.) Stróże (1000 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the junction for Tarnów (p. 377). We follow the right bank of the Biała and then cross it to (257 M.) Grybów (1070 ft.), a prettily situated little town. The line now winds in long curves round the Górki (1855 ft.), through picturesque hill-scenery, to (261½ M.) Płaszkowa (1630 ft.), on the watershed between the Biała and the Dunajec, and descends to (274½ M.) Kamionka Wielka (1170 ft.), in the Królowa Valley.

279½ M. Neu-Sandec (Rail. Restaurant). The town (pop. 25,400), 1¼ M. off, lies in a plain, on the Dunajec. Railway to Tarnów or Orló, see p. 377.

We cross the Dunajec, follow its left bank to (286 M.) Marcinkowice, and enter the valley of the Smolnik. At (330½ M.) Mszana Dolna the Mszana is crossed. The line proceeds through the Raba Valley to Rabka, with saline springs containing bromine and iodine, and (340 M.) Chabówka (1570 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).
From Chabówka to Zakopane, 33 M., railway in 2-2½ hrs. — 18 M. Newy-Targ or Neumarktd (1940 ft.; Höt. Herz), with 9185 inhab., is the junction of a line to (15 M.) Szuchahora (p. 482). Diligence daily to (24 M.) Szczawnica (1640 ft.; Kurhaus; Höt. Martha, R. 3¾-6, B. 1, D. 4, pens. 10-15 K; Stöger), a watering-place on the N. slope of the Carpathians, with alkaline-muriatic springs. To Tatra-Höhlenhain, see p. 496; to Popräd, see p. 483. — 33 M. Zakopane, see p. 497.

Beyond Chabówka the train runs N.W. to (345 M.) Jordanów (1445 ft.), passes through the picturesque Skawa Valley, and reaches (363 M.) Sucha (1205 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

To Cracow, 45½ M., railway in 2-2¾ hrs., viâ Kalwarya (junction for Bielitz, p. 362) and Sławina (branch to Oświęcin, p. 370). Thence to Cracow, see p. 370.

To Siersza-Wodna, 46 M., railway in 5-5½ hrs. — 5½ M. Skawice; 16 M. Wadowice (Rail. Restaurant); 25 M.Spytkowice (p. 370); 38 M. Bolećin (p. 370); 41½ M. Trzebinia (p. 370). — 46 M. Siersza-Wodna.

We traverse pleasant wooded valleys to (37½ M.) Hucisko and descend into the Koszarawa Valley to (383 M.) Jelesnia (1495 ft.; Bornstein's Inn, R. 1 K 20 h).

About 7 hrs. to the E. of Jelesnia rises the Babiagóra (5660 ft.; shelter-hut, bed 1½ K), which may be ascended hence (guide 2 K per day). From the rail. station we follow the road to the S. to (2 M.) the church of the village of Jelesnia. Beyond this we turn to the left and proceed viâ (3 M.) the forester's house at Przyborów (1650 ft.) to (1 M.) the cross-roads. Here we turn to the right into a side-valley and follow the black way-marks, viâ Głuchaczki (2730 ft.), to (1¾ hr.) the Jalovecer Klause, with several keepers' houses. Thence we ascend (black way-marks) over the Bruna (4977 ft.), then descend, and again ascend to (3 hrs.) the top of the Babiagóra, the highest of the Beskids. The splendid view embraces the High Tatra on the S.E.

390 M. Saybusch (1135 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), Pol. Żywiec (5600 inhab.), on the Sola, with an old castle, is the junction of a branch-line to (38 M.) Csácza (p. 481). — We now run to the N.W. through the valley of the Biala, which here forms the boundary between Galicia and Austrian Silesia, to (403½ M.) Bielitz (p. 362).

At (410½ M.) Dzieditz the line joins the Oderberg and Cracow railway (p. 370).
VII. DALMATIA. MONTENEGRO.

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Geographical Remarks. The kingdom of Dalmatia, the southernmost crownland of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, extends from the Quarnerolo on the N. to the hills on the Lake of Scutari on the S., while on the E. it is commanded by the Velebit Mts., the Dinaric Alps, and the mountainous region of the Herzegovina and of Montenegro. The W. side of Dalmatia, 348 M. in length, is washed by the Adriatic. Covering an area of 4938 sq. M., Dalmatia forms the N.W. fringe of the Balkan peninsula. The coast is deeply indented with numerous bays and fjords, the entrances to which are guarded by countless islands and reefs (scogli), while the mainland is a poorly-watered mountainous region, culminating in the Velebit Mts. (5768 ft.) and the Orjen near Cattaro (6217 ft.), and forming a lofty plateau descending abruptly to the sea, with crests running almost exclusively from N.W. to S.E., parallel with the Dinaric Alps. The mean annual temperature of the Dalmatian coast is about 59° Fahr., but great variations are caused by the violent and changeable winds. The winds from the sea bring moisture and in winter warmth, those from the land dryness and cold. The Sirocco (S.E.) alternates in winter with the dreaded Bora (Boreas; called the ‘wind of the dead’), which descends from the mountain-gorges in terrific gusts, dangerous to the landsman and the mariner alike.

Like most limestone regions, Dalmatia is in great part destitute of vegetation. The inhabitants have great difficulty in cultivating the mountain-slopes, where they frequently grow vines, figs, olives, carob-trees, and almonds in carefully built terraces. They have lately taken to cultivating the Pyrethrum cinerariae folium and the Chrysanthemum turreatum, from the blossoms of which they prepare the Dalmatian insect-powder. The flora of Dalmatia also includes rosemary, oleanders, myrtles, pomegranates, agaves, and the cistus, which cover the slopes and the islands, especially in the south. While the north part of Dalmatia,
as far as Sebenico, is comparatively poor. Spalato with its ‘Riviera’ is famed for its wine, and the territory of the former republic of Ragusa is luxuriantly fertile, reminding one of Sicily and Greece. Even the date-palm and the orange-tree flourish here. Altogether Dalmatia partakes more of an Oriental than of a European character, and even with Italy it has little in common. — The sea abounds in fish. The shark, called by the Italians pesce cane (‘dog-fish’), though not common, occurs everywhere, and sometimes endangers bathers even at Trieste.

The Population of Dalmatia (about 646,000) is chiefly of the Servian-Croatian race. In the towns it is partly Italian (to which race belong about 16,000 inhab.). The Croatians are mainly Roman Catholics, the Servians Greek (Orthodox) Catholics. — The usual costume of the men consists of a small red cap or fez without shade (kapca), or a turban (peškivr, Turkish for ‘towel’; at Ragusa saruk); a linen vest (krožet); a jacket (jačerma) embroidered with silver and several rows of filigree buttons; a cloak (kabanica) of coarse cloth (kaba) with a hood (kukuljica); a red woollen sash (pas); a leathern girdle (pripašnjača) as a receptacle for weapons, pipes, etc.; gaiters with a multitude of hooks and eyes; sandals (openke) or shoes (nestve); and a wallet (torbica). The women also wear sandals or shoes. Their usual dress is a blue (modrina) or white (bjelača) under-garment, with a linen (brnjica) or woollen (sašak) jacket or frock, sleeveless and open in front, a bodice (krožet), and an apron (pregača).

History. Anciently an independent kingdom, Dalmatia was subjugated by the Romans under Augustus and annexed to the province of Illyricum. Afterwards occupied by the Goths, and in 590 by the Avars, it came in 620 into possession of the Slavs, whose state was broken up at the end of the 11th century. Part of the land was then conquered by the Hungarians (1102), while the remainder, the later Duchy of Dalmatia, placed itself under the protection of the Republic of Venice, from which part of it was afterwards wrested by the Turks. By the Peace of Karlowitz (1699) and by that of Passarowitz (1718) the present Dalmatia, with the exception of the Republic of Ragusa (which was deprived of its independence by the French in 1808), was secured to Venice. By the Peace of Campo Formio (1797) it became Austrian, in 1805 it was attached to the kingdom of Italy, in 1810 to Illyria, and since 1814 it has again belonged to Austria.

Travelling in Dalmatia is mainly accomplished by steamer. Express-lines are maintained by the Austrian Lloyd and by the Hungarian and Croatian Steamboat Company (usually known as the ‘Ungaro-Croata’). The express boats of the former line (Italian crew and stewards) run thrice weekly from Trieste to Cattaro in 27½ hrs. (fares 49 K, 32 K 50 h) via Pola, Lussinpiccolo, Zara, Spalato, and Gravosa-Ragusa; those of the Ungaro-Croata ply 4 times weekly from Fiume to Cattaro in 24½ hrs. (47 K 74, 31 K 81 h) via Zara, Spalato, and Gravosa-Ragusa. There are also mail steamship lines operated by these two companies, the Dalmatia Company, and others. With the exception mentioned below, tickets are available only for one line; it is therefore better to take them from place to place. Tickets bought on board the boat are dearer than those procured at the agencies. Circular tickets, available for thirty days by all steamers of the Austrian Lloyd, the Ungaro-Croata, and the Dalmatia and Ragusa Companies, are issued at Trieste, Fiume, Abbazia, or Pola for the voyage to Cattaro and back via Lussinpiccolo, Zara, Sebenico, Traù, Spalato, Lësina, Lissa, Curzola, and Gravosa-Ragusa (fare 100 K 88 h: exclusive of meals on board, but including two days’ pension at the Hôtel Impérial at Ragusa). The best steamers at present are the ‘Baron Gautsch’ and the ‘Prinz Hohenlohe’ of the Lloyd Co., and the ‘Gödöllö’, ‘Pannonia’, and ‘Salona’ of the Ungaro-Croata. On the Lloyd express steamers the charge for dinner (noon) is 6 K (1st cl.) and 4 K (2nd cl.), for supper (7 p.m.) 4 K or 2 K 80 h (on the mail-steamers D. 4½ or 3½ K, S. 2 K 80 h or 2 K); meals on the steamers of the Ungaro-Croata
are somewhat cheaper. Berth 2 K or 1 1/2 K per night; private stateroom with one berth 10 K. For carrying luggage from the steamer to the hotel the tariff is 50 h for each trunk (with a minimum of 1 K); from steamer to cab 20 h per piece. This service is carried on by licensed porters, not by hotel-servants. — The chief railways run from Spalato or Sebenico to Knin and Sinj, from Metkovic or Gravosa-Ragusa to Sarajevo, and from Gravosa-Ragusa to Trebinje and Zelenika.

Inns. Travellers who do not expect too much will, on the whole, find the inns of Dalmatia very tolerable, though the food is indifferent and the cleanliness insufficient even at some of the largest houses. Among the more up-to-date establishments are the Bristol at Zara and the Impérial at Ragusa. In the tourist-season (comp. below), especially in Easter Week, rooms should be engaged beforehand by telegram.

Passport desirable, though not indispensable.

Plan of Tour. The best seasons for travelling in Dalmatia are from the middle of March to the end of May and from the middle of September to the middle of November. Strong shoes and coloured spectacles are desirable. — The following short tour is recommended to hurried travellers: — (1st Day) Steamer from Fiume or Trieste (via Pola) to Zara; (2nd) Zara; (3rd) Sebenico and Excursion to the Kerka Falls; (4th, 5th) Spalato, Salona, and Tran; (6th, 7th) Ragusa, Ombla, Cannosa; (8th) Castelnovo, Cattaro; (9th, 10th) to Cetinje and back; (11th, 12th) return to Fiume or Trieste.

Language. Italian will carry the traveller along the whole coast; German also, even as far as Montenegro, is fairly well understood. In the interior, on the other hand, it is difficult to get on without some knowledge of the Servian-Croatian languages (practically one and the same Slavonic dialect), though Italian is often understood. An idea of the pronunciation and a few of the commoner words are given at p. 416.

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63. From Trieste or Fiume to Zara.

a. From Trieste to Zara.

146 Nautical Miles (Knots). Express Steamer of the Austrian Lloyd thrice a week in 10 1/2 hrs. (15 K 50, 10 K 50 h) via Pola (3 3/4 hrs.; 6 & 4 K) and Lusinipiccolo (7 1/2 hrs.; 11 & 7 K). The steamer goes on to Spalato, Gravosa, and Cattaro. Also Mail Steamers of the Austrian Lloyd (15 3/4 hrs.; 12 K 24, 8 K 16 h) and of the Dalmatia Co.

From Trieste to (59 Knots) Pola, see R. 41 b. — On leaving Pola, the Express Steamer steers to the S., passing (l.) Cape Promontore (p. 284) and then traversing the S. part of the Quarnero. Farther on are the islands of Unie (l.), Canidole (l.), and Sansego (r.).

100 Knots. Lusinipiccolo. — The steamer-wharves are on the Riva Arciduca Francesco Ferdinando; that of the Austrian Lloyd is at the Mole, that of the Hungarian-Croatian Co. (p. 386) opposite the post-office.

Hotels. Adria, R. 3-6, B. 1, D. 3 1/2, pens. 10-13 K; Hofmann, R. 2 1/2, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 7 K; Vindobona; Dreher-Central, with restaurant, R. 2-3, D. 2-3, pens. 6-9 K, all four on the Riva Arciduca
Francesco Ferdinando. — Private Rooms from 40 K per month. — Visitors’ Tax (after three days) 8 K or 4 K per month.

Lussinpiccolo is the chief port of the island of Lussin and the busiest trading-place among the islands of the Quarnero (pop. 6000). Its sheltered situation has made it a winter-resort. On the Riva Arciduca Francesco Ferdinando, opposite the Mole, is the Kurhaus, with café, reading-room, and ‘inhalatorium’. At the S. end of the Riva is the market-place, a little to the E. of which stands the Cathedral. The bathing-place is at Cigale (Park Hotel, R. from 3, pens. from 9$^{1/2}$ K; Pens. Fritzi, pens. 8$^{1/2}$-11 K; seash- bath 30 h), 1 M. to the W. of the market-place (cab 1 K 30 h, with two horses 2 K). About 1 M. to the W. of Cigale is the Madonna Annunziata Chapel, with a view of the open sea.

About 3 M. to the S. of Lussinpiccolo (carr. by the Via Arciduca Stefano 4 K) lies the smaller town of Lussingrande (Pens. Mignon, pens. 8-12 K; Pens. Rudy or Erzherzogin Renata, pens. 8-12 K; Pens. Johanshof, 7-12 K; Kuranstalt Dr. Simonitsch; Café-Restaurant Seelay). — In the N. part of the island rises the Ossero (1930 ft.), ascended from Lussinpiccolo via (3$^{1/2}$ hrs.) Neresin in 6$^{1/2}$ hrs. (guide desirable).

Farther on the steamer passes Selve (l.) and Melada (r.). To the left we have a *View of the rugged Velebit Mts. (p. 385). Finally we pass through the Canale di Zara, with the island of Ugljan (p. 392) to the right.

146 Knots. Zara (p. 389).

b. From Fiume to Zara.

116 Knots. Express Steamers of the Ungaro-Croata run 4 times weekly in 6 hrs. (fares 14 K 70, 9 K 80 h); the steamer goes on to Spalato, Gravosa, and Cattaro. Another steamer plies thrice weekly in 5 hrs. to Lussinpiccolo (fare 8 K). Mail Steamers run 4 or 5 times weekly direct in 8-9 hrs. (fares 12 K 24, 8 K 16 h; once weekly via Cirkvenica and Zengg in 13$^{1/2}$ hrs.; and once weekly via Veglia in 13 hrs. — Local steamers ply several times daily from Fiume to Cirkvenica in 2 hrs. (fare 1 K 20 h).

Fiume, see p. 536. The Express Steamer (no intermediate stops) steers to the S. through the Quarnero and then follows the Canale di Mezzo, between Veglia (l.) and Cherso (r.), and the Canale della Corsia. Farther on we cross the Quarnerolo, with a *View of the Velebit Mts. (see above) on the left, pass the islands of Pago (l.), Maon (l.), and Ulbo (r.), and proceed through the Canale di Zara to (84 Knots) Zara (p. 389).

The Mail Steamer via Zengg (an attractive trip) runs between the mainland and the innermost fringe of islands. Fiume, see p. 536. In $3/4$-1 hr. we pass Portoré on the left (p. 537). We then follow the narrow Canale di Maltempo, between the mainland and the island of Veglia, to (15 Knots; 1$^{3/4}$ hr.) Cirkvenica (*Therapia, also a station of the local steamer, see above, 1 M. from the harbour, R. 3-12, board 5 K; Grand-Hôtel Miramar; Klottle, R. 2-4 K; visitors’ tax 1 K per week), a popular seaside and bathing resort. — On leaving Cirkvenica we follow the Canale
della Morlacco via Verbenico, on the island of Veglia, to the sea-bathing places of (27 Knots) Novi (Lišanj) and (37 Knots) Zengg (Ital. Segna; Zagreb Hotel), the latter once a notorious haunt of pirates, with a ruined castle to the S. of it. — To the left we have a *View of the Velebit Mts. (p. 385). 64 Knots. Arbe (Croatian Rab; Grand-Hôtel, R. 21/2-6, pens. 71/2-12 K, with café and restaurant), a picturesque little town on the island of the same name, with an 13th cent. cathedral. — 79 Knots. Novaglia, on the island of Pago. Hence we proceed through the Canale di Zara to (115 Knots) Zara (see below).

The Mail Steamer via Veglia steers from Fiume (p. 536) to the S. through the Canale di Mezzo and via Smergo, on the island of Cherso, to (27 Knots; 21/2 hrs.) Veglia, on the island of that name, with an interesting cathedral. — Farther on we proceed through the Quarnerolo via (47 Knots) Arbe (see above) and (66 Knots) Lussingrande (p. 388) and through the Canale di Zara to (116 Knots) Zara (see below).

64. Zara.

Plan, see p. 390. — The express-steamers of the Austrian Lloyd berth at the Riva Vecchia (Pl. B, 1, 2), those of the Ungaro-Croat at the Mole (Pl. A, 3). — Porter, see pp. 386, 387.

Hotels (comp. p. 387). Hot. Bristol (Pl. a; B, 3), Riva Francesco Giuseppe, with a café-restaurant, R. 4-5'/2, B. 11/4, D. 4, pens. 9-12 K; Grand-Hôtel (Pl. b; B, 2), near the cathedral; Vapore (Pl. c; B, 2), Piazzetta Marina, unpretending.

Cafés. Gran Caffè Centrale, Via Santa Caterina (Pl. B, 3); Cosmacendi, Piazza dei Signori (Pl. C, 3); Caffè Lloyd, Riva Francesco Giuseppe, by the Mole (Pl. A, 3).


Zara, Croatian Zadar, the Roman Jader, the capital of Dalmatia, with 13,000 inhab., a town of thoroughly Italian character, lies on a peninsula stretching from S.E. to N.W., on the Canale di Zara. It is a busy, lively place, to which the costumes of the Croatian peasants (comp. p. 386) impart an interesting air of variety. The streets are narrow; the strong fortifications have been converted into promenades. A specialty of Zara is the manufacture of Rosolio Maraschino from cherries (marasca); comp. p. 400. The liqueur is distilled in July, August, and September.

On the W. side of the town, along the Canale di Zara, runs the Riva Francesco Giuseppe (Riva Nuova), an esplanade backed by large new buildings and forming the chief evening promenade of the townsfolk. A little to the E. is the Piazza delle Erbe (Pl. A, 2). Straight on is the Archiepiscopal Palace (Pl. 1), behind it San Donato (p. 390) and the cathedral (p. 391); to the left are an
antique Corinthian Column, crowned with a griffin, once used as a pillory, and the Servian Church of Sant' Elia. The ancient church of *San Donato ('Museo'; Pl. B, 2) was erected in the 9th cent. on the site of the Roman forum, the pavement of which now forms the flooring of the church, and partly with the materials of sundry Roman buildings. [Thus the stylobate or base of a temple has been brought to light.] The church is a round building in two
stories, each with six pillars and two old marble columns, and is now used as a Museum (adm. on application to the janitor in the Piazza delle Erbe, to the right of the Archiepiscopal Palace). On the groundfloor are architectural fragments and inscriptions. The upper story contains relics of the pre-Roman (ornaments, bronzes, amber), the Roman (glass, terracotta, inscriptions), and the Lombard (fragments of sculpture) periods.

The *Cathedral* (*Sant'Anastasia*; Pl. B, 2), a basilica in the Romanesque style, begun on an earlier foundation in 1247 and consecrated in 1285, has a façade of 1324, with four arcades and two rose-windows. The campanile was completed in 1893. The elevated choir contains finely carved Gothic stalls of the 15th cent., and an altar resting on four ornate marble columns. On the S. side of the church is the hexagonal baptistery, with a Romanesque font. In the sacristy are six panels by V. Carpaccio (SS. Martin, Jerome, Peter, Paul, Anastasia, and Simeon) and an altar-piece by Palma Giovane (St. Blasius). The crypt is early-Romanesque (9th cent.). —

To the S. of San Donato is the conventual church of *Santa Maria* (Pl. B, 2), with a campanile of the 12th century.

From the cathedral we follow the Via del Duomo to the S.E., which under various names intersects the town to the Piazza della Colonna (see below), and take the first turning to the left (Via Santa Barbara), which leads to the Porta Marina and Riva Vecchia. In the second side-street to the right is the Romanesque church of *San Grisogono* (Pl. B, 2), a basilica of the 10th cent., restored in 1908. The Porta Marina, on the inside of which a Latin inscription records the battle of Lépanto (1571), is partly built of fragments from a Roman arch. Returning to the Via del Duomo, we now follow (to the left) the Via Larga and Via Santa Caterina to the Piazza dei Signori (Pl. C, 3), in which, facing us, is the Loggia, formerly a court of justice, with the Town Library. To the left are a Clock Tower (Pl. 3), in the Venetian style, and the Municipio. — At the end of the Via Carriera, to the right, is the Governor's Residence (Pl. 2); on the left, the church of *San Simeone* (Pl. C, 3), containing (at the high-altar) the *Arca* or reliquary of the saint, made by Francesco da Sesto in 1377-80 and richly adorned with silver-gilt reliefs. It is borne by four angels, two of which were cast at Venice in 1647 with the metal of Turkish cannon, while the other two are of marble. In the choir (r.) is the original sarcophagus of the saint. — In the façade of *San Michele* (Pl. B, C, 3) is an early-Gothic portal of the 13th century.

Beyond San Simeone is the Piazza della Colonna (Pl. C, 3), on the left side of which rises an antique Corinthian Column, joined by the remains of a Roman triumphal arch, excavated in 1908. To the right is the *Torre di Buvo d'Antona* (Pl. 4), a splendid point of view (key at the commandant's office). Opposite
are the *Cinque Pozzi* (‘five fountains’), erected in 1574, probably in part with Roman materials. From this piazza we ascend to the *Giardino Pubblico* (Pl. C, 4).

Following the *Promenade* to the N. from the Piazza della Colonna, past the *Giardino Wagner* (Pl. C, 2; with the *Riva Vecchia* and the *Dogana* below us to the right), we reach the *Campo Castello* (Pl. A, 1) at the N. end of the town, with the *Theatre*. Hard by is the church of *San Francesco* (Pl. A, 2), containing a crucifix of the 9th cent. (chapel to the left of the cloisters) and fine choir-stalls (behind the high-altar). In the sacristy is a Venetian picture of the Virgin with saints. Hence we may turn to the W. to the *Riva Francesco Giuseppe* (p. 389).

Outside the town, beyond the *Porta di Terraferma* (Pl. C, 4; ‘land-gate’), erected by *Sanmicheli* in 1543, is the *Bläžeković Park* (Pl. C, 4), with luxuriant vegetation and a beautiful view of the island of Ugljan and the Velebit range.

From the *Porta di Terraferma* (see above) we may pay a visit to the Albanian village of *Borgo Erizzo*, founded in 1720. We follow the highroad to the S. and at (1/3 M.) the cross-roads turn to the right and skirt the Canale di Zara to (1/3 M.) the *Pozzo Imperiale*, a rotunda with nine arches, partly antique. *Erizzo* is 1/4 M. farther on, to the left. — Pleasant trip (5-6 hrs.; boat 6 K) to the (1 hr.) island of *Ugljan*. We land at (1 hr.) *Oltre* and ascend to the (13/4 hr.) *Fort San Michele*. To the S.W. of Ugljan is the *Isola Grossa* or *Lungo*, with stalactite grottoes. — The steamer-trip from Zara to *Obbrovazzo* (twice weekly, in 8-9½ hrs.) is attractive. *Obbrovazzo* may also be reached by diligence (thrice a week, in ca. 5¾ hrs.).

### 65. From Zara to Spalato.

a. **By the Express Steamer.**

78 Knots. *Austrian Lloyd Steamer* thrice weekly in 4½ hrs. (fare 13 or 9 K); *Steamer of the Ungaro-Croata* 4 times weekly in 5 hrs. (fare 12 K 50 or 8 K 40 hr). The steamers go on to *Gravosa* and *Cattaro*. — Those who use the express-steamer must visit *Sebenico* and *Traù* from Spalato.

*Zara*, see p. 389. The steamer (no intermediate stops) steers to the S.E. between the mainland and the islands of Ugljan (see above) and *Pašman*. To the left, on the mainland, is the little town of *Zara Vecchia*. To the right, on *Pašman*, is the convent of *Thon*. Farther on are the islands of *Morter* (l.) and *Zuri* (r.). The Lloyd steamer then steers through the *Canale di Solta* (the Ungaro-Croata steamer through the *Canale di Zirona*) and the *Canale di Spalato* to —


b. **By the Mail Steamer vià Sebenico and Traù.**

*Austrian Lloyd Steamer* once weekly vià Sebenico (3¾ hrs.; fare 6 K 12 or 4 K 8 hr) in 11 hrs. (fare 10 K 42 or 6 K 94 K) and once weekly vià Sebenico and *Traù* in 12½ hrs. — The route is also served by steamers of the *Dalmatia Co.* (4 times weekly), the *Ungaro-Croata* (6 times weekly; 10 K 20 or 6 K 80 hr), and others.
Sebenico, see p. 389. Beyond the island of Morter (p. 392) the steamboat holds to the left, towards the Canale di Sant'Antonio, which is flanked with precipitous rocks. At the entrance, to the right, is the Fort San Nicolo, built in 1546.

40 Knots. Sebenico (Plan, see p. 387). — The Railway Station is to the S. of the Old Town, 1/4 M. from the harbour. We first turn to the left, then (2 min.) to the right, then (2 min.) left, then again (4 min.) left, and so across the Giardino Pubblico to (2 min.) the harbour. — Hotels. Hôtel de la Ville (Pl. b), R. 2-1 K; Velebit (Pl. a), R. 2-3 K; Kerka (Pl. c), R. 3 K.

Sebenico, Croatian Šibenik, a town of 10,100 inhab., is picturesquely situated at the mouth of the Kerka, commanded by the three castles of Barone or Šubicevac (named after Baron von Degenfeld, its gallant defender in 1647), San Giovanni (view), and Sant'Anna. Near the pier is the Giardino Pubblico, with a marble statue of Nicolò Tommaseo, the author (1802-74), erected in 1896. The broad street to the left of the pier ascends to the (5 min.) *Cathedral, with its raised choir, tribuna, and three apses, and a dome 100 ft. high. It was erected in 1430-1517, partly in the Gothic and partly in the Renaissance style. To the right of the choir is the Baptistery. Opposite the cathedral is the Loggia (1522), now a casino.

From Sebenico to the Falls of the Kerka, 10 M. (carr. 10, with two horses 12-14 K). The excursion there and back, incl. a halt of 3/4 hr., takes 3 1/2 hrs. (comp. inset-map at p. 387). The shadeless but good road leads to the N. through the impressive solitudes of inland Dalmatia. In the distance to the E. towers the Dinara (6007 ft.); on the right rises the Monte Tartaro (1627 ft.), and on the left lies the lake of Prokljan. Near the village of Gulin the road divides, the right branch leading to Drniš and Knin (p. 400), while our road descends to the left. About 650 yds. farther on, at the end of the village, our road again forks; the left branch leads to the bank of the Kerka, opposite Scardona (see below), while the road in a straight direction sweeps down to the falls.

Those who wish to visit Scardona should send their carriage on in advance from the fork to the ferry opposite Scardona and go on themselves on foot (various short-cuts) down to the falls. At the lower mills (small ostria) they ferry across to the right bank. They may then either walk in 9/4 hr. or (better) go by boat in 1/2 hr. (obtainable at the mills; 4 K; bargaining advisable) down the Kerka to Scardona, situated on a hill amidst rich vegetation (Buljan Inn, in the main street). A ferry (10 hr.) sets us on the left bank at the end of a road ascending in curves, where the carriage is in waiting. Then via Gulin (see above) back to Sebenico. A steamer plies daily between Sebenico and Scardona in 1 1/2 hr.

The carriage stops at a small osteria, whence we reach the falls by descending at first in a straight direction and then ascending by a footpath to the right (guide 1/2-1 K). The *Falls of the Kerka (Skradinski Slap) descend in cascades, the main fall in

Baedeker's Austria-Hungary. 11th Edit.
five leaps, being about 130 ft. high and 330 ft. wide. The banks are covered with willows, poplars, and olives. Adjacent are several fulling-mills (Folatoji), an electric station, and the pumping-house supplying Sebenico with water.

From Sebenico to Spalato, 56\(\frac{1}{2}\) M., railway (two trains daily) in ca. 3\(\frac{1}{4}\) hrs. Views mostly to the right. — 17 M. Pe. *lovic-Stierno (660 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the railway to Knin (see p. 400; carriages changed). — The train ascends via Dolac to (23 M.) Labin (1190 ft.), on the S. slope of the Opor, whence it descends again through four tunnels to (43\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Castelvecchio (300 ft.). The village of Castelvecchio lies 2 M. farther down, on the sea. A diligence runs hence twice daily in 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr. to (7 M.) Traù (see below; 1 K 10 hr). — The train then skirts the slope of the Kozjak Mts., traversing the fertile fruit-growing country of the Castelli, to (18\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Sučurac (p. 400) and (51\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Salona (p. 398). We then sweep round the Canale Castelli in a wide curve and cross the *Jader. Below, to the right, on a projecting tongue of land, is the village of Vranjic (rail. station, see p. 100), once the arsenal of Salona. — 56\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Spalato (p. 395).

The Steamer to Spalato returns from Sebenico through the Canale di Sant’Antonio (p. 393) to the belt of islands and rounds the Punta Planka, the ancient Promontorium Syrtis. In the distance, to the S., are the islands of Lissa and Sant’Andrea. We then steer to the E. through the Canale di Zirona to —

70 Knots. *Traù (plan on the map at p. 401; Locanda *Čudina, Pl. a, modest; *Caffè Marina, on the Canale), the Croatian Trogir, a town of 3500 inhab., on an island in the Canale di *Traù, still quite mediæval in appearance. In the *Piazza dei Signori stands the *Cathedral (Pl. 4), a basilica of the 13th cent., enlarged in the 15th and 16th cent., with a porch and an elaborate portal by Radovan (ca. 1240). The interior consists of a nave and aisles, with two rows of pillars, four in each. Fine pulpit and choir-stalls (15th cent.). The Chapel of St. Ursinus, to the left of the pulpit, contains the tomb of the saint, by Andrea Alessi da Durazzo (middle of the 15th cent.). The baptistery contains a relief of St. Jerome preaching in the wilderness (l.). The treasury in the sacristy is also noteworthy. The Gothic tower (1422-1598) has windows with exquisite tracery. Opposite the Cathedral, to the S., is the *Loggia (Pl. 5), with antique columns and a modern ceiling. To the E. is the *Općina or Town Hall (Pl. 6), restored in 1899. — To the W. rises the old *Fort Camerlengo (Pl. 1), with its massive tower (1424). About 3\(\frac{1}{4}\) M. to the S.E. of the bridge across the Canale di *Traù, on the island of *Bua, is the convent of Maria de’ Drit, affording a good view.

The steamer skirts the S. side of the island of *Bua (see above) and in 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr. more reaches (84 Knots) *Spalato (see p. 395).
66. Spalato and Environs.

Arrival. The railway-station and the steamboat-quay lie near each other on the S. side of the town. Porter, see pp. 386, 387.

Hotels (comp. p. 387). Grand-Hôtel Bellevue (Pl. a), in the Marmontov Trg, on the W. side of the town, 12 min. from the rail. station. R. 2½-6 K; B. 70 h; Central Hotel Troccoli (Pl. b), Piazza dei Signori (Gospodski Trg), R. 2½-5 K, both with good cuisine; Salonae (Pl. c), at the S.W. corner of the Palace of Diocletian, new. — Cafés at the hotels, on the Stara Obala, and at the Mole of St. Peter.

Post & Telegraph Office, near the Marmontov Trg, to the N.

Vice-Consuls. Norwegian, V. Cattalinich; Swedish, P. Cattalinich.

Good Sea Bathing (30 h with towels and costume) on the Punta di Botticelle (omn. from the Stara Obala in 10 min., 10 h).

Spalato, the ancient Aspalathos, Croatian Split, with 31,450 inhab. (mostly Croats), the economic centre of the Dalmatian trade in wine, lies picturesquely encircled by lofty hills, in a fertile region, on a peninsula washed on the N. side by the Canale Castelli, and on the S. side by the Canale di Spalato. From 1420 to 1797 it belonged to Venice. Within the precincts of the Palace of Diocletian (see below) is built a great part of the old town (Stari Grad), round which have sprung up the suburbs of Novi Grad (New Town) and Borgo Grande on the W., Lučac on the E., and Manuš and Pozzobon on the N. From the Punta di Botticelle (Croat. Bačvice) extends a Molo, 527 yds. long, which forms a safe harbour.

On the N. side of the harbour lies the quadrangular, wall-girt *Palace of Diocletian, built by the Emperor Diocletian (born at Salona, p. 398; emperor 284-305; d. 313) and enclosing the Old Town (3000 inhab.), a web of narrow streets crowded with insignificant houses, the bright-green window-shutters of which form a curious contrast to the ancient walls. Although showing many signs of a somewhat precipitate and superficial preparation for the invalid emperor on his abdication, it is, nevertheless, the most important Roman monument in Austria. An architectural innovation, practised here for the first time on a large building, is the arrangement by which the arches rest directly on the capitals of the columns, as in the Peristyle and the Porta Aurea. The palace resembles a castrum in its ground-plan and is 700 ft. long and 575 ft. broad, the outer wall reaching a height of 60-80 ft. The S. façade, much disfigured by later buildings, with its 38 (formerly 52) quasi-Doric columns, is crowned by an arcade 23 ft. wide. Two gates lead to the interior, the Porta Ferrea (Pl. F.), on the W., and the Porta Aurea (Pl. Aur.), on the N., with blind arcades, the columns of which rest on brackets. The E. Gate has disappeared. Two streets crossing each other at right angles intersect the interior. The S. half contained the apartments of the emperor, while that on the N. was occupied by his retinue and guards.
The centre of the palace is now occupied by the Piazza del Duomo, once the Peristyle, the Corinthian columns of which, six on each side, are partly built into the fronts of the houses (W.), while the S. end is occupied by a Vestibule (Prothyron), with four columns of rose granite. On the E. is the cathedral. — Beyond the vestibule opens a dilapidated Rotunda (Vestibulum). By the steps in front of the rotunda, to the left, we descend through the vaulted passage known as the Grotta to the Stara Obala.

The Cathedral, a fine domed edifice (octagonal on the exterior, circular inside), is enclosed by a dilapidated colonnade, and was originally the mausoleum of Diocletian (see inscription). It is now dedicated to the Virgin. The dome is formed of upright bricks overlapping each other like scales. The roof and the windows, except the lunette over the chief entrance, are modern. On the portal are 28 wooden reliefs, representing scenes from the life of Christ, by Andrea Buvina of Spalato (1214). The interior is 42 ft. in diameter and 70 ft. in height. Eight Corinthian granite columns, 23 ft. high, bear an ambulatory, on which stand eight columns (four of granite, four of porphyry), 11 1/2 ft. high, with restored capitals. Between these columns, above, runs a Frieze with hunting-scenes, genii, portrait-heads, etc. The marble pulpit is Romanesque. The carved choir-stalls show Oriental influence. Verger, Ulica Misericordia (No. 423), to the E. of the cathedral. — Over the massive colonnade of the cathedral, in the 12th cent., was erected the Campanile, 186 ft. high, restored in 1882-1908. Splendid view from the top (174 steps; key kept by the verger). A little to the S. of it is an Egyptian Sphinx of black hornblende (broken), holding in her hands the sun’s disk.

At the end of a lane (Ulica Sant’ Ivana) to the W. of the cathedral is the Battistero di San Giovanni (Pl. 1; apply to the sacristan of the cathedral), supposed to have been the private temple of the palace, dedicated to Jupiter or Æsculapius. It is an elegant Corinthian edifice, with a coffered ceiling and a fine frieze. To the left of the altar is the marble sarcophagus of the first Bishop of Spalato, Johannes of Ravenna (d. 680). The old font is in the form of a Byzantine cross.

Against the E. front of the palace is built the *Museum, most of the antiquities in which are from Salona (p. 398). A new building, to the N.W. of the town, is in contemplation. The custodian is always in attendance.

Vestibule. 13 D. Early-Christian sarcophagus with representation of the Good Shepherd, lid unfinished; tombstone with Greek inscription; statues. — Room I: 8 B. Egyptian sphinx, with inscription (ca. 1500 B.C.); 279 D. Christian sarcophagus with relief (Passage of the Red Sea); 29 D. Large sarcophagus with Hippolytus and Phædra, from Salona, front admirably preserved, ends and lid crudely executed; 188 A. Venus and Cupid; 121 D. Sarcophagus with the hunt of Meleager. — Room II: Idols, trinkets, needles, dice, earrings, brooches, glass vessels, stone
hammers, bronze bowl, scales, mirrors, lamps, urns, pottery. Valuable collection of coins; head of Hercules (a cast; original at Sinj).

Three other sections of the museum are exhibited near the Gymnasium (to the W. of the Town Park). The 2nd section, in the Casa Dimitrović, contains beautiful sarcophagi, interesting Christian inscriptions, mediaeval Croat inscriptions, etc. The 3rd section, Casa Brainović, and the 4th section, Casa Gilardi, also contain sarcophagi and inscriptions. The 5th section, with the collections of the Bihać Historical Society, is in the N.E. wall-tower of the Palace of Diocletian.

On the S. side of the Palace of Diocletian stretches the Stara Obala, where, towards evening, the fashionable Corso takes place. — On the W. side of the palace is the Voćni Trg (Fruit Market; Pl. V.), with the octagonal Hrvoja Tower (1450-81) on the left. To the N. of the Voćni Trg is the Piazza dei Signori (Gospodiski Trg), on the N. side of which stands the Town Hall (Općinski Dom; Pl. 4), the old Loggia, built in 1432 and restored in 1891. — To the W. of the Piazza dei Signori lies the Piazza Marmontov (Marmontov Trg). The Bellevue Hotel (p. 395), on the W. side of this square, includes a portion of the old Procuratie; in front of the hotel is a bronze bust of the poet Luka Botić (d. 1863), by Meštrović (1905). The church of the Franciscan convent (Pl. 2) contains the tombstone of the Archdeacon Tommaso (d. 1268), the oldest chronicer of the town. A little to the W. rises a warm sulphur spring (Pl. 5), which feeds a bath on the E. side of the Marmontov Trg.

The Environs of Spalato afford several beautiful walks. The lofty churchyard of Santo Stefano, with a charming view of the town, lies at the S.W. angle of the harbour (20 min.). — A good road to the W. ascends the (3/4 hr.) *Monte Marjan (585 ft.): from the Emperor Francis Joseph Fountain we traverse the Ulica San Franc and reach (1 M.) a bastion with a view (rfmts.); continuing (5 min.) along the promenade, we then ascend to the left in windings (view of Santo Stefano to the left, see above) to (20 min.) the top, recognizable by a stone cross, which affords a magnificent view of mountains, sea, and town. — The monastery of Santa Maria dei Paludi is reached by a road to the N. of the Marmontov Trg. After 10 min. we diverge to the left (the road straight on leads in 1/4 hr. to the Barcagno) and reach, in 10 min. more, the convent (entrance on the W. side). In the church are several Italian paintings; the treasury contains a famous antiphonarium made by Pater Bonaventura Razmilović in 1675. — To the E. of Spalato is the pilgrimage-church of Poisan (20 min.); the height near it affords a charming view.

From Spalato to Salona, Clissa, and the Source of the Jader. — Railway to Salona, see p. 394; to Vranjic-Salona and to Clissa, see p. 400. — Preferable by Carriage (comp. p. 399): to Salona (1/2-3/4 hr.) 6 K, with two horses 8 K (for the whole day 10 or 14 K). A visit to the ruins of Salona takes 2 hrs., and the whole trip by car-
riage 6-7 hrs. at least (provisions had better be taken). The Source of the Jader should be visited first, Clissa second, and Salona last. — **Walkers** take the railway to (40 min.) Mravince (p. 400), walk thence for 20 min. along the railway, and then descend to the left to the source of the Jader. They next ascend by a stoney footpath in 1 hr. 20 min. to Clissa (comp. p. 399); descend thence by the highroad mentioned at p. 399 to (1 hr.) Salona (a visit to which may conveniently begin with the Manastirine); and so go on to (1½ hr.) Spalato.

The traveller who walks or drives to (3½ M.) Salona quits Spalato by the Mannš suburb and the Sinj road, which skirts the railway. Just outside the town, on the left, is the **Reservoir of the Jader water-works.** About 2 M. from the town is the **Dujmovaća Chapel** (St. Doimo or Domnios), 8 min. to the right of which is the **Ponte Secco** (Suhi Most), an aqueduct of the time of Diocletian, the arches of which, restored in 1878, are again utilized for the Spalato water-works. The road descends into the valley of the Jader, which issues from the limestone rocks 2½ M. higher up (see p. 399). On the right bank the road divides. The branch to the left goes to the Castelli and Traù (p. 394); the branch straight on leads to —

3½ M. **Salona** (Croatian Solin), now a village of 1700 inhab., picturesquely situated at the base of the **Monte Čaban** (or Kozjak). The ruins of the Roman Salonae occupy all the heights around the bay. Once capital of the Roman Dalmatia and a naval harbour with an arsenal, its walls were formerly washed by the sea, which has since receded far from the ruins. After the Goths in 535 and the Avars in 614 had destroyed Salona, a number of the inhabitants fled to Spalato and began to disfigure the empty palace of Diocletian with their new dwellings. — Since 1833 the excavations have been carried on under Fr. Bulić, director of the museum in Spalato (p. 396); the keeper of his house (Tusculum; Pl. T) serves as guide to the ruins (fee 1 K.; rfmts. also obtainable). There is a modest Osteria at the E. end of the town. The fair on Sept. 8th affords an interesting glimpse of national manners and costumes.

Approaching either from the W. or from the E. (the former **Porta Andetria**; Pl. 5), we follow for the most part the stone rampart of the once double **Town Walls.** Coming from the W., we proceed from the railway-station in a straight direction and after 1 min. follow the highroad to the right for 3 min., then turn to the left into a narrow track and after 3 min. more turn to the right and mount the town-walls. We thus first reach the **Amphitheatre** (Pl. 1); farther on (8 min. from the Amphitheatre), somewhat to the left of the path, is a row of 16 sarcophagi in a kind of trench; next (5 min.; r.) the remains of the **Basilica Urbana,** with large columns and a mosaic of Sappho and the Muses. Adjacent are the remains of an octagonal **Baptistery** (Pl. 4) of the 6th cent., with a fine mosaic pavement. Near by stands the above-mentioned Tusculum. On the E. are some Roman baths.
About 275 yds. to the N. of the Baptistery (p. 398) is the extensive Christian necropolis of Manastirine (Pl. 3), with a basilica and about 150 early-Christian sarcophagi, most of which, however, were despoiled of their contents by the Avars. To the N.W. (20 min. to the N. of the amphitheatre) is the Christian necropolis of Marusinac, with a basilica dedicated to St. Anastasius (Pl. 2), containing a mosaic pavement with a coloured geometric pattern.

To the Source of the Jader (3/4 hr.). The road from Salona ascends the right bank of the Jader, through its verdant, grassy valley. Farther on it crosses to a cement-factory on the left bank and after 10 min. more reaches the Source of the Jader (Vrelo Jadro), which gushes copiously out of a lofty cliff.

Walkers, instead of returning by the same route, may cross the stream and go to the W., past a mill, to the valley descending from Clissa; then follow a bridle-path, good at first, but afterwards stony, towards Clissa, which is visible the whole way; at the top of the valley they turn to the left, and ascend to the (1 1/3 hr.) first Osteria (see below).

Road from Salona to Clissa (railway, see p. 400). Leaving the ruined town by the E. gate (Porta Andetria, see p. 398), the road winds up the slope of Monte Caban, commanding beautiful views of the Campagna of Spalato, the sea, and the islands, to the crest of the rock on which lies —

8 M. Clissa, Croatian Klis (970 ft.; several modest Osterie, by the roadside, one a little below the station), an old town with 1200 inhab., overshadowed on the W. by the Monte Caban (p. 398), on the E. by the bare Mosor (4365 ft.). From the first osteria we ascend to (5 min.) the former Fortress, for the View from the terrace in front of it, stretching S. to Lissa, Sant’ Andrea, and other islands, with the Dinaric Alps in the distance. — Those who wish to visit the Source of the Jader descend by a steep track through the village, the beginning of which should be enquired for.

From Spalato to Trau, an interesting day’s excursion.

We may make this excursion the whole way by Carriage (17 M.; 3 hrs.; 20 K), or we may take the train to Castelvecchio (p. 394) and go on thence by diligence or carriage. Those who prefer to go by water should make careful enquiry as to Steamboat Connection at their hotel (Lloyd steamer 2 K 46 or 1 K 64 hr.).

By carriage (20 K) Salona and Trau may both be visited in one day. We drive to (1/2 hr.) the Porta Andetria on the E. side of Salona and walk thence through the ruins to the W. entrance, at the station of the line to Sebenico, where the carriage should be sent to meet us. Hence to Trau is a drive of 2 hrs.; and from Trau we may either drive back the whole way to Spalato or to (1 1/2 hr.) Castelvecchio, whence we may complete the journey by railway.

From Spalato we follow the Salona road to the point where it divides beyond the bridge over the Jader (see p. 398). The road to Trau here turns to the left and skirts the Canale Castelli, leading through the luxuriant Riviera of the Sette Castelli, seven contiguous villages which sprang up around old Venetian castles. These are,
from E. to W., Sučurac, Gomilica (or Abbadessa), Kambelovac (or Cambio), Luksić (or Vitturi), Castelvecchio (these five are railway-stations, p. 394), Castelnovo, and Stafileo. To the N., above Salona, is the conspicuous chapel of *St. George* (2220 ft.). Farther on, to the left, by the mill of *Paludi*, is a deep gorge, about 11/2 M. beyond which we reach *Traù* (p. 394).

**From Spalato to Knin.** 82 M., railway (Staatsbahn) in 41/4, 41/2 hrs. To (391/2 M.) Perković-Slivno, see p. 394. — Near (67 M.) Siverić (1020 ft.), on the S.E. slope of the Promina *Mts.*, are extensive coal-reposits. — 82 M. *Knin* (775 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Knin, at the station), with 1300 inhab., on the slope of Monte Salvatore (1152 ft.), was once a frontier fortress; in the Franciscan convent are some Croatian antiquities. — The valley of the Kerka expands here and is exuberantly fertile. About 2 M. to the E., near the source of the Kerka, is the *Topolje Fall* (72 ft.), formed by the Karsic, a tributary of the Kerka (the water scanty in midsummer). — From Knin a diligence plies thrice weekly to (401/2 M.) Sinj (see below).

**From Spalato to Sinj.** 36 M., railway (Staatsbahn) in 21/2-23/4 hrs. — 31/2 M. Vranjic-Salona, 1 M. to the S. of the Porta Andetria in Salona (p. 388). — 7 M. *Mrvavice*; to the source of the Jader, see p. 398. — 151/2 M. *Ctissa* (p. 399). — 36 M. *Sinj* (1070 ft.), a small town with 2400 inhab. (diligence to Knin, see above; to Livno and Bugojno, see p. 433).

**From Spalato to Almissa.** (15 M.; carr. 20 K; also steamboat of the Dalmatia Co.). The road leads through the fertile campagna to Stobrec, the ancient *Epetium*, at the entrance to the Poljica, which yields the best maraschino cherries (p. 389). This district was once a kind of peasant-republic under Venetian suzerainty. Beyond Stobrec the beautiful road skirts the sea. — *Almissa* (*Hót. Gubavica*), Croatian Omili, a little town at the mouth of the Cetina and at the base of the conical Dinara (1840 ft.). Farther back towers the Borak (2835 ft.), crowned with the castle of Mirabella, once a notorious haunt of pirates. The neighbouring hills yield a famous muscatel wine, the 'Vino Mte. Rosa d'Almissa'.

A visit to the *Cetina Waterfalls* forms an interesting excursion from Almissa (151/2 M.; carr. & pair there and back in 6 hrs., 25 K). The road winds up to *Svinisce* and descends via *Knčiće* in two large bends to the Cetina. About 3/4 M. from the 'Great Fall' (Velika Gubavica, 98 ft. high) is Duare (inn), with the ruins of a castle on a rocky hill. — The falls may also be reached from Almissa by a bridle-path (4 hrs.), which passes through the grand Cetina gorge, via the mills of Visel.

**From Spalato to Metković.** 127 Knots, steamer of the Dalmatia Co., several times a week. — The vessel steers through the Canale della Brazza, which separates the island of Brazza from the mainland. 9 Knots. *San Pietro*, on Brazza (Croat. Brač), the largest of the Dalmatian islands (152 sq. M. in area). — 61 Knots. *Almissa*, see above. — 81 Knots. *Makarska*, a brisk town trading largely in grain, the capital of the Primorje. From this point (or better from the village of Baškavoda, 6 M. to the N.) we may ascend the *Sevci Juraj* (St. George; 5780 ft.), the highest peak of the Biokovo *Mts.*, commanding a very extensive view (12 hrs. there and back; guide 4-6 K). — To the right, farther on, is the island of Lesina (p. 401); then the long peninsula of Sabbioncello. The steamer enters the Narenta, and passes Fort Opus and the Torre di Novino, the latter built by the Venetians.

127 Knots. *Metković* (105 ft.; Hôtel Austria, at the harbour, unpretending), a little town of 1700 inhab. on the left bank of the Narenta, is the chief depot of imports for the Herzegovina. Splendid view from the terrace of the church. The situation is unhealthy (fever), and travellers should avoid spending a night here. — Railway to Sarajevo or Gravosa via Gabela, see R. 72; the railway-station (restaurant) is on the right bank of the Narenta, beside the steamboat-quay. — At the village of Vid, to the N. of Metković, are the remains of the Roman Narona.
67. From Spalato to Gravosa-Ragusa. The South Dalmatian Islands.

a. By the Express Steamer.

104 Knots. Austrian Lloyd Steamer thrice weekly in 6\(\frac{3}{4}\)-7\(\frac{3}{4}\) hrs. (fares 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) K 50, 16 K 50 h). Passengers are landed by small boat at Lesina, Makarska, and Curzola, at which last place, however, only the Friday boat calls. — Steamer of the Ungaro-Croata, calling at Curzola 4 times weekly, in 73\(\frac{3}{4}\) hrs. (fares 23 K 50, 15 K 70 h). The steamers go on to Cattaro.

On leaving Spalato (p. 395) the Lloyd steamers steer (on Wed. & Sun.) to the S. through the narrow Porte di Spalato, between Brazza (p. 400) on the left and Solta (see below) on the right. They make their first halt in the roads of Lesina (see below). They then steer to the S.E. through the Canale di Curzola and the Canale di Sabbioncello, skirting the peninsula of Sabbioncello (p. 400), and finally reach Gravosa-Ragusa through the Canale di Meleda. — The Friday boat runs E. from Spalato through the Canale della Brazza, stops in the roads of Makarska (p. 400), passes the E. extremity of Lesina, threads the Canale di Sabbioncello (see above), and stops again in Curzola (p. 403). It finally proceeds through the Canale di Meleda to Gravosa-Ragusa (p. 403).

The steamers of the Ungaro-Croata run through the Porte di Spalato (see above) and the Canale di Torcola, call at Curzola (p. 403), and then steer through the Canale di Meleda and the Canale di Calamotta to Gravosa-Ragusa (p. 403).

b. By the Mail Steamer.

Austrian Lloyd Steamer weekly from (Trieste) Spalato to Gravosa-Ragusa, via Milna, Cittavecchia, Lesina, Lissa, Comisa, Vallegrande, Curzola, Orebić, Trstenik, and Meleda, in 26\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs. (fares 19 K 60, 13 K 6 h). From Gravosa-Ragusa the steamer goes on to Cattaro and Spizza. Another steamer runs once weekly via Milna, Lissa, and Comisa to Gravosa-Ragusa, going on thence to Corfù. — The route is also served by steamers of the Ungaro-Croata (fares 19 K 60 or 13 K 10 h) and the Dalmatia Co.

The route followed by the steamers from Spalato to Gravosa, round and between the islands, affords a good survey of the beauties of Dalmatian scenery. — From Spalato the vessel steers due S. to the island of Solta, the ancient Olynta (famed for its honey), with the harbour of Carober; then S.E. to Milnà, the chief harbour of the island of Brazza (p. 400), prettily situated on the W. coast. The steamer next threads its way through the narrow Porte di Spalato, between (r.) Solta and (l.) Brazza. To the left we perceive Lesina, in front of us Lissa, with the Hum (p. 402); to the right of the latter, in clear weather, are visible Sant’Andrea and (in the distance) the Scoglio Pomo. A little later we round the Capo Pellegrino, the W. point of the island of Lésina (with the light-house of Vodnjak on the right), and enter the harbour of Lésina,
Croat. Hvar (Kurhaus Kaiserin Elisabeth, by the harbour. R. from 21/2, D. 23/4, pens. 7-9 K.; pop. 2100), sheltered by the Isole di Spalmadori and commanded by three abandoned forts: the Fort Spagnuolo (290 ft.), erected by Emp. Charles V., connected with the harbour by walls, the Fort San Nicolò (755 ft.; constructed by the French in 1813), and the still higher Velika Glava. On the quay is the Loggia, with seven arcades, built by San-micheli(?), thoroughly restored in 1906, and now a ‘Kursalon’. In the Piazza, on the right, on the side next the harbour, is the old Arsenal, to the left of which rises the Gothic Fondaco, an ancient magazine, both built by the Venetians. On the S.E. side of the Piazza is the Cathedral, with its campanile. To the left, on a promontory in the harbour, is the Observatory. A beautiful walk leads from the harbour to the S.E. to (1/4 M.) the Franciscan Monastery, the refectory of which contains a brilliantly coloured Last Supper by Matteo Rosselli (1578-1650).

To the E. of Lesina lies Cittavecchia, the ancient Pharia, at which some of the steamers touch (land-route laborious, 3 hrs. on horseback). To the E. of Cittavecchia lie Gelsa (prettily situated) and Verbosea, the latter with the fortified church of San Lorenzo, which contains a picture of the saint attributed to Titian.

The steamer rounds the fortified Scoglio Galesnik to the lofty island and town of Lissa (Hôtel Vis; Brit. Consular Agent, Serafino Topič), Croat. Vis, the ancient Issa, the westernmost of the larger islands of the archipelago. The town (pop. 4300) lies in a bay (the Porto San Giorgio), sheltered by the Scoglio Hoste. A marble Lion in the cemetery, 1/2 M. to the N., commemorates the victory of the Austrian fleet, under Tegetthoff, over the Italian under Persano, July 20th, 1866. Another monument, 1 1/2 M. to the N.E. of the town (boat in 10 min.), commemorates a naval victory (1811) of the British (under Hoste), who held the island from 1810 to 1815, over the French (under Dubordieu). From the chapel of San Cosmo (880 ft.), to the S. above the town, the Monte Gargano is visible to the S., on the Italian coast. — On the W. side of the island (road) lies Comisa (Kuljis Inn, above the Sanità), also a steamboat-station, at the foot of the Hum (1920 ft.), with important sardine-fishery.

To the S.W. of Comisa lies the island of Busi (Croat. Bišcevo), with the *Spelonca di Ballon, a grotto 34 yds. long and 16-18 yds. broad, which, like the Blue Grotto of Capri, is lighted by means of a submarine rocky gateway (50 ft. high and 34 ft. broad; best light 9-10 a.m.). We may visit it either by sailing-boat from Comisa (12-14 K) or by small boat from the Dalmatia steamer, which lies to off the cavern once weekly provided a sum equivalent to the (inclusive) fare for 10 passengers (i.e. 40 K) is forthcoming. The boat steers into the grotto through an opening 5 ft. high and 8 ft. wide. Calm weather necessary.

From Lissa the steamer turns to the E., round the Punta Stončica, with its large lighthouse, into the open sea. It then steers through the Canale di Ourzola, between Lesina on the left (see
p. 401) and Curzola on the right (with a view of the isle of Cazza in the distant S.), and through the Canale di Sabbioncello, on the S. side of the peninsula of that name (see below), to —

**Curzola (Albergo Europa; pop. 2100),** the capital of the partly wooded island of *Curzola* (Croat. *Korčula*), the *Coreya Nigra* of antiquity. Part of the old town-wall and a tower of 1420 are still preserved. The Gothic cathedral of *San Marco* (1438-65) contains a painting attributed to Tintoretto (behind the high-altar). Above the town, to the S.W., rises *Fort San Biagio*, built by the British in 1813. In 1298 the Genoese here captured the Venetian admiral Andrea Dandolo and the famous navigator Marco Polo.

Opposite Curzola, in the peninsula of Sabbioncello (p. 400), is *Orebić*, at the foot of Mt. *Vipera* (*Sant'Elia;* 3153 ft.).

The steamer skirts the coast of Sabbioncello. To the right in the distance rise the steep rocks of the island of *Lagosta,* with a lighthouse on its S.E. point (*Punta Struga;* 330 ft.). To the left, on Sabbioncello, lies *Trstenik;* then *Giuliana.* Farther to the S. we reach *Méleda* (Croat. *Mljet;* anciently *Melita*), an island with numerous chasms. Some of the steamers touch at *Porto Palazzo,* on the N. side, the chief port. On an island to the W. is the Benedictine monastery of *Santa Maria,* now a forester’s house.

We steer through the Canale di Meléda. To the left lie the ‘Stag Islands’ of *Jaklan, Giuppana, Mezzo,* and *Calamotta.* Between the last two rises the Scoglio *Sant'Andrea* (Donzella), to which Margherita Spoletano, the ‘Dalmatian Hero’, used to swim nightly to visit her lover until drowned by her brothers. On the coast are several high-lying villages: *Dubravica, Trsteno* or *Canossa* (p. 407), *Valdinoce,* and *Malfi.* On the right we next observe the Scoglio *Daža;* on the left opens the Ombla (p. 407). Then Gravosa (see below).

### 68. Ragusa and Environs.

The steamboat-piers of both lines and the railway-station for Ragusa are at Gravosa.

**Gravosa. — Hotels.** *Grand-Hôtel Petka,* at the steamboat-pier, 1/4 M. from the railway-station, R. 3-7 K; B. 80 h, D. 3, pens. from 8 K: *Hollmann,* 1/4 M. from the rail. station, R. 1 1/2-4 K; *Austria,* opposite the rail. station. — **Sea Baths** (20 h) on the E. side of Lapad, opposite the Petka Hotel.

**CAB to Ragusa and Porta Pille (20 min.)** 2 K; luggage 20 h per piece. — **Electric Tramway** from the railway-station along the harbour to the (2 M.) *Bralje* in Ragusa (p. 404), in 17 min. (24 h).

**Steam Launch** of Lloyd’s Agent, with room for 36 passengers, 60 K per day, 40 K per half-day. Also regular trips from Jan. to Oct. from Gravosa to Canossa (2 K; 3 1/2 hrs., there and back); from Ragusa (Porto Casson) to Lacroma and the Source of the Ombla, and back to Gravosa (2 K; 3 1/2 hrs., there and back); from Ragusa (Porto Casson) to Laeroma (1 K; comp. p. 406). — **Small Boat** 1 K 20 h per hour, each additional hour 80 h.
Gravosa (1600 inhab.), Croatian Gruž, the chief harbour of Ragusa (of which the old harbour was Porto Casson, to the S.E., where some steamers also touch), is charmingly situated. Along the shore lie villas and gardens with cypresses and palms. A road ascends from Gravosa and then descends past the hospital and through the suburb of Pille and the Porta Pille (see below) to (1 1/2 M.) Ragusa.

Ragusa.

Hotels (comp. p. 387). Hôtel Impérial (Pl. a), near the Brsalje, with view of the sea from the upper stories, R. from 4, B. 1 1/2, D. 61/2, pens. 12-14 K (in early spring rooms should be engaged in advance); Hôtel de la Ville (Pl. b), in the market-place, good cuisine; Central (Pl. c), in the Placa, entr. in the Ulica Nalješko Vićeva (E.); Sarajevo (Pl. d), Piazza del Duomo; Gradac, by the Town Park (see below), R. 2 1/3 K. — Pens. Adria, outside the town, on the way to San Giacomo (p. 406), pens. from 6 K.

Cafés. Comunale, in the Palazzo Comunale; others in the Brsalje. Cabs in the Brsalje; drive in the town 90 h; to Gravosa, see p. 403. — Tramway to Gravosa, see p. 403.

Small Boats from Porto Casson to the Military Baths 21 h (there and back); first hr. 1 K, each additional hr. 50 h; with two rowers 1/3 more. From Porto Casson to Lacroma (p. 406) in 25-30 min., 3 K (there and back, with 1 hr. of waiting; bargaining advisable). — Steam Launch from Gravosa or Porto Casson, see p. 403.

Sea Baths at the Military Baths, 1/4 M. to the E. of Porto Casson; sandy beach; bath with towels 44 h.

Post & Telegraph Office, in the Brsalje.

British Vice-Consul, W. N. Lucas-Shadowell.

Ragusa, Croatian Dubrovnik; an old walled town of ca. 8000 Croato-Servian inhab. and the headquarters of the 16th Army Corps, lies most picturesquely at the head of the cove of the slopes of Mt. Sergio (Srgj; 1350 ft.). It owes its origin to refugees from Epidaurum (p. 408). From the 13th cent. onwards it was an independent republic, first under the protection of Venice, then of Hungary and Turkey, but it lost its independence in 1808 through Marshal Marmont (Duke of Ragusa) and was annexed by Napoleon to the new ‘Kingdom of Illyria’. Since 1814 the town has belonged to Austria. Ragusa was seriously damaged by earthquake in 1667. — The word ‘argosy’ (i.e. vessel of Ragusa) still bears witness to the former commercial importance of the town.

Coming from Gravosa, we pass, outside the town of Ragusa, the Town Park (Gradac; 1/2 M. from Porta Pille; fine views) on the right, while to the left is the Hôp. Impérial (see above). Adjoining the Porta Pille is the so-called Brsalje, a piazza with a beautiful avenue of mulberry-trees (concerts frequently) and the Amerling Fountain, by Rendić (1900). From the S. side of it we obtain a charming view of the sea and of Fort San Lorenzo (148 ft.) on an isolated rock. To the E. a bridge and the Porta Pille lead into the town; in a niche on the gateway is a statue of San Biagio (Blasius), the patron-saint of Ragusa, at whose festival (Feb. 3rd) the peasants of the surrounding country in their picturesque national costumes take part in the great procession.
Beginning at the Porta Pille, the Placa, usually called the Stradone and once an arm of the sea, intersects the whole town from W. to E. On the right is the Onofrio Fountain, a rotunda of 1437. Opposite, to the left, is the Franciscan Church (Croatian Mala Braća), with fine Romanesque cloisters (14th cent.; entrance between the chapel and the convent church) and a late-Gothic portal. — In the Ulica S. Barbare, to the right of the Stradone, is the Servian Church.

At the E. end of the Stradone is a piazza with a Clock Tower (Pl. 4) and the Guard House (Pl. 1). To the right stands the church of San Biagio, restored in 1715, in front of which is a figure of Roland (Pl. 3), erected in 1438 (?) and often restored. At the S. end of the Guard House is a fountain of 1438. Behind the clock-tower is the Porta Ploče. On the left is the former mint, now the Dogana or custom-house, built about 1520 in the Renaissance style, and adorned with a statue of San Biagio (p. 404).

We now proceed to the S., towards the cathedral. To the left is the Palazzo Comunale, erected in 1682, with a café on the groundfloor, the Theatre, and (on the 2nd floor) the Museo Patrio (open on Sun. & Wed., 10-12; for strangers on other days also, 10.30-12.30), containing antiquities and natural history objects. Adjacent is the *Palazzo dei Rettori, now occupied by the district authorities, a fine Renaissance building with colonnades of the end of the 15th cent.; the court contains a bronze bust of Michael Prazatto, a distinguished Ragusan (1638). — Near this to the W. is the market-place, with a statue of the poet F. Gundulić (d. 1638; Pl. 2), from which a flight of steps ascends to the Jesuits’ Church and the Military Hospital in the old Jesuits’ convent.

To the S. of the Palazzo dei Rettori rises the Cathedral (Santa Maria Maggiore), built in 1671-1713, with a cupola-tower, and containing an Assumption after Titian (the apostles by himself), a Head of Christ by Pordenone (to the right of the door leading to the sacristy), and (opposite) an excellent old copy of Raphael’s Madonna della Sedia, on wood (all three usually covered). Rich treasury (for admission apply at the Palazzo Comunale). The old cathedral, destroyed by the earthquake of 1667 (see p. 404), is said to have been founded by Richard Cœur-de-Lion in 1192 (comp. p. 407).

We now return to the Clock Tower (see above), where we turn to the right and then to the left (N.) to the Dominican Monastery. The church of this (San Domenico) contains, at the first altar on the left, a painting by Titian (Mary Magdalen with a saint, an angel, and the donor; restored); in a chapel to the left of the high-altar is a Virgin between two saints by Nicolò Ragusano (interesting representation of the old town of Ragusa and the church itself). Fine cloisters of the 14th cent. (entrance to the left, in front of the church).

A walk (3/4 hr.) round the massive Town Walls (Miri od Grada;
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14-16th cent.), with the Minčeta Tower (1464) on the N. side, is interesting. Permission may be obtained in the forenoon at the commandant's office (opposite the E. end of the cathedral).

Ascent of Monte Sergio, 1½ hr. We pass through the outer E. gate of the fortifications (Porta Ploče; p. 405), and follow the road to the left for some hundred paces. We then turn to the right and after 2 min. to the right again, ascending a shadeless path in 27 zigzags to (1½ hr.) the top (1350 ft.), with the Fort Imperiale (no admission). Splendid *View from the garden outside the fort.

San Giacomo. We follow the Trebinje highroad above the sea to the E. from the Porta Ploče for about 12 min. (passing on the right the Military Baths, p. 404; offshore the island of Lacroma, see below). Beyond House No. 102 the road forks; to the left is the Trebinje road (which may be ascended for about 1 hr. more), affording numerous views; to the right is a road descending to (½ hr.) the abandoned monastery of San Giacomo. Passing through the monastery gate (to the left of the church) and keeping to the right round the monastery, we enter the overrun garden and reach a path above the sea, commanding a splendid *View of Ragusa. Luxuriant vegetation; agaves and date-palms abound. — Below San Giacomo is the Spila Betina, a cavern in the steep bank (also accessible from the garden of the Pension Adria). Boat from Porto Casson 2 K.

To the Chapel of San Biagio (40 min.). From the Porta Pille (p. 404) we follow the Gravosa road to the W. to (½ hr.) the top of the hill, just beyond which we take the Strada Liechtenstein to the left, which intersects the peninsula of Lapad. After 4 min. we pass through a rocky gate to the left (to the right the Military Cemetery); after 11 min. more we turn to the left between two stone pillars and follow a path which ascends through pine-forest to (7 min.) the Chapel of San Biagio (Croatian Vlaho). The chapel, built in 1857, commands a *View of Ragusa, Lacroma, Gravosa, and the sea. Beyond it a path descends to the road, which leads in ¼ hr. to the cemetery-church of San Michele, situated in a valley. Thence we may either proceed by the road to the right to (¼ hr.) Gravosa (p. 403), or go straight on, then (at the Villa Bravačić) turn to the left, and ascend by a shady winding path to (¾ hr.) the top of the Monte Petka (646 ft.; fine view).

Lacroma. A motor-boat runs from Porto Casson hourly (return-fare 1 K); steam-launch, see p. 403; rowing-boat, see p. 404. Permission to visit the island is obtained at the convent (see below) for a fee of 1 K. — About ½ M. to the S. of Ragusa lies the island of Lacroma, 1 M. long and ¼ M. broad, with its ericas, myrtles, oleanders, and aloes. We land on the E. side of the island, 250 yds. from the convent of San Marco, which was for some time occupied by Archduke Maximilian (Emperor of Mexico), and after being
handed over to the Dominicans in 1889, was again acquired by the imperial family in 1911. The interior offers little of interest, but the tower commands a fine view. According to legend Richard Cœur-de-Lion was shipwrecked on Lacroma island when returning home from Palestine (1192) and out of gratitude for his rescue founded this convent and the cathedral of Ragusa (p. 405). — A little to the W. is the Mare Morto, a natural subterranean chamber, connected by a passage with the open sea. On a hill to the N.W. is a deserted French fort (300 ft.).

To the Valley of the Omla, a pleasant excursion (2 1/2-3 hrs., best in the afternoon; steam-launch, see p. 403; railway, see p. 427). From Ragusa we drive to Gravosa (p. 403; carr. with two horses to the source of the Omla and back 10 K), row thence (1 hr.; 4 K) into the Omla (Croatian Rijeka, the ancient Arion), 155 yds. broad and 3 M. long, and ascend the stream, passing the villages of Mokošica (N., with iodine and sulphur baths), Santo Stefano (S.), and Rožato (near which, on a rock, is a convent), as far as the pumping-house of the aqueduct, driven by the river which here bursts forth copiously from its subterranean channel. Near the spring a bridge crosses to the right bank. Walkers from Gravosa follow the road on the left (S.) bank of the Omla to the pumping-house (about 4 1/2 M.). In returning, the traveller may ascend (somewhat steep) to the conduit and follow it direct to the suburb of Pille (p. 404). Splendid views of the coast, the sea, and the islands.

To the Breno Valley as far as the (7 M.) Molini di Breno (plain hotel near by), a drive of 1 1/4 hr. (carr. 9 K, there and back), a favourite afternoon excursion, specially on Sundays. About 4 1/2 M. from Ragusa the road leaves the sea and soon after forks, the left branch leading to Trebinje, the right into the Val di Breno.

To Cannosa (Trsteno) the easiest route is by road (7 M. from Gravosa; carr. in 3 hrs. 20 K); a boat with two rowers takes 2 hrs. (8 K). Those to whom economy is not an object may make the trip by water and return by carriage, previously ordered to meet them at Cannosa. Walkers may visit the source of the Ombla on the way back from Cannosa. Steam-launch from Gravosa, see p. 403; also steamboat to Stagno via Cannosa. — Those who drive to Cannosa cross the Ombla by ferry (ca. 20 K for transporting carriage). The beautiful road, called Strada Marmont (comp. p. 404), leads, chiefly along the heights (with view of the ‘Stag Islands’, p. 403), to Vrbica, then round the deep bay of Malvi (Croatian Zaton) to Valdivoce (Croatian Orošac) and the small village of Cánnosa (Osteria). We alight by two gigantic Plane Trees, each some 40 ft. in circumference and shading with its foliage a space of 65 yds. in diameter. A somewhat steep road, passing the villa of Count Gozzi (visitors admitted to the house and the beautiful garden; 50 h), descends to the (10 min.) small harbour of Serdupina.
From Gravosa to Zelenika, 61½ M., railway in 5-6½ hrs. (the drive along the coast to Castelnuovo, 31 M., is highly recommended; carriage ca. 25 K). — Railway to (13 M.) Uskoklje (1150 ft.), where we change carriages, see p. 427. We ascend in long curves (view of the Adriatic Sea to the right) to (20½ M.) Glavaska (1625 ft.) and cross the Dalmatian frontier to (24 M.) Brotvice (1420 ft.). We descend in zigzags and through several tunnels into the Canali Valley, watered by the Ljuta, the inhabitants of which (Canalesi) have preserved their characteristic dress.

— 36½ M. Ca'cat (415 ft.). About 3 M. to the W. is Ragusa Vecchia (Pension Lounza), the ancient Epidaurum, a Graeco-Roman settlement, and after its destruction by the Avars in 639 A.D. the mother-city of Ragusa. It is now a small town, situated on a tongue of land, from the end of which (Punta San Rocco), and still better from the chapel above, a fine view may be obtained. To the E. is the Grotto of Escolapius. — The railway runs above the Canali valley (to the left) via (40 M.) Giliipi (435 ft.), with its church, and (45½ M.) Gruda (260 ft.), and threads a tunnel. After crossing the Herzegovinian frontier at (49½ M.) Nogumanac (605 ft.) we proceed through the Sutorina valley to (52 M.) Sutorina (340 ft.), beyond which we once more descend in curves and re-enter Dalmatia (view of the Bocche di Cattaro to the right). — 56 M. Igalo (13 ft.). We now skirt the railway and pass through a tunnel to (58½ M.) Castelnuovo (p. 409). — 61½ M. Zelenika (7 ft.; Pension am Grünem Strande, on the Bocche, 1¼ M. from the rail. station, pens. 8 K; boat from Castelnuovo 1 K each). Local boat to Cattaro thrice weekly (fare 1 K 20 h). The ascent of the Radostak (4745 ft.; fine distant view) is a day’s excursion on horseback.

Railway to Trebinje, see pp. 427, 426; by carriage (18½ M.) in 3½ hrs. (there and back 20 K).

Railway to Sarajevo, see R. 72.

69. The Bocche di Cattaro.

Express Steamers from Gravosa to Cattaro via Castelnuovo. Austrian Lloyd thrice weekly in 3½ hrs. (fares 9 K 50, 6 K 50 h); Ungaro-Croat four times weekly in ca. 3½ hrs. (fares 9 K 20, 6 K 20 h). — Also Mail Steamer of the Austrian Lloyd once weekly from Gravosa to Cattaro via Ragusa Vecchia, Castelnuovo, Teodo, Risano, and Perasto in 9½ hrs. (fares 7 K 66, 5 K 10 h); of the Ungaro-Croat (fares 7 K 65, 5 K 10 h), and other lines.

Gravosa, see p. 403. The steamer rounds the peninsula of Lapad and steers to the S. through the Bocca Grande. On the left rise the Pettini (‘combs’), a series of cliffs with a lighthouse. Beautiful view of Ragusa. Farther on is Lacroma (p. 406); then the rocky islands of Bobara and Merkan, near Ragusa Vecchia (see above). Skirting the steep coast of the Canali (comp. above), and rounding the Punta d’Ostro (with lighthouse), we next reach the Bocche di Cattaro. On the right are the fort on the Punta d’Arza and Fort Mamula on the rock of Rondoni.

**Bocche di Cattaro is the name given to a fjord or arm of the sea penetrating far into the mainland of Dalmatia, and in form somewhat resembling the Lake of Lucerne. Bounded on the N. and E. by imposing mountains, rising to nearly 6000 ft., and more open towards the S., the three basins of this bay, connected by narrow straits, afford a series of grand and striking pictures.
We steer N., past the Punta Kobila, to Castelnuovo (Grand Hôtel Bocca, new; Bella Vista, plain; landing by boat 40 h.), Croat. Herceg Novi, with 1300 inhab. and venerable ivy-clad walls partly destroyed by earthquakes. It is charmingly situated at the foot of the (½ hr.) old Fort Spagnuolo, for the possession of which the Turks and Venetians had many a struggle (no admission). The Porta di Terra Ferma bears Turkish inscriptions. Beautiful walk to the E., through luxuriant vegetation, to the Servian monastery of Savina and (¾ hr.) the harbour of Meljine.

A charming drive (façade 7 K.), preferable to the steamboat-trip, may be taken on the N. bank of the Bocche, via Meljine and Gjenovic, to (9½ M.) Andrić. We may then cross by boat to Lepetane (see below) and follow the beautiful road (7½ M.), or go on by boat, along the W. bank of the bay of Cattaro, to Donji-Stolivo, Perzagno (see below), Mulla, and Cattaro (see below).

Railway to Zelenika or Gravosa, see p. 408.

The steamer turns to the S.E., traverses the Canale di Kumbur, and enters the Bay of Teodo. Over the flat S.E. bank peep the mountains of Montenegro. We then steer N.E., between green hilly banks, into the narrowest Bocca, called Le Catene because once shut off by chains. To the left are the village of Josica and the monastery of Santa Domenica; on the hill to the right lies Lepetane. From the Catene we enter the innermost recess of the Bocche, bounded on the E. by steep limestone mountains. To the N. are the pilgrimage-church of Santa Maria dello Scalpello (votive pictures; fête on Aug. 15th), on an island, and the rock of San Giorgio. Before us, at the foot of the Casson (2865 ft.), lies the small town of Perasto. — The express steamer crosses the Bay of Cattaro direct to Cattaro. The mail-steamer turns N. to Risano (Europa), the ancient Rhizinium, a little town (1300 inhab.) grandly situated at the N. end of the Bocche. To the N.W. (20 min.) is the Soput Cavern, from which a waterfall bursts forth after rain.

From Risano a road leads to (2 M.) the W. side of Perasto (see above; no road through the town, one in construction along the beach). From the E. end of Perasto a road runs along the Bay of Cattaro, via Orahovac, Ljuta, and the long and straggling Đobrota, to (8½ M.) Cattaro (see below).

The steamer returns to Perasto and steers S. into the superb Bay of Cattaro, on the W. bank of which it touches at Perzagno and Mulla. To the S. towers the Lovčen (p. 414).

Cattaro. — Hotels. Punalović; Stadt Gratz; Stadt Wien, all plain. — Café Doimi, on the Marina. — Photographs at Fr. Laforest’s, near the cathedral. — Boat with two rowers 2 K per hr., sailing-boat 3 K. — Military Swimming School, bath 48 h., with towel.

Cattaro, Croatian Kotor, the Roman Ascrivium, a closely built frontier-fortress with 6040 inhab. and a considerable garrison, the residence of a Roman Catholic and a Servian bishop, is grandly situated at the E. angle of the bay, at the foot of the lofty mountains
of Montenegro, on alluvial soil deposited by the Scurda, a torrent which falls into the bay to the N. of the town-walls. On the E. the walls run up to Fort San Giovanni (see below). The town is entered from the harbour by the Porta della Marina, from the N. by the Porta Fiumera, and from the S. by the Porta Gordicchio. A small market is held outside the Porta Fiumera on Tues., Thurs., & Sat.; this is attended by the Montenegrins, who have to leave their weapons at the frontier. From the Porta della Marina we proceed to the market-place (Piazza d'Armi or Trg od Oružja), with the Guard House and Custom House to the left; straight on is a Clock Tower, in front of which stands a Roman altar. From the E. side of the square we may ascend to Fort San Giovanni (920 ft.; adm. on application to the commandant); good view from the chapel of Madonna della Salute. To the S. (right) a narrow street, passing the Post & Telegraph Office, leads to the Cathedral, with a chapel of the patron-saint Triphonius (whose festival is on Feb. 3rd). — Beautiful walks along the shore, N. to (3¼ hr.) Dóbrota (p. 409), W. to (½ hr.) Mulla (p. 409); the former should be taken in the morning, the latter in the evening. To Fort Trinità, see p. 412.

From Cattaro to Cetinje and drive to Njeguš, see p. 411. Local boat to Zelenika, see p. 408.

From Cattaro to Budua, a little town to the S., on the coast of the Primorje, diligence daily in 3½ hrs.

From Cattaro to Corfu, 242 Knots, Austrian Lloyd steamer once a week in 4½ hrs. (fares 30 K 20, 20 K 10 h). — The vessel sails through the Bocche di Cattaro and beyond the Punta d'Ostro (p. 408) turns to the S.E., passing Santo Stefano, Castel Lastua, and Spizza, the southernmost place in Dalmatia, with the high-lying fortress of Haj-Nehaj. — 41 Knots. Rada di Antivari (Marina, on the Punta Volovica, pens. 15-20 K, Ital. cuisine), a free port in Montenegro. To Scutari, see below. About 3 M. to the E. (carr. there and back 4 K) is the insignificant Turkish town of Antivari. — 58 Knots. Dulcigno has belonged to Montenegro since 1880. Above the small harbour (N.W.) is the walled old town; to the S.E. is the new town, which rises in terraces. — The coast becomes flat. To the left is the mouth of the Bojana (27½ M. long), which is the effluent of the Lake of Scutari and in its lower course forms the boundary between Montenegro and Turkish Albania. — 77 Knots. Medua, with a few houses. About 4½ M. to the S.E. is the unimportant place of Alessio, on the Drin, where the Albanian prince Scanderbeg (George Castriota) died in 1468. From Medua a Lloyd steamer ascends the Bojana (see above) twice a week to Oböti, which is within 2 hr's. ride of Scutari (p. 411). — The steamer turns to the S., and passes the mouth of the Drin. — 114 Knots. Durazzo, not far from the ancient Dyrrhachium, of which, however, only scanty remains are preserved. The coast is flat as far as (171 Knots) Valona, but beyond that the mountains again approach close to the sea. — We now pass through the Straits of Otranto, touching at (222 Knots) Santi Quaranta, and then through the Channel of Corfu to (242 Knots) Corfu (see Baedeker's Greece).

From Antivari to Scutari: railway to (27½ M.) Virpazar in 3 hrs. (fares 6 or 3 K) and steamboat thence to Scutari in 3½ hrs. (fares 9 or 3 K). A passport with the visa of a Turkish consul is necessary. — Rada di Antivari, see above; the railway-station is near the steamboat-wharf. The train runs to the N. and beyond (5½ M.) Zubci enters the mountains, where it ascends in curves. It penetrates the Sutorman Pass.
(2770 ft.) by a tunnel and then descends in great loops via (221/2 M.) Limljani to (271/2 M.) Virpazar (Rail. Restaurant; rooms at Elena Popović's), on the W. bank of the Lake of Scutari. — From Virpazar the steamboat strikes to the S.E. across the Lake of Scutari (50 M. in length) to Scutari (Europa Hotel), the most important trading-town in North Albania, with 20,000 inhabitants. The town, which has been rebuilt since the earthquake in 1905, lies on the E. bank of the lake and is bounded on the W. by the Bojana (p. 410) and on the E. by the Kiri, which here flows into the Drinasa. The Kiri, however, dries up in summer. On the S. side of the town, on a spit of land between the rivers, is the Citadel (485 ft.; no admission). Below, to the N.W., lies the large Bazaar, in which the works in silver filigree are especially noteworthy (market here on Wed.). To Obóti, see p. 410; to Rijeka, see p. 414.

70. Excursion to Montenegro.

The excursion from Cattaro to (28 M.) Cetinje, taking 1½-2 days (there and back), is very attractive. A carriage with three horses and seats for two passengers takes ca. 7 hrs., including a halt at Njeguš (fare there and back 50 K, with ca. 15 K extra if Rijeka be included). There is often a lack of carriages in summer. The fee for a saddle-horse is 15-20 K. The trip there and back in one day is fatiguing. Those whose time is limited are recommended to go as far as Njeguš (8 hrs. there and back, with 1 hr.'s stay; 20-24 K). — A Motor Diligence (7 places) plies from Cattaro to Cetinje daily in 4½ hrs. (10 K). It is advisable to telegraph (with paid answer) in good time for a seat, and the same remark applies to the hotel-rooms at Cetinje. — Walkers, who should have strong shoes (guide 8 K, not indispensible), take ca. 9 hrs. from Cattaro to Cetinje and somewhat less in the reverse direction. From Cattaro they ascend to the E. by the old and very stony bridle-path to (3 hrs.) the head of the first pass. Thence they follow the new road via (9/4 hr.) Njeguš to (5 hrs.) Cetinje. Beyond Njeguš, to the right, diverges a foot-path, which saves 1-11/2 hr., but is not passable except in summer.

Montenegro (Serv. Ordagora, Turk. Kara-Dagh, 'black mountain'), 3495 sq. M. in area, with 250,000 inhab., is a wild mountain-region, the W. half of which is almost destitute of valleys, but contains a few isolated rocky basins, where alone sufficient soil is found for the cultivation of rye and potatoes (kratola). Cetinje, Nikšić, Podgorica, and a few other places lie in the midst of plains of some extent, which are mostly the beds of ancient lakes. The highest mountains in the W. are the Lovćen (5770 ft.; p. 414) and, to the N.W. of it, the Orjen (6217 ft.; p. 427). The E. part is a vast Alpine region, the highest peaks being the Dormitor (8295 ft.), to the N., and the Kukčikom (8030 ft.), to the E. In this part of the country occur deep valleys, furrowed by rivers, such as the Zeta, descending from the plateau of Nikšić (2130 ft.) and falling into the Morača, which last empties itself into the Lake of Scutari, whence the copious Bojana (p. 410) descends to the sea. The E. part alone of the country is well wooded (beech, oak, etc.); the W. half is almost entirely bare (save for the beautiful wood at a considerable height on the S. side of the Lovćen); and it is probably the bleak and wild character of this part of the country, with its grey or reddish limestone rocks, that has given rise to the name of 'Montenegro'. — The exports, valued at 55,800£. ($279,000) per annum, consist of cattle, hides, cheese, wool, tobacco, 'Dalmatian' insect-powder (comp. p. 385), etc.

Inhabitants. The Montenegrins, almost exclusively of the Greek-Orthodox Church, are Servian fugitives from Turkish sway and speak the same dialect as their compatriots. They are, as a rule, extremely poor. Their thatched huts resemble stables rather than the dwellings of human beings. Yet the men are remarkably dignified in their bearing;
and they generally carry quite an arsenal of weapons in their girdles; the
women, though often beautiful, perform most of the menial tasks and
soon lose their good looks.

**History.** In the middle of the 14th cent. Montenegro was an in-
dependent hereditary principality, and from 1499 onwards, after the
flight of the last ruler of the house of Crnojević, its metropolitan bishops,
as 'Vladikas' or prince-bishops, also wielded the highest temporal power.
Down to the 19th cent. battles and raids against their neighbours form
the staple of the history of the people, and at a time when the whole
of south-eastern Europe to the very gates of Vienna was trembling before
the Turks, the Montenegrins managed to vindicate and maintain their
independence. In 1687 *Danilo I.* (d. 1735), the first 'Vladika' of the
house of Petrović-Njeguš, assumed the government. — With the reign
of *Peter II.* (1830-51) begins a new era in Montenegro; for that prince,
himself one of the foremost Servian poets of his time, energetically
devoted himself to the task of civilizing his people. His successor *Danilo*
(1852-60) separated the supreme temporal from the spiritual power,
and founded an absolute principality. His nephew and successor *Nicholas*
or *Nicola* (Serv. *Nikita*) waged successful wars against the Turks, and
by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878 not only obtained full recognition of
his sovereignty, but gained an important addition to his territory, which
afforded the country a long wished-for access to the sea (Antivari-Dul-
cigno). Nicholas has the further merit of having introduced a new civil
(1888) and penal (1906) code of laws and of having granted a parliamentary
constitution in 1905. In 1910 he assumed the title of king. He is also
known as a dramatist ("The Empress of the Balkans").

**Inns** exist in the chief towns only. Elsewhere travellers are de-
pendent on private hospitality, in which case they should offer adequate
gratuitues (introduction desirable).

**Passports** for Montenegro, although desirable, are not absolutely
necessary; they are, however, requisite for Scutari. — **Money.** The
coinage consists of copper pieces of 1 (jedna) para or Heller and 2 (dwa-
paras; nickel pieces of 10 (desset) and 20 ( двадесет) paras; silver pieces
of 1 (jedan) perper or krone and 5 (pet) perpera; and gold pieces of
10, 20, and 100 perpera. Austrian money is universally current.

**Post & Telegraph Offices** in the larger towns only. Letters to
Austria 10, post-cards 5 and 10 paras (more to other countries).

**British Minister,** resident at Vienna, see p. 14. — **United States
Minister,** Geo. H. Moses, Athens (also Minister to Greece).

Comp. *The Land of the Black Mountain*, by R. Wyon and G. Prance
(London, 1903) and the books mentioned at p. 417.

The magnificent *Road to Cetinje* (28 M.; a walk of about
9 hrs., or drive of ca. 7 hrs.) leads from the *Porta Gordicchio* at
Cattaro, past the village of *Skaljari,* and through a beautiful valley
wooded with oaks. Straight at first, it afterwards ascends in wind-
ings to the (3/4 hr. by carriage) 'Hotel' and *Fort Trinità* (760 ft.).
The road straight on leads through the *Župa to Budua* (p. 410);
to the right a path diverges to *Fort Vormac* (1590 ft.). We follow
the road to the left, skirting the imposing *Fort Gorazda,* at first
towards the S., then to the E., and cross the torrent *Zvironjak.*
Thence a steady ascent in many windings to a (1 1/4 hr.) road-mender's
house (2040 ft.) and the (3/4 hr.) Montenegrin frontier (2965 ft.),
dicated by an Austrian boundary-post by the roadside. Thence to
the N.E., past a cavern on the right, to the top of the pass (3030 ft.),
at the foot of the *Lovćen* (p. 414). The whole route affords striking
**Views of the Bocche, which resemble an inland lake, commanded on the N. by the Orjen (p. 427), and of the Adriatic to the N.W., a scene almost unsurpassed in Europe.**

The road next leads through a bleak district past ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the guard-house of Kerstac, where a direct path diverges to (2 hrs.) Bajee (see below), to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Njeguš (2955 ft.; Grand-Hôtel Niegosh, R. 3 K), the ancestral home of the reigning family. The locality, situated in the old basin of a lake on the N.E. slope of the Lovćen, consists of two parts; to the left by the roadside is the plain country residence of the King. Luggage is examined here.

From Njeguš the road ascends to the E. in windings to the head of the pass (3715 ft.), which affords a striking *View of the mountains to the N.E., towards Nikšić, and, to the S.E., of the Lake of Scutari and the Albanian Alps;* on the right rises the Lovćen (p. 414). The road then descends towards the S., and the red-roofed houses of Cetinje soon become visible in a green basin. The cultivated floor of the valley is reached at Bajee (direct path from Kerstac, see above). A drive of $2\frac{1}{2}$-3 hrs. from Njeguš brings us to —

**Cetinje. — Hotels.** Grand-Hôtel (Vuko Vuletić; Pl. a), at the S.E. end of the town, R. 3-6, D. 23½ K, good cuisine; Reinwein (Pl. b), R. 2-4, D. 2½ K, both unpretending but clean; Jadron, Katunska Ulica 14, new. — Cigarettes (a government monopoly) 4 paras or more each. — Weapons, costumes, etc., sold by Risto Mišković and Sposo Mihaljević, in the Katunska Ulica, near the Dvorska Ulica.


Cetinje (2100 ft.), the capital of Montenegro, with 4400 inhab., is the residence of the King, and seat of his government. In some respects the place resembles a clean little country-town, but it has several distinctive features of its own. It may be seen in an hour, but a whole day may be pleasantly spent in observing the natives and their ways.

As we enter the town from Cattaro, we drive through the Katunska Ulica, the main street, which intersects Cetinje from N.W. to S.E., and skirts the N.E. side of the Palace Square. At the end of the street is a square, in which, to the left, is the Girls' Institution (Pl. 11), founded in 1870 by the Empress Maria Fedorowna of Russia; somewhat farther on, also to the left, is the Public Park (band on Sun. afternoons), and to the right the Palace of the Crown Prince Danilo (Pl. 14).

We return from the public park by the main street and reach (on the left) the Palace Square (Dvorska Ulica). Here, on the right, is the House of Prince Mirko, on the left the New Palace of
the King (Pl. 15), a plain building (not shown). The sentinels
in front of it wear a becoming uniform. Near by are the Court Chapel
(Pl. 8; to the S.W.) and the Old Palace or Biljarda (Pl. 1a),
resembling a fortress, now a grammar-school. To the N. of the
latter are the Ministerial Offices (Pl. 2), containing also the Post
& Telegraph Office. To the S.W., behind the Old Palace, lies the
Monastery of the Virgin (Pl. 13), with its quadrangular tower
(Kula) and small church. On the right is the sarcophagus of Peter I.
(St. Peter Petrović; d. 1830), founder of the present dynasty. On
the outside of the church-wall are tombs of the princely families
of Njeguš and Karageorgevitch. To the N.W., above the monastery,
rises the round tower of Tablja (Pl. 19), to which the skulls of
fallen Turks used to be affixed; to the S.W. is the Mortuary Chapel
of Prince-Bishop Danilo I. (see p. 412; Pl. 7), with a gilded cupola.

In the Baja Pivljanina Ulica are the Court Theatre (Pl. 20),
which also serves as the meeting-place of the 61 Deputies of Monten-
egro, and a chapel; behind this is a drill-ground, adjoined by
barracks and a small church with rock-hewn tombs. — To the
N.W. of the theatre is the market-place (market-days Mon. & Frid.).

The road to Rjeka (see below), ascending gently to the E. from
the Hospital (Pl. 10), passes (1½ hr.) the Belvedere (2560 ft.),
affording a superb *View of the Lake of Scutari, of the Albanian
Alps (Prokleti Gori or 'accursed mountains'; the Bébii Montes of
the Romans), and of the mountains round Antivari. At Lipa, 1 M.
further on, is a stalactite cavern.

The drive from Cetinje to (8½ M.) Rjeka may be recommended (carr.
there and back 20 K; outward journey 11½ hr., return 21½ hrs.; horse
7 K). Motor-omnibus daily from Cetinje via Rjeka (2 K 80 H) to Podgorica
(3 hrs.; 8 K) and thence to Nikšić (1 hrs.; 8 K). — The road descends
from the Belvedere (see above) in zigzags through a 'Karst' region, with
the luxuriant valley of Dobrskoselo and the village of that name (1195 ft.)
far below us. We then pass through a narrow valley to Rjeka (100 ft.;
Miló Čakić's Inn), which chiefly consists of one street stretching along
the river Rjeka. To the S., above the town, are the remains of the old
fortress of Rjekigrad. From Rjeka a steamer plies on week-days across
the lake of Scutari, calling at Vipazar (p. 411) and Plavonica, to (5½ hrs.)
Scutari (p. 411; fare 15 K; small boat, in 15 hrs., 25 K). — To the W. of
Cetinje rises the Lovćen (5770 ft.), with a fine and extensive view and
the mortuary-chapel of Vladika Peter II. (p. 412), for the ascent of which
the permission of the Minister of War is necessary (5 hrs., with guide; on
horseback to the foot of the mountain in 3 hrs., 10 K, incl. return to
Cetinje or descent to Njeguš, p. 413); provisions should be taken.

About 12 M. to the N.E. of Rjeka (motor-omnibus, see above) lies the
little town of Podgorica (Europa), on the Morača (p. 411). At Đukle,
3 M. to the N., the ruins of a Roman town (Dioclea ?) have been un-
earthed. The road (motor-omnibus, see above) proceeds thence via Spuž,
Daniloegrad, and Bogetici (6 M. to the E. the interesting convent of
Ostrog), to the fortress of Nikšić (Hot. America; 3900 inhab.).
BOSNIA
UND DIE HERCEGOVINA
1:2.000.000

Kilometer
Engl. Miles

Eisenbahnen: im Betrieb
Industriebahnen: im Bau
Strassen:
General Remarks. Bosnia-Herzegovina, with an area of 19,702 sq. M., belongs, like Croatia and Montenegro, to the system of the Dinaric Alps. It is bounded on the N.W. and N. by Croatia and Slavonia, on the E. by Servia, Turkey (Novibazar or Novipazar), and Montenegro, and on the S. and W. by Dalmatia. This territory, formerly belonging to Turkey, was placed under the administration of Austria-Hungary in 1878, and formally incorporated with the Dual Monarchy on Oct. 5th, 1908. The Austro-Hungarian occupation has been of untold benefit to the country and its inhabitants. All the more important places are now connected by good roads, and 1017 M. of railways (including forest lines) are in operation. The Oriental character of the district has been admirably preserved. — Bosnia (Bosna), 16,181 sq. M. in area, consists, with the exception of the fertile Posavina on the Save, of a mountainous limestone plateau, the main ranges of which stretch from N.W. to S.E. The intervening valleys are known as 'polja' (i.e. fields; sing. polje). More than half the area is covered with forest. The chief rivers are the Narenta on the S. and the Save and its tributaries (Una, Sana, Vrbas, Bosna, and Drina) on the N. Iron, coal, and salt are among its chief products. — The Herzegovina (Hercegovina, i.e. the dukedom, from Herceg or Herzog), 3521 sq. M. in extent, consists mainly of Karst-like formation (comp. p. 248). The vegetation is subtropical.

Inhabitants. The population of Bosnia-Herzegovina numbered 1,895,673 in 1910; their nationality is almost exclusively Slavonic (Croato-Serbian). About 824,020 are Servian Orthodox Christians. 611,885 Moslems, 433,480 Roman Catholics, 6245 Protestants, and 11,850 Jews. The chief occupations are agriculture (maize, oats, barley, wheat, and potatoes) and stock-raising (sheep, goats, cattle, and swine). The principal exports are timber, live-stock, grain, chemicals, iron, prunes, skins, eggs, and meat.

History. The aboriginal inhabitants of Bosnia were Thracians, who were afterwards absorbed by the Illyrians and the Celts. Bosnia is men-

Baecker's Austria-Hungary. 11th Edit.
tioned in history for the first time in the Roman period (34 B.C.), and in close connection with Dalmatia. The Roman sway over these lands was repeatedly shaken and finally destroyed (end of the 4th cent.) by the invasions of the Germans and the Avars. In the beginning of the 7th cent., began the great immigration of the Croats and Servians from their original home to the N. of the Carpathians. The S.W. part of the country embraced Christianity under Justinian (527-565), and the rest of it was converted by the Servian apostles Cyril and Methodius about the year 880. From 910 onwards Bosnia was governed by elective princes or 'Bans', who afterwards became feudatories of the Hungarian kings. In 1377 the ruling Ban assumed the title of King Stephen Turtko I. In the reign of his eighth successor, Stephen Tomashevitch, Bosnia was conquered by Sultan Mohammed II. (1463). In 1528 the banat of Jajce, and in 1592 the N.W. part of Bosnia, were incorporated with the Ottoman Empire.

Bosnia became the chief theatre of the long wars between Austria and Turkey, which were at length ended by the peace of Sistova in 1791. But the land was seldom long at peace, as the oppressive sway of the Turks caused the Christians to revolt repeatedly. The Russian and Turkish war of 1878 did not directly affect Bosnia at the time, but by the Treaty of Berlin Austria-Hungary was allowed to occupy Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The Austro-Hungarian troops under General von Philippovich marched into the country on July 30th, 1878, but it was only after conflicts of several months that the country was subjugated.

**Plan of Tour.** The best seasons for a tour in Bosnia-Herzegovina are the months of May, June, and September. July and August are apt to be oppressively hot in the Herzegovina, though this is not the case in Bosnia. The following short tour will afford some idea of the district. 1st Day. From Agram to Banjaluka (R. 74). 2nd Day. Motor-diligence or carriage to Jajce (p. 432). 3rd Day. Jajce and the Pliva Lakes. 4th Day. Train to Sarajevo (pp. 433, 434). 5th and 6th Days. Sarajevo (p. 418). 7th Day. Train to Bosna-Brod (pp. 418, 417) or train to Mostar (pp. 423, 424; source of the Buna). 8th Day. Train to Ragusa (R. 72). The railway-journey from Sarajevo to Višegrad (R. 73) is also very attractive. — The Motor Diligence from Banjaluka to Jajce has 12 seats; the Post Vehicles on other routes have usually room for two passengers only. For excursions of any length a carriage should be hired (16-20 K daily, with fee of 1 K). — A well-organized corps of gendarmes provides for the public safety.

**Taxis.** At Sarajevo, Ilidže, Mostar, Banjaluka, Jajce, and other towns which contain the residences of the district-authorities and quarters for a garrison, there are good hotels. Off the beaten tracks the traveller must put up at the unpretending but clean quarters of the gendarmes.

**Passports** are convenient, though not necessary, in Bosnia-Herzegovina. For a visit to the Turkish territory of Plevlje (R. 73) a passport and the visa of a Turkish consul (Vienna, Budapest, Trieste, Fiune, Sarajevo, or Ragusa) are necessary. — Bosnia-Herzegovina has its own Postage Stamps.

The **Language** of Bosnia-Herzegovina is the Croato-Servian, which belongs to the S.E. group of the Slavonic dialects, but contains a sprinkling of Turkish words. For all ordinary purposes, however, German suffices, as it is spoken by officials, inn-keepers, and many of the tradesmen. The following hints about the pronunciation will often be useful: c = ts, ć = ty (consonantal y), č = tsh, š = sh, ž = the French j. A few words of frequent occurrence are: gostiona, gostionica, inn; kuća, house; ulaz, entrance; izlaz, exit; zahod (Slav.), čenifa (Turk.), water-closet; krevet, bed; svjetlo, light; svijeća, candle; vatra, fire; kruh, bread; mljeko, milk; vino, wine; kava, coffee; kavana, café; rakija, spirits; pivo, beer; voda, water; šljive, plums; jaja, eggs; meso, meat; riba, fish; sir, cheese; sol, salt; nož, knife; viljuška, fork; boca, bottle; časa, glass; srebro, silver; zlato, gold; skupo, expensive; jutro, morning; sutra, to-morrow; dan, day; večer, evening; ulica, street; put, road (lead me to —,
71. From Bosnia-Brod to Sarajevo.

From Agram (Zágráb) to Bosnia-Brod, 131 M., railway (Ungarische Staatsbahn) in 4 hrs. (express) via Sziszek and Sunja; to Sarajevo in 16 hrs. — From Budapest to Bosnia-Brod, 286 M., railway (Staatsbahn) via Újdombóvár or Szabadka (Maria-Theresiopel) and Đalja in 9½ hrs.; to Sarajevo in 13½-14½ hrs. — At Bosnia-Brod carriages must be changed for the narrow-gauge Bosnia Line. — From Bosnia-Brod to Sarajevo, 167 M., railway in 9-11½ hrs. (fares 21 K 52, 16 K 14, 10 K 76 h).

Bosnia-Brod (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 524. 3 M. Sijekovac, on the Save. The Bosna Line quits the Save and ascends along the Ukrina to (15½ M.) Derventa (370 ft.), a town of 5350 inhabitants. It then winds up to (22½ M.) Vrhovi and (30½ M.) Lupljanaica, on the saddle of the Krnin Planina (970 ft.), passes (37½ M.) Velika, and descends to (44 M.) Kotorisko (445 ft.), in the valley of the Bosna, which the train follows as far as Sarajevo. At (52 M.) Doboj (470 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hotel, opposite the station, R. 2½ K), a small town with 3380 inhab., the Spreča descends from the left to the Bosna. On a rocky pinnacle to the right stands a ruined castle, captured from the Turks by Prince Eugene of Savoy in 1697.

From Doboj to Tuzla, 38½ M., railway in 3½ hrs. The line crosses the Bosna and ascends the valley of the Spreča. — 11 M. Karanovac, whence a branch-line runs to the N.E. to (3 M.) Gračanica (590 ft.; Sokol), a small town with 4290 inhab. and the ruined castle of Sokolgrad (3 M. to the N.) — 17½ M. Bosna-Petrovo-Selo, 5½ M. to the S.E. of which is the ancient Servian Orthodox convent of Ozren. Beyond (28 M.) Puracići we enter the valley of the Jala. — 38½ M. Tuzla (770 ft.; Grand-Hôtel), a town of 11,355 inhab., with coal-pits, a distillery, and a brewery. The line goes on to the salt-works of (3 M.) Siminhan.

From Tuzla to Zvornik, 34 M., diligence daily in 6 hrs. (fare 8 K 80 h). The road leads via Siminhan (see above) and then to the S.E. via (18½ M.) Kolesija and (24 M.) Han Zapardi, two military posts. — 34 M. Zvornik (Stadt Wien, R. 2-3 K), a straggling town with 3200 inhab., is prettily
situated on the Drina, the boundary between Bosnia and Servia. At the S. end of the town is the old citadel. Diligence to (30 M.) Vlasenica (p. 428). — A road leads to the S.E. from Zvornik (diligence in 6½ hrs.; 8 K 48 h) to (33½ M.) Srebreanca (1215 ft.; Osatica), with 1615 inhab., dominated by a ruined castle. Numerous mineral springs. In the vicinity lay the Roman Domovia.

Beyond (53¼ M.) Usora, with its sugar-factory, we cross the Bosna, and we recross it near (67¼ M.) Maglaj (580 ft.), a little town with the Kuršumli Mosque (15th cent.; newly decorated in 1900) and an old castle, picturesqueily situated at the foot of the Ozren. — The valley contracts. The train winds round the wooded hills rising to the W. and enters the defile of (90 M.) Žepče (805 ft.), which was stormed by Prince Eugene in 1697. Here we recross the stream. 99 M. Han Begov (to the right of which is Golubinje, on the hill); 109¼ M. Vranduk, an ancient fortress most picturesqueily situated on a peninsula. — 118 M. Zenica (1075 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with productive coal-mines, iron-works, and a large prison. — 127 M. Lašva (1175 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; junction for Jajce, see p. 433). — 136 M. Kakanj, with a coal-mine. About 2 M. from the railway-station is Zgostoča Đonja, with a fine mausoleum of the Bogmilo family. — 138¼ M. Čatići, 7¼ M. to the N.E. of which, in the valley of the Trstivenica, lie the large Franciscan monastery of Sutjeska, founded in the 14th cent., and the remains of the royal castle of Bobovac. — 148 M. Visoko (1380 ft.), with large tanneries. Diligence hence in 1½ hr. to the S.W. to the mineral springs of (8¼ M.) Kiseljak (1540 ft.; Schwab). — From (152 M.) Podlugovi (1460 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) a branch-line runs to (15¼ M.) Vareš (2715 ft.; Werk Hotel, R. 2 K), with an iron-mine and two blast-furnaces. — 156¼ M. Vogošča (1540 ft.), where the Sarajevsko Polje, more than 2 M. broad, begins. A mining railway runs hence to the N.E. to (13¼ M.) Ćevljanoći, with important manganese deposits. — 167 M. Sarajevó.

**Sarajévo.**

**Arrival.** The Main Station (Pl. B, C, 4) is about 2 M. to the W. of the town-hall (Rathaus; Pl. H, I, 3). Electric Tramway, see p. 419. Carriage to the town 2 K, at night 2 K 40 h; luggage 40 h. — The Bistrik Station (Pl. H, 4), for Vardište and Uvac, is on the S. side of the town. The Tabak-Fabrik Station of the local line to Ilidže (Pl. E, 3; p. 421) lies at the entrance to the town.

**Hotels.** Europe (Pl. a; H, 3), Franje Josipu Ulica 40, with electric light and central heating, R. 4-5 K, light 40 h, motor-omnibus 1 K; Central (Pl. b; H, 3), Franje Josipu Ulica 55, R. 3½-4½, D. 2 K, these two very fair, and with cafés-restaurants; Kaiserkrone (Pl. c; G, 3), modest.

**Restaurants.** Vereinshaus (Pl. 11; G, 3), with garden; Friedrich, Jeftanoviče Glise Ulica (Pl. H, 3), near the Hôtel d'Europe.

**Cafés.** Lohner, Cemalusa Ulica 134, opposite the National Bank (Pl. G, 3); Marienhof, opposite the Tobacco Factory (Pl. E, 3, 4). — Turkish Café: Bendbaši, Bendbaša Ulica (Pl. I, 3), with garden, below the castle.
Cab, per ¼ hr. 1 K, each additional ¼ hr. 50 h; at night (11-5 or 10-6), 25 per cent more; whole day 16 K. — Electric Tramways from the Railway Station (Pl. B, C, 4) to the Cathedral (Pl. H, 3), every ¼ hr., and also on the arrival and departure of the trains; and from the town-hall (Rathaus; Pl. H, I, 3) along the embankment to the Tobacco Factory (Pl. E, 3, 4; near the station for Ilidže).

Post Office (Pl. 8; G, 3), opposite the Cathedral. — Telegraph Office (Pl. 9; H, 3), Konak Ulica 15.

British Consul, F. G. Freeman, Kućerina Ulica 11.

Shops. The largest shops are in the E. part of the Franje Josipa Ulica (Pl. G, H, 3). — Metal Work in the Government School of Industrial Art (open daily, except Frid., 8-12 & 2-6), Sljivjina Ulica 4 (Pl. G, 3), a little to the N. of the Military Casino. — Embroidery and Textile Fabrics, at the Government School of Weaving, Hulusina Ulica 8 (Pl. H, 3), week-days 8-12 & 2-6 (men not admitted). — Carpets at the Government Carpet Factory, Bistrik Ulica 13 (Pl. H, 3, 4), open weekdays 7-12 & 1.30-6, holidays 8-12, closed on Sunday. — Filigree Work, Embroidery, Carpets, etc., at Elias B. Kabilio’s, at the corner of the Franje Josipa Ulica and Rudolfova Ulica (Pl. G, H, 3).

Principal Attractions. Visit the Bazaar and the Husref Beg Mosque, the National Museum, and the Government Workshops, ascend to the Castle (passing the Town Hall), and make an excursion to the Goats’ Bridge, the Kosovo Valley, Miljewić, etc. — Mon., Tues., Wed. (market-day), and Thurs. are the best days for visiting the town; on Frid., Sat., and Sun., being Mohammedan, Jewish, and Christian holidays respectively, the town is less lively. — Guides, furnished by the hotel-keepers, 80 h per hr. For longer excursions, however, it is better to apply for information to Director Julius Pojman in Ilidže (p. 421) or to the Tourists’ Club in Sarajevo (president, Franz Brodnik).

Sarajevo (1740-2240 ft.), the capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina, seat of the provincial government, headquarters of the 15th Army Corps, and residence of a Roman Catholic Archbishop, of a Servian Orthodox Metropolitan, and of a Mohammedan Reis-ul-Ulema, with 51,870 inhab. (18,460 Mohammedans and 6400 Jews) and a garrison of 5000 men, lies in a narrow valley watered by the Miljacka, at the foot and on the slopes of partly wooded hills rising to a height of 5250 ft. The numerous minarets and the little houses standing in gardens give the widely scattered town a very picturesque appearance, which, however, the numerous modern buildings unfortunately threaten to obliterate. The river, which bursts forth from a gorge just above the town, is crossed by nine bridges. In the modern part of the town trade and business are mostly in the hands of Jews and Christians; the Moslems have their shops chiefly in the bazaar, and their houses on the hillsides.

— Between the railway-station and the town lie the large Barracks (Pl. C, D, 3) and the unfinished buildings of the new National Museum (Pl. D, 4). Farther on, to the right, at the intersection of the electric tramways, is the Tobacco Factory (Pl. E, 3, 4; visitors admitted on application on week-days, except at the noon dinner-hour).

The three main streets on the right bank of the Miljacka, the Franje Josipa Ulica (Francis Joseph Street; Pl. G, H, 3), con-
taining the Servian Orthodox Church, the Čemaluša Ulica (Pl. G, H, 3; with the interesting Old Servian Church), and the Ferhadija (Pl. G, H, 3; with the National Bank and a Market Hall) all lead E. to the *Bazaar (Carsija; Pl. H, 3), the focus of business, most lively on Wed., when the natives come from long distances to attend the market. The bazaar consists of a labyrinth of more than 50 lanes, flanked with wooden booths, behind which are warehouses of solid stone. Shoemakers, tailors, greengrocers, saddlers, coppersmiths, second-hand dealers, and in fact every trade and handicraft, have their own allotted part of the bazaar. The copper wares, the silver filigree-work, the linen interwoven with threads of gold and silver, and the carpets are particularly attractive, though many of the so-called Oriental goods are of Austrian make. A little to the E. of the Hôtel d'Europe is the Bezistan (Pl. 2), a large vaulted market-hall dating from the early Turkish period (entrances in the Franje Josipa Ulica).

In the W. part of the bazaar rises the Husref Beg Mosque (Begova Džamija; Pl. 3), erected in the first half of the 16th cent., to which even non-Mohammedans may gain admission, but not during prayers, on application to the Keeper at the main entrance (fee ½ - 1 K for unlocking the door and for the use of the overshoes which the visitor must put on). The forecourt contains a fine fountain for religious ablutions, shaded by a venerable lime. The bodies of deceased Mohammedans are placed here for a short time, covered with a green cloth, those of men being indicated by turbans. To the left of the mosque is the Tomb of Husref Beg, its founder (40-60 h); adjacent is the Sahat Kula, a clock-tower. — Opposite the mosque (N.) is the old Kuršumli Medreseh (i.e. 'leaden school'; Pl. H, 3), a theological seminary for the training of 'Hodžas'.

In a square a little to the N. of the Orthodox church (see above) rises the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pl. H, 3), with its two towers. Beside it is the *National Museum (Pl. G, 3; open free on Frid., Sat., & Sun., 10-1; to strangers at other times also), containing on the groundfloor and first floor a large natural history collection; on the second floor prehistoric antiquities, weapons, ornaments, embroideries, and Bosno-Herzegovinian costumes with lifesize figures; on the third floor Greek and Roman antiquities, coins, and cameos. New building; see p. 419.

A little to the N. is a Roman Catholic Seminary (Pl. G, H, 2), and ¼ M. farther to the E. is the Sheriat School (Pl. H, 2), in the Oriental style, with a fine colonnade, erected by the Austro-Hungarian government as a law-school for 'sheriat' judges (cadis). About 5 min. to the S.E. of this point, on the Miljačka, is the Town Hall (Rathaus; Pl. I, 3; 1892-95), with a glass-roofed arced court and fine council-rooms, one of which is at present used as the meeting-place of the Diet (shown by the portier; fee).
On the left bank of the Miljacka is the Francis Joseph Square, with the Francis Joseph Barracks (Pl. H, 3). The old Turkish Konak (Pl. H, 3) is now the residence of the Governor-General and Inspector General of the Forces. Towards the E., near the river-bank, extends the Careva Ulica (Imperial Street), in which, on the right, is the Careva Džamija or Imperial Mosque (Pl. H, 3), dating from the early 16th century.

A road, beginning near the Café Bendbaşi (p. 418) and passing a swimming-bath (on the right), ascends in windings from the river to the Castle Hill (Kastell; Pl. I, K, 2), which is occupied almost exclusively by Moslems. At (1/4 hr.) a gateway we either turn to the right, pass a reservoir (left), and reach (5 min.) the so-called Yellow Bastion, with the ‘Romantic View Inn’; or we proceed straight on to (1/4 hr.) the Visegrad Gate (Pl. K, 2; two Turkish cafés close by). Here we turn to the right and go to the (1/4 hr.) White Bastion (2240 ft.; Pl. K, 3; no adm.), outside which we obtain a splendid view of the town, the ravine of the Miljacka, the steep Kapa (p. 422), and the Mount of Trebević.

To Ilidže, 7 M., a pleasant excursion either by local train (station, see p. 418) in 1/2 hr. (fares 25 & 15 h., on the train 5 h. more; return-tickets, obtainable from tramway-conductors and covering tramway-fares, 70 & 50 h.) or by carriage (15 K, incl. 2 hrs. stay).

*Ilidže (1640 ft.; Austria, Bosnia, Hungary, Pl. a, b, & c, three very fair houses belonging to government, R. 23/4; 71/4, D. 31/4, pens. from 8 K, closed in winter; Igman, Pl. d), prettily situated on the Zeljeznica, is a watering-place with thermal sulphur-springs (136° Fahr.), a well managed bath-establishment (bath 1-11/2 K; also swimming-bath), and pretty gardens. Horse-races in June. — An omnibus (20 h.; motor-car 50 h) plies every afternoon in 20 min. from the station of Ilidže to the *Source of the Bosna, 2 M. to the S.W. (Turkish café; restaurant); view-tower and fish-breeding establishment. The Bosna rises in several springs at the base of the wooded Igman (4095 ft.), and within a few hundred yards of its source attains a
breadth of over 30 yds. A bridle-path ascends to (4 hrs.) the Alpine pasture of Veliko Polje, on the Igman (guide 7 K).

The following Excursion of about 3 hrs. (guide advisable; 4 K) is recommended. From the E. end of the Careva Ulica (Pl. H, 1, 3) we either ascend direct, or follow the winding road to the right; at the top of the hill we pass several Turkish burial-grounds; farther on we pass an octroi station, and in 9/4 hr. reach the so-called *Goats’ Bridge* (Kozića Ćuprija), which spans the river in a single arch built about 1600. Retracing our steps a little, we next ascend a steep footpath to the *Kapa* (3180 ft.), an old Turkish guard-house, opposite the castle, affording a charming view; and descend thence steeply to the W., to the (55 min.) town.

In the W. part of the Čemaluša Ulica the Koševno Ulica (Pl. F, 2, 3) diverges to the right (N.). Ascending the latter, passing the Hospital (Pl. F, 1), and the Christian cemetery, we reach a café close to the Koševno. Thence following the crest of the Gorica to the S., we come to (20 min.) one of the finest points of *View* near the town. We descend by a footpath; or return to the café, descend the valley, turn to the S., and go through the camp to the town (3/4 hr.).

Another excursion (guide necessary) is by the steep paved road behind the Francis Joseph barracks (Pl. H, 3) and by a footpath to (1 1/4 hr.) the houses of Miljevici, where we get an extensive view of the heights of the Trebević, of the Lukavica valley, and of the Treskavica and the Bješlica (see below). We return by the old Burial Ground of the Spanish Jews to the Skender Pasha Bridge, in the town (about 3 hrs. in all).

Mountain Ascents (comp. p. 419). A bridle-path ascends the Trebević (5848 ft.; refuge-hut, bed 80 h.), to the S., in 4 hrs. Guide (desirable to the beginning of the windings and for the direct descent) or horse 5 K. From the bank of the Miljacka we follow the Isevica Ulica (Pl. H, 1, 3), take the first lane to the left, and then ascend the next lane to the right (way-marks at first blue, red, and blue, then white, red, and white). Farther on, at a pumping-work, we turn to the right and pass a Turkish cemetery, which we leave to the right. At the finger-post marked ‘Draguljac’ we begin the zigzag ascent. The summit commands a fine and extensive view. — The Skakavac Waterfall (300 ft.), 11 M. to the N., may be visited on foot (guide 5 K) or (better) on horseback in 4 hrs. — Through the ‘Kastel’ (p. 421) to the Han Vaso and on to (2 1/2 hrs.) the source of the Mosćanica, with the reservoir of the Sarajevo waterworks (guide 4 K). — From Ilidže (p. 421) walk or (better) ride to the S. (horse 11 K; provisions should be taken; guide 9 K), via the source of the Bosna and the Albori Hut (blue and red way-marks), to the (9 hrs.) top of the Bješlica (6780 ft.; p. 423), on which is a meteorological station (quarters, bed 1 K 60 h). The view is fine and extensive. The descent to Pazaric (p. 423) may be made in 4 hrs. — The ascent of the Treskavica (6820 ft.) takes 2 days (provisions should be brought from Sarajevo). From Sarajevo a diligence (6 K) runs to the S. in 4 hrs. to (2 1/2 M.) Trnovo (2770 ft.; Tourists’ Hotel, R. 2 K), a village with 500 inhab., where guides may be heard of (1 day 3, 2 days 5 K). Hence we proceed through wood either on foot or on horseback (4 K per day) via the (3 hrs.) Vratlo Pass to the (1 hr.) Anna Hut (no rftms.). Thence we cross the Ljupoc (5810 ft.) and the Oblik (6160 ft.) to the (5 hrs.) Katharine Hut (also empty; ascent of the Bješlica, see above, from this point, 6 hrs.) and on to the (1 hr.) Barice (6820 ft.), the highest peak of the Treskavica, commanding a splendid distant view. — The ascent of the Gola Jahorina (6275 ft.; shelter-hut; provisions necessary) takes 10 1/2 hrs.

To Pale, see p. 427.
72. From Sarajevo to Mostar and Gravosa-Ragusa.

177\frac{1}{2} M. RAILWAY (partly rack-and-pinion) to (84 M.) Mostar, three trains daily in 6\frac{1}{4}-7 hrs. (fares 11 K 68, 8 K 76, 5 K 84 k); from Mostar to (93\frac{1}{2} M.) Gravosa, two trains daily in 6\frac{1}{4}-6\frac{1}{2} hrs. (fares from Sarajevo to Gravosa 24 K 36, 18 K 32, 12 K 18 h; two trains daily). This interesting line traverses a fine mountain-district. The best views as far as Konjica are to the right and thereafter to the left (except for a short time beyond Jablanica). Enquiry should be made beforehand as to the connection of the trains with the steamers at Gravosa.

Sarajevo, see p. 418. — The railway runs for some distance near the Bosna-Brod line (pp. 418, 417) and then diverges to the left, crossing the Miljacka, to (5 M.) Ilićze (branch of 1\frac{3}{4} M. to the baths, see p. 421). It then crosses the Željeznica and the Bosna, which rises 2 M. to the S.W. (see p. 421). We next proceed past the base of the Igman (p. 421) to (7 M.) Blažuj, a group of houses, and past Krišanje, where a road diverges to Travnik (p. 433). 11 M. Hadžići (1830 ft.), with two saw-mills. We then ascend a beautiful wooded valley to (15\frac{1}{2} M.) Pazaric (2115 ft.), whence the Bjelašnica (p. 422) may be ascended in 5\frac{1}{2} hrs. — Crossing the saddle of Vilovac (2305 ft.), the line descends to (19\frac{1}{2} M.) Tarčin (2115 ft), on the Lepenica, with a saw-mill. To the W. rises the Bitovnja.

Here the line begins the ascent of the Ivan Planina, a traverse ridge separating the valleys of the Lepenica and the Narenta, and it is therefore provided at intervals with toothed rails (11\frac{1}{2} M. in aggregate length between Tarčin and Konjica), for which the locomotive is fitted with an adjustable toothed wheel. The gradient is still steeper between (21\frac{1}{2} M.) Raštela (2295 ft.) and (24 M.) Ivan (2875 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). The ridge of Ivan Planina (3320 ft.), the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, and also the boundary between Bosnia and the Herzegovina, is pierced by means of a tunnel 710 yds. in length, beyond which the train rapidly descends the romantic valley of the *Trešćanica, traversing six tunnels, crossing the Lukaš Ravine, and passing the stations of Bradina, Bryjani, and Podorašac.

35 M. Konjica (915 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, with two bedrooms), a town of 2380 inhab., situated in a picturesque basin on the Narenta (trout), which is crossed by an old Turkish stone bridge. The temperature here is already about 14° Fahr. warmer than that of Sarajevo. About 12\frac{1}{2} M. to the S., beyond Borke, lies the mountain-girdled Borke Lake (Boračko Jezero; 1320 ft.), 1\frac{1}{2} M. in length.

The railway now runs through the wild and romantic *Narenta Valley, bounded on the right by the Čvrstnica and the Čabulja
Planina, and on the left by the Prenj (see below), the Porim, and the Velež (see below). To the left is the river. — 49 M. Rama, at the entrance to the valley of that name (r.). We cross the Doljanka Gorge.

53$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Jablanica (650 ft.; Jablanica Hotel, near the station, R. 21/2, B. 3/4, D. 21/2 K) is a military station with 300 inhab. and barracks on a height. The Krstac, 1 hr.'s walk to the E., commands a fine panorama.

Mountain Ascents. [Climbers should come provided with an alpen-stock and nailed shoes; guides, 4 K per day, should be engaged and paid through the landlord of the hotel; provisions should be taken.] The Prenj Planina (6285 ft.; horse 8 K) is ascended to the S. via the village of Glogošnica, the (1 hrs.) Poldiruhe, and the (2 hrs.) Ida Refuge Hut (4265 ft.), whence the summit is reached in 2 hrs. more (extensive view of the mountains of the Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Bosnia); descent to Jablanica in 5 hrs. From the peak of Veliki Prenj to the Maria Theresa Hut 6 hrs.; thence to Konjica 7 hrs., to Borke 6½ hrs. (p. 423).

— The ascent of the Plasa Mts. (edelweiss; part of the way may be done on horseback; horse 8 K), to the W., takes 9½ hrs., via the (4½ hrs.) refuge-hut to the (2 hrs.) summit of the Veliko Šljeme (6890 ft.); descent in 5 hrs.

— The Cerstnica (7510 ft.), the highest summit of the Herzegovina, is ascended via the Bessy Hut (no rfmnts.) in 9½ hrs.

From Jablanica to Bugojno, 46 M., carr. 36 K. Pedestrians, who require two days for this attractive excursion, find the best night-quarters at Prozor (provisions should not be forgotten). The road follows the railway almost to Rama (see above), then turns to the N.W., and ascends the valley of the Rama (diligence from Rama to Prozor 4 K 16 h). To the left are the gentle slopes of the Bočina Planina, to the right is the river. Farther on a stalactite cave is passed (right). — 19$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Prozor (2405 ft.; Krauss, unpretending), a town with 1100 inhab. (chiefly Mohammedans), is commanded by a ruined castle. — The road now winds up to the Makićen Saddle (3685 ft.; fine view), whence it descends through wood to (34 M.) Gornji–Vakuf, noted for its Turkish coffee-mills (3 K each); thence across the plain to (46 M.) Bugojno, see p. 433.

The train crosses the Narenta, passes through a tunnel, and enters a most picturesque defile, on the opposite (r.) bank of which is the highroad. We then cross the Glogošnica Valley, with a view to the left of the Prenj Mts. (see above). 57 M. Prenj. — Short tunnel. Below the road, on the right, the fine waterfall of the Praporac or Komadina descends into the Narenta, a little beyond which the railway and road change sides. From this point to Raškagora the narrow, rocky Gorge of the Narenta is known as the 'Great Defile'. Tunnel. 60$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Grabovica. The mountains to the left are grotesque in form. 66 M. Drežnica (365 ft.), at the mouth of the Drežanka, which issues from a wild gorge (r.); 72$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Raškagora; 77 M. Vojno. To the left are the precipices of the Velež (6460 ft.).

84 M. Mostar. — Hotels. Narenta (Pl. a; C, 1), on the left bank of the Narenta, R. 21/2-31/2, B. 1, D. 3 K, omn. 40 h, very fair, with garden-restaurant; Bristol (Pl. b: C, 1, 2), on the right bank of the Narenta, with café and terrace; Post (Pl. c; C, 2, 3), Rudolf-Platz; Railway Hotel Mostar, opposite the station, R. 11/2-21/2 K, new. — Café Herzegovina (Pl. d; C, 2), in the main street.
to Gravosa-Ragusa.  

MOSTAR.  

72. Route. 425  

CABS. Within the town, per ¼ hr. 1 K, each addit. ¼ hr. ¼ K; outside the town, per ½ hr. 2 K 80, each addit. ½ hr. 1 K 40 h.

POST OFFICE (Pl. 9), Rudolf-Platz; TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. 11), to the W. of the Konak. — Military Swimming Baths, at the N. Camp, 40 h (cold water).

Mostar (195 ft.), with 16,385 inhab. (about half of them Mohammedans) and a garrison of 3500 men, is the business-centre of the Herzegovina, and seat of a Rom. Cath. and a Greek bishop and of a mufti. The town stretches from N. to S., between the hills of Hum to the W. and Podvelez to the E., on both sides of the Narenta, the banks of which are here rugged and rocky. Of the 30 mosques only the Karadžozbegova Mosque (Pl. 2; C, 2) in the Sauerwaldgasse deserves a visit. — Turning to the right on quitting the Railway Station (Bahnhof); Pl. B, 1), we reach in 3 min. a bifurcation. The road straight on (S.), following the railway, leads to the (10 min.) Franciscan Convent (Pl. B, 3); the Stephanie Allée, with its villas, leads to the W.; to the left (E.) we follow the Franje Josipa Ulica (Franz-Joseph-Str.; Pl. B, 2), cross the Narenta (with a view of the old town to the right), and beyond the Sauerwaldgasse reach the (7 min.) Carina or main street (Pl. C, 1, 2). In the last, to the right (S.), lies the Bazaar, which is inferior to that of Sarajevo, though Oriental carpets, embroidery, inlaid silver-work from Livno, etc., may be obtained comparatively cheaply (market-day Wed.).

We follow the main street to a square beside the (10 min.) Telegraph Office (Pl. 11; D, 3), whence we cross the *Stone or Old Bridge (Pl. C, 3; view; 16th cent.), with two gate-towers and a single span of 92 ft., to the right bank of the Narenta (65 ft. below), and follow the Carsija (Market St.) to the Franciscan Convent (see above). The main street leads on to the S. to the government Tobacco Factory (beyond Pl. D, 3; adm. on application) and the South Camp (Südlager; see Map). — A street diverging to the left from the Carina, at the shop of Dokić, Bilić, & Pesko, leads to (5 min.) the Servian Orthodox Church (Pl. D, 3) and (3 min. higher up) the Old Servian Church (Pl. 1; D, 3).

Pleasing view from the second or third bend of the Hum road (from the station by the above-mentioned Stephanie-Allée, thence across the bridge over the Radobolje, and ascend to the left); grander from the top of the hill (1430 ft.; ¼ hr.), with its small fort. — About 1 hr.'s drive to the N.W. of the Radobolje bridge is the Source of the Radobolje (inn), which yields the town water-supply; carr. there and back 4 K.

An attractive excursion may be made to the *Source of the Buna (best in the afternoon; carr. to Blagaj in 1 hr., 10 K there and back). We follow the dusty road to the S. through a fertile plain surrounded by rocky mountains, past the South Camp (see above), and bear to the left where the road forks. We now pass on the left a government Station for Fruit and Vine Cultivation and Jelačić's Wine Cellars, and reach (7½ M.) Blagaj (210 ft.), an important place in the 13-14th cent. and now a Mohammedan village. Thence on by a footpath between the considerable ruins of the castle of Stjepangrad (fatiguing ascent) on a rock to the left, and the Buna on the right, past a mill, to a half-ruined mosque, and the (10 min.) shrine of a Turkish saint; in front of this
is a veranda (fee to attendant 50 h), affording a view of the stalactite grotto (close to us) from which the Buna issues.

From Mostar to Avtvoc, 591/4 M.: diligence (two seats) to Nevesinje daily in 6 hrs. (fare 6 K 40 h), and thence to Avtvoc once weekly in 7 hrs. (fare 8 K 95 h). The road ascends in windings to a monotonous plateau, crosses it to the Grebako Saddle (3640 ft.), and descends to (25 M.) Nevesinje (2950 ft.), with a military station. — Skirting the left bank of the Zelomiska, we traverse a solitary region to (461/4 M.) Pojonica, with a military station and a Franciscan convent (interesting archives), and then cross the Gacko Polje, a fertile plain 91/2 M. long, to (561/2 M.) Gacko (3150 ft.; Government Inn; bridle-path to Foća, see p. 428). About 3 M. to the N.E. is the Klinje dam across the valley. — 591/2 M. Avtvoc (3170 ft.; military station). Hence a road leads to the S. viâ (281/2 M.) Bilek (p. 427) to (46 M.) Trebinje (see below).

The railway runs along the right bank of the Narenta at the foot of the Hum; to the left, near Blagaj, is the ruin of Stjepangrad (p. 425). The mountains become lower. 91 1/2 M. Buna (115 ft.); the Buna (see above) pours into the Narenta over a low face of rock. — 951/2 M. Žitomislići (on the right bank), opposite the monastery of that name (founded in 1585). — 103 M. Dretelj (40 ft.), station for Počitelj, on the left bank, with an interesting old castle. — 105 M. Čapljina, 1 1/4 M. to the S. of which lies Mogorelo, with the well-preserved remains of a Roman camp close to the Narenta (to the left of the railway).

108 M. Gabela (30 ft.), a little town, formerly fortified, between two hills. A branch-line runs to (21/2 M.) Metković (p. 400).

The railway to Gravosa diverges to the left, crosses the Narenta and the Krupa, and ascends the N. slope of the Žaba (3125 ft.). Metković (p. 400) is visible on the right. Two tunnels, then a wide curve (view, on the left, of the line just traversed), and another tunnel. — 115 M. Dubravica (490 ft.), a village in a desolate Karst-like plateau. Wide view to the left. — Seven tunnels. 1181/2 M. Hrasno (805 ft.). — 1221/2 M. Hutovo (1015 ft.), with the ruins of a castle above the station (r.). To the left below us lies the Popovo Polje, a valley intersected in summer by the scanty Trebinjčica, but under water in winter and spring; it extends to (25 M.) Jasenica-Lug. — The line now makes a wide curve, descends to (129 M.) Turkovići (915 ft.), then re-ascends to (138 1/2 M.) Ravno (1045 ft.; the village lies to the right). — Tunnel. 1421/2 M. Zavala (875 ft.), with a Greek convent (to the right, above the station). — Beyond (149 M.) Poljice (885 ft.) the valley gradually contracts. 154 1/2 M. Jasenica-Lug. — 158 M. Hum (885 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

A branch-line runs to the E. from Hum viâ (41/2 M.) Duži (925 ft.) to (101/2 M., in 3/4 hr.) Trebinje (915 ft.; Höt. Naglić, Careva Ulica, R. 11/2-4 K. with garden: Weisses Haus, opposite the Naglić, R. 2 K; Vienna Café: cab within the town 1 K 60 h), a little town of 3800 inhab., in the Herzegovina, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Trebinjčica. On the surrounding hills are forts. The old part of the town is surrounded by walls, and contains a powder-tower, a square clock-tower, and two mosques. In the new town, to the N., is the Kallay Park. The cigarette tobacco of Trebinje is noted. — About 3 1/2 M. to the E. of
the town (carr. in 1/2 hr., 4 K there and back) is the Arslan-Agic-Most, a four-arched stone bridge dating from the Turkish rule and spanning the Trebinječa. The government station for fruit and vine cultivation at Lašva lies 5 1/4 M. farther to the E. (carr. from Trebinje and back 10 K). — The Orjen (Gora Bianca; 6217 ft.) may be ascended from Trebinje (horse and guide 5-6 K per day). We drive to the S.E. via the village of Grab to the (18 M.) gendarmerie barracks at Vrbanje, whence a bridle-path ascends to (3 M.) the saddle of the Orjen (view of the Adriatic Sea and of the mountains of Montenegro and Albania). The summit, marked by a simple Emperor's Jubilee Monument (1910), is reached on foot in 1/2 hr. more. The descent may be made in 5 hrs. to Castelnuovo (p. 409), or in 6 hrs. to Risano (p. 409). — Diligence from Trebinje in 4 hrs. (N.) via (16 M.) Neu-Bilek, a fortified military camp, to (17 1/4 M.) Bilek (1560 ft.; pop. 4590).

* The railway turns towards the S. 164 1/2 M. USKOPLOJE (1150 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). Branch - line via Castelnuovo to (48 1/2 M.) Zelenika on the Bocche di Cattaro (see p. 408).

Beyond a tunnel the Adriatic Sea at Ragusa Vecchia (p. 408) comes into view on the left. We cross the Dalmatian frontier. 168 M. Brgat (970 ft.; the village lies below, farther on to the left). The railway descends rapidly in windings to the Ombla Valley and traverses three tunnels. 171 1/2 M. Sumet-Gionchetto (575 ft.). The source of the Ombla is visible in the distance (r.). — From (174 1/2 M.) Rijeka-Ombla (335 ft.) a footpath descends to the (20 min.) road. The Ombla flows far below (r.). Tunnel.

177 1/2 M. Gravosa (p. 403), 3/4 hr. to the N.W. of the Piazza del Duomo in Ragusa (p. 404).

73. From Sarajevo to Vardište or to Uvac.

From Sarajevo to Vardište, 79 1/5 M., Bosno-Herzegovinian Railway in 61/4 hrs. (fares 11 K 29, 8 K 40, 5 K 60 h); to (86 1/2 M.) Uvac in 61/4-61/2 hrs. (11 K 92, 8 K 94, 5 K 96 h). The Bistrik station (see below) is nearer than the Main Station to the hotels of Sarajevo. Those who have only one day at their disposal should go as far as Višegrad and back. As far as Mesići the best views are to the left, then to the right. The railway, constructed in 1902-1906 at a cost of €15,625,000 or 3,125,000?, has 100 tunnels, 31 bridges, and numerous viaducts and cuttings. The trip through the wooded and hilly district is very picturesque. — Passport for the excursion into Turkish territory (Priboj, Prijepolje, and Plevlje), see p. 416.

Sarajevo, see p. 418. — From the Main Railway Station the line at first runs parallel with that to Gravosa; it then turns to the E., crosses the Miljacka, and threads a tunnel, at the exit of which we have a view of Sarajevo to the left. — 4 1/2 M. Bistrik; the station for the S.E. quarters of Sarajevo; view of town from the road outside the railway-station. — We then ascend along the mountain-slope through seven tunnels and cross the Miljacka three times. 12 1/2 M. Pale (2730 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), situated among pine-woods, is a favourite summer-resort of the Sarajevans (special trains on Sun. and holidays). — The railway penetrates
the Jahorina, the watershed between the Bosna and the Drina, by a tunnel upwards of $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, stops at (17$\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Stambulović (3085 ft.), and then descends through four tunnels into the valley of the Prača. 23 M. Šjetina (2600 ft.). — A little to the S.E. of Prača, a village with 300 inhab., is the ruined castle of Pavlovac. — The valley now contracts. Numerous tunnels, bridges, and viaducts. — 43$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Mesići-Rogatica (1610 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

A highroad (diligence in 11$\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; fare 11$\frac{1}{2}$ K) runs to the N. to (6 M.) Rogatica (1730 ft.; Kaiser von Oesterreich), a small town of genuine Bosnian character, with 2900 Moslem inhab., situated on the Rakitnica. To the N. is a military station. — The road goes on across the upland plain of Glasinac, with numerous tumuli of the Hallstatt period (comp. p. 157), to (54$\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Vlasenica (2190 ft.; Zalukovik), a small town with 2300 inhabitants. A diligence runs hence to (30 M.) Zvornik (p. 417). — From Rogatica a road runs to the E. to (27 M.) Višegrad (p. 429).

The train crosses to the left bank of the Prača and passes through six tunnels. — 52 M. Ustiprača-Goražda (1115 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

From Ustiprača to Foča, 28$\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence (4 seats) once daily in 53$\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fare 7 K 36 h.). — The road runs along the left bank of the Drina to (71$\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Goražda (1130 ft.; Otehla, R. 2-3, D. 11$\frac{1}{2}$ K), a straggling village on both banks of the Drina, with 1900 inhab. (market on Thurs.). Good surveys from the bridge and from the Württemberg-Warte, 20 min. to the N.W. Goražda possesses a pomological school and a government stud. To Metalka, see below. — The road continues to ascend the left bank of the Drina, through tobacco-plantations and orchards. 22 M. Ustikolina, with a mosque of the 15th century. — 28$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Foča (1295 ft.; Gerstl's Inn, R. 2 K), a prettily situated little town (4500 inhab., mostly Mohammedans), at the junction of the Čehotina and the Drina, has a fortified camp. The Aladža Džamija ('painted mosque'; 1549) on the right bank of the Čehotina is worth a visit. Tasteful inlaid work in gold and silver. Saturday is market-day. A bridle-path (ride of 8 hrs.) leads hence to the N.E. to Cajnica (see below).

The following excursion from Foča to Gacko is recommended (2 days; horse 15 K; provisions should be brought; carriage-road in construction). 1st day: viâ Mjesači, Marinkovići, Rosman, and Bastači (gendarmes barracks), and through the *Sutjeska Gorge to the (34 M.; ride of 10-11 hrs.) gendarmerie station of Suka, where the night is spent (shelter hut adjacent). 2nd day: over the Čemerno Pass (4360 ft.; gendarmes barracks) to Gacko (p. 426).

A voyage on a Raft (ca. 20 K) down the Drina from Goražda to Višegrad (p. 429), in 4-6 hrs., is interesting. Apply to the posting-master.

From Ustiprača to Metalka, 27$\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence (4 seats) once daily, spending the night at Goražda (fare 7 K 20 h). — 71$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Goražda, see above. The road crosses the Drina, turns to the S.E., winds up through wood to the Kozara Saddle (2335 ft.), and then sinks again into the smiling valley of the Janjina. — 20 M. Cajnica (2625 ft.; Weida), a clean little town, picturesquely situated in an expansion of the valley, with 1500 inhab., a Servian Orthodox pilgrimage-church (fête on Aug. 28th), and a fine mosque. The Albori Park is full of shady trees (Tues. is the market-day). — Farther we ascend in windings through pine-forests to the (27$\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Metalka Saddle (4085 ft.; Austrian military-station; inn), the boundary between Bosnia and the Turkish district of Lim (passport examined). From the saddle a road leads down to (25 M.) Plevlje (p. 180).
The train now follows the valley of the *Drina*, passing through 6 tunnels. 60 1/2 M. *Megjegje* (1070 ft.) is the point where the lines to Vardiste and to Uvac diverge from each other.

The Railway to Vardiste runs through the valley of the *Drina* for 1 1/2 M. more, then threads three tunnels and crosses the river at its confluence with the *Lim*. Just beyond the bridge the railway forks; our line (to the left) continues to follow the valley of the Drina and passes through two tunnels. Just short of Višegrad we have a view to the left of the stone bridge mentioned below.

69 M. **Višegrad** (990 ft.; Schreiber’s Inn, Pl. a, R. 2-3, D. 2 K), a little town of 2000 inhab., charmingly situated above the influx of the *Rzava* into the Drina and surrounded by wooded mountains. From the railway-station we keep to the right. After 5 min. we may either take a few steps to the left and then ascend to the left to (3 min.) the *Albrechtsruhe*, commanding a view of the mountains; or we may descend the footpath to the right to the Moslem Café Luft (Pl. b). Farther on we either keep to the right, crossing the Rzava, to the gipsy quarter, or follow the main street (Glavna Ulica) to the left to (5 min.) the stone bridge over the Drina, with its eleven arches, built by Vizier Sokolovitch in 1571. To the S. of the Servian Orthodox Church are the scanty ruins of the castle of **Starigrad**.
From Višegrad roads lead to the W. to (261/2 M.) Rogatica (p. 428), and to the S.E. (carr. & pair 20-24 K) via the saddle of Bjelo Brdo (2725 ft.; inn) to (25 M.) Priboj (see below).

The railway now ascends to (75 M.) Dobrun (1445 ft.), with a Servian Orthodox pilgrimage-church and a ruined castle. Several tunnels and bridges are passed. — 791/2 M. Vardište (1445 ft.), with 310 inhab. and a gendarne-station, situated about 550 yds. from the Servian frontier.

The railway to Uvac coincides with that to Vardište until the crossing of the Drina (see p. 429). It here diverges to the right and passes through a tunnel, thenceforward following the right bank of the Lim. 79 M. Rudo (1180 ft.), the chief place in the valley of the Lim, with 500 inhabitants. — 861/2 M. Uvac (1255 ft.; inn, 8 min. from the railway-station), a small place with a gendarne-station, on the right bank of the river Uvac, close to the Turkish boundary.

From Uvac to Prijeponje via Priboj, 271/2 M. Saddle-horse from Priboj to Prijeponje in 8-9 hrs., including stop (4-6 K). Provisions must be taken. — From the railway-station (carr. 5 K) a road leads along the right bank of the Lim to (41/2 M.) Priboj (1205 ft.; Priboj, R. 2-4 K), a Turkish town of 650 inhabitants. The shadeless bridle-path from Priboj to Prijeponje follows the right bank of the Lim through a narrow and uninhabited valley, enclosed by lofty wooded mountains. The first inhabited place reached is the village of (21/2 M.) Banja. After a ride of 4 hrs. we arrive at (121/2 M. from Priboj) the Bistrica Bridge (Turkish café). Farther on, on a cliff rising from the left bank, is the ruined castle of Jerina Grad. In 3 hrs. more we are in (271/2 M.) Prijeponje (1495 ft.; Lim), a prettily situated Turkish town, on the right bank of the Lim, consisting of one long street. Above the old Austrian military cemetery we obtain a good view of the town. About 31/2 M. to the E., in the beautiful valley of the Miloševa, is the Servian Orthodox convent of Miloševa.

From Prijeponje to Plevlje, 201/2 M., saddle-horse in 8 hrs. (4-6 K; provisions necessary). The path leads at first to the S. through the valley of the Lim, ascending via Han Seljačnica (1610 ft.) and the (101/2 M.) lonely village of Jabuka (2355 ft.) to the pass of Mihajlovič Planina (4520 ft.), which affords a superb view, with the mountains of Montenegro in the distance. — We then descend to (201/2 M.) Plevlje (2525 ft.; unpretending inn; beer at the brewery, with garden), a pleasant little Turkish town covering a good deal of ground in proportion to its population (8000 inhab., 6500 of whom are Moslems). It contains the konak of the Pasha, numerous mosques, and an interesting bazaar. In the N.W. part of the town are various relics of the Roman period. At the E. end of the town is a barrack, where a band plays daily at the guard-mounting, 11/2 hr. before sunset. — About 1/2 M. to the E. of the town is the source of the Breznica, and 11/2 M. farther off is the Servian Orthodox Convent of Trojitzia, where visitors are shown the coffin of St. Sava, old ecclesiastical vestments, and Slavonic books. The remains of a Roman town have been found on the Veležnica, ca. 2 M. from Plevlje. To the Metalka Saddle, see p. 428.
74. From (Agram) Doberlin to Banjaluka | via Novi and to Sarajevo via Travnik.

Military Railway from Doberlin to Banjaluka, 68 1/2 M., in 3 1/2-4 1/2 hrs. (fares 8 K 80, 6 K 60, 4 K 40 h). — From Banjaluka to Jajce, 45 1/2 M., Motor Diligence twice daily in ca. 3 3/4 hrs. (10 K; trunk 1 K). The cars start at the rail. station and run to the Grand-Hôtel at Jajce. In good weather an open carriage-and-pair is preferable (24 K). — From Jajce to Lašva, 58 1/2 M., Railway in 4 3/4-6 hrs. (fares 8 K 8, 6 K 6, 4 K 4 h); thence by rail in 2 23/4 hrs. to Sarajevo.

Doberlin (400 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 526. Near the rail. station is a large saw-mill. The line follows the right bank of the Una. 9 1/2 M. Bosna-Nov (400 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Novi; pop. 3300), the first Bosnian town, on the Una, above the influx of the Sana.

From Novi to Ogulin, a highly attractive excursion of 3 days by carriage, the nights being spent at Krupa and at the Plitvice Lakes (carr. and pair from Novi to Bihać, 12-14 K; from Bihać to Ogulin, 68 1/2 M. in 12-13 hrs., 28-34 K). A motor-diligence also plies daily in 5 1/4-6 1/2 hrs. from Novi to Bihać (12 K 43 h; four seats). — The road leads through the pretty wooded valley of the Una (numerous mills) via (14 1/2 M.) Otoka to (21 M.) Krupa (525 ft.; Krupa), with its ruined castle, and then winds up the slope of the Debeli Ošklinjak (to the left) to the Drenovo Pass (1580 ft.), beyond which it descends, with a fine view of the Plješivica (5410 ft.; shelter-hut), to (39 M.) Bihać (745 ft.; Central Hotel, R. 2 1/2-3 1/2 K; pop. 5200), a district-town on the Una. The Fethija Mosque, originally a Gothic church, was converted to its present use on the capture of the town by the Turks in 1592. The interesting ruin of Sokolac lies 41/2 M. to the S.E. (tickets of admission at the district-office of Bihać). At Ripač, 6 M. to the S.E. of Bihać, is a prehistoric lake-dwelling. — From Bihać the road ascends in serpentines via Zegar, a military post, and past a monument to Austrian soldiers who fell in 1878 (comp. p. 416; behind us, the ruin of Sokolac, see above), to (3 M.) Zavetje (1390 ft.), the first Croatian village, with an abandoned frontier-post. We then skirt the E. verge of the plateau of Plješivica to the N.W. to (13 1/2 M.) Petrovoselo (1210 ft.), and ascend in windings towards the S.W. to Prisob (2210 ft.). Here we diverge to the right from the road in order to visit the (25 M.) beautiful *Plitvice Lakes (p. 535). Thence to Ogulin, see p. 535. [From Prijedor we may ascend the Plješivica (see above) in 5 hrs. (guide 2-4 K).]

The train turns to the E. into the valley of the Sana. 13 M. Blagaj (405 ft.), with a ruined castle to the left. — 28 1/2 M. Prijedor (470 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Prijedor), a district-town (pop. 5000).

A carriage-road (diligence thrice a week in 8 1/2 hrs.; 10 K 14 h) ascends the valley of the Sana, via (18 1/2 M.) Sanskimost and (28 M.) Vrhopilje, to (41 1/2 M.) Ključ (825 ft.; Communal Inn), a small town picturesquely situated on the Sana, with a fine old castle. In 1463 the castle was taken by the Turks, and Stephen Tomashevitch, the last king of Bosnia, was captured and put to death at Jajce. Splendid view, particularly of the passage which the Sana has forced through the rocks below the town.

We quit the Sana and follow the Gomjenica through the Omarska Plain to (39 M.) Omarska (550 ft.); we then cross the saddle of Kukovica, the watershed between the Una and the Vrbas,
with the small station of Ivanjska (960 ft.). 59 1/2 M. Dragochaj (480 ft.). To the right is the nunnery of Nazaretli; to the left is the Trappist monastery of Maria-Stern, founded by the Teutonic Order (1 hr. from the station of Banjaluka). Farther on (r.) is the Franciscan convent of Petricevac.

68 1/2 M. Banjaluka (550 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Bosna, Pl. a, Carski Drum, R. 3-6 K, fair; Balkan, Pl. b, Herengasse, with café), a district-town and the second in population in Bosnia, with 14,795 inhab. (one-half Mohammedans), lies on the left bank of the Vrbas, in a broad valley enclosed by mountains. Numerous Moslem burying-grounds. There are 46 mosques; that of Ferhad-Pasha, on the S. side of the town, dates from the end of the 16th century. In the S. part of the Carski Drum is the bazaar (Carsija; market-day, Tues.). On the right bank of the Vrbas, ca. 2 M. above the town, in Gornji Seher, on the road to Jajce, are remains of Roman baths.

To Jajce, 45 1/2 M. (motor-diligence and carriages, p. 431), an attractive drive up the Vrbas. Pedestrians require two days, and should carry provisions. The road leads through a smiling district and crosses the Vrbas to (7 1/2 M.) Karanovac, where it recrosses the river. It then traverses the wild and picturesque Tjesno Gorge, 2 M. in length, at the exit from which is the ruin of Zvečaj-Grad. Beyond (15 M.) the village of Krupa, with the ruined castle of that name, we pass through a rocky gorge 5 1/2 M. in length and then enter the broad valley of Aginoselo. — 25 M. Bocac (Inn, very fair, R. 2 K; halt of 3/4 hr.) is commanded by a massive ruined castle. The next part of our route lies amidst grand mountain-scenery. We finally pass through two tunnels, cross two iron bridges, and reach —

45 1/2 M. Jajce (1235 ft.; Grand-Hôtel, Pl. a, 1/2 M. to the E. of the railway, R. 3, B. 1, D. 3 1/2 K, omn. 60 h, very fair; Pliva, Pl. b, at the rail. station), an old town with 4000 inhab. (half Mohammedans), picturesquely situated between the Vrbas and Pliva (the outlet of the Pliva Lakes) and overlooked by an old fortress. A ticket of admission for the waterfall, the catacombs, the royal tomb, and the Franciscan church is obtained at the Grand Hôtel for 1 K. The hotel-keeper or guide will also obtain the permission of the Commandant for a visit to the fortress. Guide to all the above points (not indispensable) 80 h each, or less in proportion for a party (bargain advisable). — To the S. of the town, 1/3 M. from the Grand-Hôtel, is the *Pliva Waterfall, which falls in several arms into the Vrbas from a height of 100 ft. (illumination 24 K). Good views are obtained from the ‘Rudolfsblick’ (pavilion) on the left bank of the Vrbas and from another pavilion on the right bank, reached by a bridge. From the Rudolfsblick steps descend to a cavern in the tufa rock below the falls (cloak or
umbrella necessary). The way to the fortress (12 min. from the hotel) passes the **Tower of St. Luke**, the Romanesque campanile of a church which has been burned down. A little way off are the foundations of the **Tower of the Bears** (13th cent.) and the so-called **Catacombs**, a subterranean church with tomb-niches and altars, dating in its present form from the beginning of the 15th century. The **Fortress** (345 ft. above the Vrbas), the object of many contests and captured by the Turks in 1528, commands a fine panorama (from the Tabija bastion). In the N.E. part of the town (12 min. from the citadel) is the **Franciscan Church**, in the S. aisle of which is a glass coffin with the remains of King Stephen Tomasevitch (p. 431; the original ‘Royal Tomb’ was on the Hum, to the S.E. of the town). A little above is the church of the **Bazaar** (market-day, Wed.). — **Jajce** has large chemical works (carbide and chlorine).

A good road (carr. there and back 6 K) leads from Jajce to the W., along the N. bank of the two *Pliva Lakes*, to (6 M.) the Moslem village of **Jezero** (1395 ft.; Touristenhaus or Thea Hut, R. 2 K; trout and eel-fish). A road diverging to the left about halfway leads to the ridge (fine views) separating the Lower and Upper Lakes and bearing the ruins of the castle of Zaskoplje.

**From Jajce to Lašva.** The railway (see p. 431; views to the left) crosses the cataracts of the Pliva and ascends the picturesque valley of the Vrbas (two tunnels). **7 1/2 M. Vinac** (1110 ft.), a village with an old castle; **15 M. Babinoselo** (1580 ft.). — **21 M. Donji-Vakuf** (1685 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant**), a pleasant little town, with 2300 inhab. and six mosques.

A **Branch Railway** runs hence in 1/2 hr. to (7 M.) **Bugojno** (1865 ft.; **Grand-Hôtel Gröf**, R. 2-2 1/2, D. 21/4 K), a town with 2000 inhab. and a large Roman Catholic church. Carriage from Bugojno to Jablanica and railway thence to Mostar, see p. 424.

**From Bugojno to Spalato.** A diligence plies daily in 9 1/2-11 1/4 hrs. (12 K), running at first through wood, then across a Karst region, to (46 1/2 M.) **Livno** (2650 ft.; Kaiser von Oesterreich), a small town (5300 inhab.) picturously situated on the verge of the wide Livansko Polje. A diligence runs thence daily in 7 1/2 hrs. (7 K 60 h) to (35 M.) **Sinj** (p. 400), whence a railway runs to **Spalato** (see p. 400).

The railway now ascends the wooded valley of the Jablan to the N. to (25 1/2 M.) **Oborci** (2025 ft.), and thence (rack-and-pinion line in places) to (30 M.) **Komar** (2460 ft.). Just beyond the station we cross the watershed between the Bosna and the Vrbas by a tunnel 3/4 M. long. Thence we descend, skirting the Lašva, via Goleš and **Turbe.** — **40 M. Travnik** (1690 ft.; **Vlašić**; Travnik, opp. the rail. station, with good cuisine), a town of 6300 inhab., the seat of the Viziers of Bosnia from 1700 to 1852, rebuilt after repeated fires. From the rail. station we follow the main street, passing two Moslem Mausoleums (turbeh) and the (1/4 hr.) bazaar. Farther on we pass under the railway and then ascend to (7 min.) the **Citadel**, dating from the time of Tvrtko II. and still occupied.
(view). About 4 hrs. to the N. is the high-lying alp of Vlašić (6295 ft.).

Beyond Travnik the railway continues to follow the broad valley of the Lašva (Travanjsko Polje) via (41½ M.) Dolac, (46 M.) Bjela, (50½ M.) Vitez (1325 ft.), and (54 M.) Busovača to (58½ M.) Lašva (1180 ft.; p. 418). Hence to (40 M.) Sarajevo, see p. 418.
THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY.

IX. HUNGARY, CROATIA, AND SLAVONIA. BELGRADE.

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### General Remarks.

The **Hungarian Crown Lands (Magyarország)**, viz. **Hungary** (including **Transylvania**), **Fiume** and its territory, **Croatia**, and **Slavonia**, cover an area of 125,170 sq. M., with a population, according to the census of 1910, of 20,850,700. Of these inhabitants less than half (8,740,000) belong to the Hungarian or Magyar race, the other dwellers in Hungary being Roumanians (2,800,000), Germans (2,135,000), Slovaks (2,019,000), Croats (1,679,000), Servians (1,052,000), Jews (851,000), and Gipsies. The Magyars dwell chiefly in the great plains on both sides of the Danube and the Theiss (Tisza), and in the 'Szeklerland' in Transylvania; the Germans in the borderlands towards Lower Austria and Styria, in the 'enclaves' near Pécs (Fünfkirchen) and Temesvár, at Ofen, in the Zips, and in the Transylvanian 'Sachsenland'; the Slovaksians in the N.W., the Croats and Servians in the S.W. and S., and the Roumanians as Gipsies.

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in the S.E. districts. The most singular mingling of races occurs in the S.E. regions (the former Banat), where Germans, Servians, Roumanians, Magyars, Slovaks, Bulgarians, Bohemians, and Armenians dwell together. The German element is more or less present in all the Hungarian towns, but is now becoming rapidly assimilated.

The N. portion of the country, intersected by the Carpathian Mts., and the former Banat possess mineral treasures in abundance (including rock-salt and the precious metals), as well as an immense supply of timber. The S. slopes of the Carpathians, particularly the Hegyalja near Tokaj, yield large quantities of excellent wine, while the great plains of the Danube and the Theiss stock the markets of Central Europe with their surplus produce.

**History** (comp. p. 539). — In antiquity the S.W. part of Hungary was occupied by the Pannonians, and the E. part by the Dacians. Tiberius, during the reign of Augustus, subjugated the Pannonians (B.C. 12-9) and formed the Roman province of Pannonia; in 101-107 A.D. Trajan conquered the Dacians and established the province of Dacia. During the period of the Great Migrations Pannonia was occupied in turn by Huns, Ostrogoths, Gepidæ, Lombards, and Avars. In 895-897 the Magyars, who had migrated from the Central Ural to the Danube, under their legendary leader Arpád, destroyed the great Moravian kingdom and penetrated as far as the Leitha. Their inroads on the German Empire were put an end to by the battle of the Lechfeld near Augsburg in 955. Christianity was introduced under Duke Geisa (972-993) and his son, Saint Stephen I., the patron saint of Hungary, who received from Pope Sylvester II. in 1001 the crown used at the coronation of all later kings of Hungary. Stephen also sought to elevate his country by the encouragement of German settlers, and under Geisa II. (1141-62) still other German colonies were established.

In 1307, after the death of Andreas III. (1301), the last of the Arpád dynasty, Charles Robert of Anjou (d. 1342), whose mother belonged to the Arpád family, was recognized as King of Hungary. His son, Lewis I. (1342-82), extended his sway over a large part of the Balkans and also became King of Poland in 1370. The reign of Sigismund (d. 1437) was filled with incessant contentions with rebellious grandees, the Turks, and the Hussites. In 1438 the first member of the Hapsburg family, Albert II. (d. 1439), the son-in-law of Sigismund, became King of Hungary. Under his son, Ladislaus Posthumus (d. 1457) John Hunyadi defended the kingdom valiantly against the Turk. The reign of Matthias I. Corvinus (1458-90), the second son of Hunyadi, was one of the most brilliant in the history of Hungary. This prince, the first royal patron of the arts and sciences on this side of the Alps at the dawn of the Renaissance, carried on successful wars against the Turks, the Bohemians, and Emp. Frederick III., and transferred his residence to Vienna. The decline of Hungary began under his feeble successors, the Bohemian King Ladislaus II. (d. 1516; see p. 289) and Lewis II., the latter of whom lost his life in 1526 after the battle of Mohács (p. 526). The fate of the country was sealed by the struggle between the rival kings, Ferdinand I. of Hapsburg, elected by the German party, and John Zápolya, the last 'National' ruler, who was supported by the Turks. In 1527 Transylvania became a vassal state of Turkey; in 1529 the Turks penetrated to the gates of Vienna; and in 1541, after the fall of Ofen, they extended their power over the plains of the Danube, which remained in their hands for about a century and a half, while the Hapsburgs maintained their sway in the N. and W. parts of the country. Under Maximilian II. (1564-76) Protestantism pervaded the whole country. The counter-reformation which soon ensued gave a fresh impulse to the feuds to which the arrogant and turbulent nobles were already too prone.

The failure of the second Turkish siege of Vienna (1683) resulted in the final independence of Hungary, to secure which Leopold I., along with the Polish King John Sobieski, Pope Innocent XI., and the Venetian Republic, formed, in 1684, the 'Holy League'. The most important events in the struggle were the reconquest of Ofen (1686) and the brilliant
victories of the Imperial troops under Margrave Lewis of Baden (1691-92) and Prince Eugene of Savoy (1697 et seq.). The boundary between Hungary and the Balkan States, fixed by the Peace of Belgrade in 1739, remained unaltered until Bosnia and the Herzegovina were incorporated with the Dual Monarchy in 1908.

The Diet of Pressburg in 1687 made the throne of Hungary hereditary in the male line of the Hapsburgs, and in 1723 Charles VI. (in Hungary Charles III.) secured the succession of his daughter Maria Theresa (1740-80) by the so-called Pragmatic Sanction. In return for its loyalty this empress rewarded Hungary by improving the condition of the peasantry, by raising the standard of education, and by planting new colonies of Germans in the S. part of the country. The attempt of Joseph II. (1780-90) to make German the administrative language and to govern the country through German officials failed, as did that of Francis II. (1792-1835) to make himself an absolute monarch. The growing national opposition reached its height in 1848 in the rising against Austria and in Kossuth’s declaration of independence (comp. p. 503), it required the help of Russia in 1849 to overcome the Hungarian Republic. The reign of Francis Joseph I., who succeeded to the throne in 1848, has been marked by the wars of 1859 and 1866, which, though unsuccessful, led to a better understanding with Hungary, where the Liberal Party under Deák had already paved the way for a reconciliation. The so-called ‘Ausgleich’ or Agreement was effected in 1867.

The Kingdom of Hungary and the Empire of Austria together form the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The two countries have in common the ruling dynasty, the administration of foreign affairs, the army (with the exception of the Hungarian militia, or Honvéd), the navy, and the financial measures connected with these departments. The customs regulations and the currency are independent, but are coordinated on general principles agreed to from time to time. In all other respects Hungary is independent both in legislative and administrative matters. Its own parliamentary representatives meet in the Hungarian Diet at Budapest, while the connecting link with the Conjoint State is formed by the so-called Delegations.

**Railways.** As only the Hungarian names of the stations are announced, travellers ignorant of the language should apply beforehand to the guard for information. — The express trains run more slowly than in

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<th>Kilomètres</th>
<th>Ordinary trains</th>
<th>Express trains</th>
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<td>I</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>III</td>
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<td>a) Local trains.</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>-.60</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>11-15</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>16-20</td>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>21-27</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>28-40</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>1.60</td>
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<td>III</td>
<td>41-55</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>2.40</td>
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<td>IV</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td>71-85</td>
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<td>VI</td>
<td>86-100</td>
<td>7.20</td>
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<td>VII</td>
<td>101-115</td>
<td>8.40</td>
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<td>VIII</td>
<td>116-130</td>
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<td>IX</td>
<td>131-145</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>146-160</td>
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<td>XI</td>
<td>161-173</td>
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<td>XII</td>
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<td>XIII</td>
<td>201-225</td>
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<td>XIV</td>
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<td>XV</td>
<td>301-400</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>XVI</td>
<td>401 and upwards</td>
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most countries, have no third-class carriages, and are often crowded. The ordinary trains are often late, especially on branch-lines.

Fares are reckoned according to the Zone Tariff given on p. 438 (in crowns and hellers). The tariff of Zone XVI is the maximum; but if Budapest be touched a new ticket must be taken for the remainder of the journey beyond Budapest. The tickets for long distance trains hold good for 24 hours; but if the time for which a ticket is valid expires before the completion of the journey, a new ticket (at the ordinary tariff) must be taken for the remaining distance to be traversed. The journey may be broken once on application to the stationmaster. — Much higher tariffs prevail on the South Railway Co.'s lines from Wiener-Neustadt to Nagy-Kanizsa and Bars, from Budapest to Pragerhof, etc. — On the Hungarian State Railways and on the Hungarian parts of the Kassa-Oderberg line circular tickets are issued. Between the terminal sections named on each coupon travellers may break the journey once only.

Luggage Tariff. All luggage must be paid for. For every 10 kilograms (22\(\frac{1}{2}\) lbs.) up to a distance of 50 kilometres (31 M.) 10 h., 51-100 kilom. 20 h., 101-200 kilom. 40 h., 201-300 kilom. 60 h., 301-450 kilom. 80 h., 451-600 kilom. 1 K., above 600 kilom. 1 K 20 h. The minimum charge is that paid for 50 kilog. (i.e. 50 h).

Plan of Tour, see p. xv.

Language. The Magyar tongue belongs, like Turkish and Finnish, to the Finnish-Tartaric family (early Asiatic), and is not allied with the European or Indo-Germanic languages. A slight acquaintance with Magyar is desirable for a tour in Hungary, though German is generally understood at the larger hotels and shops and by almost every educated person. — In the pronunciation of Consonants the following peculiarities should be observed: c, cz = ts; cs = tsh; ðs = j; j = consonantal y; in ly, ny, and ty the y is consonantal; gy = j; ng and nk are pronounced as in English; s, ss = sh; zs = z (zh) in azure; sz, ssz = ss. Double consonants between vowels should be distinctly pronounced as such, e.g. Kassa, pron. Kősh-shő. The Vowels are pronounced in the Italian way (except the short a which resembles the short English ð in lot) and are short if not marked by the accent ('); ð and ð have the value of the short German modified o and u (ð, ð), ð and Ô represent the corresponding long sounds (ö, ü). Diphthongs are unknown in Magyar, each vowel being pronounced separately. The Accentuation of the word is generally on the first syllable.

Some of the words of most frequent occurrence are: szálloda, hotel; vendéglő, fogadó, inn; sörgép, beer-house; cukrászda, confectioner's shop; kávéház, café; szoba, room; étterem, dining-room; ágy, bed; lepedő, sheet; tisztá, clean; víz, water; szappan, soap; törülköző, towel; gyertya, candle; szobaléány, chambermaid; pincész, waiter; tányér, plate; pohár, glass; finázs, cup; palaczk, bottle; villa, fork; kés, knife; kanál, spoon; kávé, coffee; téá, tea; tej, milk; kenyér, bread; vag, butter; hus, meat; tojás, egg; bor, wine (fehér bor, white wine, vörös bor, red wine); sör, beer; só, salt; szivar, cigar; dohány, tobacco. — Vasútály, railway; gyorsvonat, express train; személyvonat, ordinary train; néhány, ladies' compartment; nemdohányzók, non-smoking compartment; pályaudvar, station; váróterem, waiting-room; bemenet, entrance; kimenet, exit; állomásfőnök, stationmaster; pénztár, ticket-office; ruhatár, left luggage office; podgyász-evény, luggage-ticket; kapus, station-attendant; hordár, porter; kalauz, guard or conductor; panaszkonyv, book of complaints; férfiak or uraknak, men's water-closet; nők or nőknek, women's water-closet. — Gőzhajó, steamer; csolnák, boat; komp, ferry; evező, oar; evežélegény, boatman; vitorla, sail. — Békocsi, cab; tö, horse; paripó, riding-horse; nyereg, saddle; evező, guide; kocis, driver; székér, carriage, waggon. — Város, town; falu, village; vár, castle; sziget, island; át, street; körút, boulevard; utcza, narrow street; tér, square; kapu, gate; ház, house; palota, palace; templom, egyház, church; zárda, monastery; póta, post-office; táviró, telegraph office; városház, town-hall; szinház,
75. From Vienna to Budapest via Marchegg.

172 1/2 M. RAILWAY (Oesterreichische Staatsbahn to Marchegg, thence Ungarische Staatsbahn) in 4 1/4-8 1/2 hrs. (farcés 24 K 10, 15 K 60 h, 10 K 10 h; express fares 30 K 40, 19 K 70 h).—Corresponding with the trains on this line are others from the Nord-Bahnhof, via Gänserndorf, to Marchegg (p. 441).—Orientation Express in 4 1/4 hrs. (farcés 40 K 40 h).—Return-
In the Haupt-Platz (Pl. B, C, 3) in the Altstadt is a fountain of
tickets to Pressburg (Pozsony), available for 3 days, are issued for 6 K 20 h (by express 7 K 70 h), allowing the journey to be made by steamboat (1st cl.) and the return trip by railway (2nd cl.).

Vienna (Hung. Bečs), see p. 2. The train starts from the Staats-Bahnhof, passes the Arsenal (p. 92) on the left, crosses the Danube Canal, intersects the Prater, and then crosses the Danube. — 7 M. Stadlau (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the Vienna and Prague line (p. 346). Our train turns to the right and traverses the Marchfeld (p. 113) in a N.E. direction. — 28½ M. Marchegg (465 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction of the line from Vienna (Nord-Bahnhof; 31 M.) via (20 M.) Gänserndorf (p. 346). To the right is the former imperial château of Schlosshof, now an institute for training riders and drivers for the Field Artillery. We cross the March, the boundary between Austria and Hungary. — 32½ M. Dévényujfalú (525 ft.), Ger. Theben-Neudorf, at the N. base of the Dévény Hill or Thebner Kogel (p. 443).

From Dévényujfalú to Szakolcza, 48 M., railway in 2-2½ hrs. — 11 M. Detrekőszíttőrök, with a ruined castle. — 31½ M. Kuttí, whence branch-lines run to the N.W. to (11 M.) Lundenburg (p. 345) and to the S.E. to (42½ M.) Nagyszombat (p. 479). — 43½ M. Holicis (p. 361), with a porcelain-factory (1743). — 48 M. Szakolcza, Ger. Skalitz (Ungarische Krone), is a small town, with the house in which King Bélá the Blind (1131-41) is said to have been born. Branch to Wessely, see p. 345.

At (37½ M.) Lamacs, Ger. Blumenauf, we reach the Little Carpathians, which here approach the Danube. Tunnel.


Hotels. *Grüner Baum (Pl. a, B, 4), Kossuth-Platz, R. 4-15 K, with café-restaurant; *Savoy (Pl. b, B, C, 4), Kossuth-Platz, R. from 3 K; König von Ungarn (Pl. c, B, C, 4), near the steamboat-quay, R. 2-4 K; Goldener Hirsch (Pl. f, C, 3), in the market-place. — Wine at Schmidt Hansl’s (‘Zum Reichspalatin’), König-Ludwig-Platz 12 (Pl. B, 3), and in the Weingärtner-Keller, Franziskaner-Platz 7. — Beer at Udovorka’s, Andrässygarase 9, at the theatre, with garden, and at Jaklitsch’s, Michaelergasse 5. — Cafés. Strössner, Haupt-Platz; Stahl, Kossuth-Platz 14.

Cabs. To the railway-station (Staats-Bahnhof) 1 K 40, at night (11-6) 2 K 10 h; in the town, ½ hr. 1 K, each additional ¼ hr. 40 h. With two horses to the station 2 K 40, at night 3 K 60 h; ½ hr. 1 K 60, each additional ¼ hr. 60 h. — Electric Tramway from the Staats-Bahnhof (Pl. B, C, 1) through the town to the Danube (20 h), and from the Markt-Platz and the König-Ludwig-Platz to the Neustadt; from the Baross-Str. to the Neustadt Station.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), in the market-place. — Baths. Pozsony Fürdö (Bad; Pl. C, 4), with swimming-tank; also river baths.

Pressburg, Hung. Pozsony (pron. Pózhony; 425-585 ft.), with 78,000 inhab. (35,000 Ger.), the headquarters of the 5th Army Corps, and once the capital of Hungary, where the coronation of the kings of the Hapsburg race took place, lies beautifully amid the spurs of the Little Carpathians.

In the Haupt-Platz (Pl. B, C, 3) in the Altstadt is a fountain of
1573. On the E. side of the square is the Town Hall or Rathaus, begun in 1288, and frequently altered. On the first floor is the Municipal Museum (open 9-12; free on Sun. and holidays, Tues. 60 h, at other times 1 K). The Column of the Virgin, in front of the contiguous Jesuit church, was erected in 1672. — To the N. of the town-hall is the Franciscan Church, founded in 1272, and afterwards altered (the tower rebuilt in 1897). On the N. side is the Gothic Chapel of St. John, with a double crypt.

In the Landhaus, to the W., erected in 1753, now a court of justice, the Hungarian diets were held from 1802 to 1848.

The Gothic Cathedral of St. Martin (Dom; Pl. B, 3), formerly the coronation-church, begun in 1204, and reconsecrated in 1445, was restored in 1861-80. The tower is surmounted by a pyramid bearing a gilded Hungarian royal crown. The late-Gothic Chapel of St. Anna, in the N. aisle, dates from the 14th century. The Chapel of St. Elemosinarius was built and decorated by Raphael Donner (1784), who also executed the leaden equestrian statue of St. Martin, in Hungarian costume, outside the choir (1734; under glass).

From the cathedral we proceed past the Synagogue into the Schlossgrundgasse (r.) and almost immediately turn to the left into the Schloss-Stiege, which leads to the Schlossberg (Pl. A, B, 3). A massive late-Gothic gateway gives access to the walled-in plateau (270 ft. above the Danube), with the ruins of the royal palace, which was burned down in 1811. Superb view from the terrace, embracing, to the N., the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians, with the city at our feet; to the S., beyond the winding Danube, the villages of Karlburg and Kittsee, the ruin of Wolfstal, etc., and to the W., Hainburg and Dévény.

At the E. end of the Kossuth-Platz, planted with trees, is the Theatre (Pl. C, 3), in front of which are a pretty Fountain and a bust of the composer Hummel (born at Pressburg in 1778), both by Tilgner. — To the S. on the Danube, on the coronation hill, is the marble *Monument of Maria Theresa, by Fadrisz (1897).

The iron König-Franz-Joseph Bridge (Pl. C, 4), a favourite evening-promenade, leads to the Au-Park (small screw-steamer, 6 h), on the right bank of the Danube; with café, a German summer-theatre, and fine grounds, much frequented on summer-evenings.

Another favourite excursion is that to the three Batzenhäuserl (Hung. Bimbóház; Pl. A, 2), on the verge of the Gébirgs-Park (Pl. A, 1), about 1 1/2 M. to the N.W. of the town (restaurants; best in the third Batzenhäuserl).

The Environs afford many beautiful excursions. The (1/2 hr.) Calvarienberg (883 ft.), to the N., affords a fine view; descent thence to the Weidritz-Tal and (1 hr.) the Eisenbrunnen (725 ft.), a small mineral bath (inn; railless trolley from Pressburg, 3 1/4 M.); then through fine woods to the (1/4 hr.) Gemsenbergl, the highest point of which, the Széchenyi Hill (1437 ft.; view-tower), is an admirable point of view; back to the
town by the Gemsgraben in 1½ hr. more. Longer excursion to (12 M.) Marienthal, with an old abbey, now a château of Count Schaffgotsch, and to (3½ hr.) the ruin of Ballenstein, and back by the Kupferhammer and the ruin of Weissenstein to (9 M.) Szentgyörgy, a station on the Nagyszombat railway (p. 479). To Dévény (p. 447) by steamboat; ascend to the ruin and to the (1 hr.) top of the Dévény Hill or Thebner Kogel (1683 ft.; distant View); thence to Hainburg (p. 447), picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Danube, or to the latter direct from Pressburg via Wolfstal (right bank) and the ruin of Mährchenburg.

From Pressburg to Szombathely (Steinamanger), 90½ M., railway in 5½-7½ hrs. Railway-station, see p. 441. The train crosses the Danube by the König-Franz-Joseph Bridge (p. 442). — 5½ M. Ligetfalva (p. 444); 22½ M. Hegyeshalom (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 445; 46½ M. Csorna (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 445; 81 M. Porpácz (p. 529). — 90½ M. Szombathely (p. 528).

From Pressburg to Komárom (p. 448), 61½ M., railway in 4½-5 hrs. — To Nagyszombat and Zsolna, see R. 81; to Pándorfalu, see p. 444.

Beyond Pressburg we skirt for a short time the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians and then descend into the plain. 51 M. Czeklész, Ger. Lanschütz, with a château and park of Count Esterházy. — 66½ M. Diószeg, with a sugar-factory. — 71 M. Galánta (Rail. Restaurant), with the ancestral château of the Esterházy.

From Galánta to Lipótvár, 18½ M., railway in 1½-3½ hr. — 8 M. Szered (435 ft.), a market-town on the Vág or Waag, with a château of the Esterházy, whence a branch-line runs to (9½ M.) Nagyszombat (p. 479). — 18½ M. Lipótvár; see p. 480.

This side of (81 M.) Tornócz the train crosses the Vág. — 90½ M. Tótmeogyer, a village with the castle of Count Károlyi.

97 M. Érsekújvár, Ger. Neuhausel (390 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 16,175), on the Nyitra (Neutra).

From Érsekújvár to Privigye, 71½ M., railway in 5½-6½ hrs. — 22½ M. Nyitra, Ger. Neutra (625 ft.; Arany Szarvas or Goldener Hirsch), with 16,420 inhab. (2500 Germans), the seat of a bishop, with an old cathedral, lies at the S. foot of the vine-clad hills of Nyitra. Large millennium monument (1896) on the Csobor Hill. — 27½ M. Úszégh, whence a branch-line runs to (18 M.) Lipótvár (p. 480). — 53½ M. Nagy-Bélicz, with warm sulphur-springs. — 71½ M. Privigye. Near by is a château of Count Pálffy.

100½ M. Udvard, a large village with a Gothic church. — 105 M. Perbete (450 ft.), the property of the chapter of Esztergom. Fine scenery as we near the Danube, which flows from Esztergom to Vác through a picturesque valley between the spurs of the Mátra, on the left, and the Bakony Forest, on the right. — 115½ M. Kőböllet (475 ft.), with extensive vineyards. — 124½ M. Párkány-Nána (365 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) is also the station for (3 M.) Esztergom (Gran; p. 448; carr. & pair 3 K). Branch-railway to Garamberence, see p. 475. — Beyond Párkány-Nána we cross the Garam (pron. Göröm), Ger. Gran, and then skirt the Danube. 128½ M. Garamkövesd. — 129 M. Esztergom (Gran) is the station for the town of that name (express trains do not stop here; steam-launch meets each train, 60 h). — Near (133½ M.) Szob the
Ipoly, Ger. Eipel, is crossed. Opposite (140 1/2 M.) Nagy-Maros the ruin of Visegrád (p. 449) comes prominently into view.

152 M. Vác (pron. Vats), Ger. Waitzen (365 ft.; Hőt. Curie), an episcopal see, with 19,000 inhabit. and a cathedral erected in 1761-77. The episcopal palace and garden contain Roman votive tablets and gravestones and mediaeval relics. In the upper town is a triumphal arch, commemorating the entry of Maria Theresa. On the Danube rises a prison, with a church in the Gothic style.

The line traverses a flat and fertile tract. 159 M. Göd, with the adjacent villages, belongs to Count Károlyi. — 168 M. Rákospalota-Ujpest, a favourite resort, frequently visited from Budapest.

To the N.E. (21 1/4 M.) lies Póth, an estate of Count Károlyi, with a large park and a fine Romanesque church built by Ybl in 1845-56.

Passing Uj-Pest (p. 449) on the right and the Town Park (p. 463) on the left, we enter the West Station of (172 1/2 M.) Budapest (p. 450).

76. From Vienna to Budapest via Bruck and Győr (Raab).

163 1/2 M. Railway (Oesterreichische Staatsbahn to Bruck and thereafter Ungarische Staatsbahn) in 4 3/4-8 1/2 hrs. (fares 24 K 10, 15 K 60, 10 K 10 h; express fares 30 K 40, 19 K 70 h).

Vienna, see p. 2. The train starts from the Staats-Bahnhof (p. 2). To the left, the Arsenal. Beyond (2 M.) Simmering the Central Cemetery lies on the left. 5 M. Schwechat-Klederling, with Dreher's extensive brewery; to the right, the Schneeberg in the distance. 6 M. Lanzendorf-Rannersdorf. The train crosses the Schwechat. 12 1/2 M. Grammat-Neusiedl, junction for (11 M.) Pottendorf-Landegg (p. 107). To the left, on the Fischa, lies Ebergassing, with a château of Count Schlossing. 17 M. Götzendorf; to the right, the Leitha Mts. We approach the Leitha.

26 M. Bruck Királyhida, Ger. Bruck an der Leitha (515 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Grüner Baum; pop. 5100), with a château and park of Count Harrach, has two railway-stations (Austrian and Hungarian). Near it is the interesting Camp of Bruck. The Leitha is here the boundary between Austria and Hungary, dividing the empire into Cisleithania and Transleithania. A branch railway runs hence to Hainburg (p. 447), 12 1/2 M. to the N., via (8 M.) Petronell (p. 447) and (10 1/2 M.) Deutsch-Altenburg (p. 447).

31 M. Pándorfalu, Ger. Parndorf (Rail. Restaurant).

Branch-lines run N. to (16 M.) Ligetfalva (p. 443) and (22 M.) Pressburg (p. 441); S., via (41 1/2 M.) Nezsider or Neusiedl (on the N. side of the lake of that name; p. 528), to (35 M.) Esterháza (p. 445) and (68 1/2 M.) Czell-dömölök (p. 529); and S., also via Nezsider, to (22 M.) Kismarton (p. 445) and (86 1/2 M.) Sopron (Oedenburg: p. 527).
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46 M. Hegyeshalom (p. 443); 53 M. Moson-Magyaróvár; Ger. Wieselburg, on an arm of the Danube. At the confluence of the Leitha and the Danube, 3/4 M. to the N., lies Magyar-Óvár, Ger. Ungarisch-Altenburg, with an agricultural school. — 62½ M. Lébény-Mosonszentmiklós, with an interesting Romanesque church of ca. 1208.

74½ M. Győr. — Railway Restaurant. — Hotels. *Royal, Vásár-Tér, near the rail. station, with café, R. 3-10, D. 4 K; Bárány or Lamm, Királyi-Ut; Fehér Hajó or Weisses Schiff; adjoining the Royal, R. from 2 K. — Café Kisfaludy, cor. of the Vásár-Tér and Deák-Ut.

Cabl from the rail. station to the town 1 K, with two horses 1 K 40 h (at night 1 K 40 h, 2 K); for 1 4 hr. 60 h & 1 K, each 1 4 hr. more 40 & 60 h.

Győr (pron. Jőr), Ger. Raab (390 ft.), the Roman Arabona, is a busy town with 43,850 inhab., at the influx of the Rabá (Ger. Raab) and the Rabčza into the Little Danube. From the station we follow the Deák-Ut (with the handsome Rathaus on the right), cross the Vásár-Tér, pass the Carmelite convent (.), and reach (9 min.) the Carmelite Square. Hence we may proceed a short way to the left to an island in the Rabá, with pleasant Promenades and a bronze statue of the poet Kisfaludy, by Mátrai, and a café; or we may go straight on to the Bishop’s Palace, with the Dócz Chapel (15th cent.). A little to the right of the palace, on the Little Danube, is the Cathedral, founded in the 12th cent. and rebuilt in 1639-45. The Hederváry Chapel contains stained-glass windows and a silver bust of St. Ladislaus (15th cent.). — Steamboat to Gönyű, see p. 448.

From Győr to Ebenfurth, 73 1/2 M., railway in 3 3/4-4 1/4 hrs. We cross the Rabá and traverse the plain which ends, to the N., in the Hanság (p. 528). — 20 M. Csorna (Rail. Restaurant), a large village, with a Premonstratensian abbey. To Pressburg or Szombathely, see p. 443. — At (30 M.) Kapuvár-Garta (Rail. Restaurant) we cross the Little Rabá. — 37 1/2 M. Eszterháza, with a fine château of Prince Esterházy in the French Renaissance style (1764-66). The large park formerly contained the theatre in which most of the compositions of Haydn, who was conductor of Prince Esterházy’s orchestra from 1760 till 1790, were performed for the first time. To Pándorfalu or Czeldömölk, see p. 444. — The train rounds the S. end of Neusiedl Lake (p. 528). 53 1/2 M. Sopron (Oedenburg; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 527. We traverse a hilly district. — 68 1/2 M. Szárazvár or Muhlendorf. About 3 1/2 M. to the E. (omn. 60 h, cab 41/2 K) is Kismarton (pron. Kismórtòn), Ger. Eisenstadt (Arany Sas, K. from 1 K 60 h), at the foot of the Leitha Mts., with a château (3 1/2 M. to the N. of the station, p. 444) of Prince Esterházy, erected in 1683, and enlarged in 1805. The beautiful gardens on the slopes of the hill command a view of the Neusiedl Lake. Joseph Haydn (1732-1809; see above) is buried in the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Einsiedel, to the W. of the château. Railway to Pándorfalu, see p. 444. — 73 1/2 M. Ebenfurth (p. 116).

From Győr to Údombóvár, 125 1/2 M., railway in ca. 9 1/2 hrs. — 3 1/2 M. Győrszabadhegy (p. 529). — On a spur of the Bakony Forest, 1 1/4 M. from (13 1/2 M.) Pannonhalma, lies the Benedictine abbey of Pannonhalma, Ger. St. Martinsberg, one of the oldest and wealthiest in Hungary, founded in the 10th cent. by Geisa, father of St. Stephen. The Church, consecrated in 1225, is a pillared basilica with a square choir-ending.
Parts of the cloisters date from the 15th century. The throne of St. Stephen, in red marble, is said to have been used by the saint when hearing mass. In the Library (158,000 books; valuable documents of the 11th cent., etc.) is preserved the cloak of St. Stephen (d. 1028), made of a material resembling crape, with drawings. The tower commands an extensive view. About 1/4 M. to the S.W. of the abbey is a Millennium Monument, with frescoes by K. Lotz. — 36 1/2 M. Zircz, in the Bakony Forest, with a Cistercian abbey; 40 1/3 M. Jutas and (55 1/2 M.) Hajmáskér, both also stations on the railway from Székesfehérvár to Czellódömök (p. 530); 74 M. Lepsény (p. 530). — 125 1/2 M. Üjdombövár (p. 525).

From Raab to Grotsz, see R. 94.

98 M. Komárom, Ger. Komorn (365 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), connected with Komárom (p. 448; omn. 60 h, cab 1 K 20 h) by an iron bridge, 472 yds. long, across the main arm of the Danube.

To Székesfehérvár (Stuhlwiesenburg), 51 M., railway in 2 1/4-2 1/2 hrs. The line runs to the S. and traverses a wooded region. — 22 M. Kisbér, with a large stud-farm of English thoroughbreds. Near it is Bábolna, with a stud of Arab horses. — 44 M. Mohá, with a mineral spring. — 51 M. Székesfehérvár (p. 530).

The train quits the Danube and nears the hills. 100 1/2 M. Szőny, station for Összony (p. 448). — From (105 1/2 M.) Almás-Füzitó a branch-line runs to (26 M.) Esztergom (Gran; p. 448). — 111 M. Tata-Tóváros, or Totis, on the Nagy Tó, a lake 2 3/4 M. long, with an old château of Count Esterházy. Warm springs in the park. — 122 M. Felsőgalla, with coal-mines. 133 1/2 M. Bicske; branch-line to (31 1/2 M.) Székesfehérvár (Stuhlwiesenburg; p. 530). — 152 M. Budaörs, in a fertile fruit and wine growing district. — Beyond (155 1/2 M.) Budapest-Kelenföld (pp. 525, 529) the train crosses the Danube by an iron bridge, 440 yds. long, to (159 1/2 M.) Budapest-Ferenczváros (where express trains do not stop) and to the East Station at (163 1/2 M.) Budapest (p. 450).

77. The Danube from Vienna to Budapest.

Steamboat to Budapest in 13 hrs. — In the reverse direction the railway (RR. 75, 76; 4 1/4-9 hrs.) is preferable, as the steamers take 21 hrs. to ascend the stream. Return-ticket, valid for 14 days, 28 K (steamboat 1st cl., railway 2nd cl.).

A small steamboat, starting at 7 a.m. from the Steamboat Office (Dampfschiff-Gesellschaft; Pl. F, 3, 4, J), conveys passengers to the larger vessel, which starts from the Prater-Kai below the Kronprinz-Rudolf-Brücke (Pl. G, H, 2; J), also at 7 a.m., and awaits their arrival at the Praterke, in the main arm of the river. Passengers may go on board the night before (berth 2 K, stateroom for 1-3 pers. 10 K). Fare to Budapest 12 K or 7 K 50 h. The journey may be broken once (ticket stamped by local official). Luggage over 25 kilog. (55 lbs.) in weight must be paid for. — Restaurant on board; table-d'hôte at 12 noon, 2 K 60 h (2nd cl. 1 K 60 h), at 2 p.m. 4 K.

A Local Steamboat plying between Vienna and Pressburg (Pozsony; 3 hrs., upstream 53 1/4 hrs.) also starts from the Steamboat Office (fares K, 2 K 20 h).

The names of steamboat-stations are denoted in the text by •. The usual hours of arrival are given, provided the steamer starts at 7 a.m.
Scenery. The finest is between Deutsch-Altenburg and Pressburg, between Nesmühl and Vácz, and in nearing Budapest. The least attractive part of the route is from below Pressburg to below Komárom.

Vienna, see p. 2. The small steamer passes under the Franzens-Brücke, the bridge of the Verbindungsbahn or loop-line, the Sophien-Brücke, the Kaiser-Joseph-Brücke, and lastly the bridge of the Staatsbahn (comp. p. 440). On the left lies the Prater. At the •Praterreck (7.50 a.m.), where the Danube Canal joins the main branch of the river, we embark on the large steamer.

L. Lobau, the longest (3 M. long, 2 1/2 M. broad) of the wooded islands which conceal the left bank.

(8.20 a.m.) R. •Fischamend, with an air-ship hangar; l. Schönau. R. Ellend and Haslau. — (8.40 a.m.) L. •Orth (the village lies a little inland). Then, r. Regelsbrunn, l. Schloss Eckartsau.

R. Petronell (Heidentor Inn). The château of Count Traun contains a collection of relics found at Carnuntum (see below). About 3/4 M. to the S.W. is the Heidentor, a fragment of a Roman tomb.

(9.15 a.m.) R. •Deutsch-Altenburg (Goldenes Lamm), with a castle and sulphur-springs. Near the pier is the interesting Museum Carnuntinum (adm. 40 h), with objects found at Carnuntum (see below). In front of it is a bronze statue of Emp. Francis Joseph, by E. von Hofmann (1906). On a hill rises the church of St. John, erected as a Romanesque basilica in 1213, and afterwards embellished with an early-Gothic choir (14th cent.) and late-Gothic vaulting. Adjacent is a round Romanesque mortuary chapel ('Karner'), with an elaborate portal. Opposite is a conical tumulus, 50 ft. high, called the Hüttelberg ('hat-hill'). Railway to Bruck via Petronell, see p. 444. The road running S.W. from Deutsch-Altenburg to (2 M.) Petronell (see above) intersects the remains of Carnuntum, an important permanent camp rebuilt by the Romans in 73 A.D. and destroyed in 400. To the right of the road, 3/4 M. from Deutsch-Altenburg, is a Roman amphitheatre, measuring 107 by 82 yds. The Roman civil settlement was at Petronell.

(9.30) R. •Hainburg (Weisses Lamm; pop. 6200), very picturesquely situated, with its old walls and towers. On the Danube is a large Imperial Tobacco Manufactory. On the Wiener-Tor are two stone figures, of which that to the left is alleged to be King Attila (?), who according to the Nibelungen-Lied once spent a night here. The wooded Schlossberg (950 ft.; 1 1/2 hr.) is crowned with a large ruin; on the N. slope is the Cadet School for military engineers. A rock rising abruptly from the river, below Hainburg, is crowned with the ruined castle of Rottenstein. Branch-line to Bruck, see p. 444. — Hainburg and —

(9.45) L. •Dévény (Ger. Theben) form the gateway to Hungary, between the Little Carpathians on the left and the Leitha Mts. on the right. On a lofty rock are a Millennium Monument
and the old Castle, blown up by the French in 1809. The Morva (Ger. March), the boundary between Austria and Hungary, here falls into the Danube.

(10.25) L. •Pressburg (Pozsony), see p. 441. To the left rises the castle-hill; on the Danube is the monument to Maria Theresa. The steamboat passes below the Franz-Joseph Bridge (p. 442) The banks of the Danube again become flat. The scenery is uninteresting, occasionally diversified by groups of mills in the water. The river is divided into several arms, which form two large islands, the Great and Little Schütt; the former is 60 M. long and 31 M. broad, and contains about 200 villages.

(11.30) L. •Körtvélyes and (12.30 p.m.) •Bős.

(1.35 p.m.) R. •Gönyü, below the influx of the Rába. About 9½ M. to the S.W. (local steamer in 2 hrs.), lies Győr or Raab (p. 445).

R. Úcs, at a distance from the river.

(2.45 p.m.) L. •Komárom, Ger. Komorn (Magyar Király or König von Ungarn; Központi or Central; pop. 22,000), an ancient town at the E. extremity of the Great Schütt and on the right bank of the Vág, which here falls into the Danube, with strong fortifications (not visible from the steamer). During the last Hungarian war in 1848-49 the place was bravely defended by the Hungarians under Klapka, who is commemorated by a monument from Róna’s designs (1896). Maurice Jókai (d. 1904), the well-known novelist, was born here in 1825. — Railways to Pressburg and Székesfehérvár (Stuhlweissenburg), see pp. 443, 446.

R. Ószyón or Old-Szöny, the Brigetio of the Romans (rail. station, see p. 446).

(3.35) L. •Dunaradvány; opposite (r.) Almás, with marble quarries. The river is of imposing width.

(4 p.m.) R. •Piszke also possesses quarries of marble.

(4.55) R. •Esztergom. — Hotels. Fürdő Szálló or Bad-Hôtel, to the W. of the cathedral: Magyar Király or König von Ungarn, Buda Uteza. — The Steamboat Wharf adjoins the palace of the Primate. The Budapest Railway Station (comp. p. 449) is in the S. part of the town, ca. 2 M. from the wharf.

Esztergom (pron. Êstergom; 510 ft.), Ger. Gran, Lat. Strignonium, a town with 18,000 inhab. near the confluence of the Garam (pron. Göröm; Ger. Gran) and the Danube, is the residence of the Primate of Hungary. The Basilica or Cathedral, an imposing edifice in the Italian Renaissance style, begun in 1822 from Kühnel’s designs and consecrated in 1856, rises very picturesquely on the Schlossberg, 215 ft. above the Danube. The nave is 350 ft. long, the transept 160 ft. long and 62 ft. high; the dome is 260 ft. high. The interior is elaborately decorated. The first chapel to the right of the entrance contains the marble monument of Arch-
duke Karl Ambrosius, Archbishop of Esztergom and Primate of Hungary (d. 1809), by Canova. The Bakácz Chapel, on the left, erected in another part of the town in 1507, was transferred hither in 1824. The treasury (for admission apply on the previous day to the verger) contains a Mount Calvary, once the domestic altar of King Matthias Corvinus (a Florentine work preserved here since 1494), ecclesiastical vestments, etc.

On the N.W. side of the Schlossberg is the Romanesque Chapel of St. Stephen. — At the W. base of the hill stands the Church of St. Ignatius, with two pointed towers, adjoining which is the Palace of the Primate (1882), with a museum of antiquities, paintings, engravings, etc. (adm. after application to the Curator the day before). Near it is the Archiepiscopal Library (118,000 vols; many incunabula and old MSS.). At the E. base of the hill is the imposing Priests' Seminary (visible as we leave Esztergom).

From Esztergom to Budapest, 36 M., railway in 2½-2½ hrs. — Beyond (26 M.) Ó-Buda (pp. 451, 472) on the left is the Amphitheatre, on the right the remains of Aquincum (p. 472). The Danube is crossed. — 36 M. Budapest, West Station (p. 450). — Branch from Esztergom to (26 M.) Almás-Füzitó, see p. 446.

L. Párkány is connected with Esztergom by an iron bridge. Beyond this the railway (pp. 443, 444) follows the left bank.

The valley contracts, and is flanked with picturesque porphyry and limestone rocks.

(5.55) L. •Nagy-Maros, Ger. Gross-Maros (railway, see p. 444). — Opposite (r.), on an abrupt rock, lies Visegrád (Slav. 'high fortress'), much frequented from Budapest as a summer-resort. Above the town, on a bold rock, are the remains of a castle inhabited by Kings of Hungary in the 14-15th cent., and destroyed by the Turks in 1684. The old wall of the fortress extends down to the Danube, on which rises the lofty Solomon Tower.

The hills recede. The Danube, turning to the S., now divides, forming the St. Andreas Island, 18 M. long.

(6.45) L. •Vácz or Waitzen (p. 444).

L. Uj-Pest or New Pesth, with a winter-harbour. The steamboat passes under the bridge of the Budapest and Esztergom railway.

R. Ó-Buda or Old Buda, see p. 472. To the W., on the slope of the Kecske-Hegy or Goat Hill, is the pensioners' hospital of Kleinzell.

The boat skirts the Margaret Island (p. 468) and passes under the Margaret Bridge. A fine view is then suddenly disclosed of the long city of Pesth on the left, with its lofty Parliament Buildings facing the river, while Ofen rises on the right bank, crowned by the royal palace. In the background, the Gellért-Hegy. The steamer first touches at the Batthyány-Tér in Ofen, then passes under the suspension-bridge, and stops at —

(8 p.m.) L. •Budapest.
78. Budapest and its Environs.

(Út = street; Utcza = narrow street; Körút = boulevard; Tér = square.)

Railway Stations (all with restaurants). 1. East Station of the State Railway (Keleti Pályaudvar; Pl. I, 4), for the lines to Vienna (via Bruck), Gratz (via Győr and Fehring), Bosnia, Transylvania, Bucharest (via Predeal), Fiume, Lemberg, Ruttka (Tátra, Oderberg). — 2. West Station of the State Railway (Nyugoti Pályaudvar; Pl. E, F, 2), for Vienna (via Marchegg), for the Orient Express to Constantinople either via Belgrade (the other Belgrade trains leave from the East Station) or via Orsova, Bucharest, and Constanța, and for Zsómla (Tátra, Oderberg), and Esztergom (Gran). — 3. Southern Station of the Southern Railway (Déli Vasuti Pályaudvar; Pl. A, 4, 5) at Ofen, for Pragerhof (Gratz, Trieste). — Cabs, see p. 451; porter for hand-luggage 40-60 h. — Enquiry and Ticket Office, Vigadó-Tér 1 (Pl. D, 5).

Steamboat Pier, for the steamers to Vienna and Orsova, at the Francis Joseph Quay (Pl. D, 5).

Hotels (no omnibuses at the stations; a fee of 10-20 h is paid to the night-porter if rung up after hours). On the left bank: *Grand Hôtel Hungaria (Pl. a; D, 5), Ferencz-József-Rakpart, with view of the Danube and café-restaurant, R. from 4, B. 11/2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 16 K; *Grand-Hôtel Royal (Pl. u; F, 3, 4), Erzsébet-Körút 47, 1 M. from the Danube, R. from 4, D. 6 K; *Bristol (Pl. t; D, 5), Ferencz-József-Rakpart 35, with view of the Danube; *Königin von England (Pl. b; D, 5), Deák-Ferencz-Utcza 1, with café-restaurant, R. from 4, D. 5, pens. from 16 K; *Jägerhorn (Pl. g; D, E, 5), Türr-István-Utcza 5, R. from 3 1/4, B. 11/2, D. 3-5, pens. from 13 K; *Continental (Pl. f; D, 4), Nádor-Utcza 22, R. from 3 1/2, D. 4 1/2, pens. from 11 K; Grand-Hôtel Savoy (Pl. e; G, 5), József-Körút 16, R. 4-10, B. 11/2, D. 3 K, new. In the Rákóczi-Uti: Pannonia (Pl. m, F 5; No. 5), R. 4-12 K; Métropole (Pl. c; G 4; No. 58), R. from 5 K; Palace (No. 43). R. from 5 K; Hóri Adria (Pl. d; G, 4, 5; No. 41), R. 3-6 K. Meteor (Pl. s; G, 4), Erzsébet-Körút 6, R. 4-9 K; Central (Pl. i; H, 4), R. 2-10 K, well spoken of; Erzherzog Joseph (Pl. r; H, 4), these two in the Baross-Tér, near the East Station, R. 2 1/4-4 K. — Second-class: Hôtel Orient (Pl. h; G, 4), Rákóczi-Uti 42; Staat Paris (Pl. p; E, 3), Váci-Körút 25, 8 min. from the West Station, R. 2 1/4-6 1/2 K; König von Ungarn (Pl. n; D, 5), Dorottya-Utcza 1; Budapest (Pl. w; E, 5), Bécsi-Utcza 2, R. 2 1/2-5 K; Königin Elisabeth (Pl. k; E, 5), Egyetem-Utcza 5, R. 2 1/2-5 K; London (Pl. 1; E, 2), Váci-Körút 65, opposite the West Station. — Pension Gérö, Lipót-Körút 10 (Pl. E, D, 2), pens. from 10 K.

On the right bank: Fiume (Pl. q; C, D, 5), on the bank of the Danube, below the suspension-bridge, very fair. — For a prolonged stay: Lucasbad (p. 472), pens. from 10 K; Kaiserbad (p. 472), R. 3-10, D. 3-6 K.

On the Margaret Island: *Margaretenbad (p. 468), R. 3 1/2-7 1/2, D. 4, pens. from 10 1/2 K.

Restaurants (comp. p. xix and p. 440) at all the hotels. *Hámor, in the National Casino (Nemzeti Kasino), Kossuth-Utcza 5 (Pl. E, 5); *Landes-Kasino (Országos Kasino), Semmelweis-Utcza 5 (Pl. E, 5), at the corner of the Kossuth-Utcza, these two fashionable, with French cuisine; Dreher, Andrássy-Ut 35, opposite the Opera House (Pl. E, 4); Pilsner Bierhalle, Thonethof, in the Vigadó-Tér (Pl. D, 5); Ehra, in the National Theatre (Pl. F, 5); Redoute Building (Vigadó; Pl. D, 5); Neusiedler, in the Franciscan Bazaar (Ferencziuk Bazára), Ferencziuk-Tér (Pl. E, 5); Gambrinus, Erzsébet-Körút 27, corner of the Wesselényi-Utcza (Pl. G, 4); Zum Blumenstöckl (Kommér), József-Tér (Pl. D, E, 4), on the W. side of the square. — Vampetits, with garden, near the Town Park, a little to the N. of the Museum of Fine Arts (Pl. H, 1).

Cafés (comp. p. xx) at most of the hotels. Vigadó Park (Pl. D, 5); Ulits, Thonethof, in the Vigadó-Tér (Pl. D, 5); Deli, Ferencz-József-
Rakpart 40 (Pl. D, E, 5, 6), with restaurant; New York, Erzsébet-Körút 9, corner of the Dohány-Utca (Pl. G, 4), handsomely fitted up; Strasser, Andrassy-Ut 25, opposite the Opera House (Pl. E, 4); Belvárosi Kávéház, Kigyó-Tér, near the S.W. end of the Kossuth-Utca (Pl. E, 5); Kiosk, Erzsébet-Tér (Pl. E, 4); Japan (corner of the Gyár-Utca; Pl. F, 3), Abbadzsa (corner of the Octagon; Pl. F, 3), these two in the Andrassy-Ut; Upor, in the Exchange (Börse; Pl. D, 3); Balaton, Otthon, both at the W. end of the Rákóczi-Út (Nos. 17 & 9; Pl. F, G, 4, 5); Central, Ferencziek-Tere (Pl. E, 5); Zur Krone, Váczi-Utca 14 (Pl. E, 5); Berger, József-Tér 6 (Pl. D, E, 4), on the S. side of the square; Museum, Museums-Körút 12 (Pl. F, 5), corner of the Főherceg-Sándor-Utca.

Confectioners. *Kugler-Gerboud, Gizella-Ter 8 (Pl. D, E, 5) and in the Városliget; Klement, Gizella-Ter; Bauer, Andrassy-Ut 6.

**Cabs.** One-horse Cab ('Comfortable') to or from the railway-stations or steamboat-piers 1 K 60 h (luggage inside free, otherwise 20 h per piece). By time (6 a.m. to 11 p.m.): per 1/2 hr 1 K, each addit. 1/4 hr 40 h; to the fortress or the Gellért-Hegy 1 K extra. — Two-horse Cab ('Fiacre') to or from the railway-stations or steamboat-piers 2 K 60 h, to Zugliget or Sváb-Hegy 6 K. By time (see above): per 1/2 hr 1 K 60, each addit. 1/4 hr 60 h; to the fortress or the Gellért-Hegy 1 K 20 extra. — Between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m., fare and a half. — Whole day (two horses) 20 K, 1/2 day (6-1, 2-10) 10 K. Tunnel-toll 10 or 20 h; bridge-toll (incl. return) 40 h. Fee of 40-60 h for shorter drives customary; for longer drives more, in proportion. — Overcharges are not frequent.

**Electric Tramways** (comp. Plan; no fee to conductor). A. Red Cars. **1.** From Zugliget (Au winkel; beyond Pl. A, 2, 3) via the Margaret Bridge (Pl. C, D, 2), Lipótv-Körút (near the West Station), Váci-Körút, Deák-Ferencz-Ter (Pl. E, 4, 5), Museum-Körút, Francis Joseph Bridge (Ferencz-Jozsef-Hid; Pl. E, 6), Margit-Rakpart (Pl. C, 3, 4), and Széna-Ter (Pl. A, B, 3) back to Zugliget, 12 1/2 M., in 1 3/4 hr. (30 h). — 2. From the Hévésövölgym Kühles-Tal; beyond Pl. A, 2) via the rack-and-pinion railway-station (Sváb-Hegy), Margaret Bridge, Váci-Körút, Central Town Hall, Francis Joseph Bridge, Krisztina-Körút, and the South Station (Pl. A, 4, 5) back to the Hévésövölgym in 1 1/2 hr. (30 h). — 3. From O-Buda (beyond Pl. C, 1) via the Margaret Bridge, Museum-Körút (see Line 1), and the Slaughter House (Schlaethof) to the Sertészvágóhid (beyond Pl. H, 9), 7 M., in 1 hr. (20 h). — 4. From O-Buda (beyond Pl. C, 1) via the Margaret-Rakpart (Pl. C, 3, 4), Várkert-Rakpart (Pl. D, 5), and the Francis Joseph Bridge to the Inner Boulevard (p. 455). — 5. From O-Buda (beyond Pl. C, 1) via the Margaret Bridge, the Ludoviceum (Pl. I, 7), and the Orczy-Ut to the Zoological Garden (Allatkert; Pl. G, H, 1). — 6. From Uj-Pest (beyond Pl. F, 1) via the West Station (Nyugóti Pályaudvar; Pl. E, F, 2), Deák-Ferencz-Ter (Pl. E, 4, 5), and the Francis Joseph Bridge to Kelenföld (beyond Pl. A, 9). — 7. From the West Station (Pl. E, F, 2) to the Public Garden (Népliget; beyond Pl. K, 7), 4 M., in 35 min. (20 h). — 8. From the Town Park (Városliget; Pl. H, I, 2) via the Rottenbillert Utcza, East Station (Pl. I, 4), Rákóczi-Út, West Station, Margaret Bridge. South Station, Francis Joseph Bridge, Rákóczi-Út, East Station, and Thököloy-Út to Zuglo. — 9. From the Town Park (Pl. H, I, 2) via the Rottenbillert-Utca, East Station, Köztemető-Út, Orczy-Út, Gróf-Haller-Utica, Lónyai-Utcza, Muzeum-Körút, Rákóczi-Út, East Station, and Aréna-Út back to the Town Park. — 10. From the Town Park (Pl. H, I, 2) via East Station, Rákóczi-Út, Muzeum-Körút, Úllói-Út, Orczy-Út, and the East Station back to the Town Park. — 11. From the Queen Elizabeth Street (Espébet-Királyné-Utca; Pl. I, K, 1) via the East Station, Rákóczi-Út, Deák-Ferencz-Ter, and the West Station to Uj-Pest (beyond Pl. F, 1). — 12. From the East Station (Keleti Pályaudvar; Pl. I, 4) to the Muzeum-Körút (Pl. F, 5). — 13. From Kelenfeld via the Atlos-Út (Pl. C, D, 8), Francis Joseph Bridge, Rákóczi-Út, and the East Station to Kóbanya (beyond Pl. K, 6). — 14. From the West Station (Pl. E, F, 2) to the Rákocs-Palota (p. 468). — 15. From the Esk tér. 

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BUDAPEST.


Underground Electric Railway from the Gizella-Tér (Pl. D, E, 5) under the Andrassy-Ut in 1/4 hr. to the (21/2 M.) Artesian Bath in the Town Park (p. 464), every 5-7 min. in summer (last car about 11 p.m.), 12-20 h. Stations: Déák-Ferencz-Tér, Váczi-Körút, Opera House, Octagon, Vörösmarty-Utica, Körönd, Bajza-Utica, Aréna-Utica, Zoological Garden.

Cable Tramway to the Fortress at Ofen, see p. 469. — Raek and Pinion Line to the top of the Sváb-Hegy, see p. 472. — Steam Tramway to Aquincum, see p. 472.

Local Steamboats, plying every 1/2 hr. Stations on the Pest Side. Boráros-Tér, Custom House (Vármih), Eszti-Tér, Academy, and Uj-Pest; on the Óuf Side. Tabán, Batthyány-Tér, Czászár Fürdő, Margaret Island (Margitsziget), and O-Buda. First-class fare on week-days 14-28 h. — Small screw-steamers ('Propellers') ply between Pesth and Ofen every 5-10 min., starting from the pier at the upper end of the Rudolf Quay, the Redoute, the Eszti-Tér, etc. (1st cl. 10 h).

Commissionnaires (Hordare; recognized by their red caps and metal badges), for a message within a district 40 h, longer distances 60 h to 3 K.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 5), Korouaherczeg-Utica; poste restante, on the groundfloor, entered from the Városház-Utica. — Postage for a letter within the town 6 h, for Austria, Hungary, and Germany 10 h, for other countries in the Postal Union 25 h. — Central Police Station (Polizei; Pl. D, 4), Ferencz-József-Tér 7.


Baths. Artesian Bath (p. 464), in the Town Park; Gschwinda; Ullói-Ut 42, opposite the barracks; Ringstrassen-Bad, Erzsébet-Körút 51 (Pl. G, 4); Hungaria-Bad, Dohány-Utica (Pl. F, G, 1, 5); Summer Swimming Bath (Fürdő; Pl. E, 6); Francis Joseph Quay. — On the Margaret Island, see p. 465; at Ofen (well fitted up), see pp. 471, 472.


Theatres. The performances are in Hungarian. — Royal Opera House (Magyar Királyi Operaház; Pl. E, 4), Andrassy-Út; fauteuil in the parterre (stalls) 4-8 K (closed in summer). — National Theatre (Nemzető Színház; Pl. F, 5; comp. pp. 465, 466), Rákóczi-Út, dramas and comedies. — People's Theatre (Népszínház or Volks-Theater; Pl. G, 5), Rákóczi-Út. — Comedy Theatre (Vigszínház or Lustspiel-Theater; Pl. D, E, 2), Lipótv-Körút.

Collections, Museums, etc.

Academy (p. 457): Historic Picture Gallery open free on Sun., Tues., & Frid. 10-1.30, at other times 1 K. — Reading Room daily 3-9 (closed in July & Aug.). — Goethe Room free on Mon., Wed., & Frid. 10-12, at other times 1 K. — Széchenyi Museum free on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 10-12, at other times 1 K. — Botanic Museum on week-days 9-1. Agricultural Museum (p. 464), daily, except Mon., 10-1 (Sat. also 3-7); free.

Botanic Garden (p. 468), week-days 8.30-12 and from 2 until sunset, free; closed on Sunday.

Ethnographical Museum (p. 464), free on Sun. 9-12 & 3-6, Tues. & Frid. 3-6; on other days 9-1, for a fee of 1 K.


Geological Institute (p. 465), free on Sun. & Thurs. 10-1, on other days (except Frid.) 10-1, for a fee of 1 K.

Industrial Art Museum (p. 467), daily 9-1; gratis.

Municipal Museum (pp. 464, 465), from May 15th to Oct. 15th; free on Sun. 9-1.30, Tues. 3-6, & Frid. 9-1.30; other days 9-1.30 on application.

Museum of Fine Arts (p. 459): Gallery of Old Masters free on Sun., holidays, Tues., & Thurs. 10-1.30; Modern Gallery free on Sun., holidays, Wed., & Frid. 10-1.30; in the afternoon and on other days adm. to each gallery 1 K.

National Museum (p. 465). All collections open free on Sun., 9-12. Adm. free, 9-2, to the Antiquities on Tues. & Frid., to the Zoological Collection on Mon. & Thurs., to the Mineralogical Collection on Wed. & Sat.; on other days 10-1 by ticket (1 K; from the doorkeeper). Library, week-days 9-4 (Sat. 9-1).

Parliament House (p. 458), week-days 9-1 & 2-6 (on days when parliament is in session in the afternoon only), Sun. & holidays 9-1; 1 K.

Petőfi House (p. 459), daily 9-1, 1 K; Tues. free.

Queen Elizabeth Memorial Museum (p. 470), week-days 9-12.30 & 3-5 (4), Sun. & holidays in the forenoon only; free.

Ráth Museum (p. 465), free on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 10-4; at other times adm. on application at the Industrial Art Museum.

Royal Palace (p. 469), daily, in the absence of the court, 9-12 and 3-5 (tickets, 60 h, in the automatic machine at the chief or Burghauptmannschaft); Sun., in the forenoon only.

Technological Museum (p. 466), on week-days 9-1 & 3-5, gratis.

Traffic Museum (p. 464), in summer, Mon., Wed., & Frid. 9-12 & 2-6, Sun. 9-12; free.

University Library (p. 456), week-days 9-2 & 3-6, Sat. 9-12 only, Sun. 9-11 (Reading Room 9-12 & 3-8, Sat. 9-12, closed on Sun.), from July 1st to Aug. 15th Tues. to Frid. 9-12; closed from Aug. 16th to Sept. 1st.

Zoological Garden (p. 463), open all day; 1 K.

Consuls. GREAT BRITAIN. Consul-General, E. Grant Duff; consul, J. Brüll; vice-consul, A. Kauffmann. — UNITED STATES. Consul-General, Paul Nash; vice-consul, Frank E. Mallett. There are also Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, and other consular representatives.

Church Services. Anglican, from Sept. to June, at the Höt. Hungaria (Pl. a; D, 5). — Presbyterian (United Free Church of Scotland), in the Protestant church, Vörösmarty-Utcza 49 (Pl. F, G, 2-4).
Tourists’ Enquiry Office & Travel Bureau (‘Világjárvás’ or ‘Globetrotter’), Fűrőd-Utcza 1 (Pl. D, 4), entr. Dorottya-Utcza.

Principal Attractions (two days). 1st Day. Drive in the morning (cab-tariff, see p. 451) along the bank of the Danube to the Parliament House (Pl. D, 3: p. 458) and the Margaret Bridge (p. 469); then via the Leopold Boulevard (Lipót-Körút; Pl. E, 2) and the Waltzen Boulevard (Váci-Körút; Pl. E, 2-4) to St. Stephen’s Church (p. 458); via the Andrásy-Út (p. 459) to the Town Park (p. 463), with a visit to the Agricultural Museum (p. 461); via the Stefánia-Út (Pl. H, I, K, 2, 3), the Damjanich-Utcza (Pl. H, 3), and the Rottenbiller-Utcza to the Rákóczi-Út (p. 466); via the Museum-Körút and the Vámház-Körút (p. 467) to the Custom House (Pl. E, F, 6; p. 467); and back via the Francis Joseph Quay (p. 455). In the afternoon visit the Parliament House (interior, p. 458) and the Fortress of Ófén (p. 469); in the evening the Gellért-Hegy (Blocksberg; p. 471). — 2nd Day. Visit the Museum of Fine Arts (p. 459) and the National Museum (p. 465) in the morning; the Szab-Hegy (p. 472) in the afternoon; and the Margaret Island (p. 488) towards evening.

The towns of Pest (pron. Pesht), Ófén (Hungar. Buda), Old Buda (Ó-Buda), and Kőbánya (Steinbruch) were formally united in 1872 under the name of Budapest, and this city is the capital and residence of the King of Hungary, and the seat of the Hungarian Parliament, of the Hungarian Ministry, and of the Supreme Court (Curia Regia). It is also the headquarters of the 4th Army Corps. Next to Vienna it is the largest city in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. It is finely situated on both banks of the Danube, here 330-650 yds. broad (bridges, see p. 469). On the low left bank lie the more important quarters (Pesth); on the higher right bank is Ófén, with the royal palace. Pop. 881,600 (166,000 Jews; garrison 17,000). About 644,000 speak Magyar, 98,000 German, and the remainder other languages. Budapest is divided into ten municipal districts: on the right bank, I. Vár (Citadel), Tabán, and Krisztinaváros; II. Viziváros; III. Ó-Buda (Old Buda or Alt-Ófén); on the left bank. IV. Belváros (Inner City); V. Lipótváros (Leopoldtown); VI. Terézváros (Theresatown); VII. Erzsébetváros (Elizabethtown); VIII. Józsefváros (Josephtown); IX. Ferenczváros (Francistown); X. Kőbánya (Steinbruch).

Ófén was once a Roman colony (Aquincum, p. 472), the capital of Lower Pannonia, and headquarters of the only Roman legion (Prima Adjutrix) in that province. Pesth, until its destruction by the Mongols in 1241, was a flourishing German settlement. In 1247 King Béla IV. erected the royal palace at Ófén, which was the residence of the kings of Hungary from 1351 down to the first conquest of Pesth by the Turks after the Battle of Mohács in 1526. The most brilliant days of the city were in the reign of Matthias Corvinus (1458-90; p. 437). Sultan Soliman captured Ófén in 1541, garrisoned it with 12,000 janizaries, and made it the seat of a vizier. It remained for nearly 150 years in the hands of the Turks, who were at length expelled by the allied Germans under Charles of Lorraine and Lewis of Baden in 1686. Both Pesth and Ófén became royal free towns in 1703. In 1777 Maria Theresa transferred the university of Nagyszombat (Tyrnau) to Ófén, and in 1784 Joseph II. established it at Pesth. After the ‘Agreement’ of 1867, Pesth rapidly developed, while Ófén made little progress. The two towns were united in 1872 (see above), and Budapest became a royal residence in 1892.
a. Quarters on the left bank (Pesth).

The finest part of the town on the left bank is that adjoining the Danube, with the House of Parliament and other handsome buildings; fine view of the broad river and the heights of Ofen. The inner town is surrounded by the Inner Boulevard or Ring-Strasse, consisting of the Vámház (Custom House), Muzeum, and Károly (Charles) Körút, and connected towards the N. by the Váczi-Körút with the Great Boulevard or Grosse Ring-Strasse (21/2 M. long), which describes a semicircle from the Margaret Bridge (Pl. D, 2) to the Boráros-Tér (Pl. G, 7), and is known in its successive sections as the Lipót (Leopold), Teréz (Theresa), Erzsébet (Elizabeth), József (Joseph), and Ferencz (Francis) Körút. A third Boulevard (Hungária-Körút) is under construction. The chief radiating streets are the Andrassy-Út, connecting the town with the Town Park; the Rákóczi-Út, leading to the East Railway Station; and the Úllói-Út, beginning at the Calvin-Tér.

On the W. the Inner Town (Belváros) is bounded by the *Francis Joseph Quay (Ferencz-József-Rakpart; Pl. D, E, 5, 6), skirting the Danube. This superb street (1 M. in length), to which carriages are not admitted, contains the most fashionable cafés, and is the favourite promenade of Pesth. It is planted with trees, and on fine summer-evenings it is thronged with a gay crowd (chair 6 h). On the E. side of the small Redoute Park (Vigadó-Tér; café, see p. 450) rises the Redoute Building (Vigadó; Pl. D, 5; shown daily, 10-12; 40 h), erected in 1862-65 by Fessl in the Romanesque-Moorish style, containing ball, concert, and other rooms. The staircase is adorned with frescoes from Hungarian legends by Than and Lotz. The refreshment-room is embellished with two large mural paintings by Wagner (Tournament of King Matthias) and Than (Banquet of Attila). A little lower down is the Petőfi-Tér (Pl. D, E, 5), in which rises a bronze statue of the Hungarian poet Alexander Petőfi (1823-49), by Huszár. On the E. side of the square is the Greek Church (Pl. 7), with its two towers. A few paces farther on is a flight of steps ascending to the Eskü-Tér, where Francis Joseph took the oath as king in 1867 (eskü = oath). To the left is the Parish Church (Pl. 1; E, 5), the oldest in Pesth, built in the Gothic style in 1500, with a baroque façade added in 1726. The interior was restored in 1890. [For the Elizabeth Bridge, leading to the right bank of the Danube, see p. 469.]

The Váczi-Utca and the Kossuth-Utca are, towards their N. ends, the liveliest business-thoroughfares of the inner city. At Váczi-Utca 62 is the New Town Hall (Új Városház; Pl. 3, E 6), built by Steindl in the early-Renaissance style in 1869-75, with frescoes by Lotz in the Council Room. — In the Egyetem-Tér (Pl. E, F, 5, 6), or University Square, is the University (Pl. 5: E, 6), the baroque façade of which was re-erected in 1900. It
is attended by 7050 students, 34 per cent of whom are Jews. Adjacent is the University Church (1715-76). To the N.W., in the Ferencziek-Tere (Pl. E, 5) or Franciscans' Square, is the University Library (Egyetemi Könyvtár; Pl. 4), a Renaissance structure containing 280,000 vols. (adm., see p. 453). — Close by, at the corner of the Kossuth-Utcza, is the Franciscan Church (Ferencziek Temploma; Pl. 2), with a high-relief in bronze by Holló (1905) on the side facing the Kossuth-Utcza, representing Nik. Wesselényi rescuing women and children in the inundation of 1838. In the Kigyő-Tér (Pl. E, 5) is a marble statue by Jul. Donáth (1908) of Stephan Werbőczy (1542), who drew up the first Hungarian legal code. Near by is a statue of Cardinal P. Pázmány (d. 1637), by Béla Radnay. — In the Városház-Utcza is the Central Town Hall (Stadthaus or Központi Városház; Pl. E, 5), originally erected by Martinelli, as a home for veterans, in 1716-28 (under Emp. Charles VI.), and afterwards used as barracks. — At the corner of the Koronaherceg-Utcza and the Párizsi-Utcza is the Post & Telegraph Office. — Vánczi-Körút, see p. 458.

To the N. of the inner town, along the Danube, stretches the Léopoldtown (Lipótváros). To the E. of the Redoute Building (p. 455) is the Gizella-Tér (Gisela Square; Pl. D, E, 5), the starting-point of the Underground Railway to the Town Park (comp. p. 452). In the middle of the square is a marble monument by Kallos and Telcs (1908) to the poet Mich. Vörösmarty (d. 1855). On the pedestal are twenty-four lifesize figures singing his 'Call to Arms' (Szózat'). A little to the N.E. is the Erzsébet-Tér (Pl. E, 4) or Elizabeth Square, with pleasure-grounds, a café, and the quaint exhibition-building of the Nemzeti Szalon or National Art Union (adm., see p. 453), completed by Vágó in 1907. In the S.E. corner is a marble statue, by Strobl (1906), of I. Ph. Semmelweis (1818-65), the gynaecologist, and a little way off is a seated marble figure, by G. Kiss (1906), of Mme. Veress (d. 1895), eminent in promoting the higher education of girls. From Elizabeth Square the Fúrdő-Utcza leads to the W. to Francis Joseph Square, passing (l.) Joseph Square (József-Tér; Pl. D, 4), with a bronze Statue of Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary from 1796 to 1847, by Halbig (1869).

Francis Joseph Square or Ferencz-József-Tér (Pl. D, 4), laid out on the Danube (Suspension Bridge, see p. 469; Francis Joseph Quay, see p. 455), is adorned by several monuments. To the S. is a bronze statue, by Huszár (1879), of Baron Joseph von Eötvös (d. 1871), the writer and statesman; to the N. of this is a seated bronze figure, also by Huszár (1887), of Francis Deák (d. 1876), the author of the 'Compromise' ('Ausgleich') of 1867 (p. 438); still farther to the N., in front of the Academy, is a statue in bronze of Count Stephen Széchenyi (d. 1860; comp. p. 457) by Engel (1880),
adjoined by busts of the philologist Szarvas and the historian Salamon, both by Jankovits (1899 & 1902). On the E. side of the square are (S.) the Commercial Bank of Pesth, by Quittner, and the unobtrusive Palace of the Prince of Coburg; farther to the N. are the large building of the Gresham Insurance Company (of London), the Police Headquarters (Főkapitányság or Polizei), and the so-called Commercial Museum (Kereskedelmi Museum), at No. 3 Akadémia-Utca, opposite the E. side of the Academy. The building (open on week-days 9-2, Sun. 9-12) contains a small collection, illustrating the commercial history of Hungary, and an office where information as to the business conditions of Hungary is freely given to all enquirers.

On the N. side of Francis Joseph Square rises the Academy of Sciences (Magyar Tudományos Akadémia), a Renaissance edifice by Stüler (1862-64). The entrance is in the Akadémia-Utca, on the E. side, where there is a bronze tablet with a relief by Holló (1893), representing the foundation of the Academy. The aim of the institution, founded in 1825 by Count Stephen Széchenyi and numbering 300 members, is to encourage the study of the Hungarian language and of science.

Ground Floor. To the left is the Goethe Room (adm., see p. 453), containing the collection made by B. Elischer (d. 1895) of objects connected with the poet. These include 1065 pictures and engravings, 2500 books, and 178 MSS., the most valuable of which are shown in a glass case in the middle of the room. Here also is the Library, with 150,000 vols. (adm., see p. 453).

On the First Floor are the Széchenyi Museum (adm., see p. 453) and the Reception Room, the latter with a gallery borne by 24 columns of red marble, a vaulted ceiling resting on Caryatides, and mural paintings by Karl Lotz (scenes from Hungarian history).

Second Floor. To the left are the Botanical Collections of the National Museum (adm., see p. 453). On the right is the staircase to the —

Third Floor, with the Historical Picture Gallery (Történelmi Képcsarnok; adm., see p. 453), which chiefly contains portraits. Room 1. Time of Arpád and his successors down to 1528. — Rooms 2 & 3. House of Hapsburg. — Room 4. Francis II. Rákóczi (1676-1735). — Room 5. Maria Theresa and Joseph II. — Room 6. Painters, actors, and so on. — We return through R. 5 and turn to the right into Room 7, containing portraits of the 19th century. — Room 8. Francis Joseph I. and Hungarian statesmen. — We traverse the ante-room and turn to the right into Room 9, devoted to the events of 1848.

To the N.E. of the Academy is Liberty Square (Szabadság- Tér; Pl. D, E, 3), with pleasant grounds and handsome buildings. On the W. side is the Exchange (Börse or Tőzsde; business-hour 12-1); on the E. side is the Austro-Hungarian Bank, both built from the plans of Alpár (1905 and 1904). A monument, from the designs of Szamovolszky and Gách, is to be erected on this square to commemorate the struggle for liberty in 1848. On the Danube, to the N.W., is the —
Parliament House (Országház; Pl. D, 3; adm., see p. 453), a huge limestone edifice in the late-Gothic style, erected in 1883-1902 from Steindl’s designs, and covering an area of 41 1/3 acres. It consists of a central building with a dome (315 ft. high) and two towers (256 ft.) and of two wings, occupied respectively by the House of Representatives (S.) and the House of Magnates (N.). The exterior is embellished with 90 statues, including, on the W. side, those of the kings of Hungary from Arpád to Ferdinand V., and on the E. side, those of Hungarian generals and statesmen. Over the chief portal are statues of Lewis I. and Matthias Corvinus.

The main entrance is on the E. side (doorkeeper at Portal II, E. side of S. wing). By the richly decorated Staircase, with a ceiling painting (Legislation) by Lotz, we ascend to the first floor, the centre of which is occupied by the Throne Room, a domed hall 89 ft. high, supported by sixteen pillars, preceded by coloured zinc statues of Hungarian kings and Transylvanian princes. — On the left (S.) this central hall is adjoined by a waiting-room, embellished with ceiling-paintings by Vajda from Hungarian folk-lore and with statuettes representing popular Hungarian types. Opening from the corridor is the Session Hall of the Representatives, 84 ft. long, 77 ft. broad, 56 ft. high, with seats for 458 of the 453 members. The walls are lined with gilt carvings. The paintings by Vajda behind the elevated seat of the president represent the Diet of 1848 (right) and the Coronation of Francis Joseph in 1867 (left). — To the right of the domed hall, beyond a corridor with paintings from Hungarian history, by Vajda, is the Session Hall of the Magnates, similar in size and decoration to that of the Representatives (not shown). — To the W. of the domed hall is the Refreshment Room, with wall-paintings (five Hungarian royal castles, by Spánsy: Aurochs Hunt, Fishing in Lake Balaton, and Abundantia). The adjoining loggia commands a fine view of Ofen. — The portion of the central building projecting towards the E. accommodates the Delegation Hall (comp. p. 438), which contains a mural painting, by Dudités, of Francis Joseph, in the Lánzbid-Tér, stretching his sword to the four cardinal points (1867).

To the S. of the Parliament House rises a bronze equestrian statue of Count Julius Andrassy (d. 1890), by Zala (1906). The reliefs on the pedestal represent the coronation of Francis Joseph I. and the Congress of Berlin. — Opposite, to the E., is the Palace of Justice (Igazságügyi Palota or Justiz-Palast), a noble Renaissance building from Hauszmann’s designs (1896). Above the portico, with its six columns, is a chariot with three horses and a figure of Justice, in wrought copper, by Sennyei. The magnificent staircase is embellished with another figure of Justice, by Strobl, and with ceiling-paintings by Lotz. — To the right of the Palace of Justice is the building for the Ministries of Agriculture and Justice (Földművelésügyi and Igazságügyi Ministerium). — On the left side of Constitution Street (Alkotmány-Utca; Pl. E, 3) are the Law Courts (Törvényszéki Palota or Gerichts-Gebäude), including a handsome Jury Court Room.

At the N. end of the Váci-Körút (Pl. E, 2-4), or Waitzen Boulevard, is the West Station (Pl. E, F, 2; p. 450). Towards the S. end rises St. Stephen’s Church or the Lipótváros Basi-
cica (Pl. E, 4), a Renaissance structure with a dome 315 ft. in height, begun in 1851 by Hild, and rebuilt in 1873 by Ybl after a collapse in 1868. The sumptuous interior was completed by Kauser in 1905 (open 6-12 & 3-6). At the high-altar is a marble statue of St. Stephen, first Christian king of Hungary, by Strobl. The paintings at the side-altars are by Benczur, Vastagh, Feszty, and Déak-Fbner. The mosaics were executed at Venice from designs by Lotz.

To the E. of the Leopoldtown lies the Theresatown (Teréz-város). Near St. Stephen's begins the Andrassy-Út (Pl. E-H, 4-2), a street 1½ M. long, flanked with handsome edifices resembling those in the Ring-Strasse at Vienna (underground railway, see p. 452). It traverses the district between the Vácsi-Körút and the Town Park. On the left side of this street rises the magnificent Opera House (Pl. E, 4), built in 1875-84 in the Italian Renaissance style by Ybl. The ceiling-painting (by Lotz) in the auditorium represents Olympus.

Farther on the Liszt-Tér diverges to the right from the Andrassy-Út; in it is a bronze bust of the statesman Irányi (d. 1892), by Kallós (1904). At the corner of the Király-Utcza is the National Academy of Music (Zeneakadémia), completed by Korb and Giergl in 1907, with a seated bronze figure of Liszt on the façade, by Strobl. The concert-room (1100 seats) is adorned with frescoes by Kriesch.

At the Octagon (Pl. F, 3), where it intersects the Great Boulevard (p. 455), the Andrassy-Út attains a width of 150 ft. Farther on, to the right, are the old Art Union (Mücsarnok or Künstlerhaus; No. 69), in the Italian Renaissance style by Láng, and the National Drawing School, with a façade by Rauscher, ornamented with sgraffiti (1885). The Andrassy-Út now expands into the Rondeau (Körönd; Pl. G, 2), in which, to the left, are bronze statues of the Transylvanian princes Bethlen Gábor (i.e. Gabriel Bethlen; d. 1629), by Vastagh (1902), and Stephan Bocskay (d. 1606), by Holló (1902); to the right are bronze statues of Count John Pálffy, Ban of Hungary (d. 1751) by Sennyei (1905), and of Nicholas Zrínyi (p. 528), the defender of Szigetvár, by Róna (1902).

— In the Bajza-Utcza, diverging to the left, is the Petőfi House (No. 21; Pl. G, 2; adm., see p. 453), with reminiscences of the poet (comp. p. 455). — At the end of the Andrassy-Út is the Millennium Monument (Pl. H, 1), consisting of a column (118 ft. high) crowned by the figure of the Archangel Gabriel, rising from a semicircular colonnade, in which are to be placed 14 statues of Hungarian kings; the architecture is by Schickedanz, the sculptures by Zala. The monument commemorates the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Kingdom of Hungary by Árpád (p. 437). To the right of the memorial rises the New Art Union (ÚjMücsarnok), built in 1894, where exhibitions of art are held (see p. 453).

To the left of the memorial is the Museum of Fine Arts (Szépművészeti Múzeum; Pl. G, H, 1), erected in 1900-1906 from
designs by Schickedanz and Herzog. On the groundfloor is the Cabinet of Engravings (80,000 sheets; open on Sun., Mon., & Sat. 10-1.30) and Casts; on the first floor, to the right, is the Gallery of Old Masters; to the left, the Modern Gallery. Adm., see p. 453. The station on the Underground Railway (p. 452) is Aréna-Út.

**Gallery of Old Masters.** — The Gallery of Old Masters, in eleven rooms, lighted from the ceiling, and eighteen cabinets, consists of 902 paintings, 486 of which were purchased by the State in 1871 for 108,300/. (§ 541,500) from the Esterházy Gallery. French catalogue by Dr. G. von Térey, with 111 illustrations (1910; 3 K).


Room II. Italians of the 13-16th centuries. To the right, 21. Spinello Aretino, Altar-piece. — 27, 28, 37, 38. School of Siena, Book-covers: among these, 35. Giov. da Ponte, Altar-piece; 43. Duccio di Buoninsegna, Preaching of John the Baptist; 50. Orcagna, Madonna; 52. Filippino Lippi, Madonna and St. Anthony of Padua; *53. Raphael, Esterházy Madonna (ca. 1507); above, 54. Granacci, St. John the Evangelist. — *58. R. Ghirlandaio, Adoration of the Shepherds (1510); 59. Studio of A. Verrocchio, Madonna with saints. — To the left we enter —


CAB. E. Amsterdam School (17-18th cent.). To the right, Rem-
brandt, 540. Old Rabbi (1642), *544. The angel exhorting Joseph to flight (ca. 1650); 551a. Hobbema, Landscape.

CAB. F. Leyden and Rotterdam School (17-18th cent.). To the right, 553. Style of J. van Goyen, Landscape; above, 554. Terburg, Soldiers at a tavern.


— CAB. I. 635. Teniers the Younger, Surgeon; *642. Gonzales Coques, Family of Jacob van Eyck.


CAB. N. Germans (17-19th cent.). 762. M. van der Meytens, Portrait of himself; 751. Füger, Bathsheba.


Modern Gallery. — The Modern Gallery, in sixteen rooms, lighted from the ceiling, and four cabinets, contains 570 paintings. — Catalogue in Hungarian, 60 h.

Room I. Hungarian painters of the 17-18th centuries.

Room II. Landscapes by K. Markó the Younger and K. Markó the Elder: 41. Than, Recruiting in the year 1848; 44. Komlóssy, Landscape.


The Modern Gallery is continued in the entresol, in five rooms with works by foreign masters of the 19th century. — On the upper floor are other paintings by Zichy, Lotz, and Munkácsy; in the Main Room is a Japanese Art Collection.

To the N. of the Museum are the Zoological Garden (Állatkert; adm., see p. 453) and a number of booths in the style of the Wurzels-Prater in Vienna (p. 87).

The Town Park (Városliget; Pl. H, I, 1, 2; electric and underground railways, see pp. 451, 452), laid out in 1797 and covering about 285 acres, is a favourite resort on Sun. afternoons (café-restaurant; military music). The large pond (Nagy Tó) in the N. part of the park is used for boating in summer and skating in
winter. On the E. bank are the Artesian Baths (Artézi Fürdö), with sulphur-springs (165° Fahr.). — On the Széchenyi Island (Széchenyi-Sziget) is the —

*Royal Agricultural Museum (Magyar Királyi Mezőgazdasági-Muzeum or Landwirtschaftliches Museum; adm., see p. 453), erected by Alpár in 1902-1904 after the model of the Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance buildings of the Millennium Exhibition of 1896. The museum affords an instructive survey of the cultivation and utilization of the agricultural products of Hungary. — In front of the Gothic Building is a seated figure of Count Alexander Károlyi (d. 1906) by Strobl (1908). To the N. of the Renaissance Building is a seated bronze figure of Anonymus Belae Regis Notarius (Pl. A), the anonymous chronicler of the Árpád period, by N. Ligeti (1903).

Renaissance Building. Groundfloor. N. side. From the vestibule a staircase ascends to the first floor, while a corridor to the right (statistics and geoponical exhibits) leads to a round corner-room, containing samples of wheat. — W. side. Large room, with seeds of plants of economic value; cultivation of turnips, maize, hops, and paprika. — S. side. Corner-room, Tobacco-culture. In the adjoining room, Fruit and flower culture. In the corridor to the left, Diseases of plants, noxious and useful animals. In the middle room, Viticulture. Then agricultural experiments, and (in the passage to the left) dairy-farming. In the corner-room, Manufacture of starch and oil. — E. side. Large room, Making of flour, sugar, beer, and spirits. Domestic industries. — N. sid. Corner-room, History of Hungarian agriculture. In the corridor, Meteorology. — In the E. court, Machinery; also Models of cottages and the like. In the W. court, Horse-breeding in government studs.

First Floor. S. side. To the left of the Royal Room (Königs-Saal), Horse-breeding; small figures of horses by G. Vastagh. Corner-room, Veterinary medicine. — E. side, Cattle-raising. — N. side. Corner-room, Primitive pastoral and fishing operations; Educational appliances. — W. side, Irrigation. — S. side, Bee-keeping and silk-culture.

Gothic Building. Groundfloor, Forestry and fishing. — First floor, Hunting (beasts of prey, deer, and weapons).

Romanesque Building. Library and laboratories.

To the S. of the Agricultural Museum is a large bronze statue of George Washington (Pl. W), by J. Bezeréd, presented in 1906 by Hungarians living in America. To the E. is the so-called Palace of Industry, containing the Ethnographical Collections of the National Museum (Hung. Nemzeti Muzeum Néprajzi Osztálya; adm., see p. 453) and used also for temporary commercial exhibitions.

The collections of the Ethnographical Museum include the anthropological collection of the University of Budapest, the Hungarian collections, the ethnographical collections of races connected with the Magyars, and the collections of primitive peoples.

Near by is the Traffic Museum (Közlekedési Muzeum or Verkehrs-Museum; adm., see p. 453).

The S. part of the Town Park is traversed by the Stefánia-Út (Pl. H, I, K, 2), which affords an especially lively sight on Sun. afternoons. To the left are a bronze statue of Crown Prince Rudolf in hunting-costume, by Ligeti (Pl. R.; 1908), and the Muni-
cipal Museum (Székesfővárosi Muzeum; adm., see p. 453), containing many early views of the town. Farther on, to the right, are the Geological Institute, with its collections (adm., see p. 453), and the Racecourse (Lóverseny-Tér; meetings in May and autumn).

At No. 10 Villa-Városligeti - Fasor is the George Ráth Museum (Pl. G, 2, 3), bequeathed by Mr. George Ráth (d. 1905) and containing valuable paintings and art-industrial objects. Adm., see p. 453. French catalogue 50 h.


The chief buildings in the Elizabethtown (Erzsébetváros) are the Synagogue (Pl. F, 5; Dohány-Utcza), a brick structure in a Moorish style for Förster (1861); the Orthodox Synagogue (Pl. E, F, 4; Rombach-Utcza), built by Wagner and Kallina (1872) in the Mauresco-Byzantine style; and the Roman Catholic Church of St. Elizabeth (Pl. 3a; G, H, 4), erected in 1900, in the Gothic style, after the plans of E. Steindl.

The Rákóczy-Út (p. 466) separates the Elizabethtown from the Josephtown (Józsefváros). At the W. end of the street, at the corner of the Muzeum-Körút, is the National Theatre (1837; new building in progress). Farther to the S., in the Muzeum-Körút, is the old Technical School (Polytechnikon; new building, see p. 471), now used by the University. In the court is a statue of A. Trefort (d. 1888), the Minister of Education, by Strobl (1904). A little farther on is the —

National Museum (Nemzeti Muzeum; Pl. F, 5, 6), which was founded in 1802, with the library and collection of coins presented by Count Francis Széchenyi. The building is by M. Pollak (1836-44). The entrance is in the Corinthian portico on the main façade. In front of the steps ascending to the museum is a seated bronze figure of John Arany (d. 1882), the poet, by Strobl (1893); in the grounds are bronze busts of other Hungarian poets, a monument to Alex. von Kisfaludy (d. 1848), the lyricist, by Petrovics, and a statue of Count Széchenyi, by Istók (1902). The museum contains a library, a collection of antiquities, and cabinets of zoology and mineralogy. Admission, see p. 453.
On the Ground Floor is the Lapidarium. — Staircase. Plaster casts of plastic works in Hungary. In the middle, marble monument of Prince Michael Apafi of Almakerék in Transylvania (17th cent.). Two bronze angels by Raphael Donner.

First Floor. To the right are the Antiquities. Entrance Corridor: To the left, weapons (11-15th cent.); to the right, weapons and standards from the years 1548 and 1649. Paneling from the Prot. church of Vilonya (1720). — Room I (and II). Prehistoric antiquities. Tomb of the later stone period; collection of objects of the bronze and first iron or ‘Hallstatt’ periods (comp. p. 157); remains of a Celtic war-charriot from Arokalja. Room II. Gold ornaments of the ‘La Tène’ epoch; Scythian antiquities (Nos. 11, 12. Sacrificial vessels). — Room III. Roman antiquities. Silver-gilt *Helmet of the 3rd cent. A.D.; bronze tablet in honour of Valerius Dalmatius (Case 23); bronze dish inlaid with gold and silver (3rd cent. B.C.); Etruscan silver tripod (No. 19); early-Christian glass from Szegszárd. Weapons, ornaments, and tools of the time of the great migrations of the Germanic nations. Gold *Ornaments from Szilágy-Somlyó (Case 31). — Room IV. Weapons: halberds of Transylvanian princes; sabres of historical personages, e.g. Stephen and Gabriel Băthory (Princes of Transylvania), John Sobieski, and John Hunyadi; Turkish weapons and saddles; three saddles of Emp. Sigismund, with admirable reliefs in ivory; weapons of the Kurpitz period (17th cent.); tárogató (wind-instruments) of wood. — Room V. Mediaeval trinkets, goblets in gold and silver, dishes with reliefs, etc. Case 21. *Golden crown of Constantine Monomachus (11th cent.); enamelled ornaments from Transylvania. — Room VI. Objects from Hungarian tombs (9th and 10th cent.).; guild tankards; brass plates made at Nuremberg; glass. — Room VII. Coins and medals from the 11th cent. to the present time; seals, snuff-boxes, watches, pipe-heads. Hungarian banknotes of 1848; Kossuth notes (London, 1852); Beethoven’s piano (presented by Liszt). Stick carried by Nelson at the battle of Abukir. — Room VIII. Memorials of Liszt and other celebrities. — Corridor. Delhaes Collection, of which the chief feature is the antique and mediaeval helmets; musical instruments of the 16-19th centuries. Paneling from the church of Magyarókeréke (1746).

The Library (adm., see p. 453) consists of four sections. [The chief treasures of all sections are collected in the show-room.] 1st Sect.: Books (Bibliotheca Hungarica; 480,000 vols.); Hungarian incunabula from 1533; Latin incunabula (Chronicum Budense, 1473, the first book printed in Hungary). — 2nd Sect.: Newspapers (10,000 vols.): oldest Hungarian newspaper (Pressburg, 1780); papers of 1848-49. — 3rd Sect.: Manuscripts (20,400). Funeral sermon in Hungarian (early 13th cent., the oldest existing example of the language); sixteen other Hungarian MSS. down to 1527; twelve MSS. from the library of King Matthias Corvinus (1457-90); 407 Codices; upwards of 16,000 MSS. from the 16th cent. to the present time. — 4th Sect.: Archives (300,000 documents). The earliest dates from King Koloman (1109). Documents of 1848 (Kossuth, Górgey).

Natural History Collections (second floor). Zoology (birds, wasps, beetles, butterflies), Mineralogy (Hungarian gold; meteorites), and Palæontology.

In the Rákóczi- Út (Pl. F-H, 5, 4; comp. p. 465), formerly named Kerepes-Út, is the Volks-Theater (p. 452), built by Fellner & Helmer in 1875 and at present serving as the national theatre (comp. p. 465). In front of it is a statue, by Bezerédy (1907), of Seb. Tinody (d. ca. 1559), the poet. Nearly opposite, at the corner of the József-Körút and the Népszínház-Útcza, is the Industrial School, containing the Technological Museum (adm., see p. 453). — At the end of the street (1 M. from the Muzeum-Körút) is a bronze
statue of Baross (d. 1892), minister of commerce and introducer of the ‘zone-tariff’ (p. 439), by Szécsi (1898). Straight on is the large East Station of the Hungarian State Railways (Pl. II, I, 4; p. 450). To the right the Köztemető-Út leads to the Kerepes Cemetery (Kerepesi Temető; Pl. I, K, 4, 5), with monuments to Count Louis Batthyány, Francis Deák, L. Kossuth (1909), and Michael Munkácsy (111).

To the S. of the Inner Town (p. 455), on the Danube, lies the Francistown (Ferenczváros). In the Vámbáz-Körút stands the Custom House (Fővámház; Pl. E, F, 6), built in 1870-74 in the Renaissance style by Ybl; adjacent is the Central Market (Köz- ponti Vásárcsarnok). Francis Joseph Bridge, see p. 469. — In the Calvin-Tér (Pl. F, 6) are the Danube Fountain, and the Reformed Church (S. side), with its four-columned portico.

Running to the S.E. from this square is the Üllői-Út (Pl. F-I, 6, 7), to the left in which (No. 28) are the University Cliniques. Opposite, to the right (Nos. 33-37), is the Industrial Art Museum.

The *Industrial Art Museum (Kunst-Gewerbe Museum or Országos Magyar Iparművészeti Muzeum; Pl. G, 6) was built in 1893-97 by Lechner and Pártos in an Oriental style, with a dome, 154 ft. in height, above the centre of the chief façade, which is adorned with coloured plant-ornamentation in majolica. Adm., see p. 453.

Ground Floor. From the entrance we pass into the court, which contains temporary exhibitions of the products of modern industrial art. To the right is an old Arabian interior, with interesting painting.

First Floor. In the vestibule are two pieces of Flemish tapestry of the 16th century. In the arcaded gallery, to the left, are Hungarian fayence, stoneware, and porcelain from Holics (1734-1832), Tata, and Herend. At the end are Venetian and other glass and modern fayence from the Zsolnay factory at Pécs. Farther on are Japanese, Chinese, and other Oriental textiles and works in lacquer, terracotta, wood, and metal. — To the left is the Hungarian Hall, with objects of industrial art of the 15-18th cent. and a richly painted wooden ceiling from Maksa (1766). At the end of the hall is a choir-gallery from Soly (1724), below which is a richly embroidered dress of Katharina von Brandenburg, wife of Prince Bethlen Gábor of Transylvania; choir-stall with intarsia from Körmöcbánya (1622), tile-stoves, fayence, guild vessels of the 17-18th cent. in pewter, moulds for gingerbread, gold and silver ware (objects found at Küküllővár, embroidered coverlets. — Adjacent is a Room with objects of the 18th cent.; carved French panelling and door of oak (1730); fine furniture in the style of Louis XV. and Louis XVI.; porcelain from Meissen, Vienna, Berlin, Sévres, etc. — Adjoining is a room containing Greek vases and terracottas. Beautiful Etruscan wine-jar; Italian fayence, including a dish with metallic glaze, signed by Giorgio Andreoli (1529). Two elaborate fire-dogs and other Italian bronzes. Painted Italian Renaissance ceiling of wood, with a frescoed frieze over the exit. — The corridor contains medieval ecclesiastical vestments, Oriental rugs, and Hungarian stone-tiles. — Corner-room, with furniture and domestic utensils of the 15-19th centuries. — Delft ware; Crucifixion, an Italian bronze-gilt relief. Large painted and carved iconostasis of the 18th cent. from the Greek church at Viskőcz, in Upper Hungary. Fine cabinets, glass, fayence, modern medals and plaquettes, silk and
gold embroideries. — In the right wing is the library, including a collection of models and patterns.

On the Second Floor is the School of Industrial Art.

Farther on in the Úllői-Út. are the Stefanie Hospital for Children (I.; No. 72); the Elizabeth Memorial Church (r.), built by Aigner in the early-Gothic style in 1907, with a statue of Empress Elizabeth, by Klotz, in the vestibule; the Josephinum Orphanage (I.; Pl. H, 7); the Botanic Garden (Egyetemi Füvész-Kert; Pl. H, I, 7; adm., see p. 453; entr. Illés-Utcza 25; perhaps to be removed to the Margaret Island); and the Ludoviceum (Pl. I, 7), an academy for officers of the Honvéds, or Hungarian militia. Behind the Ludoviceum is the pleasant Orczy Garden (in the forenoon, tickets in the main building, on the right; in the afternoon, entrance by the Ludoviceum-Utcza). At the end of the Úllői-Út, on the right, 1 3/4 M. from the Calvin-Tér, are two municipal Infirmaries (Pl. I, 8), and 2/3 M. farther on, to the left, the Public Garden (Népliget).

To the S.E. of the Market Hall, in the Bakáts-Tér (Pl. F, G, 7), is the Ferenczváros Church, a Romanesque edifice erected by Ybl in 1867-74, with frescoes in the transept and chancel by Than and Lotz. — In the Soroksári-Utcza, 1 1/2 M. from the Custom House, stands the huge Slaughter House (Közvágóhíd; Pl. H, 9), built by Hennicke in 1870-72, with two groups of bulls by R. Begas at the entrance. It is open to visitors on application (best in the forenoon; cattle-market on Thurs.).

In the Danube, at the upper end of the town, is the *Margaret Island (Margitsziget, Margareten-Insel; Pl. C, D, 1), which the late Archduke Joseph (d. 1905) converted into a most delightful park (adm. 25, Sun. 50 h). Approach by the Margaret Bridge, see p. 469. The steamboats (p. 452; return-tickets 48, on Sun. and holidays 80 h) call both at the upper and the lower end of the island. Near the lower landing-place is a restaurant, where a military band plays on certain afternoons in summer. A tramway runs hence in 10 min. (fare 20 h) along the W. side of the island, chiefly through trees (with glimpses of Ofen to the left), to the (1 1/2 M.) artesian well at the upper end, opposite Old Ofen (p. 472). This well yields warm sulphureous water (110° Fahr.), used both for drinking and bathing, and an elegant Bath House (Margareten-Bad), by Ybl, has been erected here (bath from 1 K 20 h; visitors’ tax, after the first week, 10 K). The superfluous water falls into a pond in a pretty cascade. Near it are two hotels (comp. p. 450), a number of villas for the reception of patients, and a favourite restaurant (gipsy-music daily in summer). On the E. side of the island is a ruined convent (13th cent.).

The Hungarian diets from the 10th to the 14th cent. were held in the open air in the Rakos, an extensive plain to the N. of the town, where 100,000 men are said frequently to have assembled on these occasions. A visit to the village of Rakos-Palota (electric tramway No. 14, see p. 451), with a pleasant grove of acacias, is recommended on Sun. afternoons.
b. Quarters on the Right Bank (Ofen, Aquincum, Sváb-Hegy).

The Danube at Budapest is crossed by six bridges (including three suspension-bridges; views). Toll for foot-passengers (only from the left to the right bank) 4 h; for carriages, see p. 451. The Suspension Bridge (Lánchíd; Pl. C, D, 4), constructed by the English engineers Tierney and Adam Clark in 1840-49, is one of the largest in Europe. The chains rest on two pillars, 160 ft. high. Total length 410 yds., width of central opening 210 yds. At the ends are four colossal lions in stone. — The Elizabeth Bridge (Erzsébet-híd; Pl. D, 5, 6), a suspension-bridge completed in 1903, has a span of 317 yds. — The Francis Joseph Bridge (Ferencz-József-híd; Pl. E, 6) was constructed in 1895-96; it is 362 yds. long and is borne by two piers in the stream. — The iron Margaret Bridge (Margit-híd; Pl. C, D, 1, 2), 620 yds. long, was constructed in 1872-76 in the form of an obtuse angle pointing upstream. On each side are three openings. From the apex of the angle a junction-bridge leads to the Margaret Island (p. 468). — At the N. end of the town is the Railway Bridge (3/4 M. long), for the line to Esztergom or Gran (p. 448). — To the S. of the Francis Joseph Bridge the Railway Junction Bridge (Összekötő-Vasúti-híd; Pl. F, G, 9) spans the river in four arches.

The Tunnel (383 yds. long) which pierces the castle-hill opposite the suspension-bridge, constructed by Adam Clark (1854), connects the Krisztinaváros and the S. Railway Station with the river (toll 4 h; cabs, see p. 451).

The old Fortress (Vár; 230 ft. above the Danube), with the large royal palace, crowns the summit of a hill on and around which the town is built. To the left of the entrance to the tunnel is the waiting-room of the Cable Tramway. Car every 5 min., ascending to the terminus in George Square (Szent-György-Tér; Pl. C, 5; fine view; fare, there and back, 1st cl. 16, 2nd cl. 12 h).

The most frequented carriage-road to the fortress is the Albrecht-Út, which ascends to the right from the bridge in windings to George Square, 20 min. from the bridge. — Another road ascends in windings from the Attila-Utcza (Pl. B, 4), and a third (leading through the Vár-fok-Utcza; Pl. A, B, 3) enters the fortress by the N. side. — On the S. side of George Square is the entrance to the —

*Royal Palace (Királyi Palota; Pl. C, 5; adm., see p. 453; the visit takes 1/2 hr.), erected by Maria Theresa in 1749-71, restored in 1849 after a fire, and greatly extended in 1894-1906 in the baroque style by Ybl and Hauszmann (860 rooms in all). The façade towards the Danube is 1000 ft. long; the central part is crowned by a dome 203 ft. high. To the left of the entrance to the court is the Matthias Fountain (or Jagdbrunnen), by Strobl
(1905). In the gateway, to the right, is the approach to the Queen Elizabeth Memorial Museum, containing many relics of the Empress (Queen of Hungary; d. 1898). Adm., see p. 453; detailed description 50 h. On the left side of the court are the St. Stephen or Sigismund Chapel, where the right hand of St. Stephen is preserved as a relic (adm. on application to the sacristan), and the ‘Burg- hauptmannschaft’. Of the rooms that are at present shown to strangers the most interesting are the large Hall and the adjoining Apartments in the N. wing (in the Buffet Gallery two fine pieces of tapestry, representing the siege of Ofen); the Hapsburg Room, under the dome; and the St. Stephen Room in the S. wing, richly fitted up in the Romanesque style. The Hungarian regalia are kept in the so-called Crown Room (not shown), guarded by soldiers; they include the crown of St. Stephen or coronation crown (11th cent.), the sceptre (ca. 1030), the orb (14th cent.), the sword (16th cent.), and the coronation robe (originally an ecclesiastical vestment). In front of the Royal Riding School is a bronze group by Vastagh (Csikós and horse). The Palace Garden (open free, till dusk), the beautiful terraces of which descend steeply to the Danube, commands a magnificent view of Pesth; above, in front of the central part of the palace and facing the Danube, is a Bronze Equestrian Statue of Prince Eugene, by Róna (1899).

From George Square we proceed to the N. to Parade Square (Disz-Tér; Pl. Ç, 4), in which the Honvéd Monument, by G. Zala, was erected in 1893 in memory of the Hungarian struggle for independence in 1848-49. On the S. side is the domed Ministry of National Defence (Honvéd Ministerium; Pl. 12), erected in 1896. — A little farther on is Grand or Trinity Square (Szent-Háromság-Tér; Pl. B, 4). Here, on the left, is the old Town Hall of Ofen; on the right rises the —

*Coronation Church (Koronázó Templom; Pl. 14, B 4; cntr. by either main or sacristy door), begun by King Béla IV. in the 13th cent. in the Romanesque style, and completed in the 15th cent. in the Gothic style. It was used as a mosque during the Turkish domination, and was thoroughly restored in 1890-96 from plans by Schulek, on which occasion the tower (260 ft. high) was entirely rebuilt. In the gaudily painted, but badly lighted interior, to the right of the principal entrance, is the Loretto Chapel, with a marble statue of the Virgin (1515) and the coat-of-arms of King Matthias Corvinus (15th cent.; restored). A chapel on the left contains the marble monument of King Béla III. (1196) and his queen, Anne of Antioch, with recumbent figures (formerly at Székesfehérvár). Altar-pieces and frescoes by Lotz. King Francis Joseph and Queen Elizabeth were crowned in this church in 1867.

Behind the church, to the E., is the so-called *Fisher Bastion (Halászbástya), a Romanesque creation by Schulek (1901), with
colonnades and towers affording a superb view of the city and river. Within the bastion, near the church, is a Bronze Statue of St. Stephen, by Strobl (1906). The mounted figure of the king stands on a lofty pedestal adorned with reliefs and lions. A broad double flight of steps, known as the Coronation Stairs, descends hence to the Albrecht-Út, passing a small bronze equestrian statue of St. George (modern replica of that in the Hradschin at Prague, p. 304) and a bronze statue of John Hunyadi, by Tóth (1905). — In the Corvin-Térs (Pl. C, 3, 4) is a fountain by Holló (1904), with a hunting-group.

To the N.W. of the Coronation Church, in Ferdinand Square (Nándor-Térs; Pl. B, 3), rises the Garrison Church (Helyőrségi Templom; Pl. 9), a Gothic building of the 13th century. We now return to George Square by the West Bastion Promenade, which commands the Krisztinaváros, Tabán, and the Ofen Hills.

Below the Royal Palace, on the Danube, is the Palace Bazaar (Vár-Bázár), 340 yds. in length; in front of it are a bronze statue of Ybl, the architect (d. 1891), pleasure-grounds, and a kiosque (café).

At the foot of the Gellért-Hegy (see below) rise powerful chalybeate and sulphureous hot springs (108-113° Fahr.), which are mostly used for baths. The Rudas Fürdő (Bruckbad; Pl. D, 6), also a vapour and swimming bath, with a rotunda borne by eight columns of the Turkish period over a basin into which the thermal spring flows, restored in 1831 and several times since, belongs to the town (temp. 113° Fahr.). Near this, Hadnagy-Utca 4, lies the Rácz Fürdő (Raitzen-Bad; Pl. D, 6; 111°), built in 1860. — To the S. of the Francis Joseph Bridge is the New Polytechnic School, begun in 1905. A new quarter is springing up to the S. — At the S. base of the Gellért-Hegy rise the famous Hunyadi-János, Francis Joseph Rákóczi, and other mineral springs. Here also is the Elizabeth Saline Bath (Erzsébet Sós Fürdő; Pl. C, 9).

A carriage-road (Kelenhegyi-Út), starting not far from the W. end of the Francis Joseph Bridge, ascends to the Szent-Gellért-Hegy (Blocksberg; Pl. C, D, 6, 7), an abrupt dolomitic hill (770 ft.; 395 ft. above the Danube). Walkers (20 min.) ascend the steps at the W. end of the Elizabeth Bridge, passing a waterfall and also a monument to Bishop Gerhard (Gellért), consisting of a semicircular gallery with a statue (by Jankovits, 1902) of the bishop, who was martyred here in 1046. At the top is the former Citadel. Beautiful view of both the towns, the Ofen hills, the winding river, and the wide plain (best light in the afternoon). Below the top is the Restaurant Gellértthegyi Kiosque, also with view.

On a hill, 6 min. walk from the Margaret Bridge (straight on through the Margit-Utca, then along the first side-street to the right beyond the Török-Utca; knock at the gate), within the precincts of a large villa (No. 14), is the Turkish Chapel (Gül Baba

30*
Mecsetje; Pl. B, 1), a small octagonal building, erected over the grave of the Sheikh Gül-Baba (‘father of roses’), a Turkish ‘santon’ or monk. — By following the Zárda-Utica (Pl. B, 1) and then the Szemlőhegy-Utica (r.), we reach (20 min.) a reservoir of the city water-works, the bank of which affords an extensive view of Budapest and the environs.

To the N.E. of the Turkish Chapel is the St. Lucas Bath (*Lukács Fürdő; Hôtel Lucasbad, see p. 450), rebuilt in 1894, with swimming-basins, mud-baths, hydropathic, and concert-garden. Adjacent lies the Imperial Bath (*Czászár Fürdő; Pl. C, 1; Hôtel Kaiserbad, see p. 450), a vapour-bath dating from the Turkish period. The temperature of the ten springs varies from 82° to 150° Fahr. Large swimming-basins for men and women. The café and gardens, where a band frequently plays in summer, are a very favourite resort. Tramway and steamboat, see pp. 451, 452.

The Wharves of the Danube Steamboat Co. at Old Ofen (O-Buda; p. 449), 3/4 hr. from the Margaret Bridge, may also be visited (adm. 20 h, on week-days; electric tramway and steamboat, see pp. 451, 452; steam-tramway to Aquincum, see below). — About 2 M. to the N. of the wharves (dusty road) lies Aquincum.

Aquincum. — Steam Tramway from the Pálffy-Tér (Pl. C, 2) in 1/2 hr. (fares 40 and 32 h, there and back 72 and 52 h). The line goes on to (13 1/2 M.) Szentendré.

The tramway runs along the right bank of the Danube, leaving the Margaret Island (p. 468) on the right, and beyond the wharves (station) follows the Szentendré road to (4 1/2 M.) Aquincum. To the E., opposite the station, are the remains of the Roman colony of Aquincum. Among these are the foundations of a castrum, baths, and a temple of Mithras. The objects discovered here are preserved in a small Museum (adm. free); in front of it are some sarcophagi. To the S. is a shed containing a mosaic pavement representing a gladiatorial combat. — A few minutes to the N. of the station, passing under the railway and through a wooden gate to the left (on the right, an inn with garden), we reach the foundations of an Amphitheatre (282 by 246 ft. in diameter) enclosed by a grass-grown wall, whence a path leads to the N. past the fragments of a Roman aqueduct to the (20 min.) Roman Bath (*Római Fürdő; station of the steam-tramway), with a good inn and shady garden.

Another more extensive survey is obtained from the *Sváb-Hegy (*Schwabenberg; 1545 ft.), with its villas, to the W. of Ofen, said to be so called from the Swabian (Imperial) troops encamped here at the time of the expulsion of the Turks in 1685. Its villas and restaurants are favourite resorts in summer.

The Rack-and-Pinion Railway (Fogaskerekű Vasút) from Városmajor (station 1/4 hr. to the W. of the Széna-Tér, via the Retek-Utica; comp. Pl. A, 3) ascends in 17 min. to Svábhegy station (fare 56 h, there and back 86 h); to Széchenyi-Hegy station in 21 min. (66 h, there and back
1 K); on summer afternoons trains start at the hours and half-hours. The return by Zugliget may be recommended, in which case single tickets should be taken. Electric tramway to Várossmajor from the Central-Stadhuis (Pl. E, 5) in ½ hr. (fare 24 h), and on the right bank from the Francis Joseph Bridge (Pl. E, 6) in 16 minutes. — Cab, see p. 451.

The railway (views to the right) runs past the (r.) St. John’s Hospital (Szent János Kórház), and latterly through oak-plantations. At the top, on the E. side of the hill, adjoining the station of Svábhegy, is the *Hôtel-Restaurant Schwabenberg (terrace with view of the plain, but not of the town). To the right is a bronze bust of Maurice Jókai, the author (d. 1904; p. 448), by Jankovits (1906). To reach the (10 min.) Széchenyi Hill (recognizable by its flagstaff), we follow the road running at first beside the railway, and at the (5 min.) finger-post ‘Széchenyi emlék felé’ turn to the left. An admirable *View is obtained from the stone platform: at our feet lies the town with its sea of houses, above which the Gellért-Hegy and the castle-hill seem scarcely to rise; to the right we see far down the Danube; to the S.E. stretches the vast plain; on the left are the Margaret Island, New Pesth, and the Danube up to Vács; nearer rises the János-Hegy; in the background to the N.E., the Mátra Mountains. A little below stands a bronze bust of Count Stephen Széchenyi (p. 457).

From the Széchenyi Hill we may either take the field-path via the rail. station of Széchenyi-Hegy to the Normafa or return to the Svábhegy station (see above) and follow the road (Normafa-Út) to the W.; after 22 min. (just before the road makes a sharp bend to the left) we take a footpath (views) to the right leading to the (5 min.) Normafa (Norma-Baum), an ancient beech-tree (view). Hence we may follow the path along the slope, then (5 min.) descend to the right, cross a road, and continue down to (8 min.) the Disznófő Restaurant in Zugliget (see below; to the steam-tramway 25 min. more). Or we may proceed along the hill to the (¾ hr.) János-Hegy (St. John’s Hill) or Pozsonyi-Hegy (1735 ft.; restaurant), with a belvedere commanding a wide prospect. Thence we may descend to the Szép Juhászné Inn (Schöne Schäferin) and via the Kis Hárshegy (Kleiner Lindenber) to Lipótmező (p. 474).

Tramways (Nos. 1 and 2; 40 min.; 30 h) run from the Deák-Ferencz-Tér (Pl. E, 4, 5; p. 451) to the Szép Ilona Hotel (Schöne Helena), where the line divides, one going straight on (N.) to the Hűvösvölgy (see below), the other to the left (W.) to Zugliget or Auwinkel (Fasan; Disznófő or Sankopf), a wooded dale on the N. slope of the Sváb-Hegy, with many villas. — The line to the Hűvösvölgy or Kühles-Tal (Holzspach; Schüller), also with many villas, on leaving the Szép Ilona (see above), runs past the (r.) Cadet School (Hadarépód Iskola), in the court of which stands the Hentzi Monument, a Gothic obelisk of cast-iron 65½ ft. high, with a dying hero in the middle receiving the crown of victory
from an angel. It was erected in 1852 in George Square (p. 469) from designs by Sprenger in memory of General Hentzi and the 418 soldiers who fell with him in the defence of the castle of Ofen against the Hungarians in 1849, and was transferred to its present site in 1900. Further on we traverse the valley of Lipótmező (Leopoldisfeld); to the left above is the National Lunatic Asylum (Országos Tébolyda or Landes-Irrenanstalt).

The vineyards of Ofen yield excellent wine, of which Adlerberger (not Adelsberger) or Saszegy is the most esteemed.

79. From Budapest to Ruttkau (Oderberg, Breslau).

State Railway (Staatsbahn) to Ruttkau, 194½ M., in 6½-12½ hrs.; to Oderberg, 270½ M., in 9¾-15½ hrs. Fares, see p. 438.

Budapest, see p. 450. We start from the East Station. The train passes the Kerepes Cemetery (p. 467) and the Hungarian railway-workshops. 3 M. Köbánya, Ger. Steinbruch (electric tramway to Budapest, see p. 451), with breweries and vineyards. We cross the Rákos Plain (p. 468). 5 M. Rákos, junction for Máramarossziget (p. 502). 18½ M. Péczel, with a château of Count Ráday and numerous villas. 18½ M. Isaszeg, where Prince Windischgrätz was defeated by the Hungarians under Gőrgey and Klapka in 1849. — 23 M. Gödöllő (680 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with a royal château (adm. 40 ft), a beautiful park, and a school of hand-weaving. About 1½ M. from the château is a bronze statue of Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898), by Róna (1901). The country becomes hilly; the train ascends in a long bend, and crosses the watershed between the Danube and the Theiss (Tisza). On a height to the left lies the monastery of Besnyő. — 33 M. Aszód (Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Baron Podmanizky. — 43 M. Hatvan (Rail. Restaurant), a small town on the Zagyva, with an old château, junction for Kassa (p. 477).

To Szolnok, 43 M., railway in 2-3 hrs., viâ (16 M.) Jászberény, a town with 29,625 Hungarian inhab., on the Zagyva; in the museum is preserved the ivory war-horn of Lehel, one of the seven great Hungarian tribal leaders. — 33 M. Újszász (p. 502). — 43 M. Szolnok, see p. 502.

The line turns to the N. and skirts the W. slope of the Mátra (p. 476), traversing the Hungarian Erzgebirge. — 71 M. Kisterenyé.

To Kál-Kápolna, 33½ M., railway in 2½-3 hrs. — Pretty scenery as the train rounds the N.E. side of the Mátra. 16 M. Parad (655 ft.; Kurhaus), a bath with springs containing sulphur, iron, and alum, in the valley of the Tarna. — 33½ M. Kál-Kápolna (p. 476).

78½ M. Salgótarján, with a ruined castle, coal-mines, and iron-works. The line quits the valley of the Zagyva, crosses a valley in the Medves Hills, and descends into the fertile valley of the Ipoly, or Eipel, to (91½ M.) Fülek (650 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with a château and park. Railway to Dobsina and Miskolcz, see R. 84.
101 1/2 M. Losoncz (620 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Magyar Király or König von Ungarn), a thriving town on the Ipoly. Pop. 12,700. Branch-line to (5 M.) Gács, with a château of Count Forgách. — Beyond (110 M.) Lónyabánya we enter the picturesque ravine of the Szalatna. — 118 1/2 M. Krivány-Gyetha (1320 ft.). Opposite, to the right, on the plateau, is Gyetha, a Slovak village; to the left is the loftily situated ruin of Divény. — 127 M. Végles-Nagy-szalatna (1130 ft.), with a decayed hunting-lodge of King Matthias Corvinus.

133 1/2 M. Zólyom, Ger. Altsohl (970 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Városi; omn. to the town 60 h), an old town on the Garam (pron. Göröm; Ger. Gran). The Castle, on the right bank of the Szalatna, was often occupied by Matthias Corvinus.

To Zólyombrézõ, 35 1/2 M., branch-railway in 3 1/4-4 hrs. — 5 M. Szlúcsfürdõ (1150 ft.), with hot springs containing lime and iron, is visited by ladies. — 131 M. Beszterczébánya (pron. Béstertse-bányó), Ger. Neusohl (1190 ft.; National or Nemzeti, R. 2 1/2-4 1/2, D. 2 K, omn. 60 h; pop. 10,700), the seat of a bishop and capital of the county of Zólyom, is prettily situated at the confluence of the Garam and the Bistritza. The church of St. Elizabeth contains a fine carved altar of the 11th cent. and an interesting old font. — 35 1/2 M. Zólyombrézo, with iron-works. Branch to (26 M.) Tiszolcz (p. 499).


Branch Railway in 13 1/4 hrs. viâ (91/2 M.) Bélabánya (Ger. Dilin), with an old Gothic church, to (141/2 M.) Selmeczbánya, Ger. Schemnitz (1915 ft.; Hôt. Hungaria; carr. and pair to the town 2 K; omn. 60 h; pop., incl. Bélabánya, 15,163), an old mining-town, built in terraces in a deep ravine. The picturesque old Castle at the W. end of the town is now a ruin. To the S. is a modern château, used as a fire-station. The town possesses a mining and forestry academy. The miners in the middle ages were chiefly Germans, the silver mines having been worked by the Fuggers under Ferdinand I., but are now almost exclusively Slovaks. A visit to the mines is interesting and easy (permission at the office). — The interesting church on Mt. Calvary (Calvarienberg; 2385 ft.), 20 min. to the S.E. of the town, commands the best survey of the environs. Pleasant excursions viâ the Vöröskut to the Hodrus Valley (carr. 1/2 day, 4-6 K), and to the top of the (2 hrs.) Szitnya (3325 ft.; club-hut). — To the S. (3 1/2 M.) lies Szent Antal, with a château of the Duke of Coburg.

From Garamberzence to Párkány-Nána, 41 1/2 M., railway in 4 1/4-5 1/4 hrs. — 12 M. Geletnek-Szklonófürdö, the station for the baths of Szklonó (1180 ft.; Kurhans), in the Valley of the Tepta, with sulphur and lime springs (99-127° Fahr.). — 13 1/2 M. Szénásfalu-Vihnye, the station for the baths of Vihnye (1015 ft.; Kurhans), in the Eisenbach Valley, the springs of which contain iron, lime, and carbonic acid (95-100° Fahr.). — 41 1/2 M. Párkány-Nána (p. 443).

The great embankment at Garamberzence, 98 ft. high, is one of the chief engineering features on the line. View to the left farther on. The train descends the valley of the Garam. On the left, below, is the ruin of Saskõ, Ger. Sachsenstein; and farther on is Szent Kereszt, Ger. Heiligenkreuz, the summer-residence of the Bishop of Beszterczébánya. We then curve to the right. 151 M. Bartos (1175 ft.), with an old church. Seven tunnels.
158 M. Körmöczbanya (pron. Kőrmöts-bányő), Ger. Kremnitz (2100 ft.; Arany Szarvas or Goldener Hirsch; cab to the town 2 K, omn. 60 h), an old mining-town (pop. 10,000), surrounded with walls, is situated in a deep valley (260 ft. below the station), and possesses famous gold and silver mines, which are still very productive. The Town Hall, in the chief square, contains the civic archives and museum. Within the old Castle is the Katharinen-Schlosskirche, with frescoes of the 15th cent. in partial preservation. Near the upper gate is the Mint, where gold coins ('Kremnitz Ducats') are struck (adm. on week-days, 10-12; 2 K).

The train continues to ascend. Two tunnels; pretty glimpses of Körmöczbanya to the left. 164 M. Jánoshegy (2525 ft.). — 176 M. Stubnyafürdő, Ger. Bad Stuben (1700 ft.; Hôtel Elisabeth, Steinhaus, Joseph, Valerie, R. 1-3 1/2; D. 2-3 K), a village on the Stubna, with 'indifferent' thermal springs (104-115° Fahr.). — 182 M. Znóváralja (1430 ft.), a market-town on the Turóc, commanded by a ruined castle. — The line follows the broad valley of the Turóc. 185 M. Rákó-Pribócz, with an old château.

194 1/2 M. Ruttka, Ger. Ruttek (1260 ft.; Railway Restaurant), junction of the Kassa-Oderberg line (p. 482). From Ruttka to (270 1/2 M.) Oderberg, see R. 82.

80. From Budapest to Kassa.

169 1/2 M. State Railway (Staatsbahn) in 51 1/2-9 1/4 hrs. (fares, see p. 438).

From Budapest to (43 M.) Hatvan, see p. 474. — 56 M. Vamosgyörök (Rail. Restaurant).

Branch (8 M.; in ca. 35 min.) to Gyöngyös (pron. Jónjósh; 560 ft.; Bruckner, R. 2-2 1/2 K; pop. 18,263), at the base of the volcanic Mátra, which extends from this point to Eger and yields excellent wine (see below). To the N. (3 1/2 M.) lies Mátrafüred or Bene (1115 ft.; Municipal Hotel), a health-resort, whence the Kékes (3320 ft.; view-tower), the highest peak of the Mátra, is ascended by a good path in 3 1/2 hrs.

72 M. Kál-Kápolna (Rail. Restaurant), the junction of lines running S. to (46 M.) Kisújszállás (p. 502) and N. to (33 1/2 M.) Kistereny (p. 474). — 79 1/2 M. Füzesabony (Rail. Restaurant).

Branch Line in 3 1/4 hr. to (10 1/2 M.) Eger, Ger. Erlau (560 ft.; Hôtel Casino, R. 3-6 K; Nemzett or National; ic abre to the town 1 K 40 h, omn. 40 h), an ancient archiepiscopal town with 27,865 Hungarian inhab., once fortified. The Cathedral was built by Hild in 1831-37. Opposite is the Lyceum, with a library and observatory. Opposite the church of the Brothers of Mercy is the fine Minaret, 115 ft. high, of an old mosque (ascent permitted on application to the doorkeeper of the convent). Near the archiepiscopal park are two well-equipped bath-houses, with warm springs. To the N.E. are the well-preserved remains of the old Citadell (converted into a barracks), in which is the tombstone of Dobó, the gallant defender of Eger against the Turks in 1552. The red wine of Eger (Hun. Egri bor, Ger. Erlauer) is famous. — A branch-line runs from Eger to (43 1/2 M.) Putnok (p. 560).

From Füzesabony to Debreczen (Hortobágy Puszta), see p. 503.
115 M. Miskolc (pron. Miskholts; 400 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Grand-Hôtel, Pannonia, both in the Széchenyi-Utcza, ca. 2 M. from the rail. station; electric tramway to the town 20 h.), a busy trading-town, with 51,500 Hung. inhab., capital of the county of Borsod, lies prettily at the mouth of the Szinva Valley. Large cellars in the Avashegy, a hill above the town (S.).

Charming excursion to the W. to (5 M.) Diósgyőr (pron. Diöshjör), picturesquely situated in the Szinva Valley, at the foot of the Bük, with a ruined castle (14th cent.) and iron-works. About 1½ hr. beyond the village begins a romantic Ravine (Hámosvölgy), watered by the brawling Garadna. (To the colony of Felső-Hámor, ½ hr.) — The baths of Tapolca (pron. Tópoltső), with warm indifferent springs, lie 5 M. to the S.W. of Miskolc.

From Miskolc to Torna, 42½ M., railway in 23½-23½ hrs. — 6 M. Sajóecseg (100 ft.; p. 500). — From (30½ M.) Szin the Aggtelek Cavern (p. 499) may be reached by carriage in 1½ hr. (6 K). — 42½ M. Torna (p. 479).

From Miskolc to Rozsnyó and Fülek (Dobsina and Aggtelek Caverns), see R. 81.

The line crosses the Sajó, an affluent of the Hernád. 178 M. Zsoldca, junction of the Ławoczne line (R. 85). The picturesque valley of the Hernád is now traversed. 140 M. Forró-Ènces. To the right are the Hegyalja Mts., the E. slopes of which produce the famous ‘Tokay’ (comp. p. 503); on two spurs are the ruins of Bodók and Regécz. — 166½ M. Bárcza (p. 479).

169½ M. Kassa (Plan, see p. 478). — Railway Restaurant. — Hotels. Hôtel Schalkház (Pl. a.; B. 3), Fő-Utica 5, R. 2-12 K., omn. 60 h., very fair; Hót. Europa (Pl. b.; B. 2), Kossuth-Utica 29. — Café Andrásy, Fő-Utica; Restaurant Royal, same street.

Car to the town 2 K.; per ¼ hr. 60 h., ½ hr. 1 K 20 h., 1 hr. 2 K.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. A. 2), Sőrház-Utica.

Kassa (pron. Kóshshő; 690 ft.), Ger. Kaschau, the capital of the province of Abauj-Torna and headquarters of the 6th Army Corps, with 43,865 inhab., lies on the right bank of the Hernád and consists of the inner town (formerly a fortress) and the suburbs, separated from it by a broad glacis. — From the Railway Station (Pl. C, 2), we follow the Széchenyi Promenade (café, to the right) and the Kossuth-Utica to the (10 min.) Fő-Utica (main street), in which stands the Roman Catholic —

*Cathedral (Pl. B. 2), one of the finest Gothic churches in Hungary. Built in 1382-1497 on the site of an earlier church and thoroughly restored in 1877-96, it has double aisles, a polygonal choir, a coloured roof, and two towers (one of them 195 ft. high). The W. and N. portals are adorned with statues and sculptures (in the tympanum of the N. portal, the Last Judgment).

Interior. The late-Gothic high-altar, with four wings, is adorned with 48 paintings on a gold ground (1477) of scenes from the life of St. Elizabeth. On the left wall of the choir is a magnificent tabernacle of the richest open-work, 66 ft. high, executed in 1472. The 15th cent. frescoes on the N. and S.E. walls and the chapels of SS. Stephen and John should also be noticed. — In the vaults (key kept by the verger in the sacristy) are the remains of Prince Francis II. Rákóczi (d. 1735), brought hither in 1906.
The square *Urban Tower* (Pl. 3; B, 2), on the N. side of the cathedral, dates from 1628 and was restored in 1909. To the S. is the chapel of *St. Michael* (Pl. 2; B, 3), built in 1260. — The *Fő-Utcza* leads N. from the cathedral, passing the *Theatre*, to the (10 min.) *Ferencz-József-Tér*, in which, on our left, stands the *Rákóczi Museum* (Pl. A, 1; open free on Sun., Tues., Wed., & Sat. 9-12 and in summer also 3-5; at other times 40 h). On the groundfloor are the library (r.) and the Pisky Collection of Art Industry and Ethnography (l.); on the first floor are prehistoric antiquities, Kassa pottery (1805-40; Case 25, Rows 2 & 3), embroidery (14-19th cent.), weapons, coins and medals, furniture, altars, etchings, engravings, and paintings. — *Mt. Calvary* (1/4 hr. to the W. of the Ferencz-József-Tér) commands a good view.

The Environs of Kassa are rich in mineral springs. Among the hills, 3 M. to the N.W., are the baths of *Bankö* (carr. 3 K; or a pleasant walk through the *Csermely Valley*). — About 2 M. to the N.E. are the small sulphur-baths of *Lajosforrás*; Ger. *Ludwigsquelle* (cab 2 K, omnibus 30 h). — About 12½ M. to the N.E.* (carr. in 8 hrs., 10-12 K)
lies Ránk-Herlein (1285 ft.; Lodging Houses), with an intermittent chalybeate spring.

From Kassa to Torna, 25½ M., railway in 13/4-23/4 hrs. — 3 M. Báróca (p. 477). — From (20 M.) Szepsí a branch-line diverges to (10 M.; in ca. 3½ hr.) Meccenzéf or Metzenseifen, viá (7 M.) Jászó, a Premonstratensian abbey with valuable archives. Stósz (p. 485) lies 5 M. to the W. of Meccenzéf. — 25½ M. Torna (1500 inhab.) lies picturesquely at the foot of the Ruinenberg, with its ruin dating from the 15th century. To the N.W. are the romantic Szádellő Valley, near Szádellő (3½ hr.; carriage 2 K), and the Ajer Valley, a narrow gorge. Branch-line from Torna to Miskolc, see p. 477.

From Kassa to Orló, 54 M., railway in 21/4-23/4 hrs. — 10 M. Abos (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 485. The line crosses the Swinka and passes through the village of Abos in a deep cutting. — 20½ M. Eperjes (845 ft.; Rail. Restaurant: Gellért, 10 min. from the railway, well spoken of; Berger, with café, R. 3-5 K, omn. 60 h), on the Tarcza, contains 16,165 inhab. and is the capital of the province of Sáros. Mt. Calvary (Calvarienberg), on the S.W. side of the town, commands a fine view. The salt-works of Sóvár lie 11/2 M. to the S. Branch-line to Bártfa, see below. — 53 M. Lübotény, the station for (2 M.) Lubló (1825 ft.; Kur-haus), with mineral springs (carbonic acid and iron). — 54 M. Orló (1820 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). To Tarnów, see p. 377.

From Eperjes to Bártfa, 28 M., railway in 13/4-2 hrs. — 7½ M. Kapi, with a ruined castle (l.); 15½ M. Magyarraszlavicz (Rail. Restaurant). — 28 M. Bártfa, Ger. Bartfeld (910 ft.; Hungaria, 1/4 M. from the rail. station, unpretending), a small and ancient town with 6100 inhab. (one-third Jews). The Town Hall (15th cent.) contains the Provincial Museum. The Gothic church of St. Egidius, of the 13th cent. (restored in 1897), contains finely carved choir-stalls, a Gothic tabernacle, and altars of the 15th and 16th centuries. — The baths of Bártfa (1045 ft.; Deák, Königin Elisabeth, Széchenyi, Viztorony, pens. in the season 12 K; Royal Restaurant; bath 11½-3½ K; visitors’ and music tax 7-22 K), 3 M. to the N. (carr. there and back 3 K), have a strong chalybeate spring, impregnated with carbonic acid (also mud and pine-needle baths). In front of the Deák Hotel is a seated figure of Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898), by Donáth (1903). — About 3 M. to the E. of Bártfa (carr. there and back 6 K) is the ruin of Zboró (inn; view).

From Kassa to Sátoraljavíthely, see p. 501; to Szerencs, see p. 500; to Oderberg, see R. 82.

81. From Pressburg (Pozsony) to Zsolná. Valley of the Vág.

126 M. State Railway (Staatsbahn) in 4½-7 hrs. (fares, see p. 438). Circular tour from Vienna to Zsolná, Lake Csorba, Budapest, and back to Vienna 60 K (1st class) or 40 K (2nd class).

Pressburg, see p. 441. 8½ M. Szentgyörgy, Ger. St. Georgen (590 ft.), with the château of Fehércő. To the left are the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians. 12½ M. Bazin, Ger. Bösing, a small mining-town, with a chalybeate bath charmingly situated 1½ M. to the N.; 16 M. Modor-Senkwicz, to the left of which lies the town of Modor; 23½ M. Cziffer, with a château and park of Count Zichy.

29 M. Nagyszombat (pron. Nőj-sőmbőt), Ger. Tyrnau (480 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hungária; cab to the town 1 K), an old town of 15,180 inhab., with many churches and monasteries and remains
of fortifications, lies on the Trnava. From 1635 to 1777 it was
the seat of the university now at Budapest (see p. 454). The Cath-
edral, founded in 1389 and restored in 1820, with two clumsy
towers added in the 18th cent., is worthy of a visit.

On a steep rock, 9 M. to the N.W. of Nagyszombat, rises the ruined
château of Szomolány, formerly the property of the Fuggers, now of
Prince Pálffy. — Branch railways run to (42½ M.) Kutti (p. 441) and to
(3½ M.) Szered (p. 443).

The line traverses the fertile plain of the Vág or Waag. 40 M.
Lipótvár, Ger. Leopoldstadt (Rail. Restaurant), on the right bank
of the Vág. On the left bank of the Vág, 1½ hr. to the S.W., lies
Galgóc (Ger. Freistadt), a town with 8800 inhab., with a château
and park of Count Erdődy (superb view from the hill). Branch-lines
from Lipótvár to Üzbégh (p. 443) and to Galánta (p. 443).

The line follows the right bank of the Vág. On the E. rise the
wooded slopes of the Nyitra or Neutra Mts. — 51 M. Póstyén or
Pistyán (530 ft.; *Thermia Palace Hotel; *Grand-Hôtel Royal,
R. from 3. D. 5; pens. from 11 K; Kur-Hôtel, pens. from 8 K;
Grüner Baum; pens. from 6½ K), with sulphur and mud baths
(122-147° Fahr.; warm bath 1½-3½ K; visitors' tax 10-26 K),
lies partly on the right bank and partly on an island in the Vág.
It attracts 13,500 visitors annually.

On a distant hill to the W. is the ruin of Jókó; to the E. is
the ruin of Temetveény. To the left, on a rock nearer the railway,
is the ruined castle of Csejthe, once the residence of the infamous
Elizabeth Báthory, who is said to have murdered 300 young girls
in ten years in order to restore her youth with their blood (she died
(640 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a small town with a church founded in
1413. — On a lofty rock to the right is the large ruined castle of
Beckkö, above the little town of that name. We cross the Vág.

77 M. Trenčsén (pron. Tréntshén; 700 ft.; Erzsébet, R. 2½-
3½ K; pop. 5200), capital of the county of that name, on the left
bank of the Vág, is commanded by the ruins of an old fortress. The
castle-well, 590 ft. deep, was hewn in the rock by Turkish prisoners.
The tower, 108 ft. in height, commands a beautiful view. The Gothic
Parish Church of the 14th cent. (altered in 1528) contains the fine
monument of a Count Illésházy (d. 1648).

82 M. Hólak-Trenčešteplíc. — Railway Restaurant. —
Lodging Houses. Hót. Teplicz, R. 4-14 K; Sinahaus, R. 2½-11½ K;
Dretherzen: Quellenhof; Hót. Garni, R. 3-6 K. — Kur-Salon, with restau-
rant and café. — Visitors' Tax (after three days) 5-16 K. — Baths from
60 h to 2 K 60 h. — Tramway from the rail. station to the baths.

Trenčešteplíc (880 ft.), a frequented watering-place (1400
inhab.; 6000 visitors annually), with warm lime and sulphur springs
(95-106° Fahr.), lies in a fine mountainous region, ca. 1 M. to the
E. of the station. — Railway to Brünn, see p. 345.
The next place in the valley of the Vág is (85 M.) Máriatölgyes, with the château of Dubnitz. 89 M. Illava, with a large castle used as a prison. Fine view of the valley. To the left, Pruszka or Pruskau, with a Franciscan convent and a château of Count Königsegg; on a bold rock in the distance, the ruin of Oroszlánkő or Löwenstein. — To the left, just before reaching (106 1/2 M.) Vágbeszterce, we see the finely-situated château of Zsigmondháza, belonging to Prince Hohenlohe; and beyond it, also on the left, is the ruin of Podhrágy. About 1 1/2 M. to the E. of (109 1/2 M.) Vághéve-Vágvárálja is the Manin Ravine. At (115 1/2 M.) Nagybicsesc-Peredmér; to the right, opens the romantic Szulyov Valley, with its curious castellated rocks. 120 1/2 M. Ricsó. At Marcsek the valley turns to the S.E. (to the right, in the distance, the ruin of Ljetava; to the left, the château of Budatin, see below).

126 M. Zsolna, Ger. Sillein, see below.

82. From Oderberg to Kassa. The Tatra.

218 M. RAILWAY in 7 1/2-15 hrs. The Hungarian ‘zone-tariff’ (comp. pp. 438; 439) begins at Csácza. A dining-car is attached to the day-express. Return-tickets at reduced rates (fares 30, 20, 15 K; from Breslau 58 ft. 50, 38 ft. 40, 28 ft. 40 pf.), available for 45 days, are issued from Oderberg and Teschen to Csorba and Poprad (p. 483) between May 1st & Sept. 30th and Dec. 15th & Feb. 28th. The journey may be broken once in Germany and once in Austria; in Hungary it may be broken at Zsolna, Varín, Sztreesnő, Ruttka, Kralován, Fenyóháza, Rózsahegy, and Csorba. — Best views to the left.

Oderberg (660 ft.), see p. 365. We diverge to the S.E. from the Vienna line (R. 56), and traverse the N. spurs of the Beskid Mts. 101 1/2 M. Karwin (825 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Count Larisch (r.) and coal-mines (branch-line to Petrovitz, 7 M.; see p. 370). 121 1/2 M. Darkau (Kurhaus), with iodine and salt baths. — 20 M. Teschen (970 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 362. 24 M. Trzynietz (ascent of the Jaworowy, see p. 362).

31 1/2 M. Jablunkau (1265 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). The line penetrates the Jablunka Pass (1805 ft.) by a tunnel, and descends, crossing the Hungarian frontier, to the Cserna Valley. 44 M. Csácza, a small town at the union of the Cserna and the Kisucza, the junction for (38 M.) Saybusch (p. 384).

63 1/2 M. Zsolna (pron. Zhólnő), Ger. Sillein (1130 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Riesz, R. 2-3 K, omn. 50 h) is a small town with 5600 inhab., on the left bank of the Vág. About 1 M. to the N.W. are the ruins of Budatin, with a park and a tower (view).

To Nagyszombat and Pressburg (Pozsomy), see R. 81. — Branch-line to the S. to (13 M.) Rajecz (1495 ft.), a watering-place in the picturesque Rajcsunka Valley, with warm radio-active alum-springs (84-95°).

We are now carried E. through the broad valley of the Vág. On the left, Teplicska, and a château with two towers. We cross the
Vág. 68\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Várna, Ger. Varin, 9 M. to the S.W. of Tyrerchova, at the mouth of the Vratna Ravine. — 70 M. Sztrecessény.

Walkers should cross the Vág, visit the ruin (see below), and follow the right bank to (3 hrs.) Ruttka.

On a bold rock to the right is the ruined castle of Sztrecesnő, to the left that of Óvár. The train crosses the Vág, threads a tunnel, and enters the romantic Défle de Sztrecesnő, 3 M. long, in which the Vág forces its passage through the Fátra Mts. — 76 M. Ruttka, Ger. Ruttek (1260 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with railway shops, is the junction of the Zólyom and Budapest line (R. 79), and is picturesquely situated at the confluence of the turbulent Turócz and the Vág.

Before and after (79\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Szucsánky we cross the Vág; 6 M. to the S. is the château of Kis Selmez (Baron Révay). Beyond (81\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Turán we thread a tunnel at the beginning of the Hradisko Pass and reach (87\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Králován (Rail. Restaurant), at the mouth of the valley of the Árva.

From Králován to Szuchahora (Zakopane). 44 M., railway in 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) hrs. — 17\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Arvadaralja (1665 ft.; Inn, fair), on an abrupt rock above which (360 ft.) is the large castle of Árva (in restoration), containing a local museum. — From (44 M.) Szuchahora the line goes on to (15 M.) Nowy-Targ (p. 384) and Zakopane (p. 497).

Just beyond Králován we cross the Vág. 90\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Fenyőháza (1465 ft.), a health-resort, with a hydropathic. — 99 M. Rózsahegy, Ger. Rosenberg (1625 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 8200), a small town, with a Piarist school on a hill above it. To the N., on the hillside, the ruins of Likava (2155 ft.) and the Liszkova Cavern.

A branch-line runs to (15 M.) Korytniczka (2780 ft.; Nagy-Szálló), with chalybeate springs containing Epsom salts, efficacious in affections of the liver and digestive organs.

At (104\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Liptó-Tepla a view is disclosed to the right of the Lower Tatra. — 113 M. Liptó-Szent-Miklós (1890 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Krone), capital of the county of Liptó, with 3000 inhabitants. To the S. rise the Pohudnicza (5085 ft.) and, farther off, the Gyömbér (see below). The Deménfalva Grotto lies 2 hrs. to the S. (see below).

118 M. Szent-Iván-Póttornya (2145 ft.) On the left bank of the Vág (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) is the village of Szent Iván (inn).

Splendid day’s excursion (guide 4 K; lunch-basket necessary) through the Stjavenica Valley, then to the right to the (2 hrs.) forester’s house of Bisztra (2855 ft.) and by a good path to the (3\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs.) top of the *Gyömbér, Ger. Djambir (6710 ft.), the highest summit of the Lower Tatra, which affords a fine survey of the W. Carpathians. Then down through the romantic Demenova Valley to the (4 hrs.) gamekeeper’s house, near the (20 min.) Deménfalva Cavern (2675 ft.), with its fine ice-formations and stalactites (adm. 1 K; duration of visit 1 hr.; the gamekeeper acts as guide). Thence to (2 hrs.) Liptó-Szent-Miklós (see above).

120 M. Liptó-Ujvár (2090 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), at the confluence of the Béla and the Vág, with a ruined castle. Fine view
of the High Tatra (l.), with the Kriván (p. 494). 123 M. Király-Lehota, at the confluence of the White and the Black Vág. —
130 M. Východna (2545 ft.), 1½ M. to the E. of the village
(Stein’s Inn).

About 9 M. to the N. of Východna is the forester’s house of Pod
Bansko (3190 ft.; good accommodation), whence excursions may be made to
(3-4 hrs.) the Lake of Csorba (p. 492); to Zakopane (p. 497), either
viá the Kamenista Pass (p. 498; 8-9 hrs.) or through the Tycha Valley
(9-10 hrs.; guide); and to the top of the Kriván (p. 494; 5 hrs.; guide).

The line skirts the S. base of the Tatra, the wild serrated ridges
and peaks of which are most picturesque. 133½ M. Vágsfalva.

The line crosses the watershed between the Vág and the Poprád
(i.e. between the Baltic and the Black Sea) at (137½ M.) Csorba
(2955 ft.; Inn, near the rail. station), and descends to the valley of
the Poprád. Railway to the Lake of Csorba, see p. 492. — 141½ M.
Lucesivnafürdő, or Bad Lucesivna (2610 ft.), with a hydropathic;
1¼ M. to the E. is the Kienberg (3025 ft.), with a view of the Tatra.

144½ M. Batizfalva, 2 M. to the S. of the village. Fine view
of the tapering Konczysta and the Franz-Joseph-Spitze (p. 492).

About 6 M. to the S.W. rises the Kozi Kamen or Gaisberg (4135 ft.),
with a tower commanding a superb panorama.

149 M. Poprád-Felka. — Hotels. National, opposite the rail.
station, R. 2½-3½ K, well spoken of; Husz-Park, ca. 1½ M. to the S.W.
of the station; Hôt. Tatra, opposite the rail. station, R. from 3 K. —
Tourists’ Enquiry Office at the rail. station.

Poprád (2215 ft.), with 2000 inhab., is one of the sixteen free
Zips towns founded by ‘Saxon’ immigrants in the 12th cent., which
still retain in part their German language and character, although
they lost their political privileges in 1875. The Museum of the
Carpathian Club is worth a visit (open free in summer, 8-12 & 2-6). A little to the E. is the Roman Catholic church, with its
campanile. — Electric railway to Schmecks, see p. 488.

A road (carr. 3 K, there and back 6 K; omn. from the rail. station
60 h) leads to the S. to (3 M.) Vírđvölgy, Ger. Blumental (2460 ft.;
several lodging-houses, R. 1½-5 K, board 24-28 K a week), a prettily
situated summer-resort; thence a walk of ¾ hr. to the S.E. through
beautiful woods to the *Belvedere (3025 ft.) of the Carpathian Club, which
commands a magnificent panorama of the Tatra Mts.

A very enjoyable day’s excursion may be made from Poprád to the
*Ice Cavern of Dobsina, in the valley of Straczena, 21 M. to the S.
The road (omn. twice daily in 3½ hrs. 6 K, there and back 8 K; carr.
and pair 20 K, there and back) leads via Vírđvölgy (see above), Grénicz,
and Vernár (2550 ft.; inn) to the Popova Saddle (3465 ft.), whence it
descends to the gamekeeper’s house of Pusztapole (2985 ft.), at the foot of
the Király Hegy (see below), which may be ascended hence in 4 hrs.
Thence we proceed to the left to the Inn zur Eisöhle, ½ hr. from the
entrance to the cavern (see p. 500). — Vernár is the usual starting-point
for the ascent of the Király Hegy or Königsberg (6375 ft.), which
commands a fine view of the Tatra (descent to Pusztapole 2½ hr.).

Motor Omnibus from Poprád to Szczawnica, see p. 489.

From Poprád to Podolin, 19½ M., railway in 1½-2½ hrs. — The
line diverges to the N.E. from the Oderberg and Kassa railway, and
descends the valley of the Poprád. ½ M. Szepesszombat, Ger. Georgenberg
LÖCSE.

(2240 ft.; Gréb-Park), a small town with a Gothic church; 5 M. Tarpatak (branch-line to Tatra-Lomnitz, 7 M.; see p. 494). — 81½ M. Késmárk (2055 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Central Hotel), prettily situated on the Poprád, is one of the oldest towns in Hungary, having been a "royal free town" since 1350. The old Church of the Holy Rood (1486) contains fine carved altars. Count Emmerich Tőköly (d. 1705) was re-interred in the new Protestant church in 1906. Interesting old timber Prot. church (1718). To the N.W. (3½ M.; carr. 4 K) is Tátraháza (p. 495). — From (12½ M.) Elágazás a branch-line runs to (2 M.) Szepesbéla (Ger. Bela), a small town with 2600 inhab.; thence to Tatra-Höhenhain (see p. 496) and to Szczawnica (see p. 496). — 19½ M. Podolin, Ger. Pudlein, a village of 1800 inhabitants.

The Kassa line crosses the Poprád and quits the valley of that stream. — 151½ M. Gánóczfürdő (2100 ft.; Kurhaus, R. 1½-6, D. 2½ K), with warm mineral springs (75° Fahr.). — We descend the valley of the Hernád. — 166 M. Igló (1505 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Grand-Hôtel, in the market-place), with 10,460 inhab., is another of the sixteen Zips free towns (p. 483).

A branch-line runs hence to (6 M.) Lőcse, Ger. Leutschau (1880 ft.; Stadt-Hôtel or Városi Szálloda, R. 1½-2½ K; omn. 60 k; restaurant and bedrooms at the Casino), capital of the Zips, an old walled town with 2900 Slavonian, German, and Hungarian inhab. and a large garrison. From the rail. station we keep to the left, turn (after a few paces) to the right, and then (6 min.) to the right again. In 7 min. we ascend to the left through the Menhard Gate and reach (4 min.) the Ring, with the Protestant church, the mediaeval Rathaus (small museum), and the Rom. Cath. church of St. James. St. James's, a fine Gothic edifice, with a slender tower, dates from the 14th century. It contains an elegant tabernacle (in the choir), a Gothic high-altar with good wood-carvings, tombs of the Thurzó family, and mural paintings of the 14-15th cent., restored in 1870 (N. aisle and choir). The houses Nos. 45 and 57, on the W. side of the Ring, have Renaissance courts. — On the Késmárk road, 2½ M. to the N. of Lőcse, lies Lőcesfürdő (2000 ft.), a watering-place and summer-resort, whence the Gehol (3550 ft.) may be ascended in 1½ hr. — At Donnersmark, 7 M. to the W. of Lőcse, is a Gothic double chapel, containing a late-Gothic altar.

A road (carr. in 2 hrs.; 10 K) leads to the S.E. from Igló via (3 M.) Iglófürdő (1870 ft.; carr. 4 K), a prettily situated spa, to (12½ M.) Feketehegy (Ger. Schwarzenberg; 2230 ft.), a hydropathic amid beautiful pine woods.

We enter the Zipser Erzgebirge. — 180 M. Szepesoluszi, Ger. Wallendorf.

Branch-line via (2½ M.) Agostháza or Wellbach to (5½ M.) Szepesváralja (pron. Séppesh-várólyö), Ger. Kirchdraf (1425 ft.; Inn at the rail. station), a little town with the considerable ruins of the castle of Zips (Szepes), which gave name to the county, and the interesting cathedral of St. Martin, begun in the early 13th cent. in the Romanesque, and altered in the 15th cent. in the late-Gothic style. Over the N. portal is a mural painting of the early 14th century. The Zipser Capitel, or bishop's residence (1 M. from the rail. station), is enclosed by a wall. About 2 M. from the station are the small baths of Baldóczi (1420 ft.; Kurhaus), with springs containing sulphate of soda.

184½ M. Korompa (1245 ft.), with iron-works. 187½ M. Istvánkuta (Ger. Stephanshütte), with quicksilver, silver, and copper mines. — 191½ M. Margitsalva.

To Szomolnokhuta, 21 M., railway in 1½-2½ hrs. through the Göllnitz Valley, with its mines of iron-ore, worked since the middle ages.
33/4 M. Máriahuta-Zakárvalva, with an iron-mine. — 5 M. Gölnicz-bánya, Ger. Göllnitz (1220 ft.), an old town with iron mines. To the N.W. (1¾ M.; carr. 3 K) is Thurzófürdő (1875 ft.), a summer-resort embosomed in pine-woods. 10 M. Prakfalva, Ger. Prakendorf, with iron-works. — 21 M. Szomolnokhuta, Ger. Schmölßnitzhütte, with valuable mines of pyrites. About 6 M. to the E. is the hydropathic of Stósz (2200 ft.; p. 479).

We follow the narrow and picturesque valley of the Hernád. 208 M. Abos (Rail. Restaurant; branch-line to Orló, p. 479). The Hernád is crossed several times; beyond a tunnel the valley widens. 218 M. Kassa, see p. 477.

83. The High Tatra.

The Central Carpathians, rising between the plains of the Vág, the Arva, the Dunajec, and the Poprád, and extending for a distance of nearly 50 M. with a breadth of 9-22 M., are the loftiest mountains in Hungary. This range, of granite, gneiss, limestone, and sandstone formation, consists of three principal groups, viz. the Arva-Liptó Gneiss and Limestone Mts., or W. portion as far as the Lilijowe Pass, with peaks rising to a height of 7380 ft.; the High Tatra (Ger. Hohe Tatra), or central portion, stretching E. to the Kopa Pass and reaching a height of 8737 ft. in the Franz-Joseph-Spitze or Gerlsdorfer-Spitze; and the Béla Limestone Alps, with peaks of 7065 ft., stretching at an angle from the High Tatra to the Zdjar Pass. The most imposing portion is the High Tatra, on the borders of Zips (Szepes), Liptó, and Galicia, where the huge masses rise sheer from the valleys of the Poprád and Vág like a gigantic wall, presenting mountain-scenery of the wildest description, in which only glaciers are wanting. [At the S. base, however, are extensive moraine-fields of the diluvial period.] The chief features here are barren, fissured peaks, precipitous and inaccessible crests, and bleak, rock-cumbered valleys, containing deep and lonely tarns (Pol. stawy, i.e. eyes of the sea). The highest peaks are not free from snow except in midsummer, while many of the gorges, especially on the N. side, are filled with perpetual snow (snow-line about 8500 ft.). The forests (tree-line 4750 ft.) consist mainly of conifers. The higher mountains harbour chamois, bears, marmots, deer, and other animals. The dwellers on the S. and W. sides of the Tatra are Slovakiens, on the N. Poles, and in Zips, on the S.E. side, Germans.

Of Hotels and Inns there is now a tolerable array, especially on the S. side of the range, but in July and Aug., it is advisable to order quarters in advance. Alt-Schmecks, Neu-Schmecks, Tatra-Lomnitz, Weszterheim, and Zakopane have also a winter-season. Close to the foot of the mountains (2460-4430 ft.) are the following, mostly surrounded by beautiful pine-woods and adapted as health-resorts for a stay of some time: the hotels on the Lake of Csorba; Alt-Schmecks; Tatra-Lomnitz, these all fashionable and rather expensive; Hoch-Hagi, a favourite German resort; Weszterheim; Kohlbach; Matlarenau; and Tatra-Höhlen-
hain. Simpler accommodation is offered by the Majľáth Hut, on the Poprăd Lake; the Schlesier-Haus, on the Lake of Felka; the Gemse Hotel and Túry Hut, in the valley of the Kohlbach; the Kesmarker Tränke, on the Weisswasserbach; and the Archduke Frederick Hut, on the Grüne See. The best headquarters for excursions on the N. side (mainly frequented by Poles) are Zakopane, the former Iron Works (Kuźnice) near Zakopane, the small baths of Jaszczołówka, and the good club-huts of the Galician Tatra Club in the Roztoka Valley and on the Fischsee.

Guides are essential for all ascents and passes, as finger-posts and other waymarks generally cease on the higher levels. — Tourists in the S. Tatra should employ only guides authorized by the Hungarian Carpathian Club (to be obtained most easily at Alt-Schmecks), who are bound to produce the official tariff on demand. The charge for guides who are acquainted with the entire Tatra region is 7 K per day, 4 K per half-day; the charges for the various mountain-ascents are given throughout the text. The guide may be required to carry about 8 kilog. (18 lbs.) of luggage, and provides his own food; when a night is spent in a refuge-hut or in the open air he is entitled to 1 K. — The guides at Zakopane, vouched for by the Galician Tatra Club, are chiefly Poles (Polish words, see p. 369); their charge is 4½-6 K per day, with food; difficult mountain-ascents 8 K. — The equipment necessary for ascents in the Tatra is like that required in the Alps.

Carriage (with two horses) 14 K per day, 8 K per half-day (1-3 pers.). The driver must show a copy of the official tariff on demand.
Plan of Tour. THE HIGH TATRA. 88. Route. 487

Information may be obtained at the head-office of the Carpathian Club (annual subscription 4 K) at Igló, at its Silesian headquarters in Breslau, from Professor Dénes at Löcse, at the bath-offices at the watering-places, or at the office of the Tatra Club (subs. 6 K) at the Tatrahof in Zakopane. — Good maps are the Detailkarte der Tatra (scale 1:25,000) and the Karte der Höhen Tatra (1:75,000), with paths marked by Prof. Dénes, both published by the Imperial Military & Geographical Institute at Vienna (1898 & 1900).

Plan of Tour. The best season for the Tatra is from the beginning of July to the beginning of Sept.; prices are, however, lower and rain less frequent in June and late September. — For circular tour and return tickets, comp. RR. 81 & 82.

For a tour through the Tatra the traveller should engage a good guide for the whole trip (charges, see p. 486; no extra charge for mountain-ascent), who should be obtained through the manager at Alt-Schmecks to join the party at the Lake of Csorba in the W. part of the Tatra.

South Side of the Tatra (8 days). 1st Day: Lake of Csorba, Patria, and back to the Lake of Csorba, or on to the Poprád Lake (p. 493). — 2nd Day: Meerangspitze (p. 493), with descent to the Poprád Lake. — 3rd Day: Oszterva (p. 493), with descent to Hoch-Hagi (p. 493). — 4th Day: Lake Botzdorf (p. 490), Schlesier-Haus, Polnischer Kamm, Kleine Visoka, and back to the Schlesier-Haus (p. 491). — 5th Day: Schlagendorfer Spitze (p. 491), with descent to Alt-Schmecks (p. 488). — 6th Day: Falls of the Kohlbach (p. 490) and Five Lakes (p. 490); descent to Tatra-Lomnitz (p. 494). — 7th Day: Grüner See (p. 491) and viâ Weidau to Tatra-Höhlenhain (p. 496). — 8th Day: Stalactite cavern at Bela. — Thence either visit the N. side of the Tatra, or return to Poprád and drive to the ice cavern at Dobsina (comp. p. 500).


a. Road from the Lake of Csorba to Tatra-Höhlenhain. 22 M. Carriage to Alt-Schmecks 8 K (omn., see p. 489); thence to Tatra-Höhlenhain 8 K. The road (recommended for cycling; automobiles and motor-cycles forbidden), which connects all the principal places of interest on the S. side of the mountains, is known as the Klötilden-Weg as far as Alt-Schmecks, beyond which its E. continuation is called the Maria-Theresia-Weg (railway projected). Fine views of the Tatra (left).

Lake of Csorba (4430 ft.), see p. 492. The road runs to the E., crosses (7 min.) the Mlinica, and then bends abruptly towards the N. [A blue-marked path, diverging to the left at kilom. stone 11, leads to (1 hr.) the Poprád Lake (p. 493).] Our road again turns to the S., crosses the Poprád (4020 ft.), turns once more to the E., and crosses the Rauschbach (3635 ft.; Oszterva finger-post to the left).
4½ M. Hoch-Hagi (3515 ft.; p. 490). We then cross a number of small streams (pretty views of the Poprád valley to the right).

8½ M. Weszterheim (3260 ft.; p. 489). Thence we proceed by a shady footpath to the right (finger-post just beyond Weszterheim) to —

11½ M. Neu-Schmecks (3255 ft.; p. 489) and (12 M.) Alt-Schmecks (3335 ft.; see below). The road to Tatra-Höhlenhain diverges to the left, 3 min. beyond Alt-Schmecks, from the road leading to Poprád, joins the carriage-road from Unter-Schmecks about ¼ hr. farther on, and then traverses the Kohlbcch Valley, with its numerous old moraines.

At (15½ M.) Tatra-Lomnitz (2785 ft.; p. 494) we enjoy a good view of the Lomnitzer Spitze to the left. Thence (the paths diverging to the right lead to Gross-Lomnitz) we proceed to (17 M.) Matlarenau (2940 ft.; p. 495), pleasantly situated in a plain on the Steinbach, and after crossing the stream descending from the Weisswasser Valley reach the (18½ M.) Kesmarkter Tränke (2980 ft.; p. 495). Thence the road gradually descends to the Kotlin Valley, and a little below —

22 M. Tatra-Höhlenhain (2515 ft.; p. 496) joins the Béla highroad. To Javorina, see p. 496.

b. Alt-Schmecks, Neu-Schmecks, and Unter-Schmecks.

From Poprád to Alt-Schmecks, 8½ M., electric railway 10 times a day in summer in ¾ hr. (fare 1 K 50 h, there and back 2 K; in winter 2 & 3 K). Carriage 7 K; to Weszterheim 8 K. — From the Lake of Csorba, Tatra-Lomnitz, or Tatra-Höhlenhain to Alt-Schmecks, see R. 83a.

Lodgings at the three Schmecks must be engaged through the directors of the baths, who also supply the bath-ticket. Guides, carriages, and horses may also be obtained from the director at Alt-Schmecks. In July and Aug., and from Dec. to March 31st, rooms should be ordered in advance; they are easier to get and much cheaper in May, June, and September.

Poprád (2215 ft.), see p. 483. The electric cars start at the station of the Kassa & Oderberg Railway and run N. to —

2 M. Felka (2235 ft.; Touristenheim, R. 2-4, D. 2½ K, well spoken of), a town with 1100 inhab. and a Tatra Museum (open free; closed 12-2). Objects in carved wood sold in the ‘Haus-industrie’, opposite the Touristenheim.


The line ascends to (7½ M.) Unter-Schmecks, Hung. Alsó-tatrafüred (2915 ft.), with mud and other baths and a hydropathic (B. 1, D. 3-5 K; R. 20-32, board 20-25 K weekly).

8½ M. Alt-Schmecks, Hung. Tatrafüred. — *Grand-Hôtel, with central heating, R. in the season, (July & Aug.) from 4 K (at other times 20 per cent less), board 6-10 K. — Also very fine Lodging Houses, R. 2-17 K (50 per cent cheaper in the off-season; closed in winter). Accom-
modation for tourists may be had at the Adria House and at the so-called Coffee House (Kaffeehaus, see below; R. from 2 K). Breakfast is taken in the Coffee House, the other meals in the Main Restaurant; there is a cheaper restaurant near by. — Gipsy-band several times daily.

Omnibus to the Lake of Csorba twice daily in 21/2 hrs. (2 K); to Hoch-Hagi twice daily in 1 1/4 hr. (1 K); to Weszterheim four times daily in 1 1/4 hr. (50 hr); to Tatra-Lomnitz four times daily in 40 min. (1 K); to Mattlarenan once daily in 55 min. (2 K); to Höhlenhain once daily in 2 hrs. (2 K). Carriage to the ice-cavern of Dobsina and back 26 K (omn. from Poprad, see p. 483). — Motor Omnibus from Poprad-Felka to Szczawnica, including a raft-trip on the Dunajec River, 28 K (there and back one day). — Wire Hope Railway to the top of the Kämmchen, see p. 490.

Alt-Schmecks (3335 ft.) is a well-managed and fashionable watering-place, with mineral springs, cold-water cure, and the like, prettily situated amid pine-woods at the foot of the Schlagendorf peak and well sheltered on the N. It is also frequented for winter sports. The bath-house is in the main street, opposite the Grand Hôtel. Finger-posts by the 'Coffee House' show the way to Lake Felka and Kohlbach.

Immediately to the W. of Alt-Schmecks lies Neu-Schmecks, Hung. Ujútátrafáred (3255 ft.), with a hydropathic, a sanatorium for consumptives, and well-equipped villas. — Below Alt-Schmecks, just to the E. of the Poprad road, lies (25 min.) Unter-Schmecks (p. 488).

Walks. From Alt-Schmecks to the E. in 12 min., or from Unter-Schmecks to the N. in 20 min., to the Café-Restaurant zur Schönen Aussicht (3280 ft.; D. 2 K 40 h, also beds), overlooking the plain of the Poprad, with Neu-Walddorf in the foreground. — From Alt-Schmecks to the N.W. along the Melanie-Wiese to the (3/4 hr.) Fünf Quellen (3900 ft.), with the Rainier Monument, a pavilion affording a view of the Poprad valley; 1/2 hr. higher up is the Hilgermann Gloriette (4560 ft.), affording a view of the three Schmecks and the Poprad Valley. From the arête ('Weiss-Aussicht'), 1/4 hr. higher up, splendid view into the Kohlbach valley. — From Neu-Schmecks to the Neu-Schmecks Waterfall, 10 min. to the S.W., and to the Vanezó Pond, 10 min. to the S.; from the latter to the S.E. to (20 min.) Unter-Schmecks.

The following walks are a little longer. From Alt-Schmecks we follow the Schöne Aussicht route (see above) as far as a finger-post; here we proceed to the left to (3/4 hr.) a bifurcation, where the right arm leads to (10 min.) the Turmberg (Toronyhegy; 3668 ft.) and the left to the (10 min.) Räuberstein (Haramita-Ko; 3828 ft.; view of the Kohlbach valley and the plain of the Poprad). From the Räuberstein a poor but picturesque footpath leads to the W. to the (1 1/2 hr.) Kämmchen (p. 490).

From Neu-Schmecks by the Klötliden-Weg (R. 83 a) to the (3 M.; carriage 21/2 K) Weszterheim Hotel, Hung. Tátraszéplak (3260 ft.; R. 1 1/2-10, D. from 1 3/4, pens. 5 1/2-16 K, very fair),
with hydroopathic, pleasantly situated amid woods (closed in Nov. and April).

From Wetzterheim to the Schlesier-Haus (p. 491), 2 hrs. A little to the N., above the Coffee House, is a finger-post pointing to the Felka Valley (red and white way-marks). After 4 min. we take the broad path, turning, after a few paces, to the right (finger-post pointing to the Schlesier-Haus). In 8 min. more we follow the road in a straight direction and (5 min.) continue to keep straight on, avoiding the shorter but steeper path to the Schlesier-Haus on the right. At (2 min.) a finger-post we turn to the left (red way-marks) and ascend along the left bank of the Felka. In 18 min. more we keep straight on (not crossing the foot-bridge to the left), cross (7 min.) another bridge, and ascend to the (11/4 hr.) Schlesier-Haus. The route from the Schlesier-Haus to Alt-Schmecks (p. 488; 2 hrs.) is indicated by white crosses; it turns to the left after 11/2 hr.

From Wetzterheim to Lake Botzdorf, 3 hrs. We follow the Schlesier-Haus route to the last bend (4985 ft.), then ascend to the left via the Riegel (5600 ft.) to Lake Botzdorf (6225 ft.), which lies amid superb scenery. The descent may be made to Hoch-Hagi in 21/2 hrs.

About 4 M. to the W. of Wetzterheim is Hoch-Hagi, Hung. Felső-Hagi (3515 ft.; hotel, R. 3-7, board 5 K, with bath-house; closed in winter), frequented by Germans. Ascent of the Oszterva, see p. 493; to Lake Botzdorf (see above) 21/2 hrs. — From Alt-Schmecks or Unter-Schmecks the Maria-Theresia-Weg (R. 83a) leads to (11/2 hr.) Tatra-Lomnitz and (11/2 hr.) Matlarenau (p. 495).

To the *Kohlbach Valley (11/3 hr. to the Hôtel Gemse), very attractive. A wire-rop railway ascends to the Kämchen in 13 min., starting every 11/2 hr. or oftener near the Grand-Hotel (fare 1 K, there and back 1 K 60 h). Walkers ascend from Alt-Schmecks (Coffee House) to the N.E. through wood (blue and red way-marks), passing (5 min.; 1.) the chalybeate spring of Castor and Pollux, to the (40 min.) Kämchen (4165 ft.), where the Szilágyi Belvedere affords a view of the Mittelgrat-Turm (1.), the valleys of the Great and Little Kohlbach, and the Poprad Valley, studded with towns and villages. We then descend to (3 min.) the Wildbad Kohlbach, Hung. Tarpatakfürdő (4080 ft.; R. 13/4-6, 3, D. 21/2, pens. 4-6 K). We next pass through the gateway of the Wildbad (blue and red marks) and after 12 min. maintain a straight direction (to the right the Wagner Path, descending to the Long Fall), reaching in 4 min. more the bridge above the Great Fall, amid beautiful wood and rock scenery.

From the bridge a footpath leads N.E. to the (2 hrs.) Steinbach-See. Another runs to the E. (at first marked blue and red) to (2 hrs.) Tatra-Lomnitz (p. 494); at the fork halfway we keep to the right (red marks), while the left branch (blue) leads to Matlarenau.

We recross the bridge and ascend to the right (red way-marks), passing (5 min.) a second bridge (r.), to the (8 min.) Hôtel Gemse (4275 ft.; R. 21/2 K), where the Great Kohlbach Valley opens to the N.W., and the Little Kohlbach Valley to the N. (p. 491).

To the *Five Lakes in the Little Kohlbach Valley, 31/2-4 hrs. from Alt-Schmecks (guide 5 K, not indispensable) and
2½-3 hrs. from Wildbad Kohlbach. From the Hôt. Gemse (p. 490) we ascend the (5 min.) Treppchen to the right to the (3/4 hr.) Feuerstein (5225 ft.), an overhanging block of granite, blackened by shepherds’ fires (ascent of the Lomnitzer Spitze, see p. 492). [A path diverging to the right near the Treppchen leads to (2½ min.) the Riesensturz, a waterfall 50-60 ft. high.] Beyond the Feuerstein we cross the brook and ascend a granite path leading over the (3/4 hr.) cone of detritus, cross a second brook, and climb the steep slope to (20 min.) the Five Lakes, in the highest basin of the Little Kohlbach Valley, with the Têrý Refuge Hut (6615 ft.; bed 3 K). Grand rock-scenery, with large patches of snow, encircled by the Lomnitzer Spitze, the Schwalbenturm, the Grüne-See-Spitze, the Eistaler Spitze, and the Mittelgrat-Turm.

Visit to the Felka Valley and ascent of the Polnischer Kamm (4 hrs. from Neu-Schmecks; guide 6 K, unnecessary), interesting. From the upper promenade in Neu-Schmecks we follow a forest-path to the W. (finger-post; white crosses to the Schlesier-Haus). After 3/4 hr. the path to the Schlagendorf Lakes (see below) diverges to the right. Our path leads over the (1½ hr.) Kreuzhübel (4703 ft.) and then through the Felka Valley to the (3/4 hr.) Schlesier-Haus (5510 ft.; R. 3, D. 2½-3½ K), built by the Carpathian Club at the S. end of the small Felka Lake, also reached in 2 hrs. from Wesselheim (comp. p. 490). We next (red marks) skirt the Granatenwand (where garnet-crystals are found in the mica-slate), pass under the ’Ewiger Regen’, a dripping rock, and cross the See-wand, more than 460 ft. high, to the (1/2 hr.) Blumengarten (5975 ft.), a beautiful Alpine pasture. We now ascend to the (1/2 hr.) Langer See (6400 ft.). Then an easy ascent of 1 hr. over the grassy S. slope to the summit of the Polnischer Kamm (7245 ft.), a narrow ridge with an abrupt precipice towards the N., whence a striking view is obtained of the N. side of the mountains. The view is still better from the *Kleine Visoka (7970 ft.), ascended without difficulty from the Polnischer Kamm in 1 hr. (red way-marks; guide from Alt-Schmecks 7 K).

We descend rapidly to the N. from the Polnischer Kamm (guide from the Schlesier-Haus to the Fischsee 10 K) to the (1½ hr.) Gefrorner See (6715 ft.); thence to the (2 hrs.) hunting-lodge of Prince Hohenlohe, in the magnificent Poduplaski Valley, and thence either by road to (4 hrs.) Jakorina (p. 496), or along the right bank of the Bialka to the (2 hrs.) Fischsee (p. 497).

To *Lake Csorba (4½ hrs.), see p. 492.

The *Schlagendorfer Spitze (Szalóki-Csúcs; 8048 ft.), ascended in 4 hrs. from Neu-Schmecks (guide 8 K), is not difficult. From the path into the Felka Valley (see above), after 3/4 hr., we diverge to the right; 1¼ hr. the three Schlagendorf Lakes (5555 ft.); thence to the summit in 2 hrs. more over the Königsnase (7490 ft.; view of the three Schmecks). Admirable view, intercepted on the W. and N. by the Franz-Joseph and Lomnitz peaks. — An easier route is afforded by the Dr. Weisz Path (4½ hrs.): From Alt-Schmecks we proceed to the Hilgermann Gloriette.
The **Lake of Csorba** may be reached from **Alt-Schmecks** by the Klotilden-Weg on foot in 4½ hrs. (see R. 83 a ; carr. in 2 hrs., 9 K; omn., see p. 489), or from the railway-station of **Csorba** (p. 483) by a rack-and-pinion railway (3 M., in 1½ hr.; 2 K 40, down 1 K 80 h; return-ticket, available for 3 days, 3 K 50 h).

**Lake of Csorba.** Hung. **Szentiványi-Csorbató.** — **Hotels** (closed in winter). *Neues Hotel*, on the S.E. bank of the lake, a few yards to the right of the railway-station, with café-restaurant and hydro-pathic; also several *Lodging Houses*, R. from 4, B. 1, D. 3½p.5, pens. 9-12 K; *Villa Lasszókáry*, on the N. bank of the lake, bed 1 K. — *Módy Hotel*, also a station of the rack-and-pinion railway, ca. ½ M. short of the terminus, R. 2-5, D. 3, pens. 7-9 K, bed for tourists 1-1½ K. — *Swimming Bath* on the E. bank (60 h). — **Visitors’ and Music Tax** (2 days free): 3-7 days 3, per week 5 K, families cheaper. — The traveller should secure a guide in good season, as only a few are stationed here.

The **Lake of Csorba** (4430 ft.), the largest in the S. Tatra (50 acres; 67 ft. deep), is situated on the watershed between the Vág and the Poprác. We may walk round it by a level path in 1½ hr. Grand *View (N.) of the Tatra Mts., from the Kriván to the Schlagendorfer Spitze; to the S. the valleys of the Vág, Poprác, and Hernád, beyond which rises the mountain-chain of the Lower Tatra with Győmbér and the Király Hegy. Finger-posts near the
rail. station show the routes to (left) the Kaczvinszki Springs (20 min.; beautiful forest-path; shelter-hut, without rfmts.) and to Pod Bansko (3½ hrs.; p. 483), and also (in a straight direction) to the Krivín and the Furkota Valley (p. 494).

To the Poprád Lake, 1½ hr., good path (guide 2 K, unnecessary). The path skirts the S. bank of the Lake of Csorba and passes the hotel. In 8 min. we diverge to the right from the E. bank (finger-post); in 3 min. more we pass to the left across a bridge over the Mlinica and then ascend gradually to a (35 min.) bench on the Trigan (4947 ft.), commanding a good view (ascent of the Patria, see p. 494). On our descent we cross a (25 min.) bridge over the Hinzenbach, beyond which we ascend again to the (¼ hr.) Majlath Hut (bed 3 K; good accommodation), on the N. bank of the *Poprád or Popper Lake (4965 ft.). This superbly-situated sheet of water is surrounded by the Oszterva (S.E.; see below), the Tupa (E.; see below), the Bastei (W.; 7980 ft.), and the Patria (p. 494).

About 2¼ hrs. to the N. of the Poprád Lake (red way-marks) is the Grosser Hinzen-See (see below). — The Eisssee (6350 ft.), 1¾ hr. to the N.E., is reached through the Trümmer Valley (yellow way-marks). — A blue-marked footpath leads to the S. to (1 hr.) the Klotilden-Weg. — Ascents of the Oszterva and the Meeraugspitz, see below.

The ascent of the *Oszterva (6510 ft.; 3 hrs.) is attractive and not difficult (guide 5 K, unnecessary). From the Lake of Csorba to (1½ hr.) the Poprád Lake, see above. Hence a stony footpath (blue way-marks) ascends along the E. face of the rock in short zigzags. The (1½ hr.) top commands a fine view of the valleys of the Poprád and the Vág and of the Lake of Csorba. To the N.W. is the Mengsdorf Valley, to the N. the highest point of the Tatra.

The expedition may be extended to the E. (attractive but fatiguing) along the arête to the summit of the Tupa (1¼ hr.; 7513 ft.), whence we descend to the (¼ hr.) Luka Pasture and re-ascent to the (1½ hr.) Koncýsta (8335 ft.); descent thence to (2 hrs.) Lake Botzdorf (p. 490) and to (2½ hrs.) Hoch-Hagi. — From the Oszterva to Hoch-Hagi, 2½ hrs. We proceed to the S.W. over grass, then descend through scrub and wood (red way-marks), cross a fenced meadow, and follow a rough cart-track to the (2¼ hrs.) Klotilden-Weg, which we follow to the left to (25 min.) Hoch-Hagi (p. 490).

The *Meeraugspitz (Hung. Tengerszem-Csücs, Pol. Rysy; 8212 ft.) is one of the best points of view in the Tatra (4½ hrs.; guide 9 K, not needed; red way-marks). From the (1½ hr.) Poprád Lake (see above) the route ascends past the (1½ hr.) Froschsee (6300 ft.) to the (1 hr.) Hunfalvy-Joch (7685 ft.), and thence to the N.W. to the (½ hr.) summit. Magnificent panorama of the mountains and thirteen lakes. Far below on the N.W. side lie the Meerange and the Fischsee (p. 497). From the Froschsee (see above) an attractive return-route crosses N.W. to the Grosser Hinzen-See (6445 ft.), finely situated in the highest N.W. angle of the Mengsdorf Valley, and thence across Alpine pastures inhabited by marmots to Lake Poprád.
From the Meeraugspitze we may descend (steep and difficult at places; guide 14 K) to the (3 hrs.) Meerauge (p. 497), and thence cross the rocky wall to the N.W. of the lake (625 ft. in height) to the (11/4 hr.) club-hut on the Fischsee (p. 497).

Ascent of the Kriván (8190 ft.; 51/2 hrs.; guide 10 K), not difficult. The route crosses the (31/4 hr.) Furkota stream to the (31/4 hr.) brook Zlomisko (5125 ft.), where a path from Pod Bansko (p. 483) and the Forester’s House of the Three Springs joins ours on the left. We then proceed to the N.W. to the (1 hr.) terrace below the Grüner See (6645 ft.), whence we ascend to the left to the (3 hrs.) summit, a plateau about 100 ft. long and 6-7 ft. broad, commanding a superb view. On the W. side the peak descends in huge precipices to the Koprova Valley; to the S. is the valley of the Vág; to the S.E. the Lake of Csorba, to the E. the Grüner See, and to the N. the Teriansko Lake (6390 ft.). The descent to Pod Bansko (39/4 hrs.; white way-marks) leads at first over steep rocks and débris and then by a good zigzag-path on the W. side of the Kopa to the (21/2 hrs.) Polana Krivánska meadow (4035 ft.), at the S.W. base of the Kriván. [About 10 min. to the E. is the Three Springs Forester’s House.] Thence we proceed to the W. over the wooded hill of Pod Palenica (3773 ft.) to the (11/4 hr.) keeper’s house of Pod Bansko (p. 483).

We may also visit the Mlinica Valley (guide to the waterfall 2 K; yellow way-marks), ascending to the N. along the Mlinica by a broad path to the (13/4 hr.) beautiful Schleier-Wasserfall (5550 ft.), 80 ft. in height; then to the N. to the lake of Skok, the Unterer and Oberer Gmensee, and the (2 hrs.) Szentiványi Lake (6790 ft.); thence W. over the Lorenz-Joch (7590 ft.) to the (1 hr.) Wahlenberg Lakes (6770-7065 ft.), and through the Furkota Valley back to the (2 hrs.) Lake of Csorba.

Ascent of the Patria (7235 ft.), interesting and not difficult (23/4 hrs.; guide 4 K). We follow the route to the Poprád Lake to the (91/4 hr.) Trigan (4947 ft.; p. 498) and ascend thence to the N. to the top, with a splendid survey of the Mengsdorf valley.

The ascent of the Tatrašpitze (8415 ft.), 11/2 hr. to the S. of the Hunfalvey-Joch (p. 498), is difficult, and suitable for experts only (guide 12 K); view similar to that from the Meeraugspitze.

d. Tatra-Lomnitz.

On the Maria-Theresia-Weg (R. 83a), 11/2 hr. to the N.E. of Alt-Schmecks and Unter-Schmecks (carriage 4 K), lies Tatra-Lomnitz.

**Tatra-Lomnitz.** — Hotels. *Palace Hotel* (3020 ft.), to the N. of the railway-station, lofty and beautifully situated, with central heating, closed in Nov. and from March to June, R. 5-20, B. 11/2, D. from 3. pens. 14-30 K (in winter 13-27 K); *Lomnitz*, a little to the left of the rail. station, with café-restaurant, R. 4-10, B. 11/4, D. from 4, pens. 10-17 K; *Bethlenhaus*, opposite the rail. station, R. 3-7, pens. 91/2-14 K (meals taken at the Lomnitz Hotel), these two open in July and Aug. only; *Tourists’ Hotel*, on the W. side of the town, with restaurant, R. 2-4, D. 11/4-11/2 K. — **Visitors’ and Music Tax** (3 days free): one week 6, for the season 16 K. — **Carriage** to the Lake of Csorba 12 K, to Tatra-Höhlenhain 6 K. — ** Omnibus** to Alt-Schmecks 5 times daily, 1 K. — **Circular Drives** are organized by the Budapest Tourist Society. — **Railway** to Tarptatak, see p. 484.

**Tatra-Lomnitz** or **Tátra-Lomnicz** (2785 ft.) is a fashionable resort, with numerous views and fine grounds. Below the Palace Hotel is a well-equipped hydrothermal. It is also frequented for winter-sports.
From Tatra-Lomnitz to (2 hrs.) the Falls of the Kohlbach, see p. 490.

About 1 1/2 M. to the N.E. (omn. 1 K) is the hotel of Matlarenau, Hung. Matlářháza (2940 ft.; R. 1 1/2-3, D. 2 1/4, pens. 6 1/2-10 K), a favourite summer-resort; 2 M. farther on is the Kesmarker Tränke, Hung. Késrnárkitató (2980 ft.; Restaurant, unpretending but good; also rooms). — In the valley of the Weisswasser, 4 1/2 M. to the S.E. of the Kesmarker Tränke and 3 3/4 M. to the N.W. of Késmárk (p. 484), lies the sanatorium of Tátraháza (2200 ft.; R. 2-6, pens. 8-12 K).

From Matlarenau or the Kesmarker Tränke to the Weisswasser Valley, attractive (guide to the Grüner See 5 1/2 K). A bridle-path, diverging to the W. from the Maria-Theresia-Weg (R. 83 a) about midway between these two places, ascends along the Weisses Wasser and past the Weisse Wand (230 ft. in height), a morainal relic on the S. slope of the Stösschen (5020 ft.), to the (3 1/4 hr.) Kressbrunnen (3935 ft.), where we cross the stream to the right bank. [A shorter route from Matlarenau, marked by two red-and-white triangles, passes the source of the János.] We then proceed to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Grüner See (5090 ft.; accommodation in the Frederick Hut, bed 3 K), finely situated at the head of the valley, between the precipices of the Ratzenberg (6633 ft.), the Kesmarker Spitze (8385 ft.), the Schwalbenturm (8612 ft.), the Grüne-See-Spitze (8307 ft.), the Rote-See-Spitze (7955 ft.), and the conical Karfunkelturm (7018 ft.), to which many legends attach.

Excursions (guides at Tatra-Lomnitz). By a path marked red across the (2 1/2 hrs.) Feuerstein (p. 491) to the (1/2 hr.) Steinbach-See (5750 ft.), lying at the foot of the precipices of the Lomnitzer Spitze, towering 2600 ft. above it, with alluvial glacier-moraines. From the Feuerstein to the left to the Lomnitzer Kamm (7285 ft.) and to the top of the (3 1/2 hrs.) Lomnitzer Spitze (p. 492; guide 10 K). — From the Grüner See we may proceed to the N.W. (guide necessary) to the (1 hr.) Roter See (5950 ft.), and the (1/2 hr.) Blauer See, and thence over the E. spurs of the Weisse-See-Spitze, with a glimpse of the Gelber See; we next ascend (steep and laborious) the Weisse-See-Spitze (7320 ft.), whence we return to the arête and descend to the (3 hrs.) Weisser See (5295 ft.), 1/4 hr. above the Beler Alphütte (see below). Or we may proceed direct to the (1 1/4 hr.) Weisser See by the path to the left at the guide-post below the Grüner See. From the Beler Alphütte we may return on the left bank of the Weisses Wasser to the S.E. through the Vordere Kupferschachte (see below) and via the (1 hr.) Kesmarker Alphütte (4265 ft.) to Matlarenau; or we may proceed to (2 hrs.) Tatra-Höhlenkain (p. 496) by turning to the E. via the pastures of the Weidau (4790 ft.) and following a broad path above the seven springs in the Drechslerhäusern (4165 ft.). — To Javorina via the Weisswasser Valley, 6 hrs. (guide 8 K). At the fork of the road above the Kesmarker Alphütte (see above) we take the path to the right, which leads through the Vordere Kupferschachte and past the Beler Alphütte to the (13/4 hr.) Kopa Pass or Sattel (5760 ft.; ascent of the Greiner, see p. 496), 1/4 hr. below the Durlsberg (6030 ft.; pretty view). Thence we descend through the Hintere Kupferschachte and the Javorinku Valley to (3 hrs.) Javorina (p. 496).
e. Tatra-Höhlenhain. Stalactite Cavern of Bela.

Tatra-Höhlenhain, Hung. Tatra-Barlangliget (2515 ft.), another frequented health-resort and summer-residence, is pleasantly situated amongst fine woods in the Kotlina Valley, 6 M. to the N.W. of the railway-station of Bela (p. 484; omn. 80 h., carr. 5 K), and is connected by means of the Maria-Theresia-Weg (R. 83 a) with (1 1/2 hr.) Matlarenau, (2 hrs.) Tatra-Lomnitz, and (3 1/4 hrs.; carriage 8 K) Schmecks. The arrangements for visitors resemble those at the three Schmecks (hydropathic, etc.; R. 1 1/2-6 K). — Tickets of admission to the *Stalactite Cavern of Bela are obtained at the baths-office (adm. during the season daily at 11, 1, and 3 o’cl.; 3 K 60 h.; electric lighting). The cavern (46° Fahr.), the entrance of which (2895 ft.) is 1 M. to the W. of Höhlenhain, is accessible for a distance of 3/4 M.; its exploration, which takes 2-2 1/2 hrs., is fatiguing on account of the numerous steps.

Excursions. To the top of the Tokarnya (1000 ft.; 2 hrs.), a beautiful point, with rich flora. — Ascent of the *Greiner (7047 ft.), 5 hrs. (guide 8 K, desirable), interesting; via the Nesselbłößese (3885 ft.; plenty of edelweiss), the Seven Springs, and the (2 hrs.) Weidau (p. 495) to the (1 hr.) Kopa Pass (p. 495), whence we ascend towards the Törichter Gern (6765 ft.) to a height of 6830 ft., descend thence to the (8 1/2 hr.) saddle of the Breitl. Feld (6010 ft.), and skirt the E. and N. slopes to the (1 hr.) top of the Greiner, which affords a striking view of the whole N. side of the Tatra, especially of the Lomnitzer Spitze and Eistaler Spitze with their precipices and snow-slopes, and of several waterfalls upwards of 300 ft. high. — Path via the Drechsterhäusern (p. 495) to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Weissers See and to the (3 3/4 hrs.) Grüner See (p. 495).

A beautiful drive of 1 1/2-2 days from Höhlenhain (carr. 32 K; motor-omnibus from Poprada to Szczawnica, see p. 489) may be taken via Bela (p. 484) and Wünschendorf to the Zipser Magura (3135 ft.; inn), and down by Altendorf (Mangel Inn, R. 2, D. 2 K) to the old Rotes Kloster on the Dunajec (1 1/2 hr. to the E. of which are the small sulphur-baths of Smerdészona). We may then walk in 2 1/4 hrs. through the gorge of the Dunajec, or (better) descend the Dunajec by canoe (2 K), to (1 1/2 hr.) Bad Szczawnica (p. 384; 1 1/2 hr. from the bank of the river).

f. Javorina.

From Tatra-Höhlenhain to Javorina on the N. side of the mountains there are two routes: the footpath over the Kopa Pass (see above); and the road (11 M.; carr. 12 K) through the Kotlina Valley to (4 1/2 M.) Zdiár, a straggling Slovak village (church 2965 ft.; rustic inn 1 M. lower down) and over the Zdiár Pass (3545 ft.; *View of the Bela Limestone Alps to the left), and thence down via Podspády (3015 ft.; poor inn) to Javorina (3280 ft.; no inn), situated at the base of the Muran (6175 ft.), with a château and wood-pulp mills of the Duke of Ujest (Prince Hohenlohe), to whom a great part of the N. Tatra belongs. Good shooting (chamois, ibex, bison, deer, bear, etc.).

From Javorina a road leads via Prince Hohenlohe’s shooting-lodge to the valley of the Bialka and crosses a bridge to the (3/4 hr.) saw-mill of LySa (p. 497), where it joins the Zakopane road (p. 497). Thence to
the Fischsee, see below. — The *Siroska (7287 ft.), ascended from Pods-pady via Javorina in 5 hrs. (guide 6 K), affords an admiral view of
the wild scenery of the N. Tatra, from the Swinnica to the Kopa Pass.

**g. Zakopane and its Environs.**

**Railway** from Chabówka (Cracow), see pp. 383, 384; from Králován,
see p. 482. — **Carriage** (with two horses) from Tatra-Höhlenhain to
(25 1/2 M.) Zakopane 28 K, from Schmecks 35 K.

**Zakopane.** — **Hotels.** Stanary; Skoczyska, R. 3-8, B. 1, D. 4,
pens. 8-14 K; Turystów, R. 3-5 1/2 K; Pod Giewontem; Slaszczówka.
— **Visitors' Tax** (after two days): per week 2 K, for the season 12 K.
— **Enquiry Office** of the Tatra Club at the Tatrahof (in summer 9-12
& 5-7).

**Zakopane (2745 ft.),** a large Galician village with 5300 inhab.,
is situated in a broad, sunny plain, at the sources of the White
Dunajec, in view of the Swinnica, Giewont, and other peaks of the
Galician Tatra. A favourite summer-resort of the Poles, with a
good hydropathic, it has also become a winter-resort for consumptive
patients. Schools of wood-carving and lace-making and a Tatra
Museum. Peculiar local costume. — A road (carr. 1 K 20 ft) leads
hence to the S.E. to the (2 1/2 M.) former Iron Works, Pol. Kuźnice
(3240 ft.; inn, with good restaurant), the property of Count
Zamoyski, with paper-mills and a school of domestic economy. —
A good view is obtained from the Gubalówka (3685 ft.), ca. 2 M.
to the N.W.

The most attractive excursion from Zakopane and one of the
finest in the Tatra is to (19 1/2 M.) the Fischsee, which may be made
by motor-omnibus or by carriage in 4 hrs. (there and back 14 K,
with two horses 20 K). From Zakopane the road leads to the E. viá
(2 1/2 M.) the small spa of Jaszczerówka, with a neutral thermal
spring (68° F.; swimming-tank). Farther on we reach (13 M.)
the saw-mill of Łysa (3170 ft.), ca. 2 M. from Javorina (p. 496).
Thence the road runs to the S. viá a granite bridge (2 M. from
Łysa), which crosses above one of the Mickiewicz waterfalls. It
next winds up through wood to the *Fischsee* (Polish Morskie
Oko, i.e. Eye of the Sea; Hung. Halastó; 4570 ft.), a lake 81
acres in extent and 176 ft. deep, in a wild and romantic situation.
On the bank are a hotel and a lodging-house of the Galician Tatra
Club (bed 2 K).

The old road leads from Łysa (see above) along the left bank of the
Biadawoda to (6 M.) the Fischsee viá (3 1/2 M.) the Roztoka Hut (3385 ft.;
bed 2 K), about 9 1/4 M. to the N. of which are the Mickiewicz Waterfalls.

Another pleasant excursion may be made to the *Meerang*
(Polish Czarny Staw; 5195 ft.), a picturesque lake, from which
the Meeraugspitze (p. 493) rises abruptly. To reach this we may
either cross to the S. bank of the Fischsee by boat (20 min.; 40 ft),
or walk along the E. bank in 1/2 hr. We then cross the rocky barrier
to the left (655 ft. high) and in 50 min. reach the Meerang.
From the Meerauge to the Hinzen-See (p. 493), not difficult for experts. We ascend to the S.W. to the (3½ hrs.) Wilderer Joch and descend thence to (1 hr.) the Hinzen-See. An attractive route leads from the Fischsee to the N.W., over a spur of the Świstówka, to the Five Polish Lakes (see below) in the Roztoka Valley in 2¼ hrs. — To the Roztoka Valley or Fünfseen-Tal. We descend from the Fischsee (p. 497) for 3 min., then ascend by a good path to the left to the (2½ hrs.) *Siklava Fall (145 ft. high), situated below the Wielki Staw (5475 ft.), the largest of the Five Polish Lakes (86 acres; shelter-hut, with rfmts., on the Kleiner See). From here we may either descend the valley to the (2½ hrs.) Roztoka Hut (p. 497), or ascend it across the (2 hrs.) Zawrat Pass (7080 ft.; trying) to (5 hrs.) Zakopane (see below).

Yet another interesting excursion from Zakopane is that to the W. into the *Kościelisko Valley (carr. & pair there and back 10 K.), the romantic rocky ravine of the Czarny (Black) Dunajec. We follow the road on foot viâ (6 M.) the Inn bei der Elisquelle (3210 ft.) and the (1½ M.) Pisana Meadow to the (2 M.) Smrecin Lake (4020 ft.), at the head of the valley.

Other Excursions. About 9 M. to the S. of Zakopane rises the Giewont (6233 ft.). — The Magora (Kopa Magory; 5590 ft.), a barren peak to the S.E. of the iron-works, ascended in 2 hrs., affords a picturesque view of the N. and N.E. sides of the Tatra. In the ridge which runs from the Magora to the W. is a large cavern (2 hrs. from Zakopane; guide and torches necessary). — To the S.E. a road leads to the (3 M.; carr. in 1½ hr.) former Iron Works (see p. 497); footpath thence in 1½ hr. to the pass (5085 ft.), between the Kopa Królowa (5480 ft.) and the Mala Kopa Królowa (5348 ft.), and past the (1½ hr.) refuge-hut of the Tatra Club (7 beds; at 1 K 60 ft.) in the Suchawoda Valley, to the (1 hr.) *Schwarzer See (Czarny Staw; 5815 ft.), with a refuge-hut, at the base of the precipitous Kościelec-Spitze (7083 ft.). An interesting excursion for sturdy climbers is from the Schwarzer See to the (2½ hrs.) Zawrat Pass (Swinnica-Scharte; 7080 ft.), which commands an Alpine prospect of surpassing grandeur; thence to the (1 hr.) Five Polish Lakes (see above). — From the refuge-hut in the Suchawoda Valley (see above) we may reach in 1 hr. the Zielony Staw (5840 ft.; hut), in the depression between the Swjinica and Pośrednia Turnia, and thence in 1½ hr. more the top of the *Swinnica (7565 ft.; magnificent view). Descent across the S. slope to the (1½ hr.) Five Polish Lakes (see above). — From the refuge-hut in the Suchawoda Valley (see above) the Lilijowce Pass (6404 ft.) may be reached in 1½ hr. — The ascent of the *Krzynie (6923 ft.) from Jaszczeurówka is recommended. A path leads from the Hala Gsienicowa below the Żolta Turnia to the (2 hrs.) Pańszczycza Valley and thence to the (2½ hrs.) head of the pass (refuge-hut), commanding fine views of the Five Polish Lakes and the Tatra chain. Descent viâ the pass to the (2½ hrs.) Wielki Staw, see above. — The easy ascent of the Rote Berge (Czerwony Wierch; 6885-6980 ft.) is most conveniently combined with the excursion to the Kościejisko valley. About 10 min. below the Inn ‘bei der Elisquelle’ (see above) the route leads through the Mietusia Valley and ascends the Gladkie Uplazianskie (5942 ft.) and the (3 hrs.) Gienniar or Czerwony Wierch Uplazianski (6885 ft.), the S.W. summit of the Rote Berge. The summits of the Krzesanica (6960 ft.) and the Czerwony Wierch Małolączniar (6893 ft.) lie respectively 1¼ hr. and 1½ hr. farther to the E., and both command fine views of the Beskids and the Tatra. We may descend by the pass between the Kopa Kondracza (6560 ft.), on the left, and the Goryczkowa, on the right, to the (1½ hr.) Kalatówki (3855 ft.), the source of the Bystre, in the Konradowa Valley, 3½ hr. from the Iron Works. — From Lake Smrecin (see above) over the Kamenista Pass (5870 ft.) to Pod Bansko (p. 483), 5-6 hrs.
84. From Fülek to Dobsina and to Miskolcz via Bánréve.

State Railway (Staatsbahn) to Dobsina, 74 M., in ca. 6 hrs.; to Miskolcz, 59 M., in 23/4-33/4 hrs. (fares, see p. 438).

Fülek, see p. 474. — The railway makes a long bend to the E. through a narrow valley. 7 M. Ajnácskő (760 ft.), a small chalybeate bath; on the right rise the ruins of the castle of Ajnácskő. — 17 M. Feled (620 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

From Feled to Tiszolcz, 31 M., railway in 23/4-3 hrs. — The line ascends the valley of the Rima. 71/2 M. Rimaszombat (Hungaria, R. 33/4-53/4, D. 3 K, omn. 60 h), a finely situated county-town, with a royal agricultural school and a monument by B. Holló (1902) to the poet M. Tompa (d. 1868). — We ascend the narrow valley, passing several châteaux and ruins. Near (22½ M.) Nyustja are the large Likér Iron Works. — 31 M. Tiszolcz, Ger. Theissholz (1530 ft.), with iron-mines and mineral springs. Railway to (26 M.) Zólyombrézö (p. 475).

The train follows the Rima to (24 M.) Rimaszécs, with a château of Baron Vay. — 301/2 M. Bánréve (515 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). — To Miskolcz, see p. 500.

The line to Dobsina, which gives access to the Gömör Cavern District, turns to the N. into the valley of the Sajó. From (40 M.) Tornalja (600 ft.; Tiger; Rosenberg; carriages to be had at both) a road leads to the N.E. to (4½ M.; carr. there and back, including stay, 10-12 K) the *Aggtelek Cavern, Hung. Baradla (‘steaming place’), one of the largest stalactite grottoes in Europe, being with its ramifications 51/2 M. in length (best visited in July, Aug., or Sept.).

Two entrances give access to the cavern: the old one (with the tourists’ house of the Hungarian Carpathian Club, bed 1 K), to the W. of the village of Aggtelek (inn), and the new, 1½ M. to the E. of the village. Guides are stationed at both (adm. 1 K; guide for 1-5 persons 4 K; candle 20 h, magnesium-wire 20 h per piece). To explore the whole cavern takes 6 hrs., so that an early start should be made. From the new entrance we proceed to the Astronomical Tower, then through the cavern to the Beinhaus or Charnel House (so called from the prehistoric bones found here), the Fledermaußkohle (bats’ cave), the Paradies, and the Rettighöhle, finally quitting the cave by the old entrance. Those whose time is limited should go from the new entrance to the Astronomical Tower (see above) and back, then from the old entrance to the Paradies and back (in all 3 hrs.). From the cavern to Szin, see p. 477.

50½ M. Pelsöcz (Rail. Restaurant), with lead and tin mines.

From Pelsöcz to Murányalfja, 25½ M., branch-railway in 3 hrs. — 25½ M. Murányalfja, with the remains of an old castle. — From Murányalfja we may proceed to the N.E. to Pusztapole (p. 483) and (31 M.) Poprád (p. 483; carriage in 6 hrs., 24 K).

To the left appear the peaks of the Central Carpathians. The valley of the Sajó contracts. Near (53 M.) Gombaszög (775 ft.), with iron-works, to the right, is the Plateau of Szilicz, with the Ice Cavern of Szilicz. Near the station is the smaller Leontine
Cave. — 59 M. Rozsnyó, Ger. Rosenau (1030 ft.; Fekete Sas or 'Schwarzer Adler'), an old town, is the seat of a bishop. In the Csucsom Valley, 1/2 M. from the town (carr. 1 K 20, omn. 40 h.), is the Rozsnyó Chalybeate Bath.

About 31/2 M. to the E. of Rozsnyó is the village of Krasznahorka, dominated on the N. by the well-preserved castle of Krasznahorka, the property of Count Andrássy. — The Pozsáló ('Ox Hill'; 4232 ft.), to the N. of Rosenau, affording a view of the Tatra, is ascended on foot in 4 hrs., by ox-waggon in 5 hrs.

63 1/2 M. Betléř (1055 ft.), with a château of Count Andrássy.

74 M. Dobsina (pron. Dobshinô), Ger. Dobschau (1535 ft.; Municipal Hotel, R. 2 K; carr. to the ice-cavern 12-14 K, to the ice-cavern and Poprád 28-30 K), a beautifully situated town with 5100 inhab., chiefly Germans. The iron and copper mines are very ancient. To the N. (6 M.) lies the beautiful * Valley of Straczena (comp. Map, p. 483), watered by the Gällnitz. From the Felsentor or rock gateway of Straczena a good road leads to the (3 M.) Hôtel zur Eislöhe (R. 2 1/4, D. 3 1/4 K). From this point a pleasant path through the woods (with guide) leads to the (1/2 hr.) entrance of the * Dobsina Ice Cavern, Hung. Dobsinai Jégbarlang (3180 ft.), one of the largest of the kind.

Electric illumination from May 15th to Sept. 30th daily 10.30-3, each pers. 4 K (temperature 28-36° Fahr.; beware of chills). The visit requires about 1 hr. The area of the cavern is about 10,000 sq. yds., 8500 of which are covered with ice. Some of the blocks assume fantastic shapes, and all are of crystalline purity. — From the cavern to Poprád, see p. 483.

The Railway from Bánréve to Miskolcz follows the valley of the Sajó. 34 M. Putnok, with a château of Count Serényi, is the junction of a branch-line to (43 1/2 M.) Eger or Erlau (p. 476). — 52 M. Sajóecsseg (p. 477). — 59 M. Miskolcz (p. 477).

85. From Budapest to Ławoczne (Lemberg).

270 1/2 M. State Railway (Staatsbahn) in 10 3/4-18 1/4 hrs. (fares, see p. 438).

From Budapest to (118 M.) Zsolcza, see R. 80. We diverge to the E. from the Kassa line and cross the Hernád at (124 1/2 M.) Hernádnémeti. — 139 M. Szerencs (350 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with an old château. A branch-line runs hence viá Mád and Tályya (comp. p. 504) to Kassa (p. 477). To Debreczen, see p. 503. — We now follow the Bodrog Valley, running along the E. slope of the vine-clad Hegyalja Mts. (p. 503). — 161 1/2 M. Sárospatak (390 ft.), with a Protestant college, at which Comenius was a professor in 1650-54. — 168 M. Sátoraljaújhely (pron. Shátorölyö-újhely; 385 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Magyar Király), the capital of the county of Zemplin, with 19,550 inhabitants.
FROM SÁTORALJÁUJHELY TO KASSA, 40½ M., railway in 2-3½ hrs. —
10 M. LEGENYE-ALSÓMIHÁLYI (540 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). To Neu-Zagórz, see below. — We cross the Ronya by a viaduct, 85 ft. in height. On a rocky cone to the left of (22 M.) Nagyszalánycz (920 ft.) is the ruined castle of Szalánycz. Farther on we cross the trachyte ridge of Eperjes-Tokaj (1035 ft.) and then descend to (31 M.) Alsómihály (645 ft.). After crossing the Tárca and the Hernád, we reach (40½ M.) Kassa (p. 477).

FROM SÁTORALJÁUJHELY TO NEU-ZAGÓRZ, 118 M., railway in 7 hrs. —
10 M. LEGENYE-ALSÓMIHÁLYI (see above). — 23 M. TÖKETEREBES, with a château (2 M. to the S.E.) of Count Andrássy and the mausoleum of Count Julius Andrássy (d. 1890). — 35½ M. Nagyomihályi (carr. to the town 1 K), with a château of Count Sztáray. The ruined château of Vinna (495 ft.), on an isolated hill to the N.E. (carr. in 1 hr., 1 K), commands a fine view. Attractive excursion from Nagyomihályi: drive (carr. 6 K) to (1½ hr.) Bad Jósva; bridle-path to the (2½ hrs.) top of the Viharlat (3525 ft.), a good point of view; then by a good path to the Szinna Stone (3305 ft.), two curious trachyte rocks, 1 hr. from which lies the Morske Oko or Beskiden-Neurauge (2028 ft.), a fine mountain-lake. We descend along the discharge of the lake to the iron-works of Felső-Remete, Szobrańcz, and (5 hrs.) Ungvár (see below) or (4 hrs.) Nagyomihályi, or through the Cziroka Valley to (3½ hrs.) Homonna (see below). —

The train passes the ruins of (I.) Barkó and (r.) Jezsénb. 49½ M. Homonna, with a château of Count Andrássy. We ascend the ravine of the Laborcz. 76 M. Mezőlaborcz (1035 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), whence we mount rapidly to the hill which forms the Galician frontier. 78½ M. Vídrény, the last Hungarian station. At (67 M.) Lupków is a tunnel ¾ M. long. We then descend into the Oslawa Valley to Szczawne (near which is the health-resort of Kulaszne) and to (118 M.) Neu-Zagórz (p. 383).

The train now enters the plain of the Bodrog, which it crosses near (174½ M.) Szomotor; to the right is the ruin of Nagy-Kövesd. 184 M. Perbenyik, with a château and park of Count Majlíst; 186½ M. Bély, to the left of which is the Premonstratensian abbey of Lelesz. — 194 M. Csap (355 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the junction for Nyiregyháza (p. 503) and (58 M.) Nagykároly (p. 504).

From Csap to Siąki, 77½ M., railway in 4½-4¾ hrs. — 13 M. Ungvár (435 ft.; Magyar Korona; ca. to the town 1 K 20 b.), an old town on the Ung, with 16,340 inhab. (mainly Hungarians) and with important potteries. The lofty situated castle, once strongly fortified and now a seminary, commands a fine survey of the mountains and of the plain to the S. To the N.W. (9½ M.; carr. in 2 hrs., 8 K) are the sulphur baths of Szobránecz. — At (26 M.) Perecsény we have a fine distant view of the (2 hrs.) Szokolova Szkala (2515 ft.). From Perecsény an interesting excursion of 3 days may be made via Turja-Remete and through the Stipot or Lyutta Valley to the plateau of the Polonina-Runa (4860 ft.). — 40 M. Nagyberezna. The train now follows the valley of the Ung to (63½ M.) Hajos, whence the Osstra (4620 ft.) is ascended via Tycha (and the 3 hrs.) pasture of Preluka (refuge-hut). — After numerous windings and six tunnels we next reach (76½ M.) Uzsok, station for the (½ hr.) chalybeate springs (1845 ft.) of the same name. — 77½ M. Siąki. The Austrian Staatsbahn runs hence to (64 M.) Sambor (p. 383).

To the S. are the extensive lowlands of the Theiss or Tisza. — 204 M. BÁTYÚ (Rail. Restaurant).

From Bátyú to Királyháza, 43 M., railway in ca. 2 hrs. — 16 M. Beregszász (375 ft.), on the Borsa, at the foot of a vine-clad hill; 28½ M. Tiszafülek, on the Theiss; 37½ M. Nagy-Szöllős, with a ruined castle and a château of Baron Perényi. — The mountains on the N. now draw nearer. We cross the Theiss (here ¾ M. wide) and reach (43 M.) Királyháza (490 ft.), junction of the Debreczen railway (p. 505).
220 M. Munkács (pron. Münkäsh; 420 ft.; Arany Csillag or Goldner Stern; cab to the town 1 K 60 h), an old town (17,240 inhab.; 50 per cent Jews) on the Latorcza. The house in which Munkácsy (originally Lieb), the painter (1844-1900), was born, is indicated by a tablet. The 14th cent. fastness of Munkács, or Vár-Palánka, situated on a rock, 200 ft. high, 11/4 M. to the S.W., contains a well 275 ft. deep. On the plateau is a Millennium Monument (1896), commemorating the 1000th anniversary of the occupation of the country by the Magyars, who here established their first encampment in Hungary.

Beyond Munkács the line skirts the richly wooded E. Beskid Mts. 223 1/2 M. Frigyesfalva (445 ft.), with iron-works, where we cross the Latorcza. Then past (r.) Bereg-Szent-Miklós (520 ft.), with a castle of Prince Rákóczi (16th cent.) and (l.) the hunting-lodge of Beregvár, to (232 1/2 M.) Kishidvég (575 ft.), where we enter the basin of Szolyva. — The train follows the Latorcza to (236 1/2 M.) Szolyva-Hársfalva (665 ft.), a prettily situated chalybeate bath, and turns N. into the romantic valley of the Vicsa, which it crosses twelve times. 243 M. Vocsitelep (985 ft.), with a shooting-box of Count Schönborn (deer numerous). To the right is the Sztoj, the highest of the E. Beskid Mts. (5510 ft.; ascent in 6 hrs.). Many viaducts and tunnels. — 263 1/2 M. Beskid (2630 ft.), where the Beskid Tunnel, more than 1 M. long, crosses the Galician frontier. — 270 1/2 M. Ławoczne (2180 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) is the first Galician station. Thence to (91 1/2 M.) Lemberg, see p. 380.

86. From Budapest to Máramarossziget via Debreczen.

275 1/2 M. State Railway (Staatbahnen) in 10 1/2 hrs. (express train; fares, see p. 438).

From Budapest to (5 M.) Rákós, see p. 474. — 52 M. Újszász (Rail. Restaurant), with a château and park of Baron Orezy. Branch-lines run to Hatvan (p. 474) and to (20 M.) Jászapáti, with a large stud. — 63 M. Szolnok (Rail. Restaurant; Nemzeti Szálloda, R. 3-4 K, omn. 40 h), a thriving town with 28,930 inhab., lies at the confluence of the Theiss (Hung. Tisza) and the Zagyva.

From Szolnok branch-railways run to (18 M.) Szegléd (p. 515; 30-50 min.); to (41 M.) Kiskunfélegyháza (p. 515; in 3-39/4 hrs.); to (71 M.) Hódmező-Vásárhely (p. 507; 7 hrs.); to Hatvan (see p. 474); and to Arad (see R. 88). — Steamer on the Theiss to Szeged (p. 515).

We cross the Theiss. 69 1/2 M. Szajol (p. 508). From (91 1/2 M.) Kisújszállás a line runs N. to (46 M.) Kál-Kápolna (p. 476).

111 M. Püspökladány (295 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction for the Kolozsvár line (R. 87). We now traverse fertile plains, the country of the Haiduks (‘Heiducks’).

Carriage from or to the rail. station 60 h (at night 1 K 20 h), with two horses 1 K (at night 1 K 60 h); per 1/2 hr. 60 h, with two horses 80 h, per 1 hr. 1 K 20 or 1 K 60 h, each additional hr. 60 or 80 h. — Electric Tramway from the rail. station via the Egyház-Tér (Kirch-Platz) to the Grosse Wald and to Sámson.

Post & Telegraph Office, Piacz-Utcza.

Debreczen (pron. Débrecsen; 400 ft.), Ger. Débreczin, the most important commercial town in N.E. Hungary, with 92,000 inhab., chiefly Protestants, lies in a sandy but fertile plain. From the station we proceed straight on through the Hunyadi-Utcza, then through the Piacz-Utcza (the latter the main street of the town) to the (20 min.) Egyház-Tér (Kirch-Platz). In the middle of this square stands the large Protestant Church, built in 1803-22, from the pulpit of which, on April 14th, 1849, Kossuth proclaimed the deposition of the Hapsburg dynasty. On the N. side of the square is the Protestant College for students of theology, law, and philosophy, founded in 1549. Between the church and the college is a bronze statue, by Holló (1908), of Stephen Bocskay (d. 1606), Prince of Transylvania. To the W. of the Protestant Church, at Hatvan-Utcza 23, is the Municipal Museum (open free on Sat. 2-5 & Sun. 9-2). A little to the E. of the college is a bronze statue to the popular Hungarian poet Csokonai (d. 1805), by Izsó (1871). The four annual Fairs are important, and the horse-market is famous. — In the so-called Grosser Wald (Hung. Nagy Erdő; summer-restaurant), 1 1/4 M. to the N. of the Protestant Church (carr. 60 h, with two horses 1 K; tramway, see above), is the Margaretenbad.

From Debreczen to Fűzesabony, 63 1/2 M., railway in ca. 43/4 hrs. — 25 1/2 M. Nagyhortobágy (inn near the station) is the station for a visit to the Hortobágy Puszta, upwards of 300 sq. M. in area, with 50,000 head of cattle (worth about 427,000l. or $2,135,000), the property of the town of Debreczen (permission granted on application to the municipal commissary in the Puszta Máta). The characteristics of the puszta are here particularly well seen: an immense, treeless, grassy plain, relieved only here and there by the huts of the shepherds, surrounded by small groves of acacias. Magnificent sunrises; about noon in July and August the Délibáb, or Pata Morgana of the puszta, may frequently be seen. — 63 1/2 M. Fűzesabony (p. 476).

From Debreczen to Szerencs, 61 1/2 M., railway in 2 1/2-43/4 hrs. — The line runs to the N. across the plain of the Haidukas. — 30 1/2 M. Nyiregyháza (375 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Korona; pop. 38,130, chiefly Hungarians), junction for (44 M.) Csap, to the N.E. (p. 501). On a salt-pond, 1 1/2 M. to the E., lie the baths of Sőstó, beneficial in cases of rheumatism. — To the N.W. of (36 1/2 M.) Görögszállás (365 ft.) the Hegyalja Mts. become visible; to the S. is the isolated hill of Tokaj. Beyond (46 1/2 M.) Rakamaz (385 ft.) the line crosses the Theiss. — 50 1/2 M. Tokaj (370 ft.; Arany Sas or Goldner Adler; pop. 5000), far famed for its wine ("Tokay"), lies at the confluence of the Bodrog and the Theiss. The Tokaj-Hegyalja Mts., which yield the genuine Tokay, cover an area of about 75 sq. M. and belong to 32 communities. The fame of the wines...
of Tokaj is due to the excellence of the soil ('nyirok', or disintegrated trachyte) and of the species of grapes ('furmint'), and also to the extreme care bestowed for centuries on the vineyards and on the process of wine-making. The best quality, which is not generally sold, is called Ausbruch (Aszúbor, i.e. gathering of grapes at the end of Oct. after they have become 'sleepy' or 'bletted'); the others are Szamorodni and Ordinari.

The neighbouring towns of Tarczal (with a school of viticulture), Mőd (p. 500), Töleszva, and Tályva (p. 500), to the N. and W. of Tokaj, produce the Hegyalja wine. — The line skirts the S. side of the vine-clad Tokaj hill. 51 M. Tarczal (320 ft.); 591/2 M. Mőd-Mezőzombor. 611/2 M. Szerencs, see p. 500.

163 M. Ermihályfalva (branch to Nagyvárad, 41 M., see p. 506). — 182 M. Nagykároly (425 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Magyar Király or König von Ungarn), a town with 16,100 Hung. inhab., capital of the Szatmár county, has a château and park of Count Károlyi and a bronze statue of F. Kölessey the poet, by Kallás.

From Nagykároly to Zilah, 57 M., railway in ca. 41/4 hrs. — Zilah (575 ft.; Tigris) is a town with 7600 inhab. and a statue of the patriot, Nicholas Wesselenyi (by Fadusz). Branch to (16 M.) Zsibó (p. 543). — Another branch-line runs to Csap (p. 501).

Near (1881/2 M.) Domahida is an obelisk commemorating the peace of Szatmár, concluded by Joseph I. and the Rákóczi leaders (1711). — 193 M. Gilvács (Rail. Restaurant).

Branch-line to the E. to (53 M.) Nagyomokút, a market-town of 2500 inhab., in the valley of the Bursa. About 41/2 M. to the S.E. are the ruins of the castle of Kövár, destroyed in 1670.

2041/2 M. Szatmár-Németh (415 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Pannonia, R. from 2 K 80, omn. 40 h; electric tramway from the rail. station to the town), a royal free town, with 34,600 Hung. inhab., founded by Queen Gisela early in the 11th cent. as a German colony, lies on both banks of the Szamos.

From Szatmár-Németh to Biksád. 311/2 M., railway in 3-4 hrs. — 121/2 M. Sárközüjfalak, with a château of Baron Vécsey. — 251/2 M. Vámfalva, the station for Máriavölgyi, with muriatic-alkaline springs. — 311/2 M. Biksád (670 ft.), another watering-place with similar springs.

From Szatmár-Németh to Nagybánya, 38 M., railway in 21/4-3 hrs. — 131/2 M. Aranyosmeggyes, with a castle of the 13th cent. formerly named Jakóvár. — 22 M. Szinjéváralja, on the S. slope of the Ávas hills. — 38 M. Nagybánya (750 ft.; Nagyszálló; cab to the town 1 K 20 h), a royal free town with 12,800 inhab., was founded in the 11th cent. as a Saxon colony. Mining and vine-culture are the industries here. Pleasant grounds in the Széchenyi-Wöllichen (restaurant). From Nagybánya to Dés, see p. 543.

Excursions from Nagybánya. Drive through the Fernezel valley with its foundries (carr. there and back 10 K) to (31/2 hrs.) the keeper's house of Izvara (3005 ft.), and thence on foot to (11/2-2 hrs.) the plateau of the Rozsály (1290 ft.). — About 6 M. to the E. of Nagybánya (railway in 30-40 min.) lies Felsőbánya (1190 ft.; Arany Korona), an old mining-town with 4600 inhab., affording good headquarters for excursions among the Rozsály and Guttin Mts. (office of the Carpathian Club). The Feketehegy (4078 ft.) may be ascended hence in 4 hrs. — To the N.E. of Felsőbánya, beyond the sulphur-baths of Bajfalvú, lies Kapnikbánya, another old mining-town, at the base of the Guttin (4747 ft.), the highest peak of which may be ascended in 3 hrs. (driving practicable to the refuge hut, 11/2 hr.). The Guttin is a ridge extending from E. to W. for about 7 M. and offering an abrupt face towards the N. Towards its W. end
are the romantic cliffs of the *Seccatura* (4692 ft.). The descent may be made at the E. end to the sulphur-baths of *Breéb* (2455 ft.), within $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.'s drive of Aknasugatag (see below) or from the *Seccatura* to (2½ hrs.) Kapnikbanya. — From Kapnikbanya we may drive (5 hrs.; fare 10 K) viâ the *Rotunda* (3485 ft.) and through the valley of *Sztrimbuly* to *Tőkés* (p. 506). The ascent of the *Czibles* (p. 506) from Tőkés takes 7 hrs.: drive of 1 hr., then 6 hrs. on foot or on horseback (3 K per day).

We now traverse a swampy plain and approach the spurs of the Carpathians. — 232 M. *Királyháza* (490 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction of the line from Bátú (p. 501). On a isolated hill is the ruin of *Királyháza*. — We cross the Theiss, and ascend to the S.E. to its sources in the county of the Máramaros, a basin of the principal chain of the Carpathians. The narrow ravine near Veresmart is very picturesque. Near (242$^1_2$ M.) *Huszt* (555 ft.) are the ruins of the castle of that name, of the 11th cent., destroyed by lightning in 1766. — 254 M. *Bustyaháza* (655 ft.), station for the baths of *Visk* on the opposite bank of the Theiss, with its chalybeate, alkaline, and muriatic spring (carr. in 1 hr., 4 K; to Tőcső 6-8 K), amidst beautiful beech-forest. — 258$^1_2$ M. *Tőcső*.

275$^1_2$ M. *Máramarossziget*. — Hotels. *Korona* or *Crown*; Központ or Central Hotel, R. from 2 K, omn. 40 h. — Cab from the station to the town 1 K 60 h., at night 2 K; carr. per day 12 K.

*Máramarossziget* (pron. Márömőrosh-sigget; 900 ft.), the capital of the county of Máramaros, is beautifully situated at the influx of the *Iza* into the Theiss. Pop. 21,250. To the E. rise the wooded Carpathians, usually capped with snow. The fairs annually held here present a curious mixture of nationalities (chiefly Ruthenians, also Roumanians, Magyars, Gipsies, Slovaks, Armenians, etc.).

The wooded and mountainous Environ, which abound in game (including the bear and the lynx), are very picturesque, and may be safely explored, though much less comfortably than the Tatra. Information as to guides and horses may be obtained from the local magistrates, the foresters, or the curés; also from *Herr Karl Siegmeth*, a vice-president of the Hungarian Carpathian Club (Aréna-Ut 70, Budapest VII).

The neighbouring *Salt Mines*, which have been worked for centuries, deserve a visit. At (4$^1_2$ M.) *Aknaszlatina* (branch-railway in 25 min.; carr. 2 K, there and back 5-6 K, including waiting; permission at the mining office, each person 1 K) is the *Franciscus Mine* (shown 8-11 a.m.; electric light). — At (13$^1_2$ M.) *Rónaszék* (reached by the salt-railway in 1$^1_4$ hr., or by carr. in half-a-day) is the *Apaffy Mine* (8-11; adm. 60 h.), with a subterranean salt lake 290 ft. deep. A good opportunity to see this mine is offered by the excursion-trains from Máramarossziget on Sun. and holiday afternoons in summer. — We may also visit (16$^1_2$ M.) *Aknaszugatag* (salt-railway, in 1$^1_4$ hr.), go through the Mára valley to the baths of *Breéb*, and ascend the *Guttin* (p. 504).

From Máramarossziget to Körössmező, 45$^1_2$ M., railway in 2$^3_4$—3$^3_4$ hrs. Interesting line through the wooded Carpathians, ascending the valley of the Theiss. — 7 M. Bocskó, whence a branch-line runs to the chalybeate baths of *Gyertyanliget* or *Kabolapolyana*, within 4$^1_2$ hrs.' ride of the top of the *Oppresa* (4870 ft.), a good point of view. Beyond Bocskó we follow the Theiss viâ *Visovölgy* to (18 M.) the disused iron-works of Terebesfejértarka (inn; ascent of the Popp-Ivan and *Hovirta*, see p. 506). — 30$^1_2$ M. *Tiszaköz* (p. 506); 37$^1_2$ M. *Tiszaborkút*, a small watering-place. — 45$^1_2$ M. Körössmező (Rail. Restaurant), near which are petroleum springs (railway to Stanislau, see p. 380; ascent of the *Csorna-Hora*, see
below). Thence (4½ hrs., bridle-path; or drive as far as the Absinecz Barrage) through the valley of the Black Theiss (Tiscsora), with club-hut, to the Sources of the Theiss (Tisza). — The interesting ascent of the Bliznica (6178 ft.) may be made in 5½ hrs. from Körosmező (horse and guide each 5 K; provisions should be taken). The descent may be made (on foot) to Tiszaborkút (p. 505) in 3½ hrs.

From Körosmező (p. 505) an interesting excursion may be made to the Csorna-Hora (comp. p. 380). We drive in the afternoon in 2 hrs. (carr. 4 K) to the forester’s house of Kozmiccesek (guides and horses; key of the club-hut) and proceed on foot to the (2 hrs.) refuge of the Hung. Carpathian Club (4560 ft.), where the night is spent. Thence in 2½ hrs. to the top of the Hoverla (6750 ft.), the highest point of the Csorna-Hora. Descent in 3 hrs. to Kozmiccesek; or we may proceed along the ridge to the Turkul (6415 ft.) and descend through the valley of the White Theiss to the (4½ hrs.) Hoverla-Klause (2485 ft.) and drive in 3 hrs. to Tiszaközö (p. 505).

From Terebesfejértapat (p. 505) we may ascend the three-peaked Popp-Ivan (6363 ft.): 1st day, ride in 6 hrs. to the refuge-hut (sleep); 2nd day, walk to the top in 1½ hr. (extensive view). Descent across the Berlebacska to the Klause or timber-dam in the valley of the Kvaszni, and to (5½ hrs.) Bogdány or Luhi (accommodation at the forester’s). Bridle-path thence nearly to the (6 hrs.) summit of the Hoverla (see above).

To the E. of Visóvölgy (p. 505) opens the Vissó Valley. At (5 hrs. drive) Felső-Vissó, to the left, diverges the romantic Wasser Valley, which leads by Fajna (forester’s house) to the (3½ hrs. drive) chalybeate baths of Sutiguti. Thence across the Torójafa (6302 ft.) or through the Katarama and Czísla valleys to Borsabánya (9½ hrs.; guide required). — Beyond Felső-Vissó is (3 M.) Majszin (Ger. Moischwitz), the starting-point for the ascent (6 hrs.) of the Buhajeska (6780 ft.) and the Pietrosz (7562 ft.), the highest of the Máramaros Mts. (for experts only; a night in the open air). Descent through the Vale Repede to Borsa (5 hrs. from Pietrosz, 4 hrs. from the Buhajeska). Good road thence over the Prizslop (4653 ft.) to the valley of the Golden Bistritza. About 11 M. beyond the pass the road to Rodna diverges to the right. Through the Bistritza valley to the Űnökő or Kuhhorn, see p. 543. Passing Kírlibaba, we descend the Bistritza valley to Jacobeni on the Beszterce and Sucsawa road.

To the S. of Máramarossziget the Iza Valley (carr. in 7 hrs.) leads to Dragomérfalva. Thence we ascend on foot or on horseback (3 K per day) to the (3 hrs.) Karl Refuge and the (4 hrs.) top of the Czíbles (6945 ft.; grand view). Back the same way, or descent to (6 hrs.) Tökös (p. 505) and Kapnikbánya (p. 504), or to Oláh-Lápos (see p. 513).

87. From Budapest to Kolozsvár (Klausenburg) via Nagyvárad (Grosswardein).

248½ M. State Railway (Staatsbahn) in 8½–13 hrs. (fares, see p. 438).

From Budapest to (111 M.) Püspökladány, see p. 502. — A monotonous plain is now traversed. Beyond (142 M.) Mezőkeresztes the hills of Nagyvárad appear in the distance.

153½ M. Nagyvárad. — Railway Restaurant. — Hotels. *Rimanóczy, Bémer-Tér, with electric light and baths; Fekete Sas or Schwarzer Adler, Szent-László-Tér; Pannonia, Bémer-Tér, R. from 3 K, omn. 40 h; Széchenyi, Rákóczi-Út. — Cab to the station 1, at night 2 K; in the town, 1½ hr. 40, 1½ hr. 60 h, 1 hr. 1 K 20 h; with two horses, to the station 2, at night 4 K; to the Felix and Bishop’s Baths (p. 501). 3 or 5 K. — Electric Tramway from the station through the Rákóczi-Út to the town. — Post & Telegraph Office, Uri-Utca.
Nagyvárad (pron. Nőj-várőd; 415 ft.), Ger. Grosswardein, a pleasant town with 64,000 Hungarian inhab., on the Körös, consists of four quarters: Olasi, on the right bank; Újváros, Váralja (with the old fortress), and Velence, on the left bank. One of the oldest towns in Hungary, destroyed by the Tartars in 1241 and under Turkish rule in 1660-92, it is now the residence of a Roman Catholic and a Greek Catholic bishop. — From the rail. station we follow the Rákóczi-Út to the left, soon turning to the right into the Muzeum-Utcza. In the latter, to the left, is the Archaeological & Historical Museum (adm. on Sun. and holidays, 10-12.30 & 3-5, 20 h; Thurs., 3-5, 40 h; at other times 1 K; closed in winter), with the collection of Bishop Ipolyi (d. 1886), containing interesting objects of ecclesiastical art. Farther on, to the right, are the Roman Catholic Cathedral (1752-80), with its two towers, and the Bishop’s Residence. In front of the Cathedral is a seated bronze figure of Bishop Szaniszlo. We now return to the Rákóczi-Út, the main street of the town, and follow it to the right to the Bémer-Tér, passing (7 min.; left) the building of the Finance Commission (Pénzügyigazgatoság). From the Bémer-Tér, which contains the Theatre, we cross the Körös to (8 min.) the Szent-László-Tér (St. Ladislas Square), with three churches and a modern bronze statue of St. Ladislas (d. 1095). By following the Sztoroveszky-Utca from the Finance Commission building (see above), then turning to the left into the Kálvária-Utca and ascending to the right through a wooden gate a little beyond the railway-crossing, we reach (1/2 hr.) the Calvary Church, with a dome and semi-circular colonnades, commanding a view of the city and the plain,

— The slopes to the N. and E. of the town yield excellent wine.

About 6 M. to the S. (railway in 1/2 hr., see below), are the Felix and Bishop’s Baths (Hung. Felix és Püspök Fürdő), which were known to the Romans. Warm springs (93-120° Fahr.), without mineral ingredients.

From Nagyvárad to Vaskóh-Barest, 68'/4 M., railway in 61/4-71/4 hrs. — 7 M. Felix-Fürdő (see above). At (36 M.) Gyánta we reach the Fekelete Körös, or Black Körös, which we follow to (68'/2 M.) Vaskóh-Barest (970 ft.), a village with 760 inhab., at the base of the wooded Bihar (6070 ft.).

From Nagyvárad to Szeged-Rókus, 111 M., railway in 43/4-63/4 hrs. — 25 M. Nagyszalonta, a large village. — 45'/2 M. Gyula (Komló Inn), a town with 24,250 inhab. and a château of Count Almasy, near which is an old ruined castle. A statue of Franz Erkel (1810-93), the musical composer, was erected here in 1897. — 55'/2 M. Békéscsaba (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the Szolnok and Arad line (p. 508). — 77 M. Orosháza (Alföld) has 22,465 Hungarian inhab. and an extensive grain-trade. A bronze statue of L’oris Kossuth, by Horvay, was erected here in 1904. — 95'/4 M. Hődmező-Vásárhely (Nemzeti or National; Szarvas or Hirsch), a town with 62,465 Hungarian inhab., is the junction of a branch-line to (71 M.) Szolnok (p. 502). — Near (105 M.) Algyc we cross the Theiss. — 111 M. Szeged (station Szeged-Rókus), see p. 515. Another branch-line runs from Nagyvárad to (41 M.) Érmihályfalva (p. 504).

The train crosses the Körös, the valley of which it now ascends.
Scenery more attractive. 182½ M. Rév (900 ft.). The engineering of the line here is interesting; tunnels, cuttings, bridges follow each other rapidly. — 191 M. Brátka (1085 ft.); near it, at Bán-
laka, is a stalactite cavern. — 204 M. Csucsa (1455 ft.; buffet), the first station in Transylvania. — 217½ M. Bánffyhunyad (1785 ft.); fine view of the lofty Vlégýásza (6050 ft.) to the right. — The line ascends in long bends, affording fine views, and beyond a short tunnel and a lofty embankment descends into the Nádas Valley. 231 M. Egeres (1455 ft.), with an old château.

248½ M. Kolozsvár, Ger. Klausenburg, see p. 541.

88. From Budapest to Arad (Hermannstadt).

158½ M. State Railway (Staatsbahn) in 5-8¾ hrs. (fares, see p. 438).

From Budapest to (63 M.) Szolnok, see p. 502. The railway crosses the Theiss and follows the Páspókladány line as far as (69½ M.) Szajol (p. 502). — 88 M. Mezőtúr, 3 M. from the town of the same name (Nemzeti Hotel), with 25,570 inhabitants. — 116 M. Békés-Földvár, the junction of a branch-line to (5 M.) Békés, with 26,830 Hungarian inhabitants. — 122½ M. Békéscsaba (pron. Békešh-tshóbó; 295 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a market-town of 42,300 inhab. (three-fourths Slovaks), is the junction of the line from Nagyvárad to Szeged (p. 507). — 127½ M. Kigyós, with a château of Count Wenkheim, built by Ybl.

158½ M. Arad. — Railway Restaurant. — Hotels. *Fchér Kereszt or Weisses Kreuz, opposite the theatre. R. 3-8 K: Központi or Central; Pannonia, all three in the Andrássy-Tér; Vas, Deák-Ferencz-
Ut 1. R. 1½-2½ K, omn. 40 h. — Theatre Restaurant, with café.

Tramway from the rail. station through the town. — Cab from the rail. station to the town 1 K; with two horses 2 K; in the town, per ½ hr. 40 h, 1 hr. 1 K 40 h (with two horses per ½ hr. 1 K, 1 hr. 2 K); to the fortress 3 K 20 h.

Post & Telegraph Office, Templom-Utcza.

Arad (pron. Órőd; 365 ft.), a prosperous trading-town with 62,800 inhab., lies on the right bank of the Maros and is the capital of the county of Arad. From the station we proceed to the S. through the Miksa-Utcza, farther on following the series of broad streets which intersects the town from N. to S. Passing a bronze monument to Louis Kossuth, by Margó and Pongrácz (1909), we reach the Andrássy-Tér, with the Town Hall (r.) and the Theatre, the latter containing some relics of 1848-49. Farther on (½ hr. from the rail. station) is the Szabadság-Tér or Liberty Square. Here stands a monument commemorating the thirteen Hungarian generals shot at Arad in 1849. This monument, designed by Huszár and Zala (1890), consists of a granite pedestal bearing four allegorical groups and medallions of the generals, the whole surmounted by a bronze figure of Hungary. The old Fortress,
on the left bank of the Maros, \( \frac{3}{4} \) M. from the theatre, was long defended against the Hungarians by General Berger in 1849.

From Arad to Brád, 10/4 M., railway in 4\( \frac{1}{2} \)–7\( \frac{1}{4} \) hrs. — 22 M. Világos, at the foot of the vine-clad Aradhegyalja hills, memorable as the scene of Görgey's capitulation on Aug. 13th, 1849. From (56 M.) Borossebes-Buttyűn a branch-line runs to (13 M.) the baths of Mennyháza. — 104 M. Brád.

From Arad another branch-line runs to (36 M.) Temesvár-Józsefváros (p. 517). — To Gyalaféhérvár and Hermannstadt (Nagyszeben), see R. 100; to Szeged, see p. 516.

89. The Danube from Budapest to Belgrade and Orsova. Hercules Baths.

Steamer of the Danube Steamship Company ('Donau-Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft') from Budapest four times weekly to Belgrade in 24\( \frac{1}{4} \) hrs., and to Orsova in 34\( \frac{1}{2} \) hrs. (the night being spent at Belgrade); fares to Belgrade 11 K 30, 7 K 52, to Orsova 22 K 20, 14 K 80 h. Cabin for first-class passengers only, berth 2 K; private cabin (for 1-3 pers.) to Belgrade 22, to Orsova 26 K. Those who wish to spend a day at Belgrade should take their ticket to that point only and complete the journey by a boat of the Hungarian Steamship Co. Tickets upstream, as well as return-tickets, at greatly reduced rates. Comp. p. 446. — If the traveller's time is limited and he does not wish to visit Belgrade, he is advised to go by railway from Budapest via Temesvár to Báziás (comp. R. 90) and join the steamer there (p. 512).

Below Budapest the Danube traverses the vast Hungarian plain. Scenery monotonous, banks thinly peopled, towns insignificant. Below the influx of the Drave the scenery improves, and in the defile, 68\( \frac{1}{2} \) M. long, from Báziás to below the Iron Gates, it is grand at places. — The usual hours of arrival are given, assuming that the steamboat leaves Budapest at 10 p.m., and that the state of the water is favourable. The names of the stations are marked with a dot (*)

*Budapest, see p. 450. The vessel starts from the Francis Joseph Quay (p. 455), touches at Ofen, and then descends the stream, passing under the Queen Elizabeth Bridge, the Francis Joseph Bridge, and the Railway Junction Bridge (p. 469). Many floating mills are passed. The river divides, forming the large island of Csepel, 30 M. in length. The main arm flows on the W. side; the Soroksár Arm, on the E., is closed by a lock.

R. Albertfalva (Ger. Sachsenfeld), with a royal château on the Danube, once the property of Prince Eugene.

R. Budafok (Ger. Promontor; station on the South Railway, p. 529), a wine-growing-place. — R. *Nagytetény (p. 529), with a ruined château.

R. Érd, or Hamsabég, with a tower of the Turkish period and a château of Count Wimpffen. Then *Százhalombatta and *Ercsi (p. 525).

R. *Adony. — L. Lóré, on the island of Csepel.

L. Tass, where the Soroksár Arm rejoins the main stream.

R. *Dunape tele. — L. *Dunavecse and Apostag.

R. *Dunaföldvár (Központi or Central Hotel, R. 2-4 K;
pop. 12,070), situated on a height. Railway to Székesfehérvár, see p. 530.

L. •Harta and •Ordas. — R. •Paks (p. 530), a large market-village. Extensive marshes on both sides of the river.

L. (3.55 a.m.) •Kalocsa, near the village of Üszód, station for the town of Kalocsa (Magyar Király or König von Ungarn), an archiepiscopal residence, with 11,670 inhab. and a fine cathedral, 5 M. to the S.E. Branch-line to Kiskörös, see p. 520.

Lower down begin the windings of the river, the longest of which, with the town of Tolna (p. 525), is cut off by means of a navigable canal. To the right, in the distance, rise the Cserhát Mts.

R. •Tolna, station for the town of the same name (p. 525).

L. (5.55 a.m.) •Baja (Hót. Nemzető, on the Danube, R. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)-3\(\frac{1}{2}\), D. from 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) K, omn. 60 h; pop. 21,000, three-fourths of whom are Hungarians), with an important fruit-trade, is the river-port of the Bácska (p. 520). Bridge. — Railways run hence to the W. across the Danube to Bátaszék (p. 525) and Dombóvár, to the E. to Szabadka (see p. 520), and to the S. to Zombor (see p. 524).

R. Báta, where Roman antiquities have been found, and •Danaszelscső. To the left begins the Margaret Island (Nagy Margitsziget).

R. (7.20 a.m.) •Mohács (p. 526); the steamer halts here for about 1 hr. to coal. — The scenery continues unattractive.

L. (9.35 a.m.) •Bezdán, at the end of the Franzens or Bács Canal, which connects the Danube and the Theiss (74 M. long). Opposite, on the right bank, is Kisköszeg or Batina, with marble and alabaster quarries, and relics of the Roman period.

L. (10.40 a.m.) •Apatin (pron. Őpőtin; Hót. Schäfer; 13,100 inhab.), in an important hemp-growing district. The Römerschanze, an entrenchment of the Roman period, 13 ft. high and 20 ft. broad (not visible from the steamboat), extends hence to the Theiss.

R. (noon) •Drávatorok, Ger. Draiseck; at the mouth of the Drave or Drau, on which lies Eszék or Esseg (p. 526; 12 M. up the stream).

Below the influx of the Drave the left bank of the Danube continues flat. The right bank (belonging to Slavonia) rises in low hills clothed with vines and fruit-trees. — R. Erdőd (p. 524).

L. (12.25 p.m.) •Gombos (p. 524).

R. (1.55 p.m.) •Vukovár (Grand-Hôtel), capital of Syrmia (branch-line to Borovo, see p. 524), with 10,300 inhab., chiefly Croats, and a fine château of Countess Eltz. Vines and fruit-trees abound. The chain of hills on the S. side of the Danube between this and and Slankamen is called Fruška-Gora (Roman Mons Almus). The well-known Karlowitzer wine (see p. 521) grows on the lower slopes, while the tops of the hills are densely wooded.
L. Novoszello. — R. Sárengrád, with a ruined castle.
R. (3.25 p.m.) *Ilók, with a château of Prince Odiscalchi and a castellated Franciscan monastery.
L. (3.35 p.m.) *Palánka (p. 520).
R. (4.40 p.m.) *Čserević, a little above the village of Banoster.
L. Futak. The scenery improves. In the distance to the left the fortress of Pétervárad is visible for a short time.
R. (5.20 p.m.) *Kamenica, Ger. Kamenitz, prettily situated, with a château and park of Count Karácsonyi, near the steamboat-pier. The large building on the hill is a military academy. Pétervárad and its railway-bridge become visible; on the right are vineyards and attractive villas.
R. Pétervárad (p. 520). We pass under a railway-bridge and soon after through a bridge-of-boats. At Pétervárad begins the former Military Frontier, a long, narrow strip of land parallel with the old Turkish frontier.
L. (5.35 p.m.) *Újvidék or Neusatz (p. 520); cabs and hotel-omnibuses at the steamboat-pier. The town is concealed by trees.
Below Pétervárad the Danube makes a long bend and again turns towards the S. The fortress long continues visible. On the hillside to the right is a Franciscan monastery.
R. (6.15 p.m.) *Karlócza or Karlowitz (p. 521); from the steamboat-pier an avenue leads in a straight direction to (3/4 M.) the town. — In the Danube at this point are numerous islands.
R. (7.55 p.m.) *Slankamen, opposite the influx of the Theiss (Hung. Tisza), whence steamers ply to (1 hr.) Titel and (14 hrs.) Szeged (comp. p. 516). At Slankamen the Margrave Lewis of Baden defeated the Turks in 1691. An obelisk, 52 ft. in height, commemorates the event.

Beyond Slankamen the towers of Belgrade appear in the distance. Then, after passing a projecting hill crowned by a Millennium Monument (p. 521), we suddenly come into sight of —
R. (9.45 p.m.) *Zimony or Semlin (p. 521; restaurant at the agency of the Danube Steamboat Co.). Local boat between Zimony and Belgrade almost hourly in 20-25 minutes.
R. The Save, or Sau, the boundary between Servia and Bosnia, falls into the Danube below Zimony. The island (Kriegs-Insel) has been formed since the beginning of the 17th cent. by the deposits of the river. — Beyond this point the right bank of the Danube belongs to Servia.
R. (11.10 p.m.) *Belgrade, see p. 521.
The steamboat to Orsova usually leaves Belgrade at 5 a.m. (previous enquiries advisable). Attractive retrospect of the town. The left bank is flat. Numerous islands.
L. (6 a.m.) The Temes falls into the Danube, which is here
1 1/4 M. in width. At its mouth is *Pancesova, the station for the town of Pancesova (20,800 Servian and German inhab.), which is situated 3 M. to the N. Railway to Sándorudvar (p. 516) and to Román-Petre (p. 519).

R. (7.35 a.m.) *Semendria, once a Turkish fortress, with walls crowned with towers.

L. Kubin (railway to Versecz, see p. 519). Then, on the right, the influx of the Servian Morawa.

R. (8.30 a.m.) *Dubrovitza. In the river, the island of Ostrova, 11 M. long.

R. Rama, a dilapidated Servian fort (near which are traces of Roman fortifications). Opposite lies —

L. Ó-Palánka, an Austro-Hungarian frontier-post. The horizon is bounded by the spurs of the Carpathians.

L. (9.45 a.m.) *Báziás (Rail. Restaurant, with rooms), the terminus of the Temesvár and Báziás railway (p. 519; the rail. station adjoins the steamboat-quay).

The Danube enters the hill-district of the Southern Carpathians. The Széchenyi Road, a good road built by Vásárhelyi in 1834-37, leads hence to Orsova.

R. (10.50 a.m.) *Gradište, a former Servian fortress, above the mouth of the Pek.

L. (11.20 a.m.) *Ómoldova (6 M. to the N.E. of which are the copper-mines of Uj-Moldova).

The banks become higher. Below Ómoldova the pointed Babakaj rock rises in the middle of the stream. On a pinnacle on the right bank stand the picturesque ruins of the fortress of Golumbács (Galambosvár), opposite the ruin of Lászlóvár. The rocks here contain numerous caverns. One of these (to the left) is the Golumbács Cavern, filled with water, from which, according to the popular belief, come the swarms of poisonous stinging flies which often prove so destructive to cattle in spring. Below Golumbács, to the left, is a tablet commemorating the regulation of the Danube, carried out in 1893. At —

L. (12.45 p.m.) *Drenkova, a small village, begin the rapids of the Danube, which between this and Skela-Gladova falls over six ledges of rock.

The scenery is now grand and severe. The vessel passes the ridges of Izlás and Tachtalia, and the prominent rock of Greben (625 ft.; partly blasted away in 1891), and suddenly enters a broad lake-like basin, enclosed by wooded heights.

On the left is the village of Svinica. — On the right the Servian town of Milanovac. To the left, farther on, are the ruins of three towers, called Trikule, said to be of Roman origin, beyond which are the villages of (r.) Golubinje, (l.) Tiszovica, and (l.) Flavesevica.
Budapest to Orsova.

DEFILE OF KAZÁN.

89. Route.

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The *Defile of Kazán*, the grandest part of the passage, now begins. The Danube, here upwards of 230 ft. in depth, is confined to a width of 160-180 yds. by lofty wooded cliffs (important sturgeon-fishery). Before the construction of the Széchenyi Road the defile was impassable on either bank. On the right bank traces of the *Roman Road* constructed by Trajan, A.D. 103, from Orsova to Golumbács are distinctly visible. It consisted of a path, 5-7 ft. in width, a little above the highest level of the water, carried at places round perpendicular rocks by means of covered wooden galleries. The holes in which the beams were inserted are frequently observable.

High above the road on the left bank is the *Veterani Cavern* in the *Sukaru* mountain, which was gallantly defended by the Austrian general Veterani with 400 men against a greatly superior Turkish force in 1692. The Danube is here 285 yds. in width. At —

L. *Dubova* the hills retreat from the left bank. Opposite *Ó-Gradina*, at the end of the defile, the celebrated time-worn, now barely legible *Inscription of Trajan* (Tabula Trajana) is seen on the perpendicular cliff:

**IMP. CAESAR DIVI. NERVAE F. NERVA TRAIANUS AVG. GERM. PONT. MAXIMUS.* ..

It was probably intended to commemorate Trajan’s first Dacian campaign and the construction of the above-mentioned road.

L. (3.10 p.m.) *Orsova. — Hotels. Ožanić* (Pl. a), with garden, R. 3½—7. B. 1, D. 3 K, omn. 80 h; *König von Ungarn* (Pl. b), R. 2—5, D. 2 K, omn. 80 h; these two on the Danube; *Ungarische Krone* (Pl. c), at the station, R. 1½—4 K. The unsalted caviare of Orsova is famous.

Fiacre to the station 2 K; to the Hercules Baths 8-10 K; via the *Kronen-Kapelle* to Verciorova (Ada-Kaleh), 3-4 hrs. (there and back), 6 K. — Small boat (obtainable by the station of the frontier-guard, near the Ožanić Hotel) via Ada-Kaleh to the Iron Gates and back (4 hrs.), 4 K; from Verciorova to Ada-Kaleh and back 2 K.

*Orsova* (pronounced Órshova; 175 ft.) is a prettily-situated little town at the mouth of the *Cserna*, with the Austrian custom-house. Above the town, 2 M. to the N., is the *Shooting Range* (rfmts.; view). About 2½ M. to the N.E. of the pier, in the middle of a park, is the so-called *Kronen-Kapelle*, which marks the spot where Kossuth buried the crown of Hungary in 1849. About ¼ M. farther on is the station of the Temesvár and Bucharest Railway (p. 519). This district is chiefly inhabited by Roumanians.

About 3 M. lower down (boat in 25 min.; price, see above) lies the little island of *Ada-Kaleh*, taken by the Austrians in 1878, with an interesting Turkish colony (500 persons) and bazaar (Turkish coffee 10 h a cup; one should buy nothing subject to duty, such as tobacco), old fortifications, cemetery, etc. To the left is the mouth of the *Bachna*, which forms the boundary between Hungary and Roumania. On the left bank is the Roumanian village of *Verciorova* (carr., see above), a station on the railway to Bucharest (p. 519) and the seat of the Roumanian customs-officials. — Half-an-hour below it (5 M. from Orsova) are the *Iron Gates*, Turkish *Demir Kapu*, the last great defile of the Danube, 2 M. in length (scenery inferior to the Pass of Kazán). The regulation
works here, completed in 1890-96, which have provided a constantly navigable channel by blasting away some of the rocks, lie chiefly on the right or Servian bank. To the left, on the narrow bank, run the Bucharest Railway and the Orsova and Turnu-Severin road.

From Orsova to Constantinople via Burgas, see Baedeker’s Konstantinopel und Kleinasiens (published in German only).

From Orsova to the Hercules Baths, 12 M., railway in 30-40 min. (carriage, see p. 513). — Orsova, see p. 513. The railway runs through the valley of the Cserna, which is enclosed by lofty mountains. Near (7 M.) Toplecz is a Turkish aqueduct, many arches of which are still standing. — 12 M. Herkulesfürdő or Herkulesbad (420 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the station for the Hercules Baths, lies at the confluence of the Bela with the Cserna. The baths themselves lie 3 M. to the N.E. (fiacre 2 K, with luggage 2 K 80 h; motor-omnibus 1 1/2 K). Walkers follow the high-road, which crosses the Bela a little to the S. of the railway-station, and (farther on) cross the Cserna by a lofty arched bridge.

Hercules Baths (Plan, see p. 513). — Hotels. *Rudolfshof (Pl. a), R. 23 1/2-10 K; *Franz-Joseph-Hof (Pl. b), R. 3-8 K, with the dépendance Villa Elisabeth (Pl. c), R. 3-10 K; Franzenshof (Pl. d), R. 23 1/2-10 K; Stephanie (Pl. e), R. 2-6 1/4 K; Erzherzog Joseph (Pl. f), R. 2 1/4-10 K, with modest restaurant; Ferdinandshof (Pl. g). — Restaurant in the Kurhaus: Café Bergmann. — Carriage per 1/2 hr. 1 K. — Music and Visitors’ Tax (5 days free) 24, 14, or 8 K.

The Hercules Baths (550 ft.), Ger. Herkulesbad, the Roman Thermae Herculis, lie in the narrow Cserna valley, amid lofty wooded mountains. The numerous hot springs relieve chronic rheumatism and other ailments. The most important are the Hercules-Quelle (saline: 132° Fahr.), the Ludwigs-Quelle (sulphur; 117°), the Elisabeth-Quelle (sulphur: 129°), and the Szápary-Quelle (sulphur: 118°). The water is used for baths (80 h to 2 K) in the Szápary-Bad, the Ludwigs-Bad, the Carolinen-Bad, and others. There is also a hydropathic. The Kurhaus contains concert and conversation rooms. On each side, under arcades, is the bazaar. On the mountain-slopes are numerous shady walks with arbours. — To the W. of the Kurhaus is the (20 min.) Schneller-Höhe, the pavilion on which affords a good view of the Hercules Baths. A pleasant walk (best in the afternoon) leads from the Roman Catholic Church up the right bank of the Cserna via the Marien-Anlage and the Csurich-Höhe to the (1 hr.) Schwitz-Höhle (1355 ft.), a cavern from which jets of vapour are ejected at intervals through crevices in the rock. A little farther to the W. is the (1/4 hr.) Elisabeth-Höhe (2065 ft.), a fine point of view. On the left bank of the Cserna (best in the morning) we may go by the (1/2 hr.) Waterfall Bridge to the (1/2 hr.) Seven Hot Springs. — To the S.E. rises the Domogled (3629 ft.), which may be ascended with guide (4 K) in 3 1/2 hrs.

Beyond Herkulesfürdő the railway goes on to Tomesvár; Szeged, and Budapest (comp. R. 90).
90. From Budapest via Temesvár to Orsova-Verciorova (Bucharest) and to Báziás.

309 M. Railway to Verciorova in 11 1/4-19 3/4 hrs. (fares, see p. 438). Express train to Bucharest in 22 3/4 hrs. (fares 63 fr. 25, 42 fr. 95 c.; cheaper via Predeal). Orient Express from Ostend to Bucharest, Constantza (Kustendji), and Constantinople (from Budapest to Bucharest in 20 hrs.; fare 99 fr. 25 c.). — Steamboats, see R. 89. — Passports are necessary in Roumania.

On quitting the West Station at Budapest (p. 450), the train leaves the Town Park (p. 463) to the right (the line to Gödöllő diverges to the left, p. 474), and turns towards the S.E. As far as Temesvár the country traversed is flat. — 5 M. Köbanya, Ger. Steinbruch (p. 474). — 45 1/2 M. Czegléd (345 ft.; Rail. Hotel & Restaurant; Központi or Central Hotel), with 33,900 Hungarian inhab., is the junction for (18 M.) Szolnok (p. 502).

65 M. Kecskemét (pron. Kétshkemét; 400 ft.; Hôtel Beretvás, R. from 1 K 60 h) is a straggling town, with 67,000 inhab., busy cattle and corn markets, and extensive fruit-culture (excellent apples and apricots). It was visited by a destructive earthquake in July, 1911. A branch-line runs W. from Kecskemét to (26 1/2 M.) Fülöpszállás (p. 520). — 81 M. Kiskunfélegyháza (330 ft.; Kneffel, with wine-room, R. 11 1/2-3, D. 1-2 K, omn. 40 h), a town with 35,150 Hungarian inhab., employed in fruit, tobacco, and wine growing. A branch-line runs hence to (41 M.) Szolnok (p. 502).

118 M. Szeged. — Szeged has two railway-stations (both with restaurants), connected with each other, viz. Szeged (Pl. C, 5, 6) and Szeged-Rókus (Pl. A, 1; for Nagyváradi, etc.). — Hotel. Grand-Hôtel Tisza (Pl. a; D, 3), Széchenyi-Tér, R. 23 3/4-5 3/4 K, D. 4 K, very fair; Europa (Pl. b; D, 3, 4), near the Széchenyi-Tér, R. 31 3/4-43 3/4 K; Zum Propheten (Pl. c; C, 4), with restaurant. — Café-Restaurant Otthon, Stephanie Promenade, a little to the N. of the theatre (Pl. D, 3). Paprika fish is a favourite dish.

Fiacre to or from the stations 2 K; from one station to the other 3, at night 4 K; per 1/2 hr. 1 K, 3/4 hr. 1 K 60 h, per hr. 2 K; each additional 1/4 hr. 40 h. — Electric Tramway from Szeged station via the Széchenyi-Tér to Rókus station, and along the Theiss to the distillery.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, D, 3), Széchenyi-Tér.

Chief Attractions (3-4 hrs.). Széchenyi-Tér; Rudolf-Tér, with the Museum; across the bridge to the Public Gardens.

Szeged (pron. Ségged; 275 ft.), Ger. Szegedin, the heart of Lower Hungary and the largest place in the kingdom after Budapest, is an important commercial town with 118,100 inhab., on the right bank of the Theiss (Tisza). It was rebuilt in an improved style after a destructive inundation in March, 1879. Two iron bridges connect the town with New Szeged, on the opposite bank. The centre of the town is occupied by the Széchenyi-Tér (Pl. C, D, 3; tramway, see above), which is embellished with bronze statues of P. Vásárhelyi, the engineer, who devised the scheme for the regulation of
the Theiss, and Count L. Tisza, who was conspicuous in the revival of the town's prosperity in 1879, the first by Szécsi and Mátrai (1905), the latter by Fadrusz (1904). On the W. side stands the baroque Town Hall (Pl. 20; 1883; view from the tower). A little to the S. is a bronze statue of Louis Kossuth. In the Dugonics-Tér (Pl. C, 4) is a bronze statue of Dugonics (1740-1818), the earliest author in the native Hungarian tongue (1876). — From the S.E. angle of the Széchenyi-Tér the Kállay-Utcza leads to the Rudolf-Tér (Pl. D, 3, 4), on the N. side of which rises the Museum (Kultur-Palota; adm. daily 10-1, gratis). On the main floor are modern Hungarian paintings, coins, and prehistoric antiquities; on the first floor is the library, with 80,000 vols.; in the basement is an ethnographical collection. To the W. of the Museum is a bust of G. Klauszál, Minister of Commerce, by Vastagh (1906). Behind the Museum is the Stephanie Promenade, a fashionable resort on summer-evenings. Adjacent are a seated marble figure of the Empress Elizabeth, by Ligeti (1907; Pl. E.), and the Maria Theresa Gate (restaurant), a relic of the old fortifications. — About 1/2 M. from the station is a Franciscan Monastery (Pl. B, 5), containing a library and interesting antiquities and ecclesiastical vessels; the church dates from the reign of King Matthias.

— The Public Gardens (Hung. Népkert; Pl. E, 4) at New Szeged and the Kállay Wood to the E. (restaurants at both) are much frequented. — Paprika is extensively grown round Szeged.

From Szeged to Nagyvárda (Grosswardein), see p. 507.

From Szeged to Arad, 74 M., railway in 2h 51/2 hrs. — 19 1/2 M. Makó (Rail. Restaurant), on the Maros (pop. 34,900). — 42 1/2 M. Meczőhegyes (Rail. Restaurant), with a model farm, a distillery, and a large government-stud. — 74 M. Arad, see p. 508.

From Szeged to Szabadka (Maria-Theresiopel), 26 M., railway in 1-2 hrs. — From (11 M.) Horgos a branch-line runs to (22 M.) Zenta (p. 520). 22 M. Palicsfürdő (Hotel), a watering-place on Lake Palics. — 26 M. Szabadka, see p. 520.

From Szeged to Zimony (Semlin), steamer down the Theiss (starting near the Rudolf-Tér) thrice weekly in 13 hrs. Stations: Magyarkanizsa; Zenta (p. 520); Ada; Öbecse (p. 520); Törökbecse. On the right is the mouth of the Bács Canal (p. 510). Then Titel (p. 511), where a long delay takes place. At Theiszeck we enter the Danube, which we descend to Zimony (comp. p. 511).

The train crosses the Theiss and enters the fertile plains of the Banat. 122 M. Szörreg (280 ft.); 140 M. Valkány (Rail. Restaurant); 152 M. Nagykikinda (Rail. Restaurant), with 27,000 Servian and German inhabitants. — 164 M. Zsombolya, Ger. Hatzelfeld (Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Count Csekmics.

From Zsombolya to Nagybecskerek via Módos, 59 M., railway in 4 1/2-5 hrs. — From (31 1/2 M.) Módos a branch-line runs to (33 M.) Temesvár-Józsefváros (p. 517). 38 1/2 M. Szécsany (Rail. Restaurant); 53 1/2 M. Sándorudvar, junction of a line to (40 1/2 M.) Pancsova (p. 512). — 59 M. Nagybecskerek (Rail. Restaurant), on the Bega, with 26,000 Servian and German inhabitants. — There is also a shorter direct line (42 1/2 M. in 4 hrs.) from Zsombolya to Nagybecskerek.
About 7½ M. to the N. of Zsombolya (arr. 5 K) lies Csatád, birthplace of the lyrical poet Nicholas Lenau (Niembsch von Strehlenau; 1802-50), to whom a monument, by Radnay, was erected in 1905.

182½ M. Szakálháza.

188½ M. Temesvár-Józsefváros. — Railway Restaurant at the Central Station (Pl. A, 4). — Hotels in the town: *Korona Herczeg Száloda or Kronprinz, in the theatre (Pl. C, 3), with café, R. from 3, B, 1, D, 3 K; *Hungaria (Pl. a; B, 2), R. 2½-10, D. 3 K; Arany Szarvas or Goldner Hirsch (Pl. c; B, 2); Arany Oroszolán or Goldner Löwe (Pl. e; A, 4), near the Central Station. — Café-Restaurant Wittenetz, Jenő-Herczeg-Tér (Pl. C, D, 3).

CAB from the Central Station to the inner town 80 h (at night 2 K), to Gyár-Külváros 1 K 60 h (at night 3 K 60 h), to József-Külváros 60 h (at night 1 K 40 h), to Erzsébet-Külváros 60 h (at night 2 K); with two horses 1 K 20, 2 K 20 h, 80 h, 1 K (at night 3, 5, 2, 3 K); from the Gyárváros or Fabrik Station (p. 518) to the inner town 1 K (at night 2 K 40 h), to Gyár-Külváros 60 h (at night 1 K 20 h), to Erzsébet-Külváros 1 K 60 h (at night 3 K 60 h); with two horses, 1 K 60 h, 80 h, 2 K 40 h (at night 4 K, 1 K 60 h, 5 K).

**Electric Tramway** from the Central Station (Pl. A, 4), passing the Theatre, to the inner town, the Town Park, and the suburb of Gyár-Külváros.

**Post & Telegraph Office** at the Tribunal or Dikasterial-Gebäude (Pl. B, 2).

For a flying visit to the town 3-4 hrs. is sufficient.

**Temesvár** (300 ft.; pron. Témmeshvár), Ger. Temesvár-Josephstadt, a royal free town, the capital of the district of Temes, the seat of a Roman Catholic and a Greek bishop, and the headquarters of the 7th Army Corps, is a busy trading and industrial town with 72,500 inhab. (27,000 Germans), situated in a plain on the Béga walls, avenues diverge to the suburbs (comp. Plan) of Gyár-Külváros (E.), Erzsébet-Külváros (S.), and József-Külváros (S.W.), in the last of which is the Central Railway Station. — Coming from the Railway Station (Pl. A, 4; tramway, see above), we pass the Scudier Park (p. 518), a little to the N. of which is the National Asylum for Children, with a statue of Ant. Sailer, a local worthy. The tramway goes on thence to the Francis Joseph Theatre, built by Fellner and Helmer. The Rudolf-Utica leads hence to the Jenő-Herczeg-Tér (Pl. C, D, 3), surrounded with handsome buildings; on the S. side the Palace of the Commandant, on the W. the Corps-Commando (military offices), on the N. the Town Hall (adjointed by the Piarist Church), and on the E. the Savings Bank. In the centre rises a Gothic Column, 60 ft. high, by the Bohemian sculptor Max, erected in 1852 to the brave defenders of the town in 1849. From this square the Hunyadi-Utica leads to the Losonczy-Tér (Pl. D, 2, 3), in which rise the Comitats-Gebäude, the Greek Catholic Bishop's Palace, and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, built in 1736-57. In the Lonovies-Utica, leading hence to the S., is the Museum (paintings, antiquities, natural history, etc.); adm.
on week-days 9-12 & 2-5, 60 h.; Sun. 10-12, 20 h. At the E. end of the Jenő-Herczeg-Utca is the Dikasterial-Gebäude (or tribunal), containing the post and telegraph office (Pl. B, 2). Thence the Grieselini-Utca leads S. to the huge Transylvania Barracks (Siebenbürger Kaserne; Pl. D, 3). Passing the barracks, we reach the Artillery Arsenal (Pl. A, 3), erected in 1856 on the site of the old castle, built by Hunyadi in 1442 and destroyed in the siege of 1849. — Between the inner town and the suburb of Gyár-Kulváros (tramway, see p. 517) are the shady Városliget or Town Park (Pl. E, 3; summer-restaurant) and the Francis Joseph Park (Pl. D, E, 3, 4). We may return to the rail. station through the Scudier Park (Pl. C, 3, 4), which contains a bronze statue of Gen. Scudier, by R. Kauffungen (1881).

From Temesvár a railway (23 M., in 1½-2 hrs.) runs via (3½ M.) Kis-
soda (p. 519) to Buziás (Grand-Hôtel), a chalybeate bath visited chiefly
by ladies, with a hydropathic and mud-baths. Branch-lines hence to
(17½ M.) Lugos (see below) and to Versecz (see p. 519).

From Temesvár to Buziás, see p. 519; to Arad, see p. 509; to Módos, see p. 516.

191½ M. Temesvár-Gyárváros or Temesvár-Fabrik. Beyond (217½ M.) Belincez-Kiszető the train crosses the Béga, and enters the fertile valley of the Temes.

225½ M. Lugos (Rail. Restaurant; Magyar Király or König von Ungarn, R. from 2½; D. 3 K., omn. 20 h.), a prosperous town with 19,800 inhab. and a trade in wine, is the capital of the county of Krassó-Szörény, and consists of Deutsch-Lugos on the left bank of the Temes and Romanisch-Lugos on the right. Branch-lines to (51½ M.) Marosilky (p. 553) and to (17½ M.) Buziás (see above).

The country now begins to be mountainous. — 250 M. Karán-
sebes (pron. Köránshhebess; 690 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Zöldfa
or Grüner Baum, R. from 2 K.; cab to the town 2 K, omn. 60 h.), a small town at the influx of the Sebes into the Temes, has 6000 inhab., chiefly Roumanians. In the Public Park is a bronze statue of Francis Joseph I., by Fadrusz and Rollinger (1906).

From Karánsébes to Várálja, 48 M., railway in 5½ hrs. — 13 M. Nándorhegy (Ferdinandsberg), with mines; 23½ M. Bucszár. The line proceeds through wood in the gradually contracting valley, via (28½ M.) Bukóca, to the Eiserenas Tor Pass (2150 ft.), and descends via (32½ M.) Zajkány, in view of the broad Hátszeg valley, to (35½ M.) Várhegy, the Dacian Sarmizegetusa and Roman Ulpi Traiana, with remains of a Roman amphitheatre. — 45½ M. Hátszeg (1035 ft.; Goldenes Lamm), whence a visit may be paid to the château of Óralja-Boldogfalva (view of the Hátszeg Mts.; carr. there and back 4 K). — 48 M. Várálja (p. 555).

The valley of the Temes contracts. Two tunnels and the stations of Körpa, Temesszlatina, and Örményes (1170 ft.) are passed. The train ascends more rapidly, quits the Temes at (270½ M.) Tere-
gova (1295 ft.), and at (27½ M.) Porta Orientalis (1515 ft.) reaches its highest point, followed by a tunnel of 1100 yds. We then descend through picturesque scenery to (277½ M.) Domasnia-
Kornya (1165 ft.) and the valley of the Mehádia, in which lies (287 M.) Jablanica (770 ft.; tunnel). Entering the valley of the Bela, we next reach (291½ M.) Mehádia, the Roman colony Ad Median, a thriving little town with a few Roman remains.

294 M. Herkulesfürdő or Herkulesbad, 3 M. to the S.W. of the watering-place of that name (p. 514). — The line now traverses the Cserna valley. — 298 M. Toplez (p. 514). — 305½ M. Orsova (185 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the last station in Austria; custom-house examination for travellers from Roumania; the station is 2 M. from the steamboat-quay (cab 2 K); comp. p. 513.

— We now cross the frontier to (309 M.) Verciorova (Rail. Restaurant), terminus of the Hungarian Railway, and custom-house station for travellers entering Roumania.

From Verciorova to Bucharest, 237½ M., railway in 7½-14 hrs. — The train follows the left bank of the Danube and leads through the Iron Gates (p. 513) to (11 M.) Turnu-Severin (Sakellaridis, R. 2½-5 ft.; Europa, R. from 2½ fr.), a busy Roumanian town, with the remains of the grand bridge of Trajan and other Roman relics. Then by Filiş (junction for Tirgu Jiu, p. 556), Craiova, Piatra, Pitesti, and Titu to Bucharest (p. 563).

From Temesvár to Báziás, 75 M., railway in 3½-4 hrs. (as to correspondence with the steamers at Báziás, enquiry should be made at the Budapest station).

Temesvár, see p. 517. The line runs S. to (3½ M.) Kissoda (p. 518) and crosses the Temes at (15 M.) Zsebely. — 21 M. Vojtek.

From Vojtek to Resiczaránia, 50½ M., railway in 3½-4½ hrs. — 29 M. Német-Bogsnán, Ger. Deutsch-Bogsnán (620 ft.; Goldener Hirsch, R. 2½-4 K., omn. 60 h), with foundries and iron-mines. A pleasant mountain-route leads hence to Anina (see below). — 50½ M. Resiczaránia, with coal and iron mines.

At (26 M.) Detta the train crosses the Berzawa Canal. — 46½ M. Versecz (pron. Vérszets; 300 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hungary), on the Theresien-Canal, with 27,300 inhab., is prettily situated. Near it are the Römerschanszen (comp. p. 510), a rampart and trench which extend upwards of 60 M. to the N. Extensive vineyards in the neighbourhood.

Branch-lines on the S.W. to (53 M.) Temes-Kubin (p. 512) via (23 M.) Román-Petre (junction for Pancsova, p. 512); on the N.E. to (48 M.) Buziád (p. 518).

59 M. Jaszenova (Rail. Restaurant).

To Anina, 44½ M., railway in 4 hrs. The line winds up to (23½ M.) Oravicza (855 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Korona), with silver and copper mines. To the E. (41½ M.; carr. 5 K) lies the pretty summer-resort of Marillavölgy (2310 ft.). — Thence via Lissava to (40 M.) Krossova (highest point on the line), and (44½ M.) Anina (1930 ft.), which with Steierdorf (2140 ft.), 2½ M. to the S., is the centre of a great coal and iron mining industry.

66½ M. Fehértemplom, Ger. Weisskirchen (Haller; omn. 60 h), with 11,400 inhab., prettily situated among vineyards.

75 M. Báziás (Rail. Restaurant; custom-house), see p. 512.

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91. From Budapest to Belgrade
(Constantinople).

223 M. RAILWAY in 7-14 hrs. (fares, see p. 438; through-sleepers for Constantinople on the express trains). The Orient Express, starting from the West Station, takes 6½ hrs. (fare 52 fr. 95 c.; from Vienna in 11 hrs., fare 93 fr. 30 c.). — The line traverses the Bácska (see below). — DANUBE STEAMER, see R. 89. — A regular passport is desirable for Belgrade.

The train starts from the East Station at Budapest (p. 450). — 4½ M. Budapest-Ferenczváros; 7½ M. Erzsebetfalva, a summer-resort; 10½ M. Soroksár, on the Soroksár Arm of the Danube (p. 509), which the line skirts. Beyond (31½ M.) Dömsöd the railway traverses a marshy district, where horses are largely bred. 53½ M. Fülöpszállás (p. 515).

67 M. Kiskörös (pron. Kishkőrősh; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 11,500) was the birthplace of the poet Alex. Petőfi (1823-49), whose bust adorns the principal square. Reminiscences of him are shown in the house where he was born. Branch-line to (19½ M.) Kalocsa (p. 510). — 84 M. Kiskunhalas, with 24,350 inhab. and large vineyards.

109 M. Szabadka (pron. Sőbőtkő), Ger. Maria-Theresiapol (375 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Arany Bárány or Goldenes Lamm; Nemzeti or National; Pest; cab to the town 2 K; electric railway to Palics, 20 h), a straggling town with 94,000 Hungarian and Servian inhab., in the Bácska, the richest corn-district of Hungary, has considerable trade in horses and swine.

From Szabadka a branch-line runs W. to (36½ M.) Baja (p. 510). — To Szeged, see p. 516; to Bosna-Brod, see p. 524.

128½ M. Topolya, with large vineyards. Near (145½ M.) Újverbász we cross the Bács Canal (p. 510). — 161½ M. Kiszács.

171½ M. Újvidék, Ger. Neusatz (Rail. Restaurant; Grand Hôtel; Höt. Elisabeth, R. 21½-4½ K, omn. 60 h), a town on the Danube with 33,700 inhab. (6500 Germans) and a considerable trade in grain. Many orchards and market-gardens near the town. Branch-lines run from Újvidék to the E. via (7½ M.) Vaskapu (see above) to (31 M.) Titel, on the Theiss (steamboat, see p. 516), and to the N.W. to (56½ M.) Zombor via (21 M.) Szepligtet, whence another line diverges for (7½ M.) Palánka (p. 511). — To Zenta, see above.

We now cross the river by an iron bridge and thread a tunnel. 174½ M. Pétervárád, German Peterwardein (275 ft.; National), a small town with 5000 inhab., lies on a peninsula formed by the Danube, and at the base of the rock (390 ft.) on which the
extensive fortress stands (view). The arsenal contains Turkish weapons. In the *Franciscan Church* is the tomb of John Capistranus (d. 1465), preacher of a crusade against the Turks. On Aug. 5th, 1716, Prince Eugene defeated the Turks at Péterváréd, thus avenging their violation of the Peace of Karlowitz. — Tunnel.

177 1/2 M. **Karlócz**a (pron. Kórótsó), German Karlowitz (260 ft.; Trompeter), a small town with 5600 inhab., 8 min. from the Danube, is memorable for the peace of Jan. 26th, 1699, by which Austria acquired the greater part of Hungary and Transylvania. The palace of the Servian-Oriental Patriarch stands in a pleasant park. The chapel of Mariafried (665 ft.), in the vineyards above the town, occupies the site of the building in which the peace was concluded. The red wine of Karlowitz and the 'Sliwowitz', or plum- brandy, distilled here, are highly esteemed.

The convent of Krušedol, 6 M. to the S. of Karlócz, contains the tomb of Milan I. of Servia (d. 1901).

192 1/2 M. **India** (370 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with 5000 inhabitants.

From **India** to Vinkovce, 72 M., railway in 2-3 1/2 hrs. — 26 M. **Mitrovicza** (385 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Kovács), the Roman Sirmium, a brisk town with 13,000 inhabitants. — 72 M. Vinkovce (p. 524).

215 1/2 M. **Zimony**, Ger. Semlin (260 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Streicher, R. from 3 K 60, omn. 60 h; Grand-Hôtel, R. 3-7 K, omn. 60 h), the last Hungarian town on the right bank of the Danube, with 17,000 inhab. (6600 Servians, 7100 Germans). The railway-station lies about 1 1/4 M. outside the town. On the Gar- dos (Ger. Zigeunerberg; 3 1/2 M. from the railway-station), on the Danube, are the remains of the château of John Hunyadi, the Hungarian hero, who died at Zimony in 1456, and the Millennium Monument, a tower erected in 1896 from Berczik's designs. Steamboat to Belgrade, see p. 511; to Szeged, see p. 516.

The train crosses the Save by an iron bridge and reaches the station of (223 M.) **Belgrade** (Rail. Restaurant).

**Belgrade.**

**Arrival.** The Railway Station (Pl. B, C, 5; Restaurant and Money Exchange Office) is on the S. side of the town, ¾ M. from the steamboat-quay. Cabs and tramway, see p. 522. — The Steamboat Quay (Pl. A, 3; R. 89) is on the Save, to the W., below the Kalemegdan Park, to which 140 steps (Veliki Stepeni) ascend. — Porter from the railway station to the cab 50 c.; from the steamboat to the railway-station 1 fr., after dusk 1 1/2 fr. (bargain advisable). — Passport, see p. 520.

**Hotels.** Moscow (Pl. g; C, 4), Balkanska 1, with café, very fair; Grand-Hôtel (Pl. c; B, 3), Tshika-Lynha 18, with café, R. 3-12, B. 11/2, D. (12-2 p. m.) 3 1/2-4 1/2 fr., very fair, these two with modern equipment; Crown of Servia, at the Kalemegdan Park (Pl. B, 2, 3); Hôtel de Paris (Pl. b; C, 4), Kraly-Milanova-Ulitsa 27, with garden-restaurant and café, R. 2-5, D. 2-3, omn. 1 fr., well spoken of; Imperial (Pl. d; B, 3) in the market-place, with restaurant, R. 3-8, B. 1 fr.; Balkan (Pl. a; C, 1), Kraly-Milanova-Ulitsa 18, R. 2-4, D. 2-3 fr.
Restaurants. **Russischer Zar** (Pilsen and Munich beer), at the E. end of the Knez-Michailova-Ulitsa (No. 7; Pl. B, C, 3); **Hôtel Casino** (Pl. f; C, 4), Kraly-Milanova-Ulitsa 25 (Munich beer); **Hayduk Velyko**, E. end of the Knez-Michailova-Ulitsa (Pl. B, C, 3); **Kolaratz** (Belgrade Beer Saloon), opposite the Theatre (Pl. C, 3), with garden.

**Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. C, 3), Theatre Square. Letters to foreign countries 25 paras (Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria 10 paras), postcards 10 paras.

**Cabs:** 1/2 hr. 1 fr., double fare after dusk; from or to the station 2, at night 4 fr., luggage 50 c.; to Topshider and back 6 fr.

**Electric Tramway** (5-25 c.); chief starting-point at the Moscow Hotel; other stations at the Railway Station (Pl. B, C, 5), Steamboat Quay (Pl. A, 3), Kalemegdan Park (Pl. B, 2), Market Place (Kralyev-Trg; Pl. B, 3). From the Moscow Hotel to Topshider (in 25 min.; fare 25 c.).

**Baths** at Tsar-Dushanowa-Ulitsa 42 (Pl. C, 2) and Bossanska-Ulitsa 36 (Pl. B, C, 4; bath 1 1/2-2 fr.). Good River Baths in the Save (20-25 c.). — Fine weapons, rugs, and carpets may be bought (high prices) in the shops in the Knez-Michailova-Ulitsa (Pl. B, 3; carpets at the Frauen-Verein, No. 19) and the Kralyev-Trg (Pl. B, 2, 3). — *Cigarettes* (government monopoly) 1 fr. 20 or 1 fr. 40 c. per packet of 20.

**Money.** The unit of currency is the **dinar** or franc, which is divided into 100 paras (centimes) or 5 piastres. The ordinary coins are 5, 10, and 20 paras in nickel, and 1/2, 1, 2, and 5 dinars in silver; copper coins have been withdrawn from circulation. Austrian money is taken somewhat reluctantly (2 K = 2 fr. 10 c. to 2 fr. 25 c.). The piastre is worth about 2d. English.

The **Serbo-Croatian Language** belongs to the Slavic family and is written by the Servians belonging to the Greek Catholic Church with the characters of the Cyrillic alphabet, which is similar to the Russian. — **Serbian and Croatian Alphabets** (comp. p. 416): a, a; B, b; v, v; r, g (hard); x, d; Т, h, gj (like j); e, c; ж, з (like French j); з, z (soft s); u, ee; j, y (consonantal); v, k; 1, 1; й, ь (liquid); m, m; n; h, ny; o, o; p, p; r, r; s (like ss); t, t; h, h, ц (like ch in church); y, u; e, f; х, б (like ch in loch); u, c (like ts); ч, щ (like tsh); y, dz (like j); м, 8 (like sh). — German is a good deal spoken.

**Chief Attractions** (half-a-day). Kalemegdan Park, Knez-Michailova-Ulitsa, Kralyev-Trg; tramway to Topshider (see above).

**British Vice-Consul, C. L. Blakeney. — U. S. Consul, Robert S. S. Bergh.**

Belgrade (400 ft.), Serv. Beograd, Hung. Нандор-Фежевар, the capital of the kingdom of Servia, with more than 90,000 inhab. (incl. a strong garrison), lies picturesquely on a promontory formed by the Danube (here 1/2 M. wide) and the Save (1/4 M.), at the base of a limestone rock crowned by a ruinous fortress. The streets are wide and the houses built in the European fashion; but the Baryaktar Mosque (Pl. B, 2), erected by Soliman II., still recalls the Turkish period.

Belgrade, the Roman Singidunum, was a fortress of the utmost importance during the Turkish wars. In 1456 it was successfully maintained by Hunyadi against Mohammed II., in 1521 it was captured by Soliman II., in 1688 retaken by Max Emmanuel of Bavaria, in 1717 by Prince Eugene (comp. p. 523), and in 1789 by Laudon, having after each successive peace been restored to the Turks, who did not finally evacuate the fortress till 1867. Servia became a kingdom in 1882. Milan Obrenovitch (d. 1901; comp. p. 521) abdicated in 1889; his son and successor
Alexander was assassinated, along with Queen Draga, in 1903 (tombs in the small church of Svet Marko, to the right of the entrance; Pl. D, 4). Peter I. Karageorgevitch, the present king, was called to the throne by the National Assembly. — An interesting account of the history of the country and its inhabitants is given in 'The Servian People', by Prince and Princess Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich (London, 1911; 24s.).

To the N.W., above the junction of the Save and Danube, is the dilapidated Fortress (Pl. A, 1, 2). In the upper part are prisons, the Army Museum (open daily, except Mon., 8-11.30 & 2-4), the commandant's headquarters (with old cannon and mortars in front of them), and a deep well with a double opening. In the lower part are barracks, magazines, and (on the bank of the Danube) the Neboysha (torture) tower and the Emp. Charles Gate, built under Prince Eugene (1719). — To the S. of the fortress is the Kalemegdan Park (Pl. B, 2), the favourite afternoon promenade of the Belgradians, with bronze busts of Servian poets and savants (military band on Sun.); charming view from the S. promenade of the valley of the Save and Zimony, with the Avala in the distance to the left (p. 524). A long staircase (Veliki Stepeni, p. 521) descends to the Save. — In the Tsar-Dushanova-Ulitsa (No. 14) are the scanty ruins of a Palace of Prince Eugene (Pl. P. E. P.; B, 2).

From the Kalemegdan Park the Uzun-Mirkova-Ulitsa (Pl. B, 2, 3) leads S.E. to the Market Place or Kraljev-Trg ('Kings' Square'; Pl. B, 3). [At the end of the second cross-street to the right is the Greek Cathedral (Pl. B, 3), built in 1845 and dedicated to the Archangel Michael; it contains the tombs of Prince Milosh (d. 1860) and Prince Michael (d. 1868).] In the market-place is the University (faculties of law, science, and philosophy), with the National Library (150,000 vols.). Adjacent is the Museum, which is open free daily, 9-12 & 2-5. On the groundfloor, to the right of the gateway, are two rooms with Roman antiquities (bronze head of Constantine in second room, to the left of the door); to the left are prehistoric relics and weapons. Upstairs are some insignificant paintings. On the N.W. side of the square is the bronze statue of the naturalist J. P. Pantshitch (1814-88), by Jovanovitch (1897). To the S.E. is Theatre Square, with the National Theatre (Pl. C, 3), the Mortgage Bank (Uprava Fondova), and a bronze Equestrian Statue of Prince Michael (see p. 524), by Pazzi (1882). To the S. of Theatre Square begins Milan Street (Kraly-Milanova-Ulitsa), containing various government-offices, the New Konak (Royal Palace; Pl. C, D, 4), and the Officers' Casino (Pl. D, 5). In the Kneza-Milosha-Ulitsa, which diverges from Milan Street to the right, stands (on the right) the Skupshina (Pl. C, D, 5), the unpretentious meeting-place of the House of Representatives, which is to be replaced by a new building in the park behind the Konak. To the left is the Ethnographical
Museum (Pl. C, 5), which is open on Thurs., 9-12 & 2-5 (at other times on application to the keeper).

About 3 M. to the S.W. of Belgrade (electric tramway and cab, see p. 522) lies Toptshider, with the former country-seat of the king, a park, and two restaurants (music). Near the station of Toptshider, 1 1/2 M. farther on, on the line to Nish, is the deer-park of Košutnjak (visitors admitted), where Prince Michael Obrenovitch was assassinated on June 10th, 1868. — From (13 M.) Ripanje, another station on the same line, the Aevala (1855 ft.; fine view) may be ascended in 1 1/2 hr. (carr. from Belgrade in 2-2 1/2 hrs., return-fare 20-30 fr.).

From Belgrade to Constantinople, see Baedeker’s Konstantinopol (published in German only).

92. From Budapest to Bosna-Brod (Sarajevo).

a. Viá Szabadka.

236 M. Express Train once daily in 9 hrs.; in winter, when the steam-ferry is given up, the train runs to and from Gombos only. Ordinary Train in 11-16 1/2 hrs. Fares, see p. 488.

From Budapest to (109 M.) Szabadka, see p. 520. Our line turns to the W. — 145 1/2 M. Zombor (295 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Vadászkürt or Jägerhöhn), capital of the Bácska (p. 520), with 30,550 inhab., chiefly Servians. Branch-lines run to the N.W. to (33 1/2 M.) Baja (p. 510) and to the S.E. to (56 1/2 M.) Újvidék (p. 520). — The train crosses the Bács Canal (p. 510). 164 1/2 M. Gombos (Rail. Restaurant), where we cross the broad Danube by a steam-ferry (bridge in construction) to (167 M.) Erdőd (p. 510), the first station in Slavonia, with a château of Count Pálffy. The staple products are prunes and slivovitz or plum-brandy.

171 1/2 M. Dálja (Rail. Restaurant). To Eszék and Pécs (Fürnkirchen), see R. 92 b. — 181 1/2 M. Borovo, whence a branch-line runs to (2 M.) Vukovár (p. 510). — 190 1/2 M. Vinkovece (295 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Lehrner), with 7600 inhabitants.

A branch-railway runs S. to (38 1/2 M.) Brčka (320 ft.; Posavina, R. from 2 K 20 h), a small Bosnian town on the right bank of the Save, with 6100 inhab., the centre of the Bosnian trade in plums. — Another branch-line runs E. to India (see p. 521).

From (210 1/2 M.) Stržižovjna-Vrpolje a branch-line runs to (30 M.) Eszék (p. 526). The Djeł Mts. come into view on the right. — 232 M. Brod (315 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Gelbes Haus, R. 2-4 K, omn. 60 h; Rotes Haus), the ancient Marsonia, a trading-town with 7300 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Save. It is a station of the Save steamers.

Railway from Brod to Agram, see R. 92 c.

The train crosses the Save and reaches (236 M.) Bosna-Brod or Bosnisch-Brod (Rail. Restaurant; Kaiser von Oesterreich), a Moslem village on the right bank of the Save. Hence to Sarajevo, see R. 71.
b. Via Pécs (Fünfkirchen).

283 M. Express Train once daily in ca. 91/4 hrs. (fares, see p. 438). Budapest, see p. 450. We start from the East Station. Beyond (41/2 M.) Budapest-Ferencváros we cross the Danube and reach (121/2 M.) Budapest-Kelenföld (p. 446). The line to Székesfehérvár (R. 95), which diverges to the left at (151/2 M.) Budapest (Promontor), is crossed just before we reach (24 M.) Érd (430 ft.; the village lies to the left, on the Danube; p. 509). 331/2 M. Ércsi (395 ft.; p. 509), with so-called Roman entrenchments. The line now quits the Danube and runs to the S.W. through the wide plain. 43 M. Adony-Pusztazabolcs (p. 530). — 61/2 M. Sárbogárd (355 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

From Sár Jóbárd to Bátaszék, 53 M., railway in 31/4-51/4 hrs. — 351/2 M. Tolna-Mózes (330 ft.), 2 M. to the W. of the town of Tolna (p. 519), on the Old Danube. — 401/2 M. Szekszárd (315 ft.), a town of 15,400 inhab., at the E. base of the Cserhát Mts., with important vineyards and wine-trade. — 53 M. Bátaszék, see pp. 510, 532.

At (721/2 M.) Simontornya we cross the Sió Canal, and then skirt the Kapos Canal to (87 M.) Keszőhidégkút-Gyönk. — 112 M. Újdombóvár (Rail. Restaurant). Branch-line to the N. to Győr (Raab), see pp. 445, 446. To Agram and Fiume, see R. 96. — 141 M. Szenclőrinzcz (400 ft.), whence a branch-line runs via (311/2 M.) Slatina, with warm chalybeate baths, to (58 M.) Naśic (p. 526).

153 M. Pécs. — Railway Restaurant. — Hotels. Nádor; Vadember or Wilder Mann; Arany Hajó or Goldenes Schiff. — Fiaere from the station to the town 1 K 60 h; 1/2 hr. 1 K, 1 hr. 1 K 60 h.

Pécs (pron. Pētsh; 525 ft.), Ger. Fünfkirchen, a town with 49,700 inhab. (three-fourths of whom are Hungarians), capital of the county of Baranya and residence of a bishop, is prettily situated. The Romanesque Cathedral, with its four towers, originally dating from the 11th cent., was rebuilt in 1881-91 under the supervision of Schmidt of Vienna. Under the choir is a crypt with double aisles, to which eighteen steps descend. In the Cathedral Square, adjoining the S.E. tower, is the subterranean Sacellum, probably a burial-chapel (4th cent.; interesting mural paintings). Three Mosques of the Turkish period (1543-1686) still exist; two have been converted into the Parish Church, with a rectangular ground-plan and a lofty dome, and the Hospital Church, the latter with a minaret 88 ft. in height. Large majolica manufactary. In the vicinity, to the N.E., are valuable coal-mines. The slopes of the Mecsek Hills yield excellent wine. — To the S. (141/2 M.; fiaere 12 K) are the warm sulphur baths of Harkány.

From Pécs to Nagy-Kanizsa, see p. 528.

The line turns towards the S. — 175 M. Villány (330 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), known for its wine,
From Villány a branch-railway runs to (15½ M.) Mohács (Központ or Central; fiacre from the station to the town 80 h), a town with 17,000 inhab. (Hungarians, Servians, and Croatians), famed for the battle of Aug. 29th, 1526, which brought Hungary under the Turkish yoke for 150 years. The battlefield lies about 3 M. to the S.W. of the town (fiacre there and back 3 K). King Lewis II. perished during the flight. A stone pyramid with crouching lions commemorates the battle. Almost on the same field, on Aug. 12th, 1687, Charles of Lorraine defeated the Turks and put an end to their supremacy in Hungary. — Up the Danube to Budapest or Belgrade, see R. 89. The pier of the Danube Steamship Co. is near the rail. station, that of the Hungarian Steamship Co. about 1 M. from the station.

At Eszék the train crosses the Drave. 

203 M. Eszék (pron. Éssék), German Essegg, Croatian Osiek (310 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Weingruber, R. 21/8-31/4 K, omn. 60 h; Central, both in the upper town; tramway from the station and the steamboat-pier through the principal streets), a trading-town, with 31,200 inhab. (half of whom are Germans), on the right bank of the Drave, is the capital of Slavonia. It was the Roman Mursa. The town consists of four parts: the fortress, the upper, the lower, and the new town (Vár-, Alsó-, Felső-, and Új-Város), which are separated from one another by parkways. In the upper town, the seat of commerce and industry, are the offices of the district authorities and a new Roman Catholic church; within the fortress, encircled by ramparts, are the town-hall and the barracks. 

From Eszék branch-lines run to the W. viá (30 M.) Našic (p. 525) to (67 M.) Újkapela-Batrina (see below), and to the S. to (30 M.) Striživojna-Vrpolje (p. 524).

2181/2 M. Dálja. Hence to (283 M.) Bosna-Brod, see p. 524.

c. Viá Agram (Zágráb).

371 M. Express Train in 11½ hrs. (fares, see p. 438).

From Budapest to (2401/2 M.) Agram, see R. 96. — 2711/2 M. Sziszkek, Ger. Sissek (325 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Gross-Kapitel, in the chief square; pop. 6100), lies at the confluence of the Kulpa and the Save, and carries on a busy trade in grain and wood. Relics of the Roman colony of Siscia are still preserved. — The train crosses the Kulpa (on the left the former fortress Old Sziszkek) and descends the wide valley of the Save. 2881/2 M. Sunja (Rail. Restaurant), whence a branch-line runs to the S. to (16 M.) Doberlin (p. 431). — At (309 M.) Jassenovac the Save is crossed. From (314 M.) Novska a branch-line runs to (101/2 M.) Banovajaruga (p. 532). — 335 M. Újgradiska (Rail. Restaurant); 349 M. Újkapela-Batrina (Rail. Restaurant), junction of a branch-line to Eszék (see above). — 367 M. Brod (p. 524); 371 M. Bosna-Brod, see p. 524.
93. From Vienna to Pécs (Fünfkirchen) viâ Nagy-Kanizsa.

24½ M. RAILWAY in 11½—12¾ hrs. (Oesterreichische Südbahn to Barcs, thence by the Ungarische Staatsbahn).

From Vienna to (30½ M.) Wiener-Neustadt, see R. 3b. The line here diverges to the E. from the Semmering Railway and crosses the Leitha near (35 M.) Lajtaszentmiklós, Ger. Neudörfl, the first Hungarian station. Hilly and fertile country, yielding wine, fruit, and maize. On the left rise the spur's of the Leitha Mts. 39 M. Wiesen; on the hill to the right is the Rosalien-Kapelle, and lower down lies the castle of Fracnó. Beyond a deep cutting and a viaduct is (41½ M.) Nagymarton, Ger. Mattersdorf.

From Nagymarton we drive to the S.W. (omn. 60 h) to (21/2 M.) Forchtenau and ascend thence on foot to (20 min.) Prince Esterházy's château of Fracnó, Ger. Forchtenstein (1575 ft.), upon an abrupt limestone rock. The old armoury is interesting; the castle-well is 460 ft. deep. Near the château is an inn. — From the château a road leads to (¾ hr.) the *Rosalien-Kapelle (2445 ft.), a pilgrimage-church on the Heuberg, commanding a fine view. A picturesque path, marked blue and white, descends thence through the Kaisereilda to the Offenbach-Graben and to (2 hrs.) Klein-Wolkersdorf (p. 117).

48½ M. Ágfalva, Ger. Agendorf.

51 M. Sopron. — Railway Restaurant. — HOTELS. Pannonia, R. 2-4 K; Weisse Rose; König von Ungarn, all three in the Várker-Ulet or Graben-Runde. — FIACRE from the station to the town 2 K; per ¼ hr. 1 K 40 h, 1 hr. 2 K, each additional ¼ hr. 60 h. — ELECTRIC TRAMWAY from the South Station through the Neustiftgassee, the Graben-Runde, and the Széchenyi-Tér to the Győr Station in ¼ hr. (20 h).

Sopron (pron. Shópron), Ger. Oedenburg (695 ft.), the Roman Scarbantia, has 33,700 inhab., 17,900 of whom are Germans. From the South Station we first turn to the right and then follow the Kossuth-Str. to the left. From this we bend to the right into the II. Rákóczi-Ferencz-Uteza, which leads to the (¼ hr.) Széchenyi-Tér or Széchenyi-Platz. [From the Győr Station we turn to the left, then follow the Erzsébet-Út (Elisabethgasse) to the right to the (10 min.) Széchenyi-Tér.] On the S. side of the square rises the Dominican Church (built 1674; rebuilt 1773), with its two towers; on the W. side is a Statue of Count Stephan Széchenyi. Adjacent, to the N.W., is the Theater-Platz or Theatre Square, with the Theatre, in front of which is a bronze bust (by Tilgner; 1893) of Franz Liszt (1811-86), who was born at Reiding, near Sopron. From the Széchenyi-Tér we follow the Várker-Ulet (Graben-Runde) to the N.E. and, near the Frauen-Säule (1745), pass to the left below the Stadt-Turm into Town Hall Square (Rathaus-Platz) which is embellished with a Trinity Column of 1701. The lower, round part of the Stadt-Turm (200 ft.; view of the town) dates from the Árpd period, the Renaissance gallery above from 1681. In the Rathaus-Platz are the Town Hall of Rathaus, completed
in 1894, with the interesting archives and a museum on the first and second floors (adm. by application to the custodian on the 1st floor), and the Benedictine Church, built ca. 1280 and altered at the end of the 15th century. To the N.E. of the town, on a hill, are St. Michael's Church and St. James's Chapel (Roman charnel-house), two edifices of the 13th cent., subsequently rebuilt.

The Lake of Neusiedl or Neustiedler See (Fertő Tava), 7½ M. to the E., is a salt lake 22½ M. in length, 12-13 ft. deep in the middle, but very shallow near the banks. Towards the S.E. it ends in a swamp (Hanság, 'floating turf'), partly wooded and abounding in game, which has been partly drained and brought under cultivation.

From Sopron to Ebenfurth, see p. 445; to Győr (Raab), see p. 445; to Pándorfalú, see p. 444.


90 M. Szombathely (pron. Sómbót-hely), Ger. Steinamanger (700 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Sabaria; Kovács; stasure to the station 2, at night 3 K.; electric tramway), the Roman Savaria, is a town with 31,000 Hungarian inhabitants. There are traces of an amphitheatre on the Calvarienberg (¼ hr. to the W.). Some of the Roman antiquities which have been found here are preserved in the Bishop's Palace, adjoining the Cathedral.

From Szombathely to Köszeg, 11 M., railway in ¾ hr. — Köszeg, Ger. Güns (Arany Struc or Goldener Strauss) a small town, with 7500 inhab., on the Köszeg. Attractive excursions to the Valley of the Lockenhäuser (1 hr.); to Léka, with a château and collections of Prince Esterházy; to the E. to (1 hr.) Altenhaus (2000 ft.); ascent of the (2 hrs.) Geschriebenstein (2897 ft.).

To Győr (Raab) and Gratz, see R. 94; to Pressburg (Pozsony), see p. 443.

At (102½ M.) Rabamolnári the Rába is crossed. — 120½ M. Zalașzentiván. — 153½ M. Nagy-Kanizsa (Rail. Restaurant). To Budapest, see pp. 531-529. — 162 M. Mura-Keresztúr (p. 531), on the Mur, which falls into the Drave 3 M. lower down. The line follows the left bank of the latter. — 171 M. Zákány (Rail. Restaurant). — 176½ M. Gyékényes (p. 532). The lowlands of the Drave are now traversed. 197½ M. Babócsa, with a ruined fortress. — 205½ M. Barcs (360 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).


The train quits the Drave. 224½ M. Szigetvár (370 ft.; pop. 5600), once a strong fortress, is renowned as the scene of the death of its heroic defender Count Nicholas Zrinyi in 1566. In the main square a lion-monument commemorates the event, and on the spot where Zrinyi and his comrades fell rises a chapel. Branch-line to (33½ M.) Kaposvár (p. 532). — 233½ M. Szentlőrincc. — 245½ M. Pécs or Fürnkirchen, see p. 525.
94. From Budapest to Fehring (Gratz) via Gyor (Raab).

207\frac{1}{2} M. Railway (Ungarische Staatsbahn) to Fehring in 6\frac{1}{2}-11 hrs. (fares, see p. 438).

From Budapest to (89 M.) Győr (Raab), see pp. 446, 445. — 92\frac{1}{2} M. Győrszabadhegy (p. 445). — At (118 M.) Pápa (500 ft.; Arany Gřif or Goldener Gref; Hungary), a town with 20,100 Hungarian inhab., is a château of Count Esterházy, with a gateway brought from the Tuileries at Paris, after the fire. — 133\frac{1}{2} M. Czélldömölk (445 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a pilgrim-resort, with 2200 inhabitants. To Székesfehérvár (Stuhlweissenburg), see p. 530; to Pándorfalu, p. 444.

From Czélldömölk to Csákternya, 92 M., railway in 7\frac{3}{4}-10\frac{1}{2} hrs. — 6 M. Boba (p. 580); 17\frac{1}{2} M. Ukk (branch to Balatonszentgyörgy, 39 M.; p. 531); 24 M. Türje (p. 531). Just short of (38 M.) Zalaszentiván-Kisfaludpuszta we cross the Szombathely-Kanizsa line (p. 528). The Mur is crossed. 81\frac{1}{2} M. Muraszerdahely. — 92 M. Csákternya, see p. 531.

146\frac{1}{2} M. Sárvár, with an old castle; 153 M. Porpácz (p. 443). — 162 M. Szombathely or Steinamanger, see p. 528.

167 M. Kisunyom. About 2 M. to the W., at Ják, is a Benedictine Church (consecrated in 1256), with a magnificent portal and carvings on the exterior of the choir. — 178\frac{1}{2} M. Kőrmend, on the Rába, chief place in the domain of Prince Batthyány, to which it gives its name. Branch-line to (15 M.) Németujvár, Ger. Güssing, with a château of Prince Batthyány, the foundations of which are said to be of Roman origin.

The line proceeds in the valley of the Rába. 184 M. Nagycsákány, with a château of Prince Batthyány. — 195 M. St. Gotthard, with a large Cistercian abbey, was the scene of Montecuccoli’s victory over the Turks in 1664. — 201\frac{1}{2} M. Gyanafalva, Ger. Jennersdorf, is the last Hungarian station. On the hill to the left is Count Batthyány’s château of Neumarkt. 205 M. Hohenbrugg, in Styria, with a château of Baron Mersay. — 207\frac{1}{2} M. Fehring (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 252. Hence to (40 M.) Gratz (Austrian State Railway), see R. 34.

95. From Budapest to Pragerhof (Trieste).

203 M. Railway (Oesterreichische Südbahn) in 6\frac{1}{2}-11\frac{3}{4} hrs. — From Budapest to Trieste, express in 13\frac{1}{4} hrs. (fares 64 K 50 h, 46 K; to Fiume 64 K 70, 46 K 10 h; route via Agram much cheaper, comp. R. 96). In summer return-tickets at reduced prices are issued for all points on Lake Balaton (for the slower trains only).

Budapest, see p. 450. — We start from the Southern Station (p. 450) at Ofen. Beyond a tunnel we reach (5 M.) Kelenfeld. Then Budafok (pp. 509, 525); Nagytétény, both on the Danube. 30 M.
SZEKESFEHERVAR.

From Budapest

Velence, with the lake of the name (330 ft.; 63 3/4 M. long), on the right.

41 1/2 M. SZEKESFEHERVAR (pron. Sekesh-fehervar), Ger. Stuhleiseissenburg (Rail. Restaurant; Magyar Kiraly or Konig von Ungarn, second-class; Fekete Sos or Schwarz Adler; cab into the town 1 K, at night 2 K, with two horses 2 K or 3 K 20 h), the Roman Alba Regalis or Alba Regia, where the kings of Hungary were crowned down to Ferdinand I., with 36,500 Hungarian inhab., is now the residence of a bishop and capital of the county of the same name.

From SZEKESFEHERVAR to CzELLDOMÖLÜK, 77 M., railway in 3 1/2-4 hrs.
— 51/2 M. Zichyfalca, with a chateau of Count Zichy; 14 1/2 M. Vár-Palota, with an old castle, 3 M. to the N.W. of which is Pusztapalota, a ruined hunting-lodge of King Matthias Corvinus; 23 M. Hajmáskér (p. 446). — From (28 1/2 M.) Julius (p. 446) a branch-line leads to (3 M.) VESZPRÉM (835 ft.; Korona), with 14,600 inhab., an episcopal town, situated on a rocky hill on the Séd, and long in the possession of the Turks, of whom a tall minaret is a reminiscence. Near the large episcopal residence is the Gisela Chapel, said to have been built by Queen Gisela in the 11th cent., but rebuilt in 1772. The Cathedral, in the 14th cent. Transition style, has a late-Gothic crypt, with slender octagonal pillars. Branch-line to (12 1/2 M.) Alsóörs (see below). — 37 1/2 M. Herend (1120 ft.) has a porcelain-factory. The line winds through the Bakony Forest, and reaches its highest point (1225 ft.) near Szentgál, whence it descends viá (46 1/2 M.) Városlobd (970 ft.), with potteries, and (50 1/2 M.) Ajka (785 ft.), with coal-mines, to (58 M.) Devecser, with an old chateau of Prince Esterházy, in the valley of the Torna. To the right of (61 1/2 M.) Somlyóvásárhely appears the conical Somló-Hegy or Schomlauer Berg (1395 ft.), with vineyards and the ruin of Somlóvár. 71 M. Boba (p. 529). — 77 M. CzELLDOMÖLÜK (p. 529).

From Székesfehérvár a branch-line runs viá (51 1/2 M.) Börgönd (see below), Adony-Pusztaszabolics (18 1/2 M.; p. 525), and (53 M.) Dunaföldvár (p. 509) to (64 1/2 M.) Paks (p. 510). — To Komarom, see p. 446; to Bicske, see p. 446.

48 M. Szabadbattyán, junction for the line from Budapest (East Station) to Adony (p. 525), Börgönd (see above), and Tapoleza (129 M.; direct express train in 5 1/2 hrs.).

From Szabadbattyán to TAPOLCEA, 66 1/2 M., railway (Staatshahn) in 3-3 3/4 hrs. — At (17 1/2 M.) Balatonkezes the train reaches Lake Balaton (see below), the W. bank of which it skirts beyond (22 M.) Füzesfű. — 25 M. Balatonalmádi, frequented as a watering-place and summer-resort; 28 1/2 M. Alsóörs, whence a branch-line runs to (12 1/2 M.) Veszprém (see above). — 34 M. Balatonfüred (490 ft.; Ipolyhof, R. 5 1/2 K; Elisabeth Hotel, R. 3 1/4-5 K; Grand Hotel, R. 23/4-53/4 K; Klotildenhof, R. 23/4-5 1/4 K, bath from 80 h to 2 K 40 h; Music and Visitors' Tax 4-24 K; carr. to Tihany and back 6 K), a frequented watering-place, the carbonic acid springs of which are beneficial in women's complaints. Steamer to Siófok, see p. 531. Cheaper accommodation may be obtained at the villages of Füred and Arács, 3 1/4 M. distant, at the entrance to the Arács Valley. — 37 1/2 M. ASzöfő-Tihany. About 31/2 M. to the S., on a long promontory, stands the Benedictine abbey of Tihany, founded by King Andreas I. in 1055. The church, with its two towers, which dates from the 18th cent., has a crypt of the 11th cent. and contains the tomb of the founder. — Beyond (56 1/2 M.) Badacsonyomaj the train leaves the lake and turns to the N. to (66 1/2 M.) Tapolca (p. 531).

59 M. Lépsény (p. 446). The train reaches Lake Balaton or the Platten-See (348 ft.), the largest lake in Hungary and in S.
Europe, 51 M. long, and 1¹/₄-9 M. wide. The S. bank is flat; the N. is bounded by hills and volcanic peaks. The lake abounds in "Fogas" (pron. Fogash) or perch-pike.

71¹/₂ M. SÍOFOK. — Lodging Houses. Síó, Hullám, both on the lake; Központ or Central, in the park, R. at these from 4, B. 1, D. 3-5, pesos. from 12 K., omn. 40 h: Fogas, with garden-restaurant, R. 4-7, D. 3, pesos. 9-11 K. — Baths 60 h. — Music & Visitors’ Tax (two days free) 6 K. per week or 18 K. per season. — Steamer 4 times daily in 1 hr. to Balatonfüred (p. 530), 3 K. (return-tickets at reduced prices).

Síófok (pron. Shiófok; 360 ft.), at the exit of the little river Síó from Lake Balaton, with 2500 inhab., is frequented in summer, as are the neighbouring villages, on account of the pleasant temperature of the lake-bathing (72° Fahr.). From the station we turn to the right, passing the above-mentioned Fogas Hotel, and then crossing the railway-line to the right; we next proceed to the left to the pier of the Balatonfüred steamers or, in a straight direction to the (¹/₂ M.) lake.

From Síófok a branch-line runs to (63 M.) Kaposvár (p. 532). The train skirts the S. bank of the lake. 79¹/₂ M. Szántód. Opposite stands the Benedictine abbey of Tihany (p. 530). — 81 M. Balatonfüldvár (Grand Hotel), a favourite watering-place of the Hungarian aristocracy. — 92¹/₂ M. Balatonboglár; on the N. bank of the lake is the picturesque ruin of Szigliget. — 97¹/₂ M. Fonyód, whence a branch-line runs to (34 M.) Kaposvár (p. 532). — 112 M. Balatonszentgyörgy, at the S. end of the lake.

From Balatonszentgyörgy a branch-line runs N. to (22 M.) Tapolca (p. 530) and to (39 M.) Ülk (p. 529) via (6 M.) Keszthely (Hullám; Balaton), a small town on the N. bank of the lake (baths), with a château of Count Festetics and an agricultural academy. — Branch-lines also run to the N. to (30 M.) Türrje (p. 529) and to the S. to (37¹/₂ M.) Somogy-szob (p. 552).

137¹/₂ M. Nagy-Kanizsa (pron. Nőj-Kőnizhő; 525 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Arany Szarvas, R. 2³/₄-6 K), a town with 26,400 inhab., is the junction for Szombathely (Steinamanger; p. 528).

145¹/₂ M. Mura-Keresztúr (p. 528). The line crosses the Mur and runs to the W. across the Muraköz (Ger. Mur-Insel), or fertile plain between the Mur and the Drave. — 167 M. Csáktornya, Ger. Csakathurn (Rail. Restaurant), with an old château of the Zrínyi family, now belonging to Count Festetics. To Czelldömölk; see p. 529.

From Csáktornya to Agram (Zagrab), 72 M., railway in 5¹/₄-5²/₄ hrs. — 7¹/₂ M. VARASD (pron. Vöröshd), Croatian Varaždin, Ger. Varásdín (570 ft.; Goldenes Lamm, R. 2-6 K; Wilder Mann; cab) from the station 1 K 20 h), the capital of a Croatian county on the right bank of the Drave, has 13,450 inhab. and an old château of Count Erdödy. — From (10¹/₂ M.) Varásd-Teplic, or Varásdín-Teplitz, a diligence plies twice daily in 1³/₄ hr. to (6 M.) the sulphur-baths of the same name (655 ft.; Josephi-Bad, R. 3-10 K; Konstantins-Bad; bath 1-5 K; visitors’ tax 7-14 K), known to the Romans as Aquae Jassae. — From (47 M.) Zabok (Rail. Restaurant) a branch-line runs to the N.W. to (10¹/₂ M.) Krapina, whence an
omnibus (2 K) plies two or three times daily in 13½ hr. to the watering-place of Krapina-Teplitz (515 ft.; Kirchen, R. 2-6, D. 3 K; Music and Visitors’ Tax 10 K: omn. to Rohitsch, p. 245. 4 K) with warm springs (97-108° Fahr.), very efficacious in cases of rheumatism, gout, etc. — 62 M. Zaprešić (p. 246). — 72 M. Agram, see below.

The railway crosses the frontier between Hungary and Styria. 174½ M. Polstrau; 180 M. Friedau (720 ft.), on the Drave. — 194 M. Pettau (755 ft.; Osterberger) is an old town with a château and the 14th cent. church of St. George, containing good sculptures and wood-carving. The so-called ‘Orpheus Monument’, in the principal square, is probably the tombstone of a Roman decurio. — The line now crosses the Drave and traverses the broad Pettauer Feld to (205 M.) Pragerhof (Rail. Restaurant). Thence to Trieste, see pp. 245-251.

96. From Budapest to Fiume via Dombóvár and Agram (Zágráb).

382 M. Railway (Ungarische Staatsbahn) in 13-18½ hrs. (fares, see p. 438). — From Agram on the line traverses fine mountain-scenery.

From Budapest to (112 M.) Újdombóvár, see R. 92 b. — 113 M. Dombóvár (Rail. Restaurant). A branch-line runs hence to the E. viá (41 M.) Báttaszék (p. 525) to Baja (p. 510).

131 M. Kaposvár (465 ft.; Rail. Restaurant: Erzsébet, R. 21½-3½ K, omn. 40 h; Korona), with 24,000 inhab. and a considerable grain-trade. Branch-lines to Siofok (p. 531), to (34 M.) Fonyód (p. 531), and to (33½ M.) Szigetvár (p. 528). — From (156½ M.) Somogyobb a branch-line diverges to (37½ M.) Balatonszentgyörgy (p. 531). — 177 M. Gyékényes, on the Drave, see p. 528.

The line crosses the Drave, the frontier between Hungary and Croatia and Slavonia, and enters a wooded and hilly region. 185 M. Kapronca (Ger. Koprivnica; 490 ft.), with an old castle. 204 M. Körös (Ger. Kreuz; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 3600); branch-line to (56½ M.) Verőce-Virovitica (p. 528). — 226 M. Dugoselo; branch-line to (42½ M.) Banovajaruga (p. 528).

240½ M. Agram. — There are two Railway Stations (restaurants), connected by a loop-line: Staats-Bahnhof (Pl. D, 3), for trains to Budapest, Fiume, Banjaluka (R. 74), Sarajevo (R. 71), and Belgrade; Süd-Bahnhof (Pl. A, 2), for Steinbruck (Vienna, Trieste).

Fiachre from either station to the town, with luggage, 2 K; 1/4 hr.'s drive in the town 80 h., 1/2 hr. 1 K 20 h., 1 hr. 2 K; each additional 1/4 hr. 60 h. — Tramways. From the Staats-Bahnhof (Pl. D, 3) to the Südbahnhof (Pl. A, 2), 2 M., in 20 min. (16 h.); from the Bräuhaus (beyond Pl. A, 2) to the Maximir Park (beyond Pl. E, 2) via the Ilica, 3/4 M., in 35 min. (24 h.); from the corner of the Ilica and Frankopanska (Pl. C, 2) to the (2 M.) bridge over the Save (beyond Pl. B, 3; 24 h., there and back 40 h.).

Baths. Diana Baths, Ilica 8; River Baths, to the left of the railway-bridge over the Save (cab 1 K 20 h.; tramway, see above; reserved for ladies 8-11 a.m.).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 2), Jurišićeva-Ulica.

Chief Attractions (3-4 hrs.): Jelačićev-Trg, Kapitel-Stadt, Obere Stadt (Upper Town; Strossmayer Promenade), the Ilica, and the Zrinjski-Trg.

Agram (395-535 ft.), Hung. Zagrab, Croatian Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, and headquarters of the 13th Army Corps, with 79,000 inhab. (2800 Hungarians and 4250 Germans), lies 1 1/2 M. to the N. of the Save, at the base and on the slope of the Agram Mts. The town, partly rebuilt after the earthquake of Nov. 9th, 1880, consists of the Upper Town (530 ft.), the Kapitel-Stadt, with the cathedral, and the Lower Town. Between the Upper and the Lower Towns runs the busy Ilica (Pl. B, C, 2), the main artery of traffic, which ends on the E., at the Jelačićev-Trg (see below). From the Ilica a Cable Tramway (Rampe, Pl. C 2; 10 h. there and back) runs to the upper town.

In the Upper Town are the Palace of the Banus (governor of Croatia; Pl. 9, C 1), the Natural History Museum (Pl. C, 1; open Sun. & Thurs. 10-1), the Gothic St. Mark's Church (Pl. 1, C 1; middle of the 13th cent.; S. portal adorned with numerous figures and a roof of coloured tiles), the Hall of the Diet (Pl. 8), and the Strossmayer Promenade (Pl. C, 2), affording an extensive view. — In the Kapitel-Stadt (approach through the Bakačeva-Ulica) are the Archiepiscopal Palace (Pl. 16; D, 2), enclosed on three sides by walls and towers, and the Cathedral (Pl. D, 2), a fine late-Gothic edifice of the 15th cent., with two towers, restored in 1890-1902. In front of these buildings rises a Column of the Virgin (Pl. M.-S.) by Fernkorn and Pöninger (1880).

Lower Town. The Jelačićev-Trg (Pl. D, 2) is adorned with an equestrian statue of the Banus Jelačić (d. 1859), who figured in the battles of 1848 and 1849, by Fernkorn (1866). The Marija-Valerija-Ulica leads hence to the S., past the Synagogue (Pl. D, 2), to the Zrinjski-Trg (Pl. D, 2), a large square with gardens (military band frequently in the afternoon). On the E. side rises the Palace of Justice (Pl. 10), in the Renaissance style. On the S. side is the South-Slavonian Academy of Science (Pl. 12; D, 3), built in 1880 after plans by the Viennese cathedral-architect Schmidt (d. 1891), with its valuable collections. On the groundfloor of the Academy are the Archaeological Museum and the art-industrial objects (open Thurs. & Sun. 10-1; for strangers daily, on application); on the first floor is the Library and on the second the Strossmayer Picture
Gallery (Thurs. & Sun. 10-12; for strangers daily 12-1), with early Italian and Netherlandish paintings. To the N. of the Academy are the marble busts (all by Rendić) of the Croatian painters Clović (d. 1578) and Meduljić (Andrea Schiavone; d. 1582), of General Frankopan (Frangipani; d. 1527), and of N. Jurišić. Farther to the S. is the Chemical Laboratory of the University (Pl. 17), behind which are a bronze statue, by Rendić (1895), of the poet Preradović (d. 1872), and the Art Pavilion (Pl. 14). — To the W. of the Academy the Kuković-Ulica leads past the Protestant Church (Pl. 7; C, 2, 3), built by Bollé in 1884, to the Svenčilištni-Trg (Pl. C, 2), in which rise the Theatre (Pl. 13) and an equestrian statue of St. George, by Fernkorn (1862). On the E. side of the square is the building of the Agricultural Society (Pl. 15); on the W. side stands the Industrial School, with interesting collections (open on Sun. 9-12.30 and on Thurs. 9-12.30 & 3-5; for strangers at any time); in the S.W. corner is the Commercial Museum (Sokol or Handels-Museum; open daily in summer, except Frid., 9-1, and for strangers at any time; entr. on the E. side); and on the N. side is the Francis Joseph University, founded in 1874. The Frankopanska-Ulica and the Ilica (p. 538) lead back hence to the Jelačićev-Trg; at the intersection of the two streets is a bronze statue of the poet Kačić (d. 1760), by Rendić (1891).

Environs. The large Maximir Park (restaurant at the entrance) lies 2 M. to the E. of the town (tramway, p. 533, from the Jelačićev-Trg, in 20 min.; 40 h there and back). — A pleasant drive of 2 hrs. (fiacre from the Jelačićev-Trg 10 K; bargain necessary) may be taken among the pretty vineyards and villas in the environs: from the Jelačićev-Trg we drive through the Ilica and the Mesnička-Ulica, passing the Schützenhaus (Pl. C, 1), to the Tuškanec Plateau (restaurant), Cmrok, and Prokrižje (charming view from all), and return via Pantovićak or via Sestine and through the valley of the Medveščak and St. Xavier. — Near Mirogoji, 1½ M. to the N.E., above the suburb of Novaves, is the finely situated Central Cemetery. Thence we may ascend in windings to the picturesque village of Remete in 25 min., and return via Bukovec and Maximir to the (1½ hr.) town (driving recommended). — About 12½ M. from Agram (tramway in 1½ hr.) lies the health-resort of Samobor (Stadt Triest; grape-cure), with a ruined castle and fine views. — A fine excursion for a whole day is the ascent of the Sliemen (3395 ft.), the highest point of the Agram Mts. We may drive the whole way to (2½ hrs.) the top. Walkers proceed first to (1 hr.) Gracan, a village at the foot of the hills, and ascend thence (white way-marks), through wood, to (2 hrs.) the bare summit, on which there are a view-tower and a tourists' inn (extensive view).

From Agram to Steinbrück, see p. 246; to Csaktornya, see pp. 532, 531; to Bosna-Brod, see R. 92c.

We cross the Save. — 273 M. Károlyváros, Ger. Karlstadt, Croat. Karlovac (365 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Central Hotel, R. 1½-3 K; Stadt Fiume; fiacre from the rail. station 2 K), a commercial place (7700 inhab.) on the Kulpa. To the W. is the ruin of Dubovac. To the Plitvica Lakes, see p. 535. — The train crosses the Kulpa and enters the Kapella Mts., which culminate in the
Klek: (see below). 290 M. Generalski-Stol. At (297 M.) Townj (815 ft.) we get a glimpse of the picturesque ravine of the Twin-shiza. — 301 1/2 M. Josipdol (modest inn above the station). To the Plitvica Lakes, see below.

307 1/2 M. Ogulin (1060 ft.; Frankopan; Plitvice), a picturesquely-situated little town, on the Dobra, which here disappears in a rocky gully, 125 ft. in depth, to emerge again 3 M. to the E. Ascent of the Klek (3880 ft.; 4 hrs., with guide, 4 K there and back), attractive.

From Ogulin to the Plitvica Lakes, 43 M., carriage without change of horses, in 12 hrs. (including stay of 3 hrs.; fare 40 K). The best plan, for the drive there and back, is to hire a carriage for 3-4 days at 16 K per day, including fodder for the horses and food for the coachman. Further information is furnished by the 'Verein für die Verschönerung der Plitvice Seen' at Agram, Akademiji-Trg 14 (Chemical Laboratory; Pl. 17). — The road leads to (16 1/2 M.) Plaški (1265 ft.; Banus Jelačić), a large village and seat of a Greek Orthodox bishop; it then ascends through the Karst, passing (r.) the periodic Blata Lake, to (26 1/2 M.) Jesenica (1695 ft.), with a ruined castle, and (29 1/2 M.) Saborski (2010 ft.); finally, skirting the E. bank of the Kozjak Lake (see below), it reaches (43 M.) Plitvice. — From Josipdol to the Plitvica Lakes, 40 M., Omnibus from June 20th to Sept. 1st on the even dates (2nd, 4th, 6th, etc.) in 9 1/2 hrs. (starting soon after 1 p.m.; fare 9 K; tickets obtained in Agram, from the Engraver J. Radkovics, Ilica 19). The road leads to (13 1/2 M.) Plaški and continues thence as above. — From Károlyvāros to the Plitvica Lakes, 68 M., motor-diligence in 6 1/4 hrs. (fare 14 K). — The *Plitvica Lakes (Plitvička Jezera; 1600-2050 ft.), which are embosomed in woods and surrounded by mountains (highest peak 4200 ft.), form a chain from N. to S. about 7 1/2 M. in length, and are connected with each other by cataracts, 10-130 ft. in height. There are 13 principal lakes, the water of which is of different colours. On the E. bank of the Kozjak Lake (1760 ft.), which lies about midway in the chain, stands the Vereins-Hôtel (R. from 2 K 60 h, board 4-5 K). About 11 1/2 M. to the N. of the hotel, near the Kozjak bridge, the 'Maria-Dorothea-Weg' diverges to the right, leading past the wild and romantic lower lakes (Milanovac, 1730 ft.; Osredak, 1700 ft.; Kaludjerovac, 1670 ft.; Novakovicěv Brod, 1600 ft.) to the Plitvica Waterfall (255 ft.; 2 hrs. there and back). The 'Stefanie-Weg' leads to the S.W. from the hotel (preferable with small boat; 10 h) to the charming upper lakes: Jezerc (1825 ft.), Milino Jezerc (1905 ft.), Galovac (1920 ft.), Veliko Jezero (1960 ft.), Vir (1970 ft.), Butinovac (1970 ft.), Okrugljak Gornji (1980 ft.), Ciginovac (2015 ft.), and Proščansko-Jezero (2050 ft.). On the N.E. bank is the country-house of Lo-budovac, with an inn (pens. 5 K), park, waterfall, and grottoes (50 h). We return via the hill of Stubica (view of nine lakes; best towards evening).

From the Plitvica Lakes to Bosna-Novi, see p. 431 (carr., ordered from Bihać, 16-20 K). — To (51 1/2 M.) Zengg (p. 389), highroad via (25 1/2 M.) Otočac (Müller’s Inn, modest).

The line ascends more rapidly: to the left are the slopes of the Klek. Tunnel. 316 1/2 M. Gomirje (1160 ft.). Four short tunnels before and three more after (320 1/2 M.) Vrbosko (1250 ft.). — At (326 M.) Cameralmoravicza (Rail. Restaurant) we quit the valley of the Dobra. 336 M. Skrad (2125 ft.), finely situated. The train describes a wide curve and passes through three tunnels. 344 M. Delnice (2385 ft.), a large market-town. — Beyond (350 M.) Lokve
(2640 ft.) the train passes through the Slme Tunnel, the highest point of the line (2745 ft.). — It then descends, crossing the Ličanka Viaduct, to (355 M.) Fužine; then in windings and through a tunnel to (360 M.) Lič (1875 ft.), on the margin of the Karst plateau. — 366 M. Plase (1810 ft.). The line descends in a long loop, affording a fine view of the Adriatic Sea (l.), to (369 1/2 M.) Meja. It then threads two tunnels and reaches (374 1/2 M.) Buccari (p. 537). The train passes through a tunnel under the Monte Calvario (p. 537) and crosses the Fiumara (Rečina).

382 M. Fiume. — Hotels. Grand-Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. a; D, 2), Piazza Dante 2, at the harbour, R. 3 1/3; 7/4, B, 11/4, D. 21/2; 3 1/2, omn. 1 K; Corsia Deák (Pl. b; C, 2), Viale Francesco Deák 40, near the rail. station, with garden, R. from 3 K, omn. 60 h; Royal (Pl. d; D, 2), Via Lodovico Kossuth, R. 3-6, B. 1, D. 3 1/2, omn. 1 K; Bonavia (Pl. g; D, 2), Via Edmondo de Amicis, R. 2-8 K, omn. 80 h; Lloyd (Pl. e; D, 2), Piazza Dante; Hôtel de la Ville (Pl. e; C, 1), of the second class; Hungaria (Pl. f; C, 1, 2), plain.

Restaurants at the hotels, see above. — Cafés. In the Hôt. de l'Europe; Caffé Grande, Piazza Andrassy; Schenk, at the harbour, opposite the Hôtel de l'Europe.

Cabs, with two horses, to the town 1 K 50 h (at night 2 K 30 h); per hr. 3 K. — Electric Tramway from Pioppi (beyond Pl. A, 1), passing the Railway Station (Pl. B, 1), to the Fiumara Bridge (Pl. E, 2).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 9; D, 2), in the Corso.

Baths. Ilona (Pl. E, 2), at the Scoglietto, vapour and warm seawater baths; sea-baths in Cantrida (restaurant), to the W. of Pioppi (tramway, see above), whence an omnibus runs in 10 minutes.

British Consul, G. L. Faber, Via Clotilde Inferiore (Pl. D, 2); vice-consul, A. Steinacker. United States Consul, Clarence Rice Slocum. There are also Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, and other consular representatives. — Lloyd's Agent, Giovanni Gelletich, Via Governo 20. — International Tourist Agency, Via Alessandrina 4.

Anglican Church Service from Oct. to June at the Sailors' Home, Via del Rhoda, Piazza Elisabetta (Pl. C, 2).

A walk through the town and a visit to the pilgrimage-church and the château of Tersatto (p. 537) take 3-4 hrs. To Abbazia, see p. 538.

Fiume, Croat. Rieka, the Roman Tarasatica, and called in the Middle Ages St. Veit am Flum, the only seaport in Hungary, with 49,100 inhab. (Italians and Croatians), lies picturesquely at the N.E. end of the Bay of Quarnero. With its commune of 7 2/3 sq. M., it forms a part of the lands of the Hungarian crown and is administered by a governor appointed by the king. The Old Town is thoroughly Italian in character. Along the Quarnero stretches the harbour, protected by the Molo Maria Teresa; on the W. are the Free Harbour and the Petroleum Harbour, and on the E. is the Porto Baross, for the timber-trade. Among its factories are Whitehead's large torpedo-works (to the W. of the town).

Fiume is the shipping-port for thousands of emigrants from S.E. Europe to the United States. For their accommodation there is a large 'Hotel', with room for 3000 people, opposite the rice-mill (beyond Pl. A, 1).
Near the centre of the town lies the Piazza Dante (Pl. D, 2), a little to the N. of the steamboat-quay. Thence we follow the Via del Lido and the Via del Porto to the E. (with the Market Hall on the right, Pl. 4) to the Piazza Urmény (Pl. D, 3), on the E. side of which stands the Theatre (Pl. 12). To the N. of the theatre is the Piazza Scarpa (Pl. D, E, 2; see below), whence the Via San Bernardino leads to the left (N.W.) into the Old Town, with the Cathedral (Pl. E, 2), the oldest church in Fiume. The church of St. Veit (Pl. 11), to the N.W., an imitation of Santa Maria della Salute in Venice, was built in 1631. To the E. of the church a gateway opens on the Via Calvario, which ascends in 230 steps to (10 min.) the Monte Calvario (Pl. E, 1), commanding a survey of the town and sea. Returning to the Piazza Scarpa (see above), we follow the Corso, the main street of Fiume, which leads to the W.; on the right side of it stands the Torre Civica (Pl. 13). By passing beneath the tower and crossing the Piazza delle Erbe we reach the Via dell' Arco Romano, which contains an unimportant Roman Triumphal Arch, said to have been erected in honour of Emp. Claudius II. Gothicus.

To the N.W. of the railway-station is the Imperial Naval Academy (Pl. A, 1), founded in 1856, and still farther to the N.W. is the beautiful Giardino Pubblico; to the N.E. of the station is the Government Tobacco Manufactory (Pl. B, 1), which employs about 3000 women and girls. — A pleasant walk (carr. 2 K) ascends the valley of the Rečina or Rieka to the (3 M.) Zakalj Mill.

We may ascend to the Madonna del Mare (Pl. F, 1; inn adjacent), a large pilgrimage-church, either by a path of 425 steps (20 min.), flanked with oratories or stations of the cross (entered through the small gate with a figure of the Madonna, to the N.E. of the Rečina Bridge; Pl. E, 2), or by a winding road, which affords a magnificent view of the gulf (35 min.; carr. there and back 6 K). The church, built in the 15th cent., on the spot where the Casa Santa di Loreto is said to have stood in 1291-94, contains (at the high-altar) a picture of the Madonna di Loreto (ascribed by tradition to St. Luke) and numerous votive offerings of rescued mariners. Returning through the garden in front of the church and ascending (5 min.) a stony path to the left, we obtain a magnificent view, similar to that from Tersatto (see below). — About 2 min. to the N.W. of the church is the château of Tersatto (395 ft.; adm. 1 K), once the seat of the Frangipani, now that of Count Arthur Nugent. In front of the mortuary chapel are preserved a column, eagle, and marble table erected by the Italians on the battlefield of Marengo in honour of First-Consul Bonaparte. *View from the tower of the Quarnerio Bay with its islands, of Fiume, the grand ravine of the Fiumara, Abbazia, and the neighbouring towns.

An attractive excursion to Buccari (Jadran, on the Riva), a little town with 1600 inhab. and an old château, may be made by carriage in 1½ hr. (8 K; there and back 12 K) or by taking the railway to the station
mentioned at p. 536 and descending thence on foot to (1 hr.) the town. We return by steamer (1½ hr.; 60 h) via Portore (Liburnia), a small town with 1100 inhab., sea-baths, and an old château (now a Jesuit convent). From Portore on foot to Buccari, 1¾ hr.

To the Source of the Rečina or Rieka, another attractive excursion, takes half-a-day by carriage (20 K; provisions necessary). We drive to the N. via Drenova and Lopaca and return via Cavle or on foot through the valley of the Rečina.

Charming excursion to Abbazia (p. 285); a drive of 1½ hr. (fare there and back, with a stay of 1 hr., 10 K; each additional hr. 2 K); steamer every hour in ¾ hr., 80 h, there and back 1 K 20 h (tickets bought on board 20 h more). — Pleasure-steamers of the Hungarian-Croatian Steamship Co. frequently visit the islands of Veglia, Cherso, etc.; see advertisements in the newspapers.

To Pola, see p. 284; to Trieste by steamer (via Pola), see R. 41; to Trieste by train, see R. 42; to Cirkvenica and Zara, see R. 63. Steamboat on week-days to Venice in 10 hrs. (fare 14 or 10 K). — Steamboat thrice weekly in 10 hrs. to Ancona (fare 14 or 10 K). — Steamers of the 'Adria Line' ply to Marseilles (100 fr.) and Valencia (125 fr.).
X. TRANSYLVANIA. BUCHAREST.

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The former principality of Transylvania, called Erdély by the Magyars, and Ardealul by the Roumanians (both meaning 'forest-land'), a district of about 21,000 sq. M. in extent, with 2,456,000 inhab., occupies the S.E. part of Hungary (15 counties). It forms a hilly plateau enclosed by the Carpathians (highest summit the Negoi, 8347 ft.); the only level places are the river-bottoms. About 44 per cent of the surface is covered with forests. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture, forestry, mining, and stock-raising (buffaloes, horses, sheep, and swine). Sportsmen will find plenty of lynxes and wild-cats in the foot-hills, as well as bears, wild-boars, chamois, and deer in the higher mountains. Its German name of Siebenbürgen has been derived from the first seven 'burgs', or fortresses, built by the German colonists, or from the seven once fortified towns of Hermannstadt, Klausenburg (Kolozsvár), Kronstadt, Bistritz (Beszterce), Mediasch (Medgyes), Mühlbach (Százssebes), and Schässburg (Segesvár).

History (comp. p. 437). At the beginning of the Christian era the district now known as Transylvania formed part of the kingdom of Dacia, and in 103 A.D. it was incorporated with the Roman province of Dacia. It remained under Roman sway till 271 A.D. From this date down to the beginning of the 12th cent. Transylvania was the great

Baedeker’s Austria-Hungary. 11th Edit.
theatre of battles between the Ostrogoths, Huns, Longobards, Bulgarians, Magyars, Kumans, and other Eastern races which kept surging towards Western Europe. **Stephen I.** (1000-38) prepared the way for the union of Transylvania with Hungary, and this union was rendered permanent through the conquest of the Kumans by **Ladislaus I.** (1017-95). **Geisa II.** (1141-61) summoned German colonists to repopulate and cultivate the desolated territory ("desertum") and to protect the empire ("ad retinendum coronam"). These immigrants, chiefly dwellers on the Moselle (Middle Franconians), and collectively known as **Saxons**, settled in the so-called "Nösnner Land" (round Beszterce), in the "Land unter dem Walde", or district below the forest (Szászváros, Szászsebes, and Reussmarkt), in the 'Altland' (Hermannstadt, Leschkirch, Gross-Schenk), and in the 'Weinland' (Medgyes, Köhalom, Schelk, and Segesvár). **Andreas II.** (1204-35) made over the **Burzenland** (see p. 549) to the Teutonic Order, which had been founded shortly before (in 1191), but had to recall this privilege and expel the knights of the Order in 1225, on their attempt to lay the conquered country at the feet of Pope Honorius III. as the property of the apostolic see. In 1224 the same monarch, however, granted a charter (the 'Golden Bull') to the other German settlers, on which the rights and privileges of the Germans in Transylvania rested down to 1867. Swarms of Mongolians (in 1241) and Turks (from 1420) invaded and ravaged the country, not, however, without meeting a heroic resistance (as from **Hunyadi János**, d. 1456), and compelled the three privileged 'Nations' of Transylvania, the Magyars, Szeklers, and Germans, to form in 1437 a 'fraternal union' for mutual protection. After **Levis II.** of Hungary had lost his life and crown at the battle of Mohács in 1526, the victorious Turks made Transylvania an independent principality under Turkish protection, and it was thenceforth governed by princes elected by the people and approved by the Sultan. Of these the most eminent was **Bethlen Gábor** (Gabriel Bethlen), who reigned from 1618 to 1629. In accordance with a treaty with the Turks Emp. Leopold I. occupied the land in 1688; and on Dec. 4th, 1691, the same emperor, by the 'Leopoldine Diploma', ratified the public and private laws of Transylvania and guaranteed religious toleration to the four 'received' creeds. The German population had been Lutheran since 1547, while of the Magyars and Szeklers some had become Calvinists in 1557, others Socinians or Unitarians (a sect established in 1568), and the remainder Roman Catholics. An insurrection under **Francis II. Rákóczi** in 1703-11, known as the 'Kurutz War', was quelled by the Austrians, and since then Transylvania, erected into a 'grand principality' by Maria Theresa, has shared the fortunes of Austria and Hungary. The rebellion of **Nicolaus Ursu (Horja)** in 1784 and the revolutionary years 1848 and 1849 were attended by many evils. Since 1867 Transylvania has been in legislative and administrative respects incorporated with Hungary.

**Inhabitants.** The government of the country was formerly divided among the 'three politically privileged nations': — the Magyars, settled mainly in the N.W. districts (800,000, incl. the Szeklers); the Szeklers or Székely, kinsfolk of the Magyars, who were settled in E. Transylvania at an unknown date, in order to act as 'Szekler', or guardians of the frontier, and who at one time erroneously regarded themselves as descendants of the Huns; and the Saxons (ca. 220,000), the descendants of the German immigrants invited by Geisa II. (see above). The Romans, however (1,500,000), now form the largest part of the population. These regard themselves as the lineal descendants of the Roman colonists, but are in reality a mixed race (Thrako-Romans), made up of Roman and Slavonic elements, which was formerly settled on the Balkans. Driven thence by the Greek Emperor Isaac Angelus about 1186, they migrated to the left bank of the Danube, and, after the power of the Kumans had been broken by the Teutonic Order, are said to have retired to Transylvania. Other elements in the population consist of the Armenians (who first settled in Transylvania about 1672) and the
Gipsies (105,000), of whom we hear as early as 1417, when they were governed by a Voivode of their own. The other races represented are Jews, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Bulgarians, Servians, and Greeks.

Plan of Tour. The S. part of Transylvania is the most interesting; i.e. the district between Petrozsény, Hermannstadt, and Kronstadt, which may be explored in about a fortnight. About 1 day should be allowed for Hermannstadt and the Hohe Rinne (R. 102); 2 days for the ascent of the Negoi (p. 560); 1 day for the journey from Hermannstadt to Kronstadt via Fogarás (R. 103); 4-5 days for Kronstadt and its attractive environs (R. 99; Barczarosnyó, Schuler, Bucsecs, Tusnád, and Sinaia); and 1 day for the journey thence to Segesvár. The remaining days may be spent in visiting Petrozsény and Livázény (R. 101) in the S., and Beszterce (with ascent of the Unokő, p. 543) in the N. In districts to which neither trains nor diligences have yet penetrated, decent carriages (12-16 K per day) or saddle-horses may be hired. The poor saddles generally require shawls or rugs to make them comfortable. — Guides, necessary for mountain-excursions, may be obtained through the Tourist Information Bureaux at Hermannstadt and Kronstadt or through the Transylvanian Carpathian Club (S.K.V.), which has its headquarters at Hermannstadt, and branches at Kronstadt, Beszterce, Módyges, Segesvár, Fogaras, Szászváros, Szászsebes, Schiel Valley, and Szász-Régen. The usual charge for a guide or horse is 21/2-4 K per day; when either is discharged at a distance from home, the full charge for the return-journey is usually paid. Mountain-boots should be brought from home, but good alpenstocks and knapsacks may be purchased at Kronstadt (Hornung Brothers) and Hermannstadt (Karl Jauernig). Rugs (16-24 K) may also be obtained at these towns.

Inns. The inns in the towns are fairly good on the whole and not dear. A tariff approved by the local authorities is usually displayed in the bedrooms. On expeditions into the country or among the mountains it is advisable to carry provisions. Quartiers for the night among the mountains may be found in the shelters of the Carpathian Club, in the houses of the royal foresters or in Roumanian chalets (‘Stina’).

Money as in Austria. In case of a trip to Roumania or Bucharest French gold will be found useful (comp. p. 564).

Passports are unnecessary for Transylvania, but are essential for Roumania. The visa of a Roumanian consul is required.

Language. The official language is Hungarian, which is also the popular tongue in the W. and N. districts and in the districts of the Szeklers. German, however, will carry the traveller through in most places, even at Bucharest, though French is more common there. Travellers among the mountains will find the knowledge of a few Roumanian phrases convenient.

Maps. The Transylvanian Carpathian Club has published good tourist-maps of the mountains of Cibin and Fogaras (1: 75,000).

97. From Kolozsvár (Klausenburg) to Beszterce (Bistritz).

741/2 M. RAILWAY (Szamos Valley Railway) in 4½-4½ hrs.

Kolozsvár. — Railway Restaurant. — HOTELS. *Hôtel New York (Pl. a; C, 4), Mátyás-Király-Tér, R. 21/2-4½, D. 3 K., omn. 60 h; Központi Szálloda or Central Hotel (Pl. b; D, 3), Mátyás-Király-Tér, R. 21/2-5 K., omn. 60 h; Pannonia (Pl. d; C, 3), Wesselényi-Miklós-Utca. — Cafés. Kikaker, Europa, both in the Mátyás-Király-Tér (Pl. C, D, 3). — Cab from the station 1 K 20 h, with two horses 2 K; omn. 20 h.

Kolozsvár (pron. Kólozhvár; 1220 ft.), Ger. Klausenburg, a town with 60,350 inhab., on the Szamos, founded by the Saxons in

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1272, is the seat of the authorities of the county of Kolozs, of a Reformed and a Unitarian superintendent, of a Magyar university (since 1872), and of a Court of Appeal. — Proceeding to the S. from the station (Pl. C, 1), we follow the Ferencz-József-Ut to the bridge over the Little Szamos, passing the former Citadel (Fellegvár, 1350 ft.; Pl. B, C, 2), erected in 1715 (view of the town and the mountains). We then cross the bridge and enter the Inner Town (Belváros). In the chief square (Mátyás-Király-Tér; Pl. C, D, 3) is the Rom. Cath. Church of St. Michael (Pl. 11), erected in 1396-1432 by the Saxons; the tower above the N. porch, 260 ft. in height, was added in 1837-62. In front of the church is a Monument to King Matthias Corvinus, by Fadrusz (1902); the bronze equestrian statue of the king stands on a castellated pedestal guarded by four warriors. In the University (Pl. 20; D, 4) is an archæological museum. The house in which King Matthias was born in 1443, Mátyás-Király-Utca No. 3 (Pl. 5), was restored in 1900 and now contains an ethnographical museum (apply to the porter). The banks of the Szamos are bordered by public promenades, in which military and gipsy bands frequently play. In the S.E. part of the town is the Reformed Church (Pl. 10), built by Matthias Corvinus in 1486, and ceded to the Calvinists by Bethlen Gábor in 1622. In the W. suburb is the Botanic Garden (Pl. B, 4), with a museum.

Near it are the University Chemical and Anatomical Institutes.

From Kolozsvár to Budapest, see R. 97; to Kronstadt, see R. 98.

The train skirts the Little Szamos, running at first on the rails of the Kolozsvár and Kronstadt line (R. 98). — 7½ M. Apahida, on the Staatsbahn (p. 544), which here turns to the S. 8½ M. Apahida, a village of 1400 inhab. (mostly Roumanians).

We cross the river and skirt the left bank. 18 M. Válaszút-Bonezhida, each with a château and a park of the Bánffy family. We recross the Szamos.

28 M. Szamosujvár (pron. Sómosh-úvvár; 845 ft.; Korona, R. 21¼-21½ K), a royal free town with 6400 inhab., originally Armenians, now ‘Magyarized’. It is the seat of a Greek-Catholic bishop. The castle at the N. end of the town, erected in 1540, is now a prison. — About ¾ M. from the town are the remains of a Roman fortress. — On the left bank of the Szamos, 1½ M. to the N.W., lie the baths of Kérbő, with mineral springs (omn. 20 h, cab 2 K).

The Szamos is crossed a third time; the valley contracts. To the left diverges the branch-line to the salt-works of Désakna (p. 543). Szent Benedek, on the right, has a pilgrimage-church and a château of the 15th century. — At the foot of the wooded Rosenberg (1010 ft.) lies —

36½ M. Dés (pron. Dősh; 825 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hungary, R. 1½-4, D. 1½ K, omn. 40 h; Europa; carriage to the town 1 K 60 h), a royal free town, with 11,450 Hungarian
inhab.; it is the seat of the county authorities of Szolnok-Doboka, and stands near the confluence of the Great and Little Szamos. In the chief square is a Prot. Church of the 15th century. Near by, in the upper promenade, is a tower of the 16th century. Opposite, beyond the river, is the Béla-Berg (1055 ft.), with a rifle-range, restaurant, and fine view. — The village of Dézsákna, with its large salt-works (also salt-baths), lies 2 M. to the S.W. (cab, with stay of 1 hr., 4 K).

From Déz to Nagybánya, 84 M., railway in 5-5½ hrs. The line follows the right bank of the Szamos to the N.W., sometimes on embankments in the river-bed. — From (15 M.) Galgó a road leads N. to (19½ M.) Magyar-Lápos, a village of 2500 inhab., 4½ M. to the N. of which are the baths of Sztojkafalva, with natron-springs. To the N.E. from Magyar-Lápos the road continues to ascend the valley of the Lápos viâ the iron-works of Oláh-Lápos and Sztrimbuly, and over the Rotunda (p. 505) to (22 M.) Kapnikbánya (p. 504). — 18½ M. Sósmező, in a pleasant district; 25 M. Nagylinda, amid rugged scenery. — 38 M. Aranynező. To the right are wooded slopes and fissured cliffs. We cross the Szamos before reaching (43½ M.) Szerdük, and proceed on the left bank in a broader part of the valley. 48 M. Zsibó (Rail. Restaurant), with a château and park of Baron Wesselényi; branch-line to (16 M.) Zilah (p. 504). — 84 M. Nagybánya (p. 504).

The train crosses the Great Szamos, turns to the E., and runs along the right bank, viâ (42½ M.) Bacza, with a château of Count Zichy, to (44 M.) Reteg. 47 M. Csicsókeresztúr; on a hill to the left are the ruins of the rocky fastness of Csicsó, destroyed in 1544. — We cross the Szamos. 52 M. Bethlen, a straggling town, with the ancestral residence of the Counts Bethlen, a branch of the same family as that of the Transylvanian princes mentioned at p. 540.

From Bethlen to Óradna, 43 M., branch-railway in 2½-4½ hrs. The train ascends the Szamos Valley. — 17½ M. Naszód (Grivizia), a market-village with 3300 inhab., chiefly Roumanians. Farther on the train passes (30 M.) Kisítva and the watering-place of (35½ M.) Oldáshszentgyörgy (1110 ft.; Bade-Hôtel), with the Borkut mineral spring, and reaches (43 M.) Óradna, Ger. Alt-Rodna (1740 ft.; Karácsonyi’s Inn), a market-village with 4400 inhabitants. At the foot of the Unőkő, Ger. Kuilkorn, Roum. Ineu (7485 ft.; 5 hrs.; guide from Óradna 2-3 K), 6 M. higher up, lead mines are worked. In a narrow valley at the base of the Unőkő lies the mining village of Radna Borberek or Valea Vinului (inn), with a natron-spring. Hence the Koronfis (6512 ft.; abundant edelweiss) may be ascended with guide (2 K).

Beyond Bethlen we enter the valley of the Sajó, an affluent of the Szamos. View (1.) of the Ozibles and Unőkő. At (56½ M.) Somkerékvadvarhely the line bends to the S. and crosses to the right bank of the Sajó. To the right, in the distance, lies the village of Kerlés (Ger. Kyrieleis), with a château and park of Count Bethlen. About 3 M. to the S. is the Cserhalom (‘oak-hill’), occupied by a château, where Prince Ladislaus, afterwards King of Hungary, defeated the Kumans in 1070 (p. 540). — 64 M. Sajómagyaráros.

From Sajómagyárros to Marosludas, 58½ M., railway in 5½ hrs. The train crosses the Szamos and leads through pleasant valleys. 3 M. Kerlés (see above); 30½ M. Kissármas, with natural-gas wells; 41 M. Mező-Méhes. Then through the Mezőség (p. 544) and the valley of the Rét to (58½ M.) Marosludas (p. 545).
The Sajó is again crossed. 67½ M. Szeretfölva, whence a road leads to Szász-Régen (p. 545). The train recrosses the Sajó, and then turns to the N.E. into the valley of the Bistrita, in which we soon come in sight of the Saxon village of Bessenyö, Ger. Heidendorf, on the left, with numerous vineyards (Steiniger wine).

74¼ M. Besztercze. — Hotels. Sahling, ¾ M. from the station, with good restaurant and café. R. 23½-4½ hr., D. 3 K, omn. 60 h; König von Ungarn. — Restaurant in the Gewerbe-Verein, on the promenade, with garden. — Cab from the station 1 K 20 h. — Baths at the Swimming School, in the upper suburb (20 h, incl. costume and towel).

Besztercze (pron. Béstertse; 1190 ft.), Ger. Bistritz, a royal free town and capital of the county of Besztercze-Naszód, on the Bistritza, with 13,100 inhab., chiefly Saxons, was formerly called Nösen, and gave its name to the Nöser Land. The Gothic Prot. Church, in the market-place, restored in 1563, has a tower 262 ft. in height (to the left of the main portal), and contains many Oriental carpets. Pretty promenade at the foot of the wooded Schieferberg (1640 ft.), to the E. — About 3½ M. to the N. is the Burgberg (2240 ft.; view-tower: carr. in ¾ hr., 3 K), where a castle of Hunyadi Janos once stood, built in 1453 but destroyed by the townsfolk in 1465. — About 4½ M. to the N. rises the Ciuhă (2034 ft.).

Branch-line from Besztercze to (18½ M.) Borgó-Besztercze, whence a road leads across the Borgó Pass (3960 ft.) to (41½ M.) Dorna-Watra (p. 382).

98. From Kolozsvár (Klausenburg) to Hermannstadt and Kronstadt (Bucharest).

Railway (Staatsbahn) to Hermannstadt, 122½ M., in 3-8½ hrs.; to Kronstadt, 205½ M., in 7½-14 hrs. — From Hermannstadt to Kronstadt via Kis-Kapus, 138½ M., railway in 5½-6½ hrs. (via Fogaras in 8-8½ hrs.). — Fares, see p. 438.

Kolozsvár, see p. 541. — The railway runs through the broad valley of the Little Szamos to (7½ M.) Apahida (1025 ft.; to Besztercze, see p. 542), and then turns to the right. 10½ M. Kolozs-Kara (1065 ft.). The line, threading four tunnels, winds along the W. verge of the Mezőség, a bare but fertile hilly district that extends E. to Szász-Régen (p. 545). This side of (32½ M.) Aranyosgyéres (1005 ft.) we cross the Aranyos; to the right is a view of the gorge of Torda.

Branch Railway to (5½ M.) Torda, Ger. Torenburg (1125 ft.; Hôtel Elisabeth, Haupt-Platz, R. 2½-2½ hr., omn. 60 h), capital of the county of Torda-Aranyos. Pop. 13,350, chiefly Magyars. Pleasant gardens on the Aranyos. About 1½ M. to the N.E. of the market-place are a saline-bath and salt-mines (adm. 60 h), which were known to the Romans (multiple echo in one of the chambers of the mine). — About 7½ M. to the W. (carr. there and back 10 K) is the Tordai-Hasádek, a defile eroded by the Peterd, 10 M. long and 25-65 ft. wide, the rocky sides of which are pierced by two caverns (5 M. from the entrance). At the entrance of the defile are two mills (a boy should be taken as guide, 1 K).

From TORDA TO TOPÁNSFALVA (53 M.; carr. in 10 hrs., 25 K) or to TOROCZKÓ (17 M.; carr. in 4 hrs., 10 K). The road ascends the valley of
the Aranyos via (121/2 M.) Borév (1235 ft.), beyond which the scenery improves, and (38 M.) Offenbánya (1550 ft.; inn in the main square) to (53 M.) Topánfalva, Roum. Șâmpeni (1805 ft.; Csiky), a large Roumanian village, whence we may visit the waterfall of Lower Vidra (2½ hrs. to the W.) or the ice-cavern (Roumanian ‘ghițar’) of Skerisora (3700 ft.; 9 hrs. to the N.W., via Upper Gîrda). Abruțbânya (p. 555) lies 8 M. to the S. of Topánfalva. — From Borév (see above) a road leads S. through romantic gorges to (41/2 M.) Toroczkó (Ger. Eisemarkt), a market-village with iron-works, and thence past the ruined castle of Toroczkó-Szent-György (5½ M. to the W. of which is the stalactite cavern of Bedelő) and via several villages to (16 M.) Nagyenyed (see below).

421/2 M. Székelykocsárd (865 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), near the influx of the Aranyos into the Maros.

From Székelykocsárd a branch-line runs to (21/2 M.) Marosujvár, with the largest salt-works in Transylvania, probably known to the Romans (Salinae?), and re-opened in 1791 (electric light); visitors to the works are admitted on a week-day morning (1 K).

From Székelykocsárd to Gyergyószentmiklós, 120 M., railway in 7½ hrs., through the fertile valley of the Maros. — 12½ M. Marosbludás; branch to Sajómagyaros, see p. 543. — 37½ M. Maros-Vásárhely (pron. Mórosh-Vâshârhehely), Ger. Neumarkt (1090 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Meder; Transylvania; cab to the town 1 K 20, at night 1 K 60 h.; omn. 40 h.), capital of the county of Torda-Maros and seat of a court of appeal, with 25,350 Szekler inhab. (chiefly Prot.). The Teleki Library (open on week-days, 8-12 & 3-5; 61,000 vols.) contains the Teleki Codex (old Hungarian poems) and a Corvina Codex (MS. of Tacitus). The Szekler Industrial Museum deserves a visit (open free daily, 8-13). In the Széchenyi-Tér rise monuments to L. Kossuth, and to the Honvéd general Bem, distinguished in 1848-49. — 49 M. Gernyészeg, with a château of Count Teleki. — 58 M. Szász-Régen (pron. Sás-Régen), Ger. Süchsisch-Regen (1295 ft.; Städtisches Gasthaus, in the main square, R. 2½-4½ K, omn. 60 h.), a pleasantly situated town of 6600 inhab., half of whom are Saxons. The Town Park lies on an island in the Maros. In the beautiful valley of the Görény, about 3½ M. to the E., are the saline baths of Görény-Sóakna or Zsabenica, at the foot of the (2½ M.) Sattelburg (2480 ft.; shelter-hut); and 3 M. farther on is the Hungarian market-town of Görény-Szent-Imre, with a hill on which stood a favourite castle of the Transylvanian princes, destroyed by the Imperialist troops in 1708, and now replaced by a chapel (earr. via Görény-Sóakna to Görény-Szent-Imre, 2 hrs.; 6-8 K). — 74 M. Déda (1560 ft.). — 77 M. Ratosnya (1805 ft.). To the N. are the Pietrosz and Kelemenházas, to the S. the Plateau of Gyergyó. 99 M. Marosheviz, whence a road leads to (13½ M.) Borszék (2885 ft.; Kurhaus; Zur Hoffnung; numerous villas), a watering-place, with 1700 Szekler and Roumanian inhab., situated in a basin surrounded by hills. The chief spring, the Főkút, yields the Borszék water, well known in Germany, which has a pleasant acidulous and slightly pungent flavour. — 120 M. Gyergyószentmiklós (2675 ft.; Laurenzi), with 7000 inhab., chiefly Armenians. Railway to Seppiszentgyörgy, see p. 552.


461/2 M.Felvincz (845 ft.). Farther to the right lies Miriszló, with vineyards. 55½ M. Nagyenyed (850 ft.; Két Hattyú or Zwei Schwäne; omn. from the station to the town 40 h.), German Strassburg, chief town of the county of Alsó Fehér (Unter-Weißenburg), with 7500 inhab. (chiefly Hungarians), contains a Prot. seminary,
originally founded in 1628 at Gyulafehérvár by Gabriel Bethlen (comp. p. 555), a large prison, and a royal school of viticulture.

63 M. Tövis (785 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), where we join the line from Arad (p. 555). We turn to the E. and cross the Maros near the mouth of the Great Kokel, which we then follow. — 76 M. Küklüöszög.

From Küklüöszög to Parajd, 71 M., railway in 5½-6 hrs. The train ascends the valley of the Little Kokel. — 15 M. Küklüösvár (Kokelburg; 990 ft.), inhabited by Roumanians, with a château; 29½ M. Dicab-Szent-Márton (Rail. Restaurant), with 3400 Hung. inhab.; 66½ M. Szovátá (1430 ft.; Petőfi), with iodine and saline baths. — 71 M. Parajd. About 6 M. to the S. is Korona (1940 ft.; Bade-Hôtel), with chalybeate springs.

77½ M. Balászfalva (Ger. Blasendorf; 845 ft.), at the junction of the Great and the Little Kokel, has 2100 Roumanian inhab. and is the seat of a Greek Catholic archbishop.


The Railway to Hermannstadt turns S. into the valley of the Viza or Weissbach. — 102 M. Nagyselyk (Ger. Markt-Schelken); 110 M. Ladamos. To the E. are the Keussen Mud Volcanoes and (farther on) the Saxon village of Stolzenburg, 9½ M. to the N. of Hermannstadt (carr. 10-12 K), with the interesting remains of a prehistoric camp. 115½ M. Vizakna Fürdő, German Bad Salzburg. — 116 M. Vizakna, Ger. Salzburg (1310 ft.; Bade-Hôtel, R. from 2½ K; Bressler, R. 2-4 K), with 3900 Hungarian and Roumanian inhab., is known for its salt-mines and its saline ponds occupying former salt-pits. The baths are of great medicinal value. The ‘Tököly’ is a saline spring to the S.W. of Vizakna-Fürdő, near the railway; it is so saturated with salt (26 per cent) that the bather finds it difficult to keep under water. At the beginning of the town, about ½ M. to the W., are the ‘green’ and the ‘red’ pond. A monument on a hill near these commemorates 300 soldiers who fell in battle near Vizakna and were interred in the ‘Echo’, a disused salt shaft, 635 ft. in depth. — 122½ M. Hermannstadt, see p. 557.

The Kronstadt Main Line from Kis-Kapus (see above) follows the valley of the Great Kokel.— 101½ M. Medgyes (pron. Méjesh), Ger. Mediasch (Traube, R. 2-3 K, omn. 40 h.; Schütze; pop. 8000, chiefly Saxon), in the ‘Weinland’, with an agricultural school and a church enclosed by a defensive wall. An obelisk in the park opposite the rail. station commemorates the Saxon pastor Roth, who was shot at Kolozsvár in 1849 under martial law.

To the N.W. (8 M.; carr. 6 K) are the small iodine baths of Felső-Bajom or Baassen (955 ft.; Kurhaus). — To the N.E. of Medgyes (carr. in 8 hrs., 10 K) is the Saxon village of Bogenschdorf; with a church containing a beautiful Gothic altar.

112½ M. Érsebetváros, Ger. Elisabethstadt (1050 ft.), a royal free town, with 3900 inhab., chiefly Armenians, and an old château
of Prince Apafi, now occupied by public offices. — To the S.W. (6 M.) lies Berethalom, or Birthálm, which yields excellent wine, with a fine fortified church of the 16th cent.; it was the seat of a Prot. bishop from 1572 to 1867.

125½ M. Segesvár (pron. Shéggesh-vár), Ger. Schüssburg (1150 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Stern, R. 2½-3 K; Frank), a royal free town and capital of the county of Gross-Kokler; was founded by the Saxons. The town contains 11,550 Saxon, Hungarian, and Roumanian inhabitants. It is picturesquely situated at the entrance to the Schaas valley, at the foot of the Burg, the wall of which is partly preserved. On the top of the Burg (to the S.) are the Berg-Kirche, of the 15th cent. (with a Gothic stone ciborium of the 15th cent. and choir-stalls of the 16th cent.), and a Gymnasium containing a good collection of antiquities (view from the turret). Lower down (on the N.) are the Protestant Convent Church and the ‘Stunden-Turm’, the latter containing the municipal museum of antiquities, art-industrial objects, weapons, etc. (open daily, 60 h.; on Sun., 10.30-12.30, free). To the N. of the church are the County Buildings, in front of which is a bronze statue of Petőfi (see below). In the market-place of the Lower Town is the building of the Industrial Union (Gewerbe-Verein). — The Belvedere on the Gelber Berg (25 min. to the E.) and the Sieghof-Berg (inn), ½ hr. from the market-place, beyond the station, to the N., command fine views.

From Segesvár to Székelyudvarhely, 30 M., railway in 2½ hrs., via Héjjasfalva (see below) and the valley of the Great Kokel. — 30 M. Székelyudvarhely (1655 ft.; Hôtel Budapest), an industrial town with 8000 inhab., mostly Szeklers, is the capital of a county of the same name. Attila is said to have once held his court here (Udvarhely, ‘place of a court’).

A good road, diverging from the valley of the Kokel at (3½ M.) Fényed, leads from Székelyudvarhely to the (12 M.) Baths of Homoród (2335 ft.), with chalybeate springs, and to (15½ M.) Szentegyházas-Oldihalom (2820 ft.), a large Szekler village (2100 inhab.) at the foot of the Hargita Mts. (5910 ft.). The road, running for some time through fine woods, then crosses the saddle of (23½ M.) Tolvajos (3205 ft.), between the Hargita (N.) and the Bárot Mts. (S.), and descends to (33½ M.) Csikszereda, in the valley of the Alt (p. 552).

A light railway runs to the S.W. from Segesvár to (30 M.) Szentágota, Ger. Agnetheln, a Saxon settlement with 3900 inhab. and a fortified church. The line is being continued hence to Hermannstadt.

The railway traverses the battle scene of the battle between the Russians and Hungarians on July 31st, 1849, in which Petőfi, the poet, and the Russian general Scariatin fell (monument). To the left lies Weisskirch. The stone obelisk on the hill to the E. commemorates the Hónveds who fell here in 1849. At (13½ M.) Héjjasfalva, Ger. Teufelsdorf, the line quits the valley of the Kokel. Keisol, 6 M. to the W., has a well-preserved prehistoric fort and a fortified church. — We now follow the valley of the Erked towards the S.E. Beyond (14½ M.) Erked (Ger. Arkeden; 1545 ft.) a long tunnel pierces the watershed between the Great Kokel and the Alt. 153½ M. Kacza (Ger. Katzendorf). We now follow the Homoród Valley.
To the right lies Homoród, with a fine fortified church; glimpse of Köhalom. — 159 M. Homoród-Köhalom (1495 ft.).

To the W. (3½ M.; carr. 2 K) lies Köhalom, Ger. Reps (1510 ft.; Schlosser), a Saxon town of 3000 inhab., in the valley of the Kósdbach, with a picturesque ruined castle on a basaltic hill, at the base of which lies a small sulphur-bath. — To the S.W. from Homoród-Köhalom a road leads to (3 M.) Héviz, the site of a fortified Roman bridge and camp, and down the broad valley of the Alt via (10 M.) Alsó-Komána to (17½ M.) Sárkány (p. 561).

The railway now turns to the E., enters the picturesque and narrow valley of the Alt, and skirts the N. spurs of the Geister-Wald (p. 561). 168 M. Alsórákos (1525 ft.).

At (176 M.) Köpecz, with lignite mines, railway and river turn to the S. — 192 M. Földvár, Ger. Marienburg (1685 ft.), a Saxon town, on a hill, at the E. end of which is a ruined castle built in the time of the Teutonic Knights.

The chalybeate baths of Előpatak (2000 ft.) lie in a wooded region, 5 M. to the N.E. Sepsiszentgyörgy (p. 552) lies 7 M. to the E. of Előpatak.

Thence across the Burzen Plain via (197½ M.) Bótfalu, Ger. Brennendorf, with a large sugar-factory, to (205½ M.) Kronstadt.


Arrival. The Principal Station (1740 ft.; Pl. E, 1; Restaurant) is 1½ M. to the E. of the local station at Bertalan, Ger. Bartholomaei (beyond Pl. B, 1; for trains to Fogaras, Hermannstadt, and Zernest), 1½ M. to the N. of the inner town. — Cab into the town 1 K 20, at night 1 K 60 h; luggage 50 h. — Steam Tramway, see below.

Hotels. In the inner town: Krone (Pl. e; C, 2, 3), Purzengasse, new; Hôtel Continental (Pl. c; B, 3), Burggasse 48; Europa (Pl. a; B, 2), Kloster- gasse 9, R. from 3 K, omn. 60 h; Grand-Hôtel (Pl. b; C, 3), Schwarz- gasse 64, with garden, R. from 2 K, omn. 60 h. — In the old town: Hôtel Central (Pl. d; B, 2), Langgasse 6, with garden, R. 2½-3½; D. 2 K, omn. 60 h. — At the principal station: Weisses Ross (Pl. f; E, 1), unpretending.

Restaurants. Transsylvania, Rudolfs-Ring (Pl. B, C, 2), with café; Concert-Haus (Pl. 3; B, 3), Hirschgasse; Schwarzburg, Zwinggasse (Pl. B, 3); Gewerbevereins-Haus (Pl. B, C, 2); Römischer Kaiser, Waisenhaus- gasse 3 (Pl. B, 3); Schützenhaus (Pl. B, 4), with fine view. — Wine. Altes Rathaus, Kornzeile (Pl. B, 3); Rathauskeller, in the Rathaus (Pl. B, 3); Weisser Hahn, Purzengasse 20 (Pl. B, C, 2, 3), plain meals also served. — Cafés. Recloue, at the Concert-Haus (Pl. B, 3); Drechsler, Kornzeile (Pl. B, 3); Elite, Flachsziege, with garden.

Baths. Cold baths at Rossmarkt 17 (Pl. B, 3); warm and vapour baths just to the W. of the Roumanian Gymnasium (Pl. A, 3).

Cab for ½ hr. 50 h, ½ hr. 1 K, 1 hr. 1 K 60 h; in the town and suburbs, half-day 5, whole day 8 K. — Steam Tramway from the Franz-Joseph Place (Rathaus; Pl. 6, B 3) to the County Buildings (Comitats- Gebäude; Pl. B, 2), and thence in one direction to the Bertalan Station (beyond Pl. B, 1), and in the other, passing not far from the Principal Station (Pl. E, 1), to Hoszszufalu (p. 551). Fare 20-50 h.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 2), Promenade. The Strangers' Enquiry Office (8-12 and 2-6), Klostergasse (Pl. B, 2), opposite the Transsylvania Restaurant, affords information gratis.

Chief Attractions (one day). Morning, ascent of the Zinne; fore-
noon, walk through the town; afternoon, by train to Barczarozsnyó. — Mountain ascents, see p. 551; charming excursion to Sinaia (p. 562; passport necessary).

**Kronstadt** (1940 ft.), Hung. Brassó (pron. Brőshshő), Roum. Brasov, with 40,600 inhab., of whom about 8150 are Saxons, was founded by the Teutonic Order (p. 540) and is the most important commercial and manufacturing town in Transylvania. It lies in a charming basin, with an opening on one side only towards the **Burzen Plain**. It consists of four quarters; 1. The **Inner Town**, the centre of business; 2. The **Old Town**, or Ö Brassó, the oldest quarter, but now modern and insignificant; 3. Bolonya, Ger. Blumenau, mainly inhabited by manufacturers; 4. The **Upper or Roumanian Suburb**, resembling a village, chiefly occupied by Roumanians.

In front of the N. side of the inner town rises the **Schlossberg** (view), crowned by a citadel built in 1553 by Count Arco, the Austrian general, to protect Kronstadt from the Voivode Peter of Wallachia. Fragments of the fortification-wall of the inner town still remain, including the **Black Tower** or **Schwarzer Turm** (Pl. 8; B, 3) and the **White Tower** or **Weisser Turm** (Pl. 10; B, 2) on the N., the so-called **Graft** below the Black Tower, and the **Weber-Bastei** (Pl. B, 4), at the S.W. angle. Round the town runs a promenade, the prettiest part of which is the **Upper or Bury Promenade**, to the S., on the slopes of the Zinne.

In the centre of the Franz-Joseph-Platz, or principal square (market on Frid.), stands the **Rathaus** (Pl. 6; B, 3), built in 1420 (the tower, 190 ft. high, earlier), and restored in 1777 in the baroque style. The whole building was remodelled in 1909. In the same square, to the S., is the **Warenhalle** (Pl. 9) or ‘**Kaufhaus**’, erected in 1545; and to the E. a Greek-Oriental church with twin domes. In the adjoining Hirschergasse is the **Concert-Haus** (Pl. 3). At Rossmarkt 4 is a small **Museum**, with prehistoric, ethnographical, and other collections (open free in summer on Thurs. & Sun., 10-12).

The **Protestant Church** (Pfarrkirche; Pl. B, 3), in the Honterus-Platz, popularly called the ‘**Black Church**’ from its smoke-stained walls, is a Gothic edifice of 1385-1425, with traces of Romanesque influence. On the exterior of the choir-wall are statues of the twelve Apostles, once gilded, but now black. The interior (sacristan, Kirchengässchen 4; adm. 1 K) contains carved choir-stalls for the magistrates and professors and seats for members of the guilds, hung with rich Oriental tapestry. The sacristy contains fine vestments and chalices. Johannes Honterus (1498-1549), the ‘Apostle of Transylvania’, preached in this church. Large organ. — To the S., opposite the church, are the **Honterus Gymnasium** (grammar-school) and the **Museum** (Pl. 5; B, 3), the latter containing **Natural History** and **Archaeological Collections** and a valuable **Library** founded by Honterus in 1544 (admission on ap-
plication to the librarian). Between the church and the school is a bronze Statue of Honterus, by H. Magnussen (1898).

From the church we follow the Rossmarkt to the W. to the Protestant Girls' School (Pl. 4; B; 3), to the S. of which are the Katharinen-Tor and the Turnhalle (gymnasium). Opposite, in the Schulpflatz, the open space between the inner town and the upper suburb, is the Roumanian Gymnasium (Pl. A, 3), to the left of which is the little Protestant Church of the Upper Suburb. Higher up the valley is the Greek-Oriental Church of St. Nicholas (Pl. A, 3), built before 1392 and restored in 1751.

The Roman Catholic Church (Pl. B, 2), Klostergasse, with the adjacent School and Gymnasium, occupies the site of an old Dominican monastery. The Church of St. Bartholomew (beyond Pl. B, 1), at the end of the old town, is the oldest church in Kronstadt.

On the N.E. side of the inner town are several large public buildings: the County Offices (Comitats-Gebäude; Pl. B, 2), at the end of the Klostergasse; the Protestant Church (Pl. 7; to the E.), the Modern High School, the Gewerbe-Verein, the Commercial Academy, the Finance Office, and (farther to the E.) the Law Courts (Pl. C, 2; 1901).

The Environs afford many pleasant excursions. From the inner town a route crosses the Burggasse (Pl. B, 3) to the water-reservoir (Pl. B, C, 3) and thence ascends through beech-woods to the (1 hr.) top of the *Zinne (3140 ft.: 1200 ft. above the town), which commands a beautiful view of the town and the Burzen plain; to the S., the Buceces, to the S.W., the Königstein, to the N.W., the Geisterwald, to the N., the valley of the Alt and the Marienburg, to the N.E., the Háromszék plain and the Kászon Mts., and to the S.E., the Siebendörfer (p. 551), Piatra Mare, and Csukás. On the summit are the Bethlen Grotto (rfmpts.) and a Millennium Monument, designed by Berczik (1896): a Doric column on a circular pedestal supports the figure of a warrior of the time of Arpád. — From the Post-Wiese (Pl. B, 2) we may proceed above the White Tower (p. 549) to the Lorbeergässchen and to the (35 min.) Warte (Pl. A, 1; inn; view of the plain, the Schulter, and Buceces), and thence through oak woods to the (1/2 hr.) inn below the Kleiner Hangenstein (2575 ft.), 1/4 M. beyond which we obtain a view of Zeiden and the Königstein. About 1/4 M. short of the inn a blue-marked path diverges to the left to the (1 hr.) Grosser Hangenstein (2982 ft.). About 1/2 hr. farther on is the Raben spitze (3297 ft.; fine view), whence we may regain the town in 1 1/2 hr., either viâ the Teufelsspitze and Teufelsschlucht or viâ the Kreuzberg, which projects into the Upper Suburb. — To the S.W., above the Upper Suburb, is the (1 1/2 hr.) Salomonsfeisen, or Solomon's Rock, with the caverns in which the Hungarian king Solomon (d. 1087) is said to have dwelt after his defeat by the Bulgarians.
FROM KRONSTADT TO HOSZUFALU, 10 M., steam-tramway (p. 548). — 3½ M. Honterus. At the Honterus-Platz (inn), 3/4 M. to the W., amidst pretty beech-wood, a popular festival is celebrated annually at the end of June. The Honterus Spring rises 1/2 M. higher up. — 4½ M. Noa (Elysium Restaurant), with a group of villas. In the vicinity are the Tannenau and the Röuber-Brunnen. — 5½ M. Derestye, Ger. Dirste (restaurant at the brewery), a summer-resort of the 'Kronstådtter', whence an attractive expedition may be made to the Tömös Pass (p. 562). — 10 M. Hoszufalu (2170 ft.), with 6200 inhab., is one of the Siebendörfer ('seven villages'; Hung. Hetfalu), inhabited by Hungarians and Wallachians, which are situated close to each other at the foot of the Hegyes-hegy and Komlos. The easternmost village is the watering-place of Zaizon, reached from Kronstadt direct by omnibus twice a day in summer (1 K).

FROM KRONSTADT TO ZERNEST, 18 M., railway in 1½ hr. — The train starts from the principal station and runs via (2½ M.) Brassóbertalan (p. 561) to (8½ M.) Keresztényfalva, Ger. Neustadt (1940 ft.; Grüner Baum), a thriving Saxon village, with a fortified church in good preservation. — 11 M. Barczarosznyó, Ger. Rosenau (2220 ft.; Communal Inn, clean), a Saxon village with 4800 inhab., prettily situated at the foot of the Burgberg (2405 ft.; 1/2 hr.; fine views), on which are the considerable ruins of a castle. About 10 M. to the S.W. of Barczarosznyó (carr. in 1½ hr., not always to be had) lies Törcevár, Ger. Törzburg, with an imposing castle, at the entrance of the Törcevár Pass, on the site of the fortress of Dietrichstein, erected by the Teutonic Knights in 1212. In the neighbourhood are various scattered settlements of Roumanian peasants ('Kalibashi'). About 2½ hrs. farther on (pleasant drive) lies La Crucea or Upper Törcevár, on the Roumanian frontier (rustic vehicle from Törcevár, 8 K). — Beyond Barczarosznyó the train skirts the Burzenbach, viâ (15½ M.) Alt-Tohán, where the Austrian general Heissler was defeated in 1690 by Emerich Tökölly, to (18 M.) Zernest (2340 ft.), a Roumanian village with 3500 inhab. and a paper-mill. Ascent of the Königstein, see p. 552.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. Guides (3 K per day) should be engaged beforehand through the Kronstadt branch of the Carpathian Club (porter 2 K; horse 3-4 K per day). The club-hut on the Schnler contains an inn throughout the year, that on the Bescses is open only from July 15th to Sept. 15th. The hut on the Great Königstein offers only shelter for the night (keys kept by the guides). Passports, see p. 541.

The *Schuler (3912 ft.; 4½ hrs.) is ascended by a red-marked path leading from the Upper Suburb (enquire for the path to the 'Poiana') to the (2 hrs.) Baumstumpf-Quelle in the Poiana or Schulerau (driving practicable to this point), and thence either by the 'Kanonen-Weg' (red way-marks) in 1¾ hr., or by the shady Julius Römer Path (red and white way-marks) in 2 hrs., to the Schuler-Haus of the Transylvanian Carpathian Club (higher up is the Schuler Rest Cure Institute) and the (3¼ hr.) summit (admirable view). The descent is best made from the Schuler-Haus (blue-marked path) via Ruja and the Rittersteig to the Schützenhaus (p. 548).

The Piatra Mare (Hohenstein; 6035 ft.; 4½ hrs.). From Derestye (see above) we proceed by the Tömös Valley to the (1½ hr.) forester's house, then gradually ascend in the Georgina Valley (red way-marks) to the (3 hrs.) meadow called Csúrkömezeg (hut of the Hungarian Carpathian Club), beyond which a steeper climb brings us to the top in 1 hr. The descent (distrust of shade but commanding fine views; yellow way-marks), may be made past the Huttenfels and through the Tamina Gorge to the station of Tömös (p. 562).

The Csukás (6425 ft.; 7 hrs.). From Hoszufalu (see above) we drive through the Tatran Valley to the customs-station at (1½ hr.) Altschanz, then, on foot, skirt the Tészla to the (3 hrs.) Tészla Saddle (4690 ft.), which is 2½ hrs. below the summit.
The *Bucsecs (8222 ft.; 63/4 or 91/4 hrs.). From Barczaroszné (p. 551) we drive (carr. 4 K) up the valley of the Grosser Weidenbach for 41/2 hr., and then ascend (blue and white marks) through the fine woods of the Malaiest Gorge to a (21/4 hrs.) shelter-hut (5250 ft.). From this point we may either take the comparatively easy winding ascent through the upper Malaiest Gorge (blue way-marks) to the (3 hrs.) Om; or we may take the steeper Friedrich Dehnul Path (red way-marks; better for the descent), which leads via the Buksoi (8107 ft.) to the (51/2 hrs.) Stone Hut on the Om (i.e. 'man', so called from its shape), the highest of the numerous peaks rising on the verge of the massive Bucsecs group, close to the Roumanian frontier (edelweiss abundant; wooden hut with frontier-guards). The expedition may advantageously be continued along the ridge to the S.E. via the Caraiman (5865 ft.) and the Patra Arse (7657 ft.) to the (39/4 hrs.) Furnica (7505 ft.), and thence down, by-and-by through wood, to the vicinity of the château of Pelesh (2 hrs.; p. 562). A digression to the rock-convient of Skit la Jalomica, romantically situated to the W. in the valley of the Jalomica, adds 1/2 hr. to the journey from the Om to the Furnica; we proceed to the S., keeping to the right of the Obersia. The convent occupies the entrance to a large stalactite cave (tourists' inn below). A bridle-path leads hence via the Furnica (see above) to the château of Pelesh (p. 562), in 41/2-5 hrs.

The Königstein (7350 ft.; 7-8 hrs.). From Zernest (p. 551) we proceed up the Rtu Valley, to the E. of the Little Königstein (5950 ft.), for 11/2 hr., then ascend gradually past Pestere (a little to the left) and through the Joé Gorge to the (21/4 hrs.) club-hut. Thence a steep ascent of 3 hrs. brings us to the Hirtenspitze, commanding a view of the imposing W. side with its fissures (seventeen-fold echo). Between the Königstein and the Little Königstein is the remarkable gorge of Crepatura. To this point we may drive from Zernest in a rustic carriage (3 K).

FROM KRONSTADT TO BERECZK, 611/2 M., railway in 5-51/2 hrs. The line runs to the N.E. through the Burzen plain via (5 M.) Szászhernány, Ger. Honigberg, and (101/8 M.) Prázmár, Ger. Taltar, a Saxon village (3600 inhab.), with an interesting fortified church; and then through the plain of the Háromszék, crossing the Fekete Ügy, to (201/2 M.) Sepes szentgyörgy (1710 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Városi or Hót. de Ville), on the right bank of the Alt, capital of the county of Háromszék and one of the most important towns of the Szeklers, with 7100 inhab. (chiefly Prot.). Line to Gyergyöszentmiklós, see below. — The railway now turns to the E. 38 M. Kovásznai (1833 ft.) has mineral springs and baths. The hill of Pilis (4165 ft.), 6 M. to the E., commands a beautiful view over the Háromszék district. — The line now bends abruptly to the N. 48 M. Kézdívasárhely (1870 ft.; Városi Vigadó), a royal free town, with 5600 Szekler inhabit., situated above the influx of the Kásson into the Fekete Ügy, and carrying on a brisk trade with Moldavia. — 611/2 M. Bereczk, a large market-village.

FROM SEPSISZENTGYÖRGY TO GYERGYSZENTMIKLÓS, 74 M., railway in 41/2-51/4 hrs. — Seipszentgyörgy, see above. — 13 M. Málnásfürdő, with mineral springs; 18 M. Sepsibükszáz-Bádványos, with glass-works, whence a route leads to the N.E. through beech-woods in 11/2 hr. to the St. Anna Lake (see below). From the station an omnibus plies in 1 hr. to Fidélisbad, with chalybeate and other baths and a cavern filled to a height of 3-5 ft. above the floor with carbonic acid gas and hydro sulphuric acid gas (caution necessary). — 22 M. Tusnádfürdő (Drei Hussen), a watering-place, situated amidst beautiful fir-woods, with mineral baths and springs. A pleasant excursion may be made to the E. over the wooded ridge of the Csomó valley of the Alt. 39 M. Osikszereda (2180 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hutler's Inn; 2900 inhab.), capital of the county of Csik, lying at the base of
100. From Arad to Hermannstadt.

**Railway (Staatsbahn).** From Arad to Hermannstadt via Alvinez, 177 M., in 8-131/4 hrs.; via Tövis and Kis-Kapus, 203 M., in 71/8-123/4 hrs. (fares, see p. 438).

*Arad,* see p. 508. The Temesvár line (see p. 509) diverges to the right. The Transylvanian railway follows the Maros valley, which produces excellent wine (Ménester, Magyaráder, etc.). On the left rise the vine-clad *Arad Hills,* with *Világos* (p. 509).

22 M. *Máriaradna* (435 ft.), with a pilgrimage-church with two towers, containing a wonder-working image of the Virgin. On the opposite bank of the Maros lies *Lippa* (pop. 7400). — On the left stands the ruin of *Solymos.* The train follows the right bank of the Maros. 311/2 M. *Konop,* with a château of Count Konopy; 53 M. *Soborsin,* with a château and park of Count Nádasdy. At (64 M.) *Zám* (550 ft.) we cross the frontier of Transylvania. 741/2 M. *Guraszáda,* with an old church; to the right, in the distance, *Dobra,* with its ruined castle. 771/2 M. *Marosilgye* (605 ft.), birthplace of Bethlen Gábor, Prince of Transylvania (1580-1629). Branch-line to (511/2 M.) *Lugos* (p. 518). — Near (84 M.) *Branyieska* we cross the Maros. On the right is *Vecel* or *Véczel,* with the ruins of the Roman castrum of *Micia.*

921/2 M. *Déva* (645 ft.; *Központ* or Central Hotel; pop. 7100) is the capital of the county of Hunyad. The *Castle Hill* (1215 ft.; 3/4 hr.), a trachyte rock crowned by a ruined castle, affords a fine view of the valleys of the *Cserna,* the *Strell,* and the *Maros,* and of the *Hátszeg Mts.* The *Gold Mines of Nagyág* are reached from Déva by carriage in 31/2 hrs. (8-10 K).

We cross the *Cserna* (view of the Transylvanian Erzgebirge to the left). — 98 M. *Piski* (660 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel. Központ* or *Central,* at the station), with railway-workshops, at the confluence of the *Strell* and the *Maros.* To *Petrozseny* and *Lupény,* see R. 101.

*From Piski to Vajdahunyad,* 10 M., railway in ca. 3/4 hr. — *Vajdahunyad,* Roum. *Hunedióra* (720 ft.; *Strauss*), has 4100 inhabitants. At the confluence of the *Cserna* and the *Zalasát,* at the W. end of the town, is the *Castle of Hunyadi Janos* (1387-1456), the celebrated conqueror of the Turks. The Gothic building to the right of the entrance was built by Hunyadi himself, the rest by Matthias Corvinus (1486) and Bethlen Gábor (1619-24). Near the castle are large government iron-works.

108 M. *Szászváros,* Ger. *Broos* (700 ft.; *Ungarische Krone,*
R. 1½-3 K, omn. 60 h; Hôtel Central; pop. 6900, 25 per cent. German), lies 1½ M. from the railway, on the Saxon 'Königsboden', in the 'Land unter dem Walde'. The two Protestant churches are surrounded by a wall. Walk to the (1/2 hr. to the S.W.) top of the Holumb (1115 ft.; extensive view).

In the Gyógy Valley, on the right bank of the Maros, lie the small thermal baths of Algyógyó, 10 M. to the N.

Pleasant drive (3½ hrs.; carr. 10-12 K) into the mountains to (18 M.) Gredistye (1740 ft.; quarters at the forester's). Thence we may ride to the (3 hrs.) venerable ruins of a Dacian castle, lying amidst beech-woods on the mountain-ridge of Muncsel.

116 M. Alkenyér lies in the fertile Brotfeld (Kenyérmező), where Stephen Báthori defeated the Turks under Ali Beg in 1479 (monument at the station). Branch-line to (8 M.) Kudsiv, with iron-works. — 125½ M. Alvincez, Ger. Winzendorf (715 ft.), with the ruins of a castle in which Cardinal Martinuzzi was assassinated in 1551. On the opposite bank of the Maros lies Borberek, noted for its wine. From Alvincez to Hermannstadt via Tövis, see p. 555.

131 M. Szászsebes (pron. Säs-shebbesh), German Mühlbach (830 ft.; Goldner Löve, R. 2 K 70 h), a royal free town with 7800 Saxon and Roumanian inhabitants. The Protestant church, founded in the Romanesque era but completed in the Gothic style in the 15th cent., contains a winged altar of 1418 (afterwards altered); numerous carvings on the buttresses. There are also a few remains of the mediaeval fortifications. An agreeable wine is produced in the neighbourhood. About 1 hr. to the N. of the town is the Roter Berg.

Szászsebes is a good starting-point for excursions in the Szászsebes or Mühlbach Mts., where accommodation is found in the foresters' cottages. — To the S. is (3 M.) Petersdorf, with a large paper-mill; 5½ M. farther off is Szászcsor, with a ruined mediaeval castle.

The railway gradually ascends. 150½ M. Nagyapold, Ger. Grosspold (1245 ft.), a Roman settlement, now noted for its wine. We rapidly ascend (best views on the left) through a tunnel and over iron viaducts to (154½ M.) Gális. Above Écsellő (Tetscheln), we cross the watershed (1900 ft.) between the Maros and the Alt. — 158½ M. Szelistye (1780 ft.), 1 M. from the Roumanian village of that name. We descend viá (161 M.) Szecsel to (163 M.) Káková, in the valley of the Cerna Voda or Schwarzbach. — 164½ M. Orlát (p. 556). On the right (E.) rises the chain of the S. Carpathians, on which snow is often seen even at midsummer.

Ascent of the Hohe Rinne from Orlát, 5½ hrs. A road leads S. to Guraro (inn in main street) and then W. to (7½ M.) La Pisc. Thence a footpath leads viá the romantic ravine of the Zibin (3 M.) and through wood to the Hohe Rinne Kurhaus (p. 559).

168 M. Keresztenyésziget (Ger. Grossau), with a fortified church. Drive hence (carr. 10 K) to the (4 hrs.) top of the Hohe Rinne (see p. 559). — 174½ M. Kistorony (Ger. Neppendorf), also with a fortified church. — 177 M. Hermannstadt (p. 557).
Beyond Alvincz the Railway to Tövis crosses the Maros.

131 M. Gyulafehérvár (pron. Julő-féhérvar), Ger. Karlsburg (720 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Europa, R. 2-5 K; Hungaria; pop. 11,400), the Roman Apulum, was once the residence of the princes of Transylvania. Near the station is a museum containing Roman relics found in the vicinity. The Citadel, built in 1716-35 by Emp. Charles VI., includes the *Cathedral of St. Michael,* originally late-Romanesque, but enlarged in the Gothic style by Hunyadi Janos in 1444. It contains the sarcophagi of Hunyadi Janos (d. 1456), his son Ladislans (beheaded at Ofen in 1457), Queen Isabella (d. 1559), and her son John Sigismund (d. 1571). In the N. part of the fortress is the *Academy,* now a barrack, built by Bethlen Gábor as a Protestant school, where the poet Martin Opitz taught philosophy in 1629-30; the *Church of the Jesuits,* the resting-place of the Voivode Christof Báthori (d. 1581), now a military magazine; and, lastly, the *Batthyaneum,* founded by Bishop Batthyány in 1794, with a library and collections. Fine panorama from the flag-bastion. — Excellent wine (Rozsamál) is produced in the environs.

From Gyulafehérvár to Abrudbánya. Narrow-gauge railway to (23½ M.) Zalatna in ca. 3 hrs.; thence by road. We ascend the Ompoly Valley, passing (10 M.) Tötfalud (with the ancient ruined castle of Szent Mihálykő) and (19½ M.) Galacz-Fenes (excursion in the romantic Fenes Valley to Peatra Capri, 4½ M.). — 23½ M. Zalatna (pron. Zoltótno; 1830 ft.; Moskovits Inn), Ger. Schlatt, the Auraria Minor of the Romans, the seat of the mining authorities for Transylvania, with 3800 inhab. and gold-mines. — We now proceed by road (carr. to Abrudbánya 14, there and back 22 K) crossing the Petricsa hill (3020 ft.) and passing (12½ M.) Bucsum in the Vale Cserbalui. About 5 M. to the N.E. is the Detunata Góra, a basaltic rock 360 ft. high; several of its columns have been overthrown by lightning, whence the epithet 'detunata'. — 17 M. Abrudbánya (2000 ft.; Detunata Inn; pop. 3300), Ger. Gross-Schlattan, the Roman Auraria Major. The Vulcan Mts. (4147 ft.), 9 M. to the S.W., command fine views. To the N.E. is (7 M.) Verespatádek, the Alburnus Major of the Romans, with a gold-mine. On the hill of Kirnik are the Csetete Mare and Csetate Mike, ancient workings in the form of craters. Topánfalva (p. 545) lies 8 M. to the N.

Beyond Gyulafehérvár we traverse a small plain, the scene of the battle of Maros-Szent-Imre, where Hunyadi Janos was routed by the Turks in 1442. The tower-shaped peak on the left is named Kecskekő (Wallachian Peatra Capri, 'goat's rock'; 4000 ft.).

143½ M. Tövis, and thence to (203 M.) Hermannstadt, see p. 546.

101. From Piski to Lupény viá Petrozsény.

61½ M. Railway in 5½-7 hrs. (a very attractive trip).

Piski, see p. 553. — The railway traverses the valley of the Strell. 8 M. Kalánfürdő (inn), with warm baths; 18½ M. Várhalja (p. 518). Beyond (27½ M.) Puj (1365 ft.) we quit the Strell valley and ascend in long windings. 35½ M. Krivádia (1815 ft.), with
a Roman watch-tower. At (381/2 M.) Merisor we cross the Bánica by a lofty bridge. Traversing seven tunnels, we pass the Dealu Babi (2460 ft.) to (421/2 M.) Bánica. 46 M. Bolibarleng, with the interesting grotto of Csetate Boli (the signalman acts as guide; 50 h).

491/2 M. Petrozsény (2000 ft.; Wagner; Rıdval; Berger's Beer Saloon; Grausam's Wine Rooms), with 12,150 inhab., situated in a fine mountain-valley of the Hungarian Schiel. On each side of the line lie large coal-beds (350 sq. m. in area and 3-115 ft. in thickness).

For guides, etc., for mountain-tours in the neighbourhood of Petrozsény we apply to the Schiel valley branch of the Carpathian Club (guide 6 K, horse 2 K per day; provisions necessary: passport, see p. 541). — To the S.E. rise the picturesque Parengu or Paring Mts. A route leads via Zściecz, partly through beech-woods, to the top of the Szlima (4880 ft.) and to the (31/2 hrs.) club-hut (no accommodation) below the Paring (6810 ft.), and thence via the (31/2 hrs.) Cárjia (7897 ft.) to the (21/2 hrs.) Mundra (8268 ft.), the highest summit, commanding a wide view. A path diverging to the N.E. at the Cárjia descends via the Verfu-Capre (6330 ft.) to the (41/2 hrs.) Poiana Mueri (see below).

From Petrozsény to Hermannstadt, an interesting mountain-tour of 3 days (accommodation in the foresters' cottages). We ascend the valley of the Schiel to the N.E. to (11/2 hr.) Lonjai, and thence follow the road to the left through the gorge of the Riu Taia to the (4 hrs.) forester's house of Aushel (3935 ft.), beyond which are (4 hrs.) a shepherd's hut on the Surian Lake below the Surian (6762 ft.) and the (2 hrs.) forester's house of Brigiona. A picturesque path now skirts the Riu Brigona and afterwards the Riu Sebes or Mühbach, via the (31/2 hrs.) forester's house of Teu (2425 ft.), to the (31/2 hrs.) colony of Bistra (4335 ft.), 1 M. from which is another forester's house. Our route next runs via the (31/2 hrs.) customs-station of La Dus (4740 ft.; inn) and down the valley of the Zibin to (6 hrs.) Guravo and Orlát (p. 554), or along the ridge to the N.E. via the gamekeeper's house Poenitia direct to Orlát, whence we take the train to Hermannstadt. — An alternative route from Lonjai (see above) continues to ascend the Schiel valley, becoming steep after 2 hrs. and traversing beech-woods for a long distance, to the (31/2 hrs.) club-hut below the Poiana Mueri (5790 ft.; see above), whence it proceeds up and down hill to (31/2 hrs.) Timpa, a Roumanian frontier-post (accommodation here or in a 'Óstina', 11/4 M. distant), and then down to (11/4 hr.) Piatra Alba (5060 ft.; Inn), a Hungarian frontier-post. Crossing the valley of the Mühbach (on the other side of which begin the Zibin Mts.), we proceed to the (31/4 hrs.) Cindrel (7375 ft.), on the N. slope of which the Zibin issues from Lake Zibin. Then, following the white marks, we go on to (3 hrs.) the fork between Besineu (6440 ft.) and Batrina (6035 ft.), where we turn to the left and follow the red way-marks to the (11/4 hr.) Kurhaus Hohe Rinne. Thence to Hermannstadt, see p. 559.

From Petrozsény our line runs to the S. to (531/2 M.) Livážény, whence a pleasant excursion (diligence 5 K 40 h) may be made to the *Szurdük Pass, and along the bank of the Schiel to Tırgu Jiu (p. 519) in Roumania, and thence to Orsova (p. 519) by railway.

— 611/2 M. Lúpény, with coal-pits worked by a French company.

Ascent of the Retyezát from Lupény, somewhat trying (guide 6 K per day). We drive to the W. in 2 hrs. to (131/2 M.) Kimpului-Nyag, where we spend the night in the Gendarme Barracks. Next day we ascend to the (41/2 hrs.) Páyusa (5905 ft.; shepherd's hut), then descend to the Lepusnik (a stream), and re-ascent via Lake Bucura (6695 ft.) to the (5 hrs.) Bucura (7063 ft.) and the (3 hrs.) Retyezát (8127 ft.).
102. Hermannstadt and Environs.

HOTELS. *Römischer Kaiser* (Pl. a; B, 3), Heltauergasse 2 (R. 2½/4 K, omn. 60 h), with dépendance Hôtel Neuwürrher (Pl. b; C, 3), Heltauergasse 11 (R. 1¾/4 2½/4 K); *Bonfert* (Pl. c; B, 3), Fleischergasse 11.

RESTAURANTS at the Römischer Kaiser and Bonfert; also at the Stadt-Park (Pl. B, 3); Bierhalle, Hermanns-Platz 8 (Pl. B, 3, 4); *Kirscher's Unikum*, Quergasse 6 (Pl. B, 3). — WINE ROOMS. *Bonfert* (see above), in the Mönchhofkeller, Mönchhof 5, near the Ursuline Convent (Pl. C, 2); *Fronius*, Grosser Ring 8 (Pl. C, 2, 3); *Schulz*, Quergasse 30 (Pl. B, 3).

CAFÉS. *Habermann*, Hermanns-Platz 8 (Pl. B, 3, 4); *Kirscher's Unikum*, see above; *Möferditz*, National, *Frenz* (also confectioner), these three in the Heltauergasse (Pl. B, 3).

Cab from the station to the town or vice versa 60 h, with two horses 1 K (at night, 9-6 or 7-7, 1 K or 1 K 60 h); luggage 40 h, small articles carried inside free; drive of 1/4 hr. 50 or 60 h, each addit. 1/4 hr. 30 or 40 h (more at night).

ELECTRIC TRAMWAY from the station via the Ring and the Heltauergasse to the Erlen Park, 10 h.


Hermannstadt (1410 ft.), Hung. Nagyszeben, Roum. Sibiu, the former capital of Transylvania, and one of the earliest Saxon colonies, lies on and near a hill on the river Zibin. It is now the capital of the county of the same name, the seat of a Prot. Saxon bishop and of a Greek-Oriental archbishop, and the headquarters of the 12th Army Corps. Of its 33,200 inhab. two-thirds are 'Saxons'. Garrison, 3500. Its once very strong fortifications are represented by some fragments of the wall and by a few towers near the Theatre (Hartenbeckgasse; Pl. C, 3).

The central point of the old town is the Grosser Ring (Pl. C, 2, 3); and the Heltauergasse, leading from it towards the S.W., is the chief business-thoroughfare. On the S. side of the Ring stands the House of the Saxon Nation; on the N. side are the Roman Catholic Church (Pl. 9; C, 2) and a Tower (Pl. 7) of 1588, between the Grosser and the Kleiner Ring. On the W. side is the Brunkenthal Palace (Pl. 1; B, 3), built by Baron Brukenthal, Governor of Transylvania in 1777-87, and now the property of the Protestant gymnasium of Hermannstadt. It contains several collections.

girls, 465. Village schoolmaster mending his pen; 598. Jordaeus, Summer; 835. J. C. Drooch-Sloot, Consecration of a church; 1192. F. van Valckenborch, Robbers. — Room X: 148. P. Brueghel the Elder, Massacre of the Inno-
cents; *834. Jan van Eyck. Small portrait; 1014. J. Savery the Younger,
1005. C. Saftleven, Jacob returning from Mesopotamia; 1016. P. Savery,
Lion in front of its lair; 139. Bronskhorst, Maid and temptress. — Room XI:
342. After Van Dyck. Charles I. and his wife; 1149. E. van Stuwien, Still-
life; 1163. D. Teniers the Younger, John the Baptist; 1170. J. Toorenvliet,
‘Le petit pont de bois’. — Room XII: 63. Cl. P. Berchem, Winter-scene;
449. J. Griffer the Elder. View of London; 933. Copy of Rembrandt,
Standard-bearer (original in Paris); 756. Mieris. Smoker. — Room XIII:
ish, and English Schools. — Room XVIII: Portraits of the Bruken-
thal family. — Cabinets a-e: Transylvanian painters.

The Brukenthal Palace also contains a Library of more than 100,000
vols., many MSS., and 500 incunabula (Codex Altenberger of 1481, and
a prayer-book with beautiful miniatures of the first half of the 16th cent.),
a Collection of Engravings, a Cabinet of Minerals (gold-ore and tel-
lurium), and an Archaeological Collection; also coins, metal-work (cups,
ciboria), and vestments.

The Protestant Church (Pl. 3, B 2; sexton, Huet-Platz 1), dating
from the 14-16th cent., contains a beautiful cup-shaped font, cast
by Meister Leonhardus in 1438. On the N. wall of the choir is a
large mural painting of the Crucifixion, with numerous figures,
by Johann of Rosenau (1445), one of the best specimens of
Transylvanian art. The ‘New Church’, an addition of the 15th cent.,
contains tombstones of old Saxon counts, burgomasters, etc. The
tower, 243 ft. high, with corner-turrets, commands a fine view (key
at the town-hall). — In front of the church, to the S., is a bronze
statue of G. D. Teutsch (d. 1893), a Protestant bishop.

The Chapel by the Elisabeth-Tor (a little to the N.W. of the
rail. station) has a huge crucifix carved from a single block of stone
by Lantregen (1417).

The Rathaus (Pl. B, 2), originally the fortified dwelling of a
patrician, purchased by the town in 1445, has interesting architec-
tural details. It contains the Archives of the ‘Saxon Nation’ and a
well-arranged armoury (Mon., Wed., & Sat., 11-12). Fine door
of the beginning of the 16th century. — The Greek-Oriental
Cathedral (Pl. 6; B 3), in the Fleischergasse, was erected in 1906.

The Museum (Pl. C, 3), Harteneckgasse 6, contains the Collection
of the Natural History Society (open free Thurs. & Sun. 10-1;
at other times 60 h), illustrating the entire fauna and flora of
Transylvania, a well-arranged geological cabinet, and the collections
of the Transylvanian Carpathian Society, with interesting ethn-
ographical objects from Transylvania (open Sun. & Thurs. 10.30-
12.30, 20 h; on other days 8-5, fee 1 K; fee in winter always 1 K).

Excursions. Through the Erien Park (Pl. A, 5; tramway, see p. 557)
to the (3 1/4 hr.) inn in the Junger Wald, a pleasure-resort with fine oaks. —
From the Elizabeth suburb (Pl. D, 1, 2) to the N.E. to (1/2 hr.) Szent Er-
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zsébet or Hammersdorf (inn) and the (1½ hr.) Grigori-Warte (inn in summer), on the S. slope of the Grigoriberg (1970 ft.), commanding the best view of the town and the mountains.

To the Home Rinne Kurhaus, 20 M., by carriage in 4½ hrs. (16 K; also omnibus daily in summer, 4 K, there and back 7 K; tickets at the Enquiry Office, p. 557). Carr. to Resinar 5-6 K; diligence 60 h. The best walking-route is that from Orlát through the Zibin Gorge (comp. p. 554). — We drive to the S. through the extensive Junger Wald (p. 558) to (8 M.) Resinar (1750 ft.; inn), a Roumanian village with 5400 inhab., at the foot of the mountains. The Greek-Oriental prelate Shaguna (d. 1873), a benefactor of the Roumanians, is buried near the upper church (marble bust in front of it). From Resinar we may drive by the road which joins the road from Grossat at Curnatura, or we may proceed on foot up the smiling valley of the Riu Stezi to the (2½ hrs.) saw-mills of Resinar (2700 ft.). About 1½ hr. farther up is the lower Hermannstadt gamekeeper's house (3070 ft.). We may thence take the footpath (red marks) joining the road at (1½ hr.) Gradina (4345 ft.) and follow the latter to the (35 min.) *Hohe Rinne Kurhaus (4600 ft.; R. 6-24 K per week, board 30 K; bed 1 K 60 h per night), in a sheltered situation, with a fine view. The Kurhaus belongs to the Hermannstadt branch of the Carpathian Club. Thence to Petrozsény over the Zibin Mts., see p. 556. — The road to Kis-Disznód (see below) diverges to the left from that to Resinar near kilomètre-stone 6.

The local club and the Tourists' Enquiry Office (p. 557) willingly afford all information as to mountain-tours near Hermannstadt. There are club-huts with beds and provisions on the Presba (see below), the Negoi (p. 560), and in the Bullea Valley (p. 561), for which coupons must be purchased at Hermannstadt (in the Hotel Römischer Kaiser, etc.) or other starting-place. It is advisable to provide food and to order guides, horses, and carriages (12-16 K per day) in advance.

About 6 M. to the S. of Hermannstadt (good road) lies Nagy-Disznód (see below), and 9½ M. to the N. is Stolzenburg (p. 546). — To the Rotenturm Pass, see p. 560; to Vizakna, see p. 546; to Alvincz, see p. 551.

103. From Hermannstadt to Kronstadt via Olthid (Bucharest).

97½ M. Railway in 8-8½ hrs.

Hermannstadt, see p. 557. — The railway follows the valley of the Zibin to (3 M.) Sellemberk (Ger. Schellenberg), where a hill to the right commemorates the defeat of Andreas Báthori by the Wallachian Voivode Michael in 1599.

A Branch Railway runs hence to (4½ M.) Nagy-Disznód, Ger. Heltau, Roum. Cisnadia (1475 ft.; Central; Zum Siebenbürgischen Carpathen-Verein), a large Saxon village, prettily situated on the Kotlbach. The fortified church, originally Romanesque, was rebuilt in the 16th century. The parsonage contains a cross and monstrance, masterpieces of the goldsmith's art among the Saxons in the 15th century. Great quantities of cherries and other fruit are grown in the neighbourhood. — From Zoodt, 3 M. to the S. of Nagy-Disznód (carr. 3, from Hermannstadt 8 K), the attractive ascent of the Presba (5725 ft.; porter 2 K 40 h per day; see above) is made in 4 hrs. — Kis-Disznód, Ger. Michelsberg, Roum. Cisnadioara (1915 ft.; fair inn), 2 M. to the W. of Nagy-Disznód, is the only Saxon mountain-village. Close to it rises a wooded hill with a disused Romanesque church enclosed by a wall. The wooded Götzenberg (4280 ft.) is ascended hence via the Mülseifen (view-tower; red way-marks beyond this point) in 2½ hrs., or via the Rosengarten in 4 hrs. (from Nagy-Disznód in 2½ hrs.). A footpath leads from Kis-
Disznód to (3 M.) Resinar (p. 559), and a carriage-road to the (3 M.) inn in the Junge Wald (p. 559).

11 M. Nagytalmács, Ger. Talmesch (1330 ft.), at the junction of the Zoodi with the Zibin. On a hill 21/4 M. to the S.E. is the ruin of Landkrone, built in 1370, demolished in 1453 (fine view).

At the N. end of the Rotenturm Pass (1200 ft.), 3 M. to the S. of Talmesch, lies the village of Boica (the rail. station mentioned below lies opposite, on the left bank of the Alt). At the S. end is the square ‘Red Tower’ (1533), which has given its name to the pass. An attractive expedition through the pass by the road on the right bank of the Alt (the railway runs on the left bank) leads hence past the (31/2 M.) ‘Shattered Tower’ and the scanty remains of the Lautenburg (view) to the (31/2 M.) mountain-stream of Riu Vadului, the boundary between Hungary and Roumania. On the Roumanian side (passport necessary) is a café.

We cross the Zibin. — 141/2 M. Olthid (Ger. Altbrücke).

From Olthid to Piatra (Bucharest), 1021/2 M., railway in 81/4 hrs. — 2 M. Verestorony, Ger. Rotenturm, (Rail Restaurant; custom-house examination), the Hungarian frontier-station. — 41/2 M. Boica (see above); 10 M. Rotenturm, on the Hungarian and Roumanian boundary. — The train now passes to the right bank of the Alt. 151/2 M. Câinemi, the Roumanian frontier-station (passports and luggage examined). — 23 M. Cornet, with a convent. Two tunnels. Near (281/2 M.) Lotru we return to the left bank of the Alt. Several tunnels. — 38 M. Jiblea (Rail. Restaurant), station for the sulphur-baths of Calimanesti (Government Hotel; crr. 2 fr., omn. 50 c.). The railway now leaves the mountains and enters the Roumanian plain. — 481/2 M. Rimnuk-Valcei (Hôt. Boulevard), an episcopal seat with 8000 inhab.; 52 M. Rivreni; 811/2 M. Dragasani (Rail. Restaurant), well-known for its wines. — 1021/2 M. Piatra, on the railway from Verciorova to Bucharest (p. 519).

151/2 M. Felsősebes (1245 ft.; Ger. Ober-Sebes), 2 M. to the N.W. of the village of that name (guide 2 K 40 h per day, horse 2 K).

The Surul (7184 ft.) may be ascended from the village via (41/2 hrs.) Fruntea Moasă in 7 hrs. (fine view). The descent may be made to the E. via (2 hrs.) Lake Felek or the Frecker-See (6000 ft.), which is surrounded by cliffs, and thence to the N. along the left bank of the Riu Mare to the (11/4 hr.) Felek Chalet (Stina intre Trei Izvoare, 1630 ft.; direct route to the Hirtenfels 1 1/2 hr.), and then via the Bercaciu to the (2 1/4 hrs.) customs-station in the Poiana Niamtiului (2315 ft.; saw-mill adjacent); from there it is 8 M. (3 hrs.) to Felek (see below). — From the Poiana Niamtiului we ascend rapidly, to the (11/4 hr.) Marienbrunnen (4910 ft.) and then follow the ridge to the S. to (1 1/4 hr.) Hirtenfels (5480 ft.). After a short descent, we again ascend to (2 hrs.) the Negoi Refuge Hut (5072 ft.; see p. 561). [The Negoi is more easily ascended by the Dr. Karl Wolff Path (see below).]

201/2 M. Felek, Ger. Freck, (1280 ft.; inn; guide, Joh. Roth, 3-5 K per day; horse 21/2 K), a village with 3200 inhab. and a château of Baron Brukenthal (p. 557; now a sanatorium), in a park.

From Felek, via the (31/2 hrs.) customs-station of Poiana Niamtiului (see above; carriage to this point 4 K) and the (4 hrs.) Felek Chalet, to (2 hrs.) Lake Felek (see above), whence the Ciorta (Hohe Scharte; 7960 ft.) may be ascended in 3 hrs.

26 M. Alsóporumbak, Ger. Unter-Porumbach, (1300 ft.).

To the Negoi, the highest mountain in Transylvania (8347 ft.; 2-3 days there and back; guide J. Roth of Felek, see above, 3 K per day; horse 21/2 K). By carriage (3 K) to the S. via Felsőporumbak or Ober-Porumbach (1530 ft.) in 11/2 hr. to the (8 M.) abandoned Felső-
porumbak Glass Works (1960 ft.). About 1/2 M. from here begins the 'Dr. Karl Wolff Weg', a winding footpath 8 M. long, ascending past the (31/2 hrs.) Serbota Waterfall (490 ft. high) to the (1/2 hr.) Negoi Refuge Hut (5072 ft.); good accommodation, 28 beds; to the Poiana Niamtiului, see p. 560. Thence we ascend to the Gemstein by the 'Drachen-Steig', traverse a patch of snow to the (31/4 hrs.) Michaelis-Ruhe, and, finally skirting the slope of the Little Negoi, climb steeply to the (3/4 hr.) summit. Fine view of the mountains, of the plain as far as Fogoaras and Hermannstadt, and of the Roumanian lowlands. An attractive but more difficult descent leads down in 7 hrs. to Lake Bullea (see below).

321/2 M. Kercz, Ger. Kerz (1330 ft.), a Saxon village with a ruined Cistercian abbey, suppressed by Matthias Corvinus in 1474.

Excursion to the Bullea Valley (guides, A. Mack & Stephen Roth; prices as at Felek, see p. 560). We drive (carr. 4 K) to the (2 hrs.) abandoned Kercz Glass Works (accommodation), and go on thence on foot, mainly through wood, to the (2 hrs.) Club Hut (1050 ft.; bed 1 K 60 h) below the Bullea Waterfall, and to (3 hrs.) Lake Bullea (7225 ft.; stone refuge-hut, key kept by guides), at the foot of the Paltina (7890 ft.; 1 hr.) and the Venatorea lui Butcanu (8230 ft.; 2 hrs.). We may return from the lake to Kercz in 6 hrs. via the Valea Domna Valley and the Mieria (5240 ft.; splendid view).

35 M. Alsö-Arpás, Ger. Unter-Arpas (1390 ft.).

Ascent of the Podragu. From Alsö-Arpás we drive (carr. 5 K) via Felső-Arpás (Klein’s Inn) to the abandoned Felső-Arpás Glass Works, where accommodation and a guide (3-5 K per day) may be obtained at Gamekeeper Ratz’s. Thence we walk or ride to the (3 hrs.) Berwerth Refuge Hut (5053 ft.; no rfmts.), ascend the ‘Abrahams-Steig’ on foot to the (4 hrs.) Podragu Lake (6890 ft.), and finally reach the summit of the Podragu (8058 ft.; fine view) in 11/4 hr. more. In descending we may follow the ridge to the E. to the Vistea Mare (8288 ft.), and descend into the valley of the Vistea Mare Brook (refuge-hut), which we reach about 10 hrs. from the station of Alsövist (see below).

40 M. Alsóvist; 46 M. Alsószombatfalva, with a stud-farm.

53 M. Fogoaras, Ger. Fogarasch (1405 ft.; Lauritsch; Paris), on the Alt, with 6500 inhab., has a large castle, built in 1310, which successfully resisted many attacks of the Turks (now a barracks).

Excursions (for experts only; Mr. Járos courteously gives information). — Ascent of the Peatra Rosie or Rotenfels (8015 ft.; 3 days; magnificent views of Roumania and Transylvania); ascent of the Vistea Mare (8288 ft.; refuge-hut, no rfmts.); visit to the Podragu Lake (see above), via the ridge of the Târitia, 3 days.

611/2 M. Sárkány, Ger. Schirkanyen, a large Saxon village, where a road diverges on the left to Kőhalom (comp. p. 548). — 76 M. Homoródvölgy. Tunnel. — 791/2 M. Vledény. To the left are the Perschan Hills, the N. part of which is called the Geister-Wald. A view of the beautiful Burzenland, with Königstein, Buceces, etc., is now disclosed. — 871/2 M. Feketehalom, Ger. Zeiden (1930 ft.; Inn), a large Saxon village at the base of the Zeidnerberg (4245 ft.; attractive ascent in 21/2 hrs.; below the summit is a grotto). The train crosses the Burzenbach, with a view, to the right, of the Königstein and of Barczarosznyó, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Buceces. 911/2 M. Vidombák, Ger. Weidenbach. At the station of (941/2 M.) Brassóbertalan, in the old town, we come in sight of (971/2 M.) Kronstadt (p. 548), surrounded by mountains.
104. From Kronstadt to Bucharest via Sinaia.

115 M. Railway to (181/2 M.) Predeal in 11/4 hr. (fares 1 K 20, 80, 50 h; express fares 1 K 50 h, 1 K, 60 h); to (31 M.) Sinaia in 23/4-31/2 hrs. (fares 1 fr. 40, 3 fr. 5; 2 fr. 5 c.; express, 5 fr. 45, 3 fr. 75 c.); to Bucharest in 61/4-71/2 hrs. (fares 19 fr. 55, 13 fr. 85, 7 fr. 95 c.).—A stay at Sinaia or Bucharest is apt to be expensive.—Passports, see p. 541. In Roumania East European time (1 hr. in advance of the Central European) is observed.—Orient Express via Verciorova, see R. 90.

Kronstadt, see p. 548. The line bends towards the S.E. On the left, at the foot of the mountains, are Băcăsfa, Csernátfa, Türkös, and Hosszufalu, four of the Magyar ‘Siebendörfer’ (p. 551). Beyond (31/2 M.) Deresztye-Hétfa (2100 ft.) we enter the valley of the Tömös; to the left rises the Piatra Mare or Hohenstein (p. 551). We pass Unter-Tömös (2370 ft.) and a simple Honvéd monument on a hill at the narrowest part of the pass (I.), and reach (101/2 M.) Tömös (2645 ft.); retrospect of the Schuler (p. 551; r.).

The train then ascends from Ober-Tömös to the Tömös Pass (3330 ft.), which it penetrates by a tunnel 1025 yds. long. Beyond a shorter tunnel we have a fine view of the Schuler and the Buceces to the right.—181/2 M. Predeal (3280 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Predeal, open in summer only; Tucek, opposite the station), a summer-resort of the inhabitants of Bucharest, is the Roumanian frontier-station (luggage and passports examined).

A pleasant walk of about 6 hrs. may be taken along the Roumanian frontier across the Fetișoi, then to the N. across the Göhstuß and the Barczarosznyó meadows to Barczarosznyó (p. 551).

We now descend into the valley of the Prahova, passing the Monastery of Predeal on the left. 231/2 M. Azuga (restaurant at the cloth-factory), a thriving industrial town on the Prahova, which we cross several times. Tunnel. 26 M. Busteni (Höt. Busteni; Focșâneanu, at the station), with paper and saw mills, is visited as a summer-resort; to the right rises the Buceces (p. 552).

31 M. Sinaia (Plan, see p. 548).—Railway Restaurant.—Hotels (French and German spoken at all). *Caraiman (Pl. a), Bulevard Ghika, above the station, with the Capşa Restaurant, R. from 6, B. 11/2, D. 6, pens. from 16 fr.; Ungarth (Pl. b), Strada Postei, pens. 10-12 fr.; Regal (Pl. c), Strada Postei; Boulevard, Bulevard Ghika, pens. 10-12 fr.—Carriage from the station 2 fr.

Sinaia (rail. station, 2610 ft.), a fashionable summer-resort, often overcrowded in the height of the season, lies in a beautiful valley between lofty wooded hills, the slopes of which are dotted with villas.—The chief sight is the *Château of Peles or Pelesh, the summer-residence of the King of Roumania, erected by Doderer in the old-German castellated style in 1875-83 and situated in the valley of the Pelesh, at the foot of the Buceces (interior shown in the absence of the Court). To reach it, we turn to the left on quitting the railway-station and after a few paces ascend the steps
to the right (the 2 min.) Hôtel Caraiman. We then follow the Bulevard Ghika to the right, passing the Public Park on the left (military music), and after 3 minutes keep on in a straight direction, avoiding the descent to the right. After 4 min. we cross the Peleşh and ascend at once to the left through wood, following the Strada Palatului, to the (11 min.) château. Higher up to the W. is the Château de Peleş or Peleshor (i. e. small Peleşh), the summer-home of the heir-apparent, completed in 1903. From the Château of Pelesh we return by the Strada Carmen Sylva to (8 min.) the Monastery (Monastirea; 2820 ft.), founded in 1695; the right corner of the terrace behind the church affords a good survey of Sinaia. — To Barc zarosnyó via the Bucsecs, see p. 552.

49 M. Câmpina, with petroleum-wells, is the centre of the Roumanian petroleum industry, which is exploited mainly by foreign capital (total annual output of crude oil ca. 1,150,000 tons). We now enter the fertile plains of Wallachia.

71 1/2 M. Ploesti or Ploesci (Rail. Restaurant; Grand-Hôtel; Moldavia, R. from 1 1/2 fr.), on the Teleajna, is a district-town with 43,000 inhab. and petroleum-refineries (comp. above). It is the junction for Czernowitz (p. 382).

Scenery monotonous. 102 1/2 M. Chitila (Rail. Restaurant). — 115 M. Bucharest (Gara de Nord).

Bucharest.

Railway Stations. Gara de Nord (Pl. B, 1; very fair restaurant), in the N.W. part of the town, for all trains; Gara de Sud (Filaret; Pl. C, 5), to the S.W., for Giurgiu (Giurgevo). The porter (hamál) receives 30 c. for each large piece of luggage. — Internationale Schlafwagen-gesellschaft (International Sleeping Car Co.), Strada Vieniec 1 (formerly Strada Vama); Pl. D, 3).

Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel Boulevard (Pl. a; D, 3), Bulevard Elisabeta, R. 6-25, B. 11/2, omn. 2 fr.; Hôtel Capsa (Pl. g; D, 3), Calea Victoriei 48, with restaurant, R. from 5, B. 2, omn. 2 fr.; Continental (Pl. b; D, 3), Calea Victoriei, opposite the National Theatre, R. 5-12, B. 11/2 fr.; Grand-Hôtel Bristol (Pl. c; D, 3), Strada Academiei, with café, R. 3-12 fr.; Hôtel Splendid (Pl. f; D, 2), Calea Victoriei 67, frequented by Roumanians; Frascati (Pl. d; D, 3), Calea Victoriei, R. 5-7 1/2, B. 11/2, D. 3 1/2 fr.; Impérial (Pl. h; D, 3), Calea Victoriei 59, R. 4-7, B. 1 fr. (no restaurant); Métropole (Pl. i; D, 3), Calea Victoriei 94, frequented by Roumanians, these two near the Palace; Hôtel de France (Pl. e; D, 3), Calea Victoriei 17; Hôtel Carol (Pl. k; D, 3, 4), Strada Lipskani 2, R. 2 1/2-6, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-12 fr., with restaurant, fair; Princiar (Pl. l; D, 3), Bulevard Elisabeta.

Restaurants. In the Hôtel Capsa (see above); Jordache, Strada Covaci 3 (Pl. D, E, 4), gipsy band in the evening; Enescu & Andreescu, Strada Sfântu Jonică 17, a little to the S. of the Palace (Pl. D, 3); Dumitrescu, Strada Regală 3 (Pl. D, 3), opposite the Continental Hotel, with garden; La Carpathi, corner of the Bulevard Academiei and the Strada Academiei (Pl. D, 3), with garden, D. (11.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.) 1 fr. 60 c.; Fisch, Strada Câmpineanu 8, to the N. of the National Theatre (Pl. D, 3); Tomek, in the Frascati Hotel (see above). — Some popular national dishes are Fieclă, beef roasted on the spit; Cârnați, spit-roasted beef-sausages; Ciobă, a kind of sour soup, made with lamb or chicken; Ardei umpluți, paprika-pods filled with rice and minced meat.
BEER AND LUNCHEON ROOMS. Bereria Triumfului, by the National Theatre (Pl. D, 3); Caru Cu Bere, Strada Stavropoleos 5, just to the N. of the Post Office (Pl. D, 4); Bereria Bavareza, Bulevard Academiei 4 (Munich Hofbäu); Durieu, Strada Caragheorghievici, near the National Bank (Pl. D, 3, 4), also wine-room, frequented by Germans.

Cafés. At the Hôtels Boulevard, Impérial, Bristol, and de France; Kübler, Strada Academiei 51 (Pl. D, 3); High Life, Calea Victoriei 104, near the Palace (Pl. D, 3); Einschönk, Strada Lipscani 3 (Pl. D, E, 4; many newspapers); Riegler (confectioner), Calea Victoriei 66 (Pl. D, 3).

Pleasure Resorts. Bereria Sârindar, Strada Sărindar (Pl. D, 3); Oppler's Colosseum (Pl. B, 4; view of the city from the garden), D. 2 fr.

Theatres. National (Pl. D, 3), Roumanian dramas and operas (also Italian opera); Popescu (Pl. D, 3), both closed in summer. — In winter excellent concerts in the Athenaeum (Pl. D, 2).

Cabs with two horses (Birja, pron. 'birsha'; the best are the 'Russen', 3-4 fr. per hr. in the city, 5 fr. on the Chaussée Kisselev): per 1/2 hr. 1 fr.; per hr. 2 fr.; to or from the station 2 fr.; on the Chaussée Kisselev and outside the town, 3 fr. per hr. Previous bargain advisable; the drivers are not all well acquainted with the town. — There are also Taximeter Cabs.

Electric Tramways traverse the town in several directions (comp. the Plan).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 4), at the corner of Calea Victoriei and Strada Carol întiulii. Letters within the town 10, to Roumania 15, abroad 25 bani; post-cards, 5 and 10 bani; registration fee, 25 bani. Postage-stamps are sold in the tobacco-shops (Tutungerie).

Baths. Eforiei (Regală) Baths (Pl. 3), swimming-bath in summer, used for concerts in winter; Central Baths (Pl. 11), Strada Enei.

British Envoy, Walter B. Townley; Consul, E. MacDonell, both at No. 24 Strada Jules Michelet). — United States Minister, John Ridgeley Carrier, Strada Putu de Piatra 8; Vice-Consul General, W. Boxshall, Bulevard Elisabeta 11bis.

Anglican Church, Strada Diaconeselor 5, near the Cathedral of St. Joseph (Pl. D, 2; new building projected near the Gradina Icoanei or Icoana Garden, Pl. E 2), service at 10.30 a.m.; chaplain, Rev. J. H. Adeney, Strada Dimineței 11.

Money. Perforated nickel coins, of 5, 10, and 20 bani (centimes; sing. ban); the nickel coins without a hole have been withdrawn); silver coins of 1/2, 1, 2, and 5 lei (franc; sing. leu); gold coins (not in circulation) of 10 and 20 lei; bank-notes of 20, 100, and 1000 lei.

Language. Consonants: c before i and e is pronounced like tsh; g before e and i like j; ch before e and i = k; gh = g (hard); j like the French j; sc = sht; s = sb; t = ts. The vowels ā, ě, and ĭ are like a blunt, modified u, somewhat resembling the u in but; ea = short e with following accentuated a, aa = short o with accentuated a (formerly written ē and ō respectively); ĝ (= z) is now always represented by z. — In the larger hotels, shops, etc., French and German are understood.

Chief Attractions (one day). In the morning visit (by carriage) the Royal Palace (Pl. D, 3), Athenæum (Pl. D, 2), Stavropoleos Church (Pl. 12; D, 4), Market (Pl. D, 4), Doamna Balasha Church, and Metropolitan Church; then drive along the Boulevards and the Calea Victoriei. In the afternoon visit the Archaeological Museum (p. 565) and drive in the Chaussée Kisselev (p. 566).

The best months for a visit to Bucharest are April, May, September, and October.

Bucharest (pron. Bukuresht; 290 ft.), Roumanian Bucuresci, the capital of the kingdom of Roumania, with 300,000 inhab. (35,000 Austrians and Hungarians, 2500 Germans, and 43,000 Jews), lies in a monotonous plain, and is divided into two parts by the
Dimbovița. Eighteen advanced forts protect the city. The suburbs are somewhat Oriental in appearance, but the numerous new buildings in the rest of the town give it an essentially modern air. The gaily-embroidered costumes are very picturesque. The principal streets are the Calea Victoriei (Pl. D, 1-4), which intersects the town from N. to S., the Boulevards (electric light), and the Strada Lipscani (Pl. D, E, 4; so called because the Bucharest merchants formerly bought their goods at the Leipzig Fair).

In the Calea Victoriei is the Royal Palace (Palatul Regal; Kgl. Schloss on the plan; Pl. D, 3), formerly the Palais Golescu, altered in 1882-85 (shown by castellan in the absence of the Court). The left wing contains the dwelling-rooms, with wood-carvings, and the king’s library; in the central building are a ceiling-painting by Veith (Apothosis of Roumania, on the staircase) and the throne-room. To the S. of the palace is the National Theatre (Teatrul Național; Pl. D, 3); and to the N.E. is the Athenaeum (Pl. D, 2), with its dome. On the upper floor of the last is a large concert-room, in the E. addition an insignificant picture-gallery. At No. 135 Calea Victoriei is the Royal Academy (Pl. D, 2), with a large library.

In the Bulevard Academiei is the University (Pl. D, 3), with a portico supported by six columns, founded in 1864, with an interesting Archaeological Museum (Thurs. & Sun., 11-3; at other times on application to the custodian; fee). A room in the left wing, on the street-side, contains the *Treasure of Pietroasa (perhaps Visigothic gold plate of the 4th cent.). The other contents include prehistoric and ecclesiastical antiquities. Opposite the University stands an equestrian statue of Voivode Michael III. (1592-1601), by Carrier-Belleuse; at the sides are marble figures of the two founders of the Roumanian educational system, Lazar (d. 1823) and Radulescu (d. 1872), by Georgescu and Ferrari.

A few yards to the E., at the corner of the Strada Colței, are the monument of Joan Bratianu, the statesman (1822-91; Pl. B., E 3), by Dubois (1903), and the old Hospital Colței (Pl. E, 3), the courtyard of which contains a marble monument, by Storeck (1870), to its founder, Prince Michael Cantacuzenus, who was executed in 1716. — In the Strada Lipscani is the National Bank (Pl. D, 3, 4); farther to the S. are the Law Courts (Palatul Justiției), the Savings Bank (Pl. 8; D, 4), and the Post Office (p. 564).

To the E. of the Colței Hospital are monuments to C. A. Rosetti (d. 1885; Pl. R.), the statesman, by Hegel (1903), and to Mayor Pache Protopopescu, by Georgescu (1899; Pl. P.). — In the Strada Mărcuței is the Asilul Orbilor Elisabeta (beyond Pl. G, 3), a city for the blind, founded by Queen Elizabeth (Carmen Sylva). — In the Piața Română (Pl. D, 2) is a bronze Statue of Lascar Catargiu (d. 1899; Pl. C.), the statesman, by Mercier (1907).

Bucharest contains many Greek-Orthodox churches, most of
which are low cruciform structures and few of much interest. In the Strada Stavropoleos, behind the post-office, is the small Stavropoleos Church (Pl. 12; D, 4), built in 1724. Near by are the churches of Zlatar and of Curtea Veche (Pl. 13), founded in 1393 and rebuilt after the fire of 1847. — On the right bank of the Dâmbovița rises the handsome church of Doamna Balasha (Pl. D, 4), completed in 1884. — The Metropolitan Church (Pl. D, 4), in which the kings are crowned, was built in 1656 and restored in 1839; it stands on a hill to the S., commanding a good survey of the town. Adjacent are the residence of the Archbishop and the Chamber of Deputies. To the S.E. is the church of St. Spiridion (Pl. D, E, 5; 1767), with two campanili; towards the river are the church and monastery of Radu Vodă (Pl. E, 5), built in 1572 and restored in 1859. The neighbouring Bakur Church, of the 15th cent., is named after the traditionary founder of the town. — The Rom. Cath. Cathedral of St. Joseph (Catedrala Catolica; Pl. D, 2), built in 1884, is situated in the Strada Fontanei. — Bucharest also has a Lutheran church (Biserica Luterana or Evangelische Kirche; Pl. D, 2), fitted up in a unique manner by Queen Elizabeth, and a Reformed church (Biserica Ungureasca).

To the W. of the theatre lies the pretty park of Cismigiu (Grădina Cismigiu; Pl. C, D, 3), with a restaurant on an island. To the W. of the town are the park and château of Cotroceni (Pl. A, 3), residence of the heir-apparent. — To the N., at the end of the Calea Victoriei, is the Chaussée Kisselev (Șosea; Pl. C, D, 1), a favourite promenade, with pleasure-grounds and villas on each side (cafés). At the beginning of the Chaussée, to the left, stands the Natural History Museum (open free on Sun. & holidays, 10-4, and Thurs., 11-3). Among its most interesting contents are its biological groups, the okapi, the birds of the Danube Delta, and the fish of the Lower Danube and the Black Sea. A little to the N. is the Museum of Ethnography and National Art (open free on Thurs., Sun., & holidays, 10-12 & 2-4). To the right is the Geological Institute (Pl. D, 1), with a museum. — To the N.E. of the town, at the end of the Calea Mosilor (1 3/4 M. in length), is the Obor (Pl. G, 2), where the popular life may be studied on Tues. and Frid., the market-days. The ‘Mosh’, a great popular festival, is celebrated here during the week before Whitsunday. — In the Parcul Regele Carol Țintiul (i. e. Charles I.; beyond Pl. C, D, 5) is a small zoo of native animals. The so-called Museum Terrace affords a good survey of the town.

From Bucharest to Verciorova (Orsova), see p. 519; to Czernowitz, see p. 382; to Constantza and Constantinople, see Baedeker’s Konstan- tinopol (published in German only).
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