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PATERSON'S
SWITZERLAND.

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IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.

THE following list, which consists of the BEST HOTEL IN EACH PLACE, has been most carefully compiled for the information of travellers carrying Paterson's Guides to Switzerland and the Rhine provinces.

In other guide books, it is well known that hotel recommendations are given which are to a certain extent influenced by advertisements; or in other cases where this is not so, so many hotels are mentioned, that it is difficult for the tourist to make an intelligent choice.

This list, on the contrary, has been compiled with the greatest care from the long personal experience of the editor, ENTIRELY IN THE INTEREST OF TRAVELLERS, and has also been submitted for revision to many authorities eminently capable of judging of its correctness. We have, therefore, no hesitation in claiming for this list the absolute confidence of tourists, and we feel assured that it will add greatly to the usefulness of the guides.

In the few towns where we give the names of more than one hotel, it is because they are of such equal merit that it has been impossible to distinguish between them.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALIAN LAKES.

Airolo . . .	HOTEL POSTA.
Andermatt . . .	HOTEL BELLEVUE.
Basle . . .	HOTEL TROIS ROIS.
Baveno . . .	GRAND HOTEL BELLE- VUE.
Belgirate . . .	GRAND HOTEL BEL- GIRATE.
Bellaggio . . .	GRAND HOTEL BEL- LAGGIO.
Berne . . .	BERNERHOF.
Brunnen . . .	WALDSTATTERHOF.
Cernobbio . . .	GRAND HOTEL VILLA D'ESTE.

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IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.

Chamonix	HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.
Chiavenna	HOTEL CONRADI.
Coire	HOTEL STEINBOK.
Constance	INSELHOF.
Davos-Dorfi	KURHAUS DAVOS DORFLI.
Davos-am-Platz	KURHAUS DAVOS.
Engelberg	HOTEL ZUM TITLIS.
Falls of the Rhine (Neu- hausen)	SCHWEIZERHOF.
Freiburg	GRAND HOTEL DE FREI- BURG.
Geneva (Quai Mont Blanc, North Bank) (South Bank)	{ HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE.
	{ HOTEL DE LA PAIX.
	{ HOTEL METROPOLE.
Gersau	HOTEL MULLER.
Giessbach	HOTEL GIESSBACH.
Glarus	GLARNERHOF.
Grindelwald	HOTEL DE L'OURS.
Interlaken	HOTEL VICTORIA.
Lausanne	HOTEL GIBBON.
Lauterbrunnen	HOTEL STAUBBACH.
Locarno	GRAND HOTEL.
Lucerne	SCHWEIZERHOF.
Lugano	HOTEL DU PARC.
Macugnaga	HOTEL MONTE ROSA.
Martigny	HOTEL CLERC.
Meyringen	HOTEL SAUVAGE.
Montreux (Teritet)	HOTEL DES ALPES.
Murren	GRAND HOTEL DE MURREN.
Neuchatel	HOTEL BELLEVUE.
Neuhausen	SCHWEIZERHOF.
Ouchy	HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE.
Pallanza	GRAND HOTEL PAL- LANZA.
Pontresina	KRONENHOF.
Ragatz	QUELLENHOF.
St Moritz Town	ENGADINER KULM.
St Moritz Baths	HOTEL VICTORIA.
Stresa	HOTEL DES ISLES BOR- OMEES.
Thun	GRAND HOTEL DE THOUNE.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.

Treib (Seelisberg, Lake of Lucerne)	HOTEL SONNENBERG.
Varese	GRAND HOTEL VARESE.
Wiesen	HOTEL BELLEVUE.
Vevey	GRAND HOTEL DE VEVEY
Zermatt	HOTELS CERVIN AND MONTE ROSA.
Zurich	HOTEL BAUR-AU-LAC.

RHINE PROVINCES.

Aix-la-Chapelle	{ HOTEL GRAND MONAR- QUE.
	{ HOTEL NUELLENS.
	{ HOTEL DE HOLLANDE.
	{ HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.
Baden-Baden	{ HOTEL DE RUSSIE.
	{ HOTEL STEPHANIEN- BAD.
Bonn	HOTEL ROYAL.
Carlsruhe	HOTEL GERMANIA.
Coblenz	HOTEL DU GEANT.
Cologne	HOTEL DU NORD.
Dusseldorf	BREIDENBACHERHOF.
Ems	HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.
Frankfort	HOTEL SCHWAN.
Freiburg-in-Bresgau	ZÆHRINGERHOF.
Heidelberg	HOTEL PRINZ CARL.
Homburg	HOTEL VICTORIA.
Mayence	HOTEL DE HOLLANDE
Rudesheim	HOTEL RHEINSTEIN.
Strassburg	HOTEL DE VILLE DE PARIS.
Triburg (Black Forest)	BIERINGER'S BLACK FOREST HOTEL.
	{ HOTEL DE LA ROSE.
Wiesbaden	{ HOTEL FOUR SEASONS.
	{ NASSAUERHOF.
Wildbad	HOTEL KLUMPP.

PATERSON'S
GUIDE TO SWITZERLAND.

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PATERSON'S
GUIDE TO
SWITZERLAND

WITH MAPS AND PLANS

THIRD EDITION.

1887

WILLIAM PATERSON

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P R E F A C E.

THE publishers of this Guide have made it their endeavour to afford travellers in Switzerland a cheap, concise, and reliable hand-book.

The descriptions of the various routes have been compressed into the smallest possible space consistent with giving full and accurate details of all the points of interest that ordinary travellers will wish to see. To attain this end it has been necessary to pass over with a mere mention those villages and even towns which though commercially important, have no interest for the tourist. Much larger space, also, has been devoted to descriptions of the main routes than of out-of-the-way tracks, which are but little frequented except by mountaineers and hardy pedestrians. At the same time, notwithstanding the handy size and low price of the Guide, the tourist will find in it all the necessary information the larger and more expensive Swiss hand-books afford.

The descriptions given have been verified on the spot, but the publishers will be grateful for any hints or corrections sent them by travellers. The Guide is carefully revised annually.

No advertisements are taken for the Guide, and the recommendations of Hotels, &c., in the text are solely guided by the reputation such establishments have for fair dealing and attention to travellers; and any well authenticated complaint of overcharge or incivility will cause them to be struck out of the Guide.



PRELIMINARY

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of the various factors mentioned in the preceding chapters on the rate of the reaction. It is found that the rate of the reaction is directly proportional to the concentration of the reactants and inversely proportional to the concentration of the products. The rate of the reaction is also affected by the temperature and the presence of a catalyst. The rate of the reaction increases with increasing temperature and the presence of a catalyst. The rate of the reaction decreases with decreasing temperature and the absence of a catalyst.

The rate of the reaction is also affected by the concentration of the reactants and the products. The rate of the reaction increases with increasing concentration of the reactants and decreases with increasing concentration of the products. The rate of the reaction is also affected by the presence of a catalyst. The rate of the reaction increases with the presence of a catalyst and decreases with the absence of a catalyst.



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INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION.

GENERAL PLAN OF THE GUIDE.

In a country like Switzerland, which is simply a network of railroads, diligence routes, and bridle-paths, it is impossible to describe the various routes in anything like consecutive order. What we have aimed at therefore is, as far as possible, to group together the routes in each district, and have them start from important centres.

The routes are all plainly indicated on the map of Switzerland at the end of the book, railway routes being shown by *thick blue lines*, diligence and carriage routes by *thin blue lines*, and bridle-paths by *dotted blue lines*. The page on which the route is described is also given.

The various objects of interest worth seeing in the towns have been described in the order in which they can most conveniently be visited, and to enable the tourist to easily find his way without the assistance of a valet-de-place, a walk through each town is shown on the plans, printed in blue ink.

It being of great importance to tourists not only to know which are the best hotels in each town, but to know the *class* of the hotels at such towns or villages as they may purpose visiting, our lists of hotels are printed in three specimens of type. SCHWEIZERHOF designates, large hotel of the very highest class; SCHWEIZERHOF, good first class hotel; *Schweizerhof*, second class hotel or country inn.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES AND HOTELS.

The exact cost of the railway and diligence fares on any proposed trip can be ascertained before leaving at any of the offices of Messrs Taos. Cook & Sons, or any of the other leading tourist agencies, and considerable trouble and expense can be saved by taking tickets in this way. Round tickets for the more frequented routes, at reduced rates, are also supplied at the chief railway stations in Switzerland.

The average charges in first-class hotels are, for bedroom, 2½ frs.

to 5 frs. First breakfast (tea, coffee, chocolate, bread, butter, honey), 1 fr. to 1½ frs. Second breakfast, 2½ to 4 frs.; dinner, 4 to 6 frs.; lights, 1 fr.; service, 1 fr. Pension arrangements can generally be made from 10 frs. to 15 frs. per day, according to accommodation required. At second-class hotels: bedroom from 1½ to 2½ frs.; early breakfast, 1 fr.; second breakfast, 2 to 2½ frs.; dinner, 2½ to 3 frs.; generally no charge for lights or attendance. No rule can be given for gratuities, which, except at the Schweizerhof at Lucerne, Hotel Geissbach at Geissbach, and Steinbock Hotel at Coire, are always expected to a greater or less extent. Tourists leaving their hotel in the morning are strongly advised to settle their bill over night. Switzerland is full of excellent pensions, at which the charges vary from as low as 4 frs. up to 15 frs. In making a bargain the traveller should always ascertain whether his room is included in the charge. *Out of the season* many of the hotels give pension from 6 to 10 frs. per day. The various tourist agencies supply hotel coupons at 8s. per day, including breakfast (tea, coffee, &c.), dinner, bedroom, lights, and attendance, or 10s. with meat breakfast or lunch in addition. We would particularly recommend tourists intending to purchase circular tickets or hotel coupons, to deal only with reliable establishments.

GENERAL HINTS TO TRAVELLERS.

Passports.—Though passports are not *necessary*, tourists are recommended to always carry them. They afford proof of identity at bankers, poste-restantes, &c.; are the means of obtaining admission to many interesting sights; and often have proved most useful in cases of accident or sudden illness.

Railway Travelling.—On all continental lines the exact amount of the fare is stamped on the tickets. The fare should be tendered in francs and not in English bank notes or gold, as the rate of exchange at the railway stations will sometimes be found anything but satisfactory. *Always count your change.* In spite of all that has been said to the contrary, the second class in Switzerland is not so comfortable as the first, and is always more crowded. However, a most respectable class of travellers use the second class, and except for night travelling, the extra comfort is hardly worth the additional cost. Always be at the station in time to secure a good seat in the train. *All luggage* in Switzerland is charged for, except such small packages as can be taken into the carriage. All luggage except that taken into the carriage must be registered before starting. The trains seldom wait long enough at the stations to give time for a meal. A luncheon basket taken into the carriage will often be found a great boon. Always carry a local railway time table. If Cook's tickets are taken, Cook's "Continental Time Table" will be found useful. Smoking is permitted in all carriages except those marked *Non fumeurs* or *Nichtraucher*, and compartments reserved for ladies. W.C. carriages or *Cabinets Ambulants* are attached to most Swiss trains. To those who can afford the luxury, the *Wagons-lits* are strongly recommended for night travelling. The lights in the Swiss carriages are generally bad; a railway reading lamp will help to pass

away many a tedious hour after dark. A very small pillow covered with dark silk or cotton will be found an invaluable comfort.

Circular Tickets.—On stopping over at any station the ticket must be stamped at the ticket office both on arrival and departure. Always be careful to see that the conductor when collecting the tickets tears out the proper coupon.

Money.—English bank notes and gold can be exchanged everywhere. The rate of exchange is generally 25 frs. to £1, but a little more than this can be obtained at respectable banks or exchange offices. English silver is of no use, except at a very low exchange.

Dilligences, extra post, carriages, and horses.—Always secure your places as long before starting as possible. The most desirable places are the *coupé* and *banquette*, the *banquette* being the most comfortable in fine weather, and affording the best opportunity for seeing the country. Allowance for luggage, 33 lbs. on ordinary routes, 22 lbs. on high mountain routes.

Seats may be booked by letter enclosing the fare. Children under seven, half fare. *Extra Post* (under management of the Government) costs 50 c. per horse per kil., or 80 c. per mile in addition to the carriage, for which the charges are 2-5 seats, 20 c. per kil., or 32 c. per m.; 6 seats, 25 c. per kil., or 40 c. per m. Larger carriages, 30 c. per kil., or 48 c. per m. There is a carriage tax in addition of from 2 to 4 frs. These charges include driver's fee. *Extra post* can be had at an hour's notice at the post stations.

Where change of horses is not required, *private carriages* can be hired at 15 to 20 frs. per day, for 1 horse; 2 horses, 25-30 frs. Bargain necessary, and written agreement desirable. Always see the carriage and horses yourself when hiring. Sometimes return carriages can be had at less than these rates. Gratuity to coachman, 1-1½ frs. per horse. Horses or mules, 10 to 12 frs. per day, with a gratuity of 1½ to 2 frs.

Guides.—7 to 8 frs. per day. Guides carry 15 to 20 lbs. of baggage. If dismissed from home, 6 frs. per day for the return journey. To those who can afford the expense, the services of a guide will be found well worth the outlay.

Arrival at Stations.—Always fix on your hotel before arriving, and on coming out of the station call at once for the porter of the hotel you have chosen. He will secure your baggage for you, and you will at once be saved the importunities of the other hôtel porters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Parcels and luggage can be sent through the Swiss Post Offices at reasonable charges.

Washing is done at the hotels on short notice. Have all your linen plainly marked, and make out a washing list. Carry a packet of "Persian Insect Powder."

Always lock the door of your room at night, and on leaving it when going out.

Leave your valuables in charge of the landlord, and take a receipt.

Always carry wax matches, and put them where you can find them at night.

Always check your hotel bills and call for them over night when you are leaving early in the next morning.

Do not forget the following requisites—soap, matches, sewing materials, pocket knife with cork-screw and scissors, sticking plaster, drinking cup, flask, string, and coloured spectacles.

To prevent sun-burn, use glycerine and salad oil.

To keep the feet in good condition, always after walking, wash with soap and luke warm water, and rub over with Eau de Cologne.

Above all avoid travelling too fast, or being tempted by the bracing mountain air to walk too far, or over fatiguing yourself in any way. One day's indiscretion may spoil the pleasure of the whole trip, and it is infinitely more enjoyable to leisurely visit one district, than to rush through the country like so many tourists do, whose only object seems to be to cover the greatest possible distance in the least possible time. We may alter the popular proverb and say, "What is worth seeing is worth seeing well." The traveller will return home with but a faint idea of the beauties he has passed through if he spends nearly all his time in a railway carriage. His motto instead should be "Festina lente."

We have not space, nor do we consider it necessary, to map out plans of tours for our readers. If the traveller wishes to avail himself of the convenience of the circular tours arranged by the tourist agencies, he can obtain from them the fullest information when purchasing his ticket; but if he wishes to arrange a tour for himself, he can easily do so by referring to the large map of Switzerland at the end of the book, on which all the various routes are clearly indicated, with the numbers of the routes in the guide, on referring to which he will find full information. He can in this way see what expenditure of time in travelling is necessary. Beyond this the extent of the tour must of course depend on how long a stay he wishes to make at the various places he visits.

HISTORY.

The first inhabitants of Switzerland of whom we have any historical record were the Helvetii, a Celtic tribe, and the Rhaeti, whose origin is unknown; the former occupying the North-West, and the latter the South-Eastern portions. It is possible, however, that the mysterious Lake Dwellers antedated both these tribes. In 58 B.C. the country was invaded by the Romans under Julius Cæsar, who subdued the Helvetii, founded the towns of Aventicum (p. 12), Vindonissa (p. 24), and Augusta Rauracorum (p. 4), and added the western portion of the country to Gallia. In 15 B.C. they also conquered the Rhaeti, and formed the newly acquired territory into the province of Rætia, establishing as its capital the city of Curia Rætorum (Coire, p. 124). After their conquest both the native races adopted the language and habits of the Romans, who retained possession of the country for upwards of four centuries. About the commencement of the 5th cent. an invasion of barbarian tribes swept over the country, the *Burgundians* settling in the south-west, the *Alemanni* in the north, and the *Ostrogoths* in Rætia. These tribes in turn were subdued by the *Franks* during the Merovingian dynasty, under whose rule the

country gradually became christianized, principally through the efforts of missionary monks from Ireland, who established the great monasteries of *St Gallen* (p. 29), *Einsiedeln* (p. 37), *Dissentis* (p. 131), and *Pfäfers* (p. 33). These monks also taught the people agriculture, reopened the Roman roads, and in many other ways hastened forward the spread of civilisation.

On the dissolution of the Carlovingian Empire the country was again divided, the western portion falling to the share of Burgundy, while the eastern was united to the Duchy of Swabia. In 1032, partly by inheritance and partly by conquest, it came into possession of the German Emperors, and during the two succeeding centuries it was ruled on their behalf by the Dukes of Zähringen, who, though constantly at war with the nobles of Burgundy, did much to promote the prosperity of the towns, especially Berne, Freiburg, and Burgdorf, which they had founded. On the decline of the German Empire the country was distracted by internecine wars which broke out between the powerful nobles, and which compelled the principal towns to unite in self defence, and enter into treaties with the feudal lords of the soil. One of these nobles, Count Rudolf of Hapsburg, who had been foremost in favouring the independence of the towns in 1273, succeeded in getting himself proclaimed emperor. During his reign he continued his liberal policy, but his son, Albert I., who was an unprincipled and grasping monarch, attempted by a course of oppression, cruelty, and insult, to take away the independence his father had allowed the towns to enjoy, and to make himself an autocratic sovereign. The three Forest Cantons of *Uri*, *Schwyz*, and *Unterwalden*, however, which had never acknowledged more than a nominal rule of the House of Hapsburg, formed the famous conspiracy of the *Grütli* (p. 45), and rising drove out the Austrians. It was at this period also that we have the legendary history of William Tell (p. 71). Albert was afterwards assassinated by John of Swabia (p. 23), and a charter of independence was granted to these cantons by the Emperor Henry VII., who wished to weaken the power of the House of Hapsburg. The Austrians then invaded the country with a large army, but were utterly routed at the battle of *Morgarten* (p. 39). Between 1332 and 1353 the Cantons of Lucerne, Glarus, Zug, Zürich, and Berne joined the three Forest Cantons, and formed an independent confederacy. Subsequent attempts by the Hapsburgs to subdue the country were unsuccessful, the Swiss being signally victorious at the battles of *Sempach* (p. 41), *Näfels* (p. 35), and *Stoss*. The Swiss were next engaged in a war with Charles the Bold of Burgundy, whom they defeated with great bravery at *Grandson* (p. 14), *Morat* (p. 11), and *Nancy*. Their last great victory was over the Swabians at *Dornach* (p. 4) in 1499.

After this period, which was the most glorious in the history of the country, the confederacy began to decline. The enormous booty captured during the previous wars had fostered a taste for luxury and warlike pursuits, which unfortunately led to many of the Swiss accepting mercenary service abroad. "The common people in town and country were drawn away from honest labour to idleness, lewdness, and warlike undertakings, and reckless and abandoned habits prevailed everywhere." New troubles sprang up with the Reformation, during which, bitter struggles took

place between the Cantons who had adopted the new faith, and those who remained faithful to the Church of Rome. War finally broke out, and resulted in the battle of *Kappel* (p. 50), in which the Protestants were defeated and their leader and pastor Zwingli slain. The Protestants, however, afterwards obtained a decisive victory at *Villemergen* in 1656. This religious contest terminated after the *Toggenburg* war; and the peace of *Aarau*, in 1712, established absolute equality between the Cantons.

On the breaking out of the French Revolution in 1798, Switzerland was invaded by the republicans, whose forces rendered themselves infamous by their atrocious cruelty (p. 67).

In 1803 Napoleon restored the Cantonal system, and in 1815 the constitution was remodelled at the congress of *Vienna*. This was followed by the Revolution of 1830, the changes introduced in which led to the short civil war, in 1847, of the *Sonderbund* or *Separate Leagues*, which was happily soon terminated by the founding in 1848 of a new *Federal Constitution*, since which time the country has enjoyed peace and prosperity.

TABLE OF MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

American.		English.			French, Swiss, or Italian.		German.		Austrian.	
<i>Dols.</i>	<i>cents.</i>	£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Frs.</i>	<i>centms.</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Pf.</i>	<i>Florins</i>	<i>Kr.</i>
0	1	0	0	0½	0	5	0	4	0	2
0	5	0	0	2½	0	25	0	20	0	10
0	10	0	0	5	0	50	0	40	0	20
0	20	0	0	9¾	1	0	0	80	0	40
0	25	0	1	0	1	25	1	0	0	50
0	50	0	2	0	2	50	2	0	1	0
1	0	0	4	0	5	0	4	0	2	0
4	86	1	0	0	25	0	20	0	10	0

WEIGHTS (APPROXIMATE).

- 1 Gramme = $\frac{1}{28}$ oz.
 1 Hectogramme = $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
 1 Kilogramme = $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
 51 Kilogrammes = 1 cwt.
 1015 Kilogrammes = 1 ton.

LINEAR MEASURES.

- 1 Centimètre = $\frac{2}{3}$ inch.
 1 Mètre = 3 ft. $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
 1 Kilomètre = $\frac{5}{8}$ mile.
 8 Kilomètres = miles.

LAND MEASURES.

- 1 Centiare = $1\frac{1}{2}$ sq. yd.
 1 Are = $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.
 1 Hectare = $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

FLUID MEASURES.

- 1 Litre = $1\frac{3}{4}$ pints.
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ Litres = 1 gallon.
 1 Hectolitre = 22 gallons.

THERMOMETER.

<i>Far.</i>	<i>Cent.</i>	<i>Réau- mur.</i>	<i>Far.</i>	<i>Cent.</i>	<i>Réau- mur.</i>	<i>Far.</i>	<i>Cent.</i>	<i>Réau- mur.</i>	<i>Far.</i>	<i>Cent.</i>	<i>Réau- mur.</i>
104°	40°	32°	77°	25°	24°	55°	13°	10°	37°	3°	2°
98	37	29	76	24	19	50	10	8	35	1·25	1
95	35	28	68	20	16	41	5	4	33	1	0·8
86	30	24	59	15	12	39	4	3	32	0	0·0



GUIDE TO SWITZERLAND.

ROUTE I.

^ABÂLE TO BERNE BY HERZOGENBUCHSEE.

66 *M.* in $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ *h.*; Fares—10.60, 7.45, 5.30. This is the shortest and quickest route from Bâle to Berne, though the route by the Münster-Thal and Bienne is more picturesque (*see* Route 2).

^ABÂLE.

Railway Stations. CENTRAL STATION, south side of the town. Alsace and Swiss lines. Good BUFFET. Conveniences for washing. BADEN STATION, north side. Baden lines. Both stations are connected by a junction line (10 min.). Swiss time, 4 min. behind Baden, 26 min. in advance of French.

Cabs. Stations to Town, 1-2 pers. 1 fr. 20 c.; 3-4 pers. 1.80. Between Stations, 1.50 and 2.50. Trunks, 30 c. each. Quarter hour, 1-2 pers. 80 c.; 3-4 pers. 1.20. Each add. $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, 40 c. and 60 c. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., first $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; 2 fr.; each add. $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, 1 fr.

Hotels. TROIS ROIS, excellent, on the Rhine. HOTEL SUISSE, comfortable, opposite Central Station. HOTEL EULER. *Post, Schiff*, on the Rhine; at Klein-Basel, *Hotel Kraft*; *Hotel Croix*, on the Rhine.

Restaurants. At both STATIONS—CENTRAL, best; KIBIGER's, Barfüsser Platz.

Cafes and Beer Gardens. TROIS ROIS, on the Rhine; NATIONAL, on the Rhine; DU THEATRE; KISSLING KUENTZ, 19 Freien St.; WIRZ, near the bridge; BURGVOGTEI Beer Garden and open air Theatre in Klein-Basel; SOMMER-CASINO, St Jacobsstrasse, Music, Mon., Wed., Frid., 7 p.m., Sun., 6 p.m., 80 c.; MICHEL'S GARDEN, Music.

Post and Tel. Offices, at Stations and Freien St.

Eng. Ch. S., at Hotel Trois Rois.

Zoological Garden, outside the Steinenthor, Concerts.

Theatre, in the Theatre Strasse.

Bâle or Basel (pop. 61,399), the capital of the half canton of Bâle-Ville, was founded by the Romans in the 4th centy. The town proper lies on the left bank of the Rhine, being connected with KLEIN-BASEL on the right

bank by three bridges. The ALTE BRÜCKE, constructed of wood with half stone and half wooden piers, is 680 ft. long. In the centre is an obelisk with a barometer, thermometer, and a bronze figure of the LALLENKONIG. The OBERE

^A

BRÜCKE, higher up, is of iron. The **UNTERE BRÜCKE**, lower down, was completed in 1882.

The **Münster or Cathedral** (1) is the chief attraction of Bâle. It is a picturesque edifice of red sandstone, surmounted by two spires 220 feet high. The original building, in the Byzantine style, was built by the Emperor Henry II. (1010). In the earthquake of 1356 it was almost entirely destroyed. It was rebuilt in Gothic style in the 14th centy. The towers were completed in 1500. The interior was restored in 1857, and the exterior is now being thoroughly repaired. The only remaining portion of the original structure is the **N. PORTAL** or **ST GALLUS' GATEWAY**, which is adorned with figures of Christ in Judgment, the Evangelists, John the Baptist, and other saints. Over the door is a bas-relief of the Wise and Foolish Virgins, and at the sides representations of the works of charity. On the gable of the W. front are representations of the Virgin and Child, the Emperor Henry II. and Empress Kunigunde. At the left side door is an equestrian figure of St George and the dragon, and at the right, one of St Martin. Between them are four grotesque figures; Heinrich II. with the model of the cathedral in his hand; his consort Queen Kunigunde; a figure of Satan; and a figure of the "Mistress of the World." In 1431 the **GREAT COUNCIL** met in the Cathedral to take steps for the reformation of the church, but being excommunicated by Pope Eugene IV., it was dissolved in 1488 without having attained any result. (The cathedral is open free from 2 to 4 p.m. on Wed. during summer. At other times, admission 50 c., by applying at No. 13 opposite.)

The **INTERIOR** suffered greatly from the outrages of the bigots

of the 16th centy., but in its restored state is now one of the finest Protestant cathedrals in Europe. The **PULPIT**, dating from 1486, is beautifully carved. The large new **ORGAN**, built in 1858, is supported on a fine rood-loft built in 1381. In the choir, which is raised over the crypt, are statues of the Empress Anna, wife of Rudolf of Hapsburg, and her son Charles (1281). A tablet to **ERASMUS** stands near the font. The fine stained glass in the windows is modern.

The **Mediæval Collection** (open free, Sundays, 10.30 to 1, other times, 50 c.; illustrated catalogue, 50 c., recommended), occupies three floors of the adjoining building. It is reached by a winding staircase leading out of the choir. The first rooms contain a fine collection of iron-work, old bindings, gold and silver reliquaries, embroideries, and various mediæval objects. The **SAAL FÜR HAUSALTHUMER**, contains a collection of antique household furniture, clocks, hourglasses, &c. At the end of the room is the **DINING-ROOM** of **LUCAS ISELIN**, of Bâle, with its fine panelling and antique furniture dating from 1607; and the **GOTHIC ROOM** of 1460. Now ascending to the floor above, we find a collection of musical instruments, old costumes, and various interesting relics of old Bâle. Descending again, we enter the **CONCILIJUMS SAAL**, where the Great Council held their sittings. It contains the fragments of the famous fresco of the **DANCE OF DEATH**, which formerly was on the wall of the Dominican burial ground. A winding staircase descends from the Conciliums Saal to the crypt, in which is the **Lâllenkönig**, a painted head of iron which was formerly on the gate tower of the **ALTE-BRÜCKE**. By means of

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OR
B A S L E

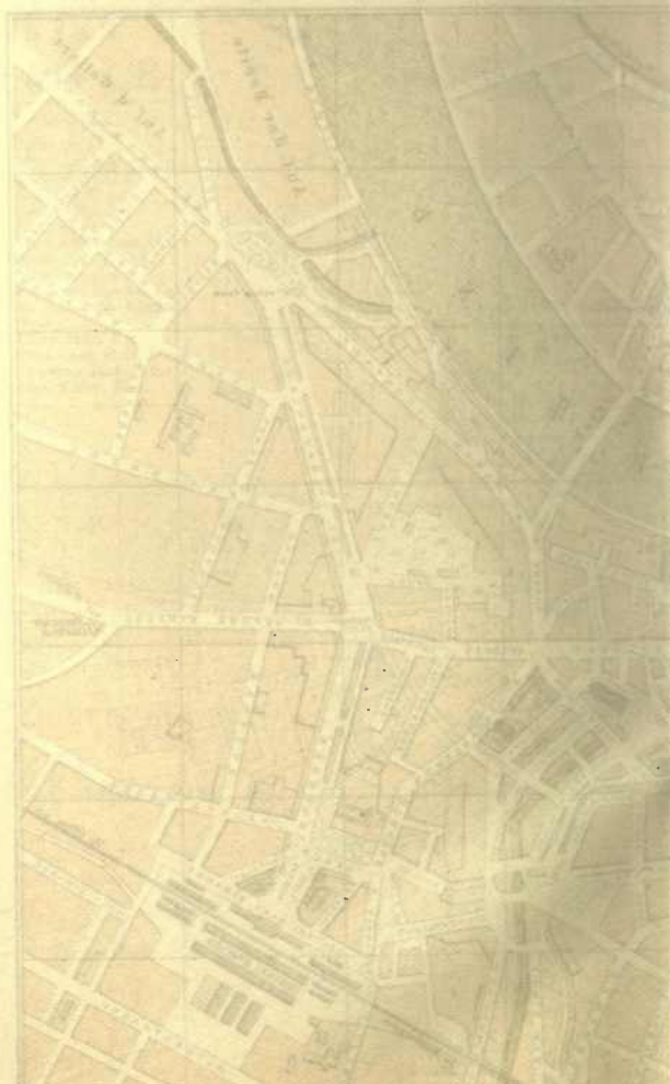
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E F G H I





machinery inside the head, which is constantly in motion, the face rolls its eyes and protrudes its tongue. A legend exists that it was put on the Bridge to deride the inhabitants of Klein-Basel. A door out of the crypt leads us to the **Cloisters**, which can also be entered from the street.

The Cloisters, used till recently as family burial-places extend to the **Pfalz**, a terrace 78 feet above the Rhine, commanding a charming view. Beside the cathedral is the house of **ERASMUS**. Passing along the Augustiner Strasse, we come to the **Museum** (2). (Open free, Sun., 10.15 to 12.30; Wed., 2 to 4; other times, 1 fr. Engravings open free, 2 to 5 Thur., and Sat.) The Museum is interesting for its collection of the works of the younger **HOLBEIN**, among which are **HIS OWN PORTRAIT** and the portrait of his friend **BONIFACE AMBERBACH**, who formed the greater part of the collection; **HOLBEIN'S TABLE**, painted with scenes from the life of a Swiss family; a beautiful pen and ink drawing of the Meyer family; and two pictures of a school, painted as a sign for the school door. There are also many interesting works by other artists. The **Collection of Antiquities** contains what remains of the treasure of the cathedral; coins, medals, vases, casts, &c. The **University Library** is in the same building. It contains over 200,000 volumes and 5000 MSS. Among the latter are many interesting records of reformation times.

A little further on from the Museum on the opposite side of the street is the **University** (3), an unpretending building dating from 1460, and famous for its connection with the great name of Erasmus. In the Hall

are upwards of 100 portraits of its famous scholars. Turning now to the left, past the **CHURCH OF ST MARTIN**, in which the reformer **Æcolampadius** (Hauschien) first preached the reformation, we come to the

Rathhaus (4), or Town Hall, in the Market-place, erected 1508. On the frieze are the arms of the three original Swiss cantons—Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden; beneath them are the arms of Bâle, and below these, a procession of children. The interior is adorned with frescoes by Hans Bach and his son (1609), and with quaint wood carvings.

Leaving the Rathhaus we come to the **POST-OFFICE** (5), formerly the Custom House. Continuing our route we come to the **ARSENAL** (6), which contains a small collection of arms and armour. In the **Spalenvorstadt** is a curious fountain called the **SPALENBRUNNEN** (7). Beyond this is the **Spalenthor** (8), or St Paul's Gate (1400), an interesting relic of the early fortifications. Two more of these towers have been restored, the **ALBANTHOR** on the N., and the **ST JOHANNSTHOR** on the S. Retracing our steps we return to the St Peter's Graben, and going towards the river pass the **PETER'S PLATZ GARDEN**, and the **HOSPITAL** (9), which is built on the site of the former palace of the Margraves of Baden.

Other buildings not on this route are the **BARFÜSSER KIRCHE** (10), built in the 14th centy. It is now used as a warehouse. Near by is the modern Gothic church of **ST ELIZABETH** (11). The interior is fine, and the stained glass windows, made at Munich, are well worth seeing. Near it on the Steinenberg is the **KUNSTHALLE** (12), (adm. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), with garden and restaurant. In the hall is a small collection of

modern paintings. At a little distance out of the town is the MONUMENT OF ST JACOB by F. Schlöth, erected to the memory of the Swiss confederates who fell fighting there against the French in 1444. The Swiss only numbered 1300 against 30,000 of their enemies, and were almost entirely annihilated. The inscription reads: "Our souls to God, our bodies to the enemy."

Excursions to AUGST (6 m.), which occupies the site of the Roman city of Augusta Rauracorum, founded in the reign of Augustus. Great quantities of Roman remains have been found here, most of which have been removed to the Museums of Bâle and Schaffhausen. TO THE CASTLE OF ARLESHEIM (4 m.), formerly the residence of the Bishops of Bâle. Two miles beyond Arlesheim is the BATTLEFIELD OF DORNACH, where 6000 Swiss defeated 15,000 Austrians. A bone-house near by is filled with the remains of both armies.

HÜNINGEN (3 m.), once a strong fortress, is now used as an establishment for fish-culture. Between 20 and 30 million fish are annually distributed.

Leaving Bâle we travel through a pleasing but uninteresting country; and after passing

LAUFELFINGEN we enter the **Hauenstein Tunnel** ($1\frac{3}{4}$ miles long), in the construction of which sixty-three men were buried alive by a fall of earth. Emerging from it we have our first glimpse of the **Bernese Alps**, and a fine view of Olten, the old castle of AARBURG, and ruin of WARBURG. The train now descends, and making a half circle, crosses the Aar, and we arrive at

Olten ($24\frac{1}{2}$ m., Buffet). (*Hotels*: SCHWEIZERHOF, *Wys.*) Trains wait a quarter to half an hour. Train to Berne on the right.

Herzogenbuchsee ($41\frac{1}{2}$ m., generally 10 min. wait) (*Hotel*: *Sonne*). A branch line runs to Soleure.

Burgdorf (52 m., Buffet). (*Hotels*: *Bahnhof* and *Guggisberg* at the station), is an important and busy town. In the old castle of Burgdorf, Pestalozzi first established his celebrated school. The streets are quaintly built with arcades. At Burgdorf the line from Soleure to Berne joins in (p. 8). There is also a branch line to Langnau (p. 51). Passing ZOLLIKOFEN ($61\frac{1}{2}$) the line ascends to the UYLER FELD or drill-field, which commands a magnificent VIEW OF THE BERNESE ALPS. Approaching Berne we cross over the Aar on a lofty bridge 540 feet long and 165 high. Below the rails is a carriage-road.

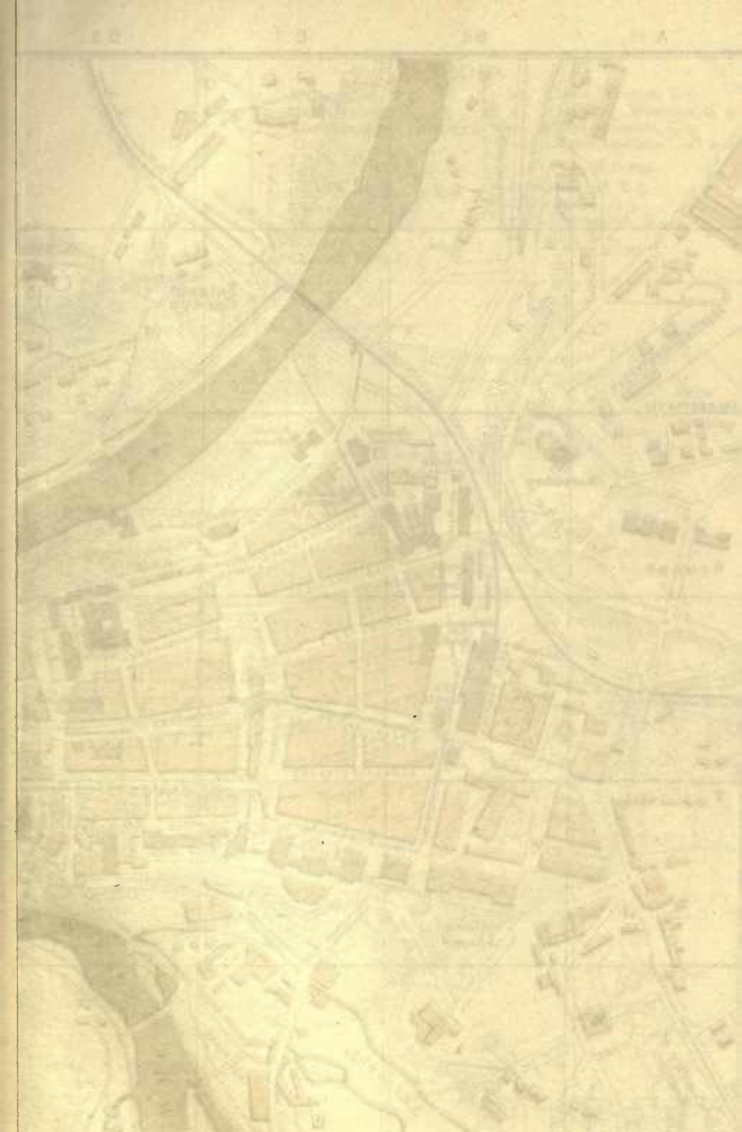
BERNE.

Arrival. Buffet at the Station.

Cabs. One horse, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 1-2 pers. 80 c.; 3-4 pers., 1.20; each add. $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 40 c. and 60 c. Two horse, 1.20. Trunks, 20 c. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., double fare. Whole day over 8 hrs., 1-2 pers., 15 fr.; 3-4 pers., 20 fr.

Hotels. The two largest and finest Hotels are the **BERNERHOF** and **BELLEVUE**, both with fine views of the Alps. **SCHWEIZERHOF**, near the Station, good; **FALKE**, quiet and good; **Zähringer Hof**, **Storch**, **Pfistern**, **Affe**, **Wilder Mann**, moderate charges.

Restaurants. **SCHWEIZERHOF**, near the Station; **CAFE CASINO**, with view of the Alps from the Terrace.



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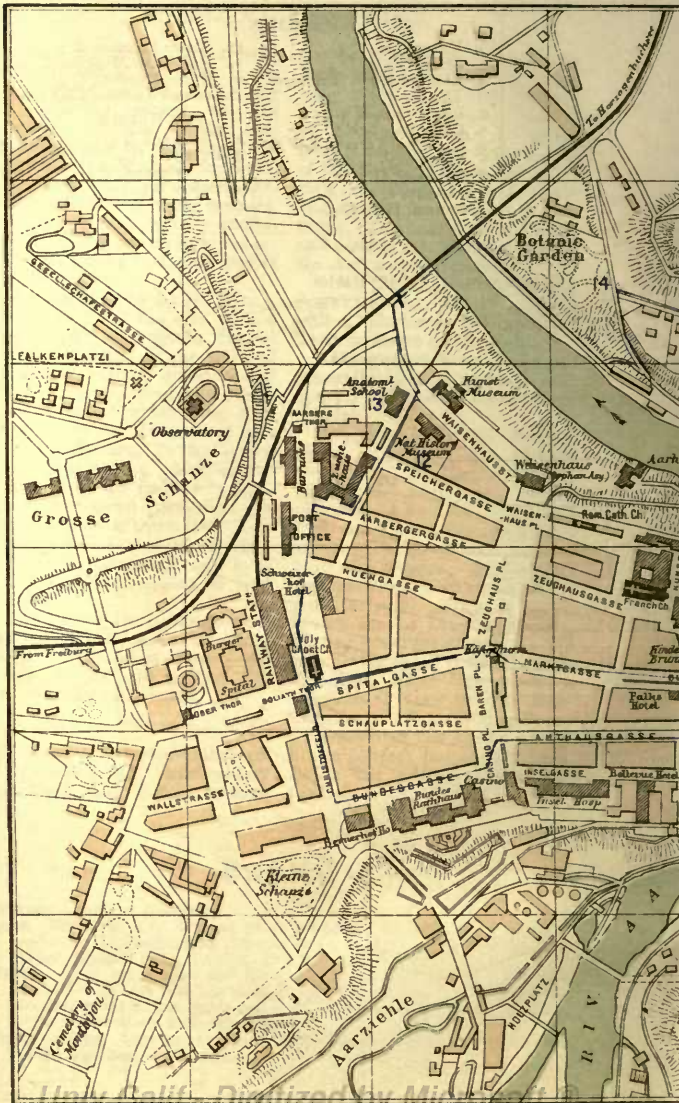
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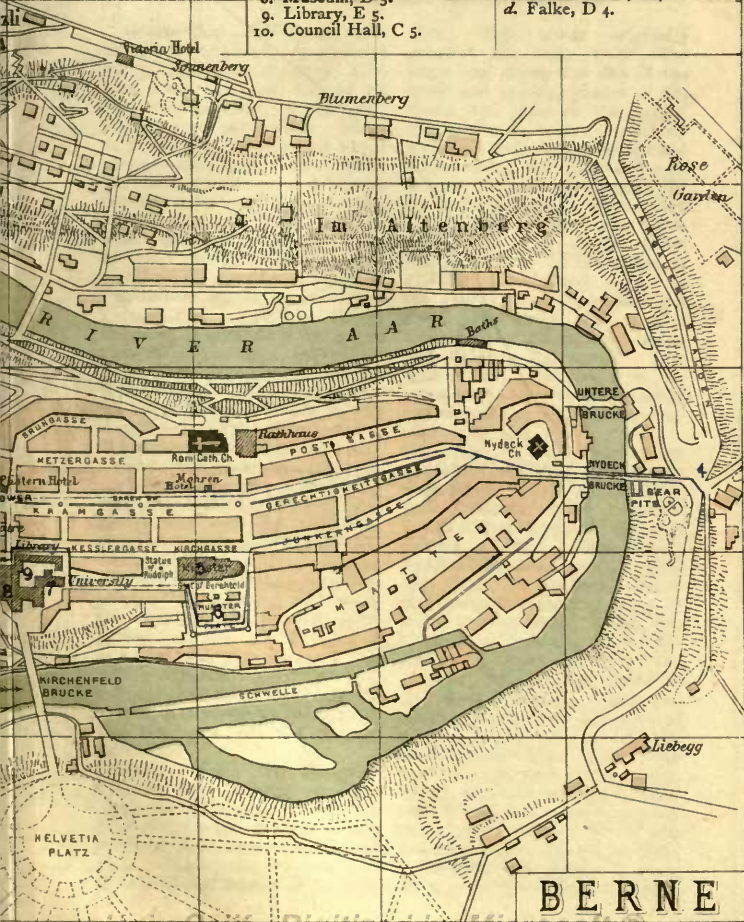
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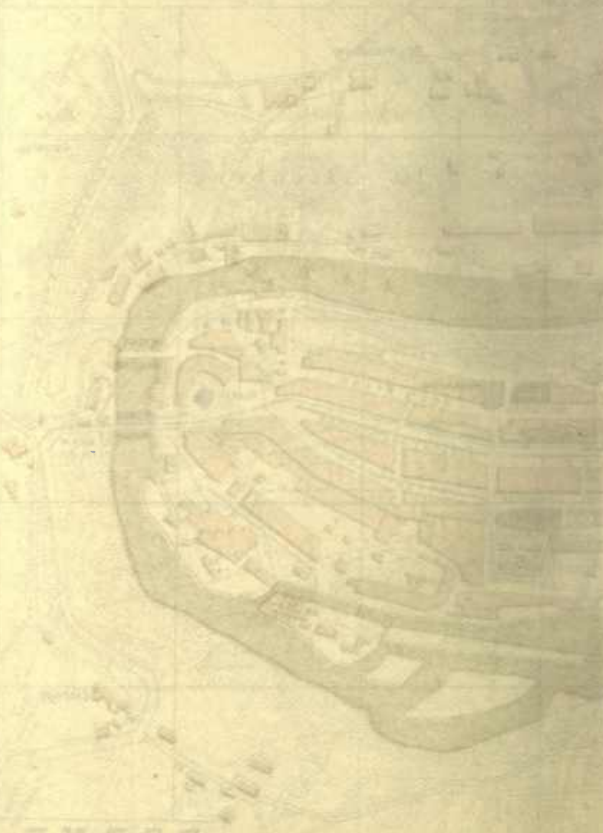
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BERNE

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Cafes and Beer Gardens. PAVILIONS ON THE CATHEDRAL TERRACE. open after 1 p.m. week days, 4 p.m. Sun. Music. CAFE DU THEATRE, CAFE SCHANZLI, over the Railway bridge, Concerts and Summer Theatre KRONE, Gerechtigkeitsgasse; BERNA, Schauptzatzgasse.

Post and Tel. Office, near the Station, to the right on entering.

Eng. Ch. S. in the Cathedral, 10.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

Baths. Swimming Bath in the HOLTZ PLATZ; River Baths below the UNTERE BRUCKE, water very cold; Warm Baths, BUCHLESS, FRICKBAD.

Berne (pop. 45,000), the capital of Switzerland, is situated on a lofty promontory 1700 feet above the sea, formed by the winding Aar, which surrounds it on three sides. Many of the houses are massive structures, resting upon arcades, which are lined with shops, and furnish covered walks on both sides of the streets, the latter being adorned with numerous fountains. The environs afford fine promenades, and from the platform on which the CATHEDRAL stands, the view of the *Bernese Alps* is very fine. Six of the most celebrated peaks are in view upon clear days. On the east is the Wetterhorn, next are the Schreckhorn, the Finster-Aarhorn, the Eiger, the Mönch, the Jungfrau, the Gletscherhorn, the Mittaghorn, and the Blümlis Alp.

Berne takes its name from the old German for *Bear*. It has its effigy for its arms, and its figure is perpetually recurring to the eye. The *Bears'-ditch*, near the Nydeck Brücke is a menagerie of these animals, maintained at the public charge. The French took away the bears to Paris, and their restoration was one of the first cares of the citizens upon the return of peace.

Since 1849 Berne has been the seat of the Swiss government, and the residence of the foreign ministers.

Starting from the RAILWAY STATION and making our way along the Spitalgasse we pass the KAFIGHTHURM (1) or cage tower, now used as a prison. At the end of the Markt-gasse we come to the old **Clock Tower** (2) built in

1191. This tower originally guarded the outer wall. The large dial shows the day of the week and month, phases of the moon, and signs of the zodiac. Three minutes before every hour a wooden cock flaps its wings and crows, and at this signal a procession of bears marches round the figure of a king. When they have passed, the cock then crows again, the hour being struck with a hammer by the figure of a fool. A bearded figure at the same time reverses an hour glass and also counts the hours by raising his sceptre and opening his mouth. The hour is then again struck on the large bell in the tower by a stone figure, and the performance concludes by the cock crowing a third time. Turning to the left up the Kornmarkt we see the KINDLIFRESSER-BRUNNEN (3) or ogre fountain. The principal figure is that of an ogre about to devour a child, while others reserved for the same fate peep out from his pockets. Below are the ever recurring troop of bears. Proceeding along the Kramgasse and the Gerechtigkeitsgasse, and crossing the Nydeck Brücke, we come to the **Bears' Den** (4), where the bears are kept at the cost of the town. In 1861 an Englishman attempted to walk round the inner parapet for a wager, fell in, and was torn to pieces by one of the bears. Retracing our steps and turning down the Johangasse we come upon the

Münster (5) (entrance W. door, 50 c.), a small but excellent

example of Gothic architecture, built between 1421 and 1573, and restored in 1850. It was designed by Steinbach, the architect of Strassburg cathedral, its parapet and ornamentation being very similar to those of that building. A flight of 223 steps leads to a gallery in the tower commanding a magnificent view (adm. 50 c.). The large bell in the tower weighs 23,700 lbs. The fine sculptures on the W. FRONT represent the last Judgment, on each side of which are representations of the Wise and Foolish Virgins. The interior is plain, but of excellent proportions. The fine communion table of black marble was brought away from the Cathedral of Lausanne in 1561. The baptismal font and the pulpit date from the 15th centy. At the end of the nave, to the right, is a gaudily-coloured monument to *Berthold of Zähringen*. To the left of the nave is a fine *marble group* of Christ and the Virgin at the tomb, by the Bernese artist Lohn, the designer of the statue of Berthold V. on the Platz. On the walls opposite, are several marble tablets on which are cut the names of 19 officers, 683 soldiers, and 2 women who fell at Grauholz, 6 m. from Berne, in the French invasion of 1798. The fine N. and E. windows date from the 15th centy., and represent scenes from our Lord's passion, the Eucharist, and some of the parables. The S. windows are modern. The carved choir stalls of 1523 deserve examination. The ORGAN is played daily at 6.30 p.m. (adm. 1 fr. ; party, 2 frs.). The statue in front of the cathedral is to the memory of RUDOLF VON ERLACH, the victor of Laupen.

The **Cathedral Terrace** (6) was formerly the burial-ground. As the sun goes down and the "after-glow" begins to gild the

mountains, the panorama of the Alps from this point is indescribably lovely. The bronze statue in the Platz is that of BERTHOLD VON ZÄHRINGEN, founder of Berne. There is a legend that a drunken student once leapt his horse over the parapet here, and though the horse was dashed to pieces, the rider escaped with a few broken ribs. Leaving the Terrace we come to the UNIVERSITY (7), founded 1839, and the **Historical Museum** (8), (open Tues. Saty., 3 to 5; Sun., 10.30 to 12, free; other times, 1 pers. 1 fr., each add. pers. 50 c.), containing a most interesting collection of archæological and historical remains, among them the field altar of Charles the Bold captured at Grandson (see p. 14), the ancient throne of the magistrates of Berne, the armour of Gustave Von Erlach, curious figures of William Tell and his son, carved in the 15th centy., a gigantic figure of Christ which was placed on the Thorthurm in 1496, and taken down in 1870. There is also a very fine collection of tapestry of the 15th and 16th centuries, and a number of banners captured from the Austrians in 1476 (pp. 12-14). THE LIBRARY (9) contains a large collection of works on Swiss history. Now passing the fine new KIRCHENFLD BRIDGE, completed in 1883, and walking along the Amptausgasse and into the Bundegasse, we see the fine buildings of the FEDERAL COUNCIL HALL (10), completed in 1857, where the sittings of the legislative assemblies, held in July, are open to the public (at other times, adm. 1 fr. 1 to 3 pers.). There is a magnificent view from the gallery on the roof. A short distance farther on is the KLEINE SCHANZE (11), fine PANORAMA by Imfeld.

The remaining sights of

Berne worth attention are the **Natural History Museum** (12), (Tues. and Sat., 2 to 5; Sun., 10.30 to 12.30, free; other times, 1 pers., 1 fr., each add. pers. 50 c.), where is the celebrated black crystal weighing 270 lbs., found in the Furca, and the stuffed skin of the noble St Bernard dog Barry, who saved thirty-nine lives in the St Bernard Pass, and was finally shot in mistake by a traveller whom he was trying to rescue (p. 112). Opposite is the new **KUNST MUSEUM** (13) (open daily, 9 to 12 and 2 to 6;

adm. 50 c.; Sun., 10.30 to 12, free), which contains the Municipal Picture Gallery. Turning now to the left and crossing the railway bridge, we pass the **BOTANIC GARDEN** (14), and reach the **Schänzli**, a terrace commanding the **FINEST VIEW OF THE BERNESE ALPS**. There is a café in the grounds. Beyond the Schänzli is the large **MILITARY DEPÔT** of the Canton Berne, erected at a cost of 4½ million francs. It contains an arsenal and museum of antiquities (fee to attendant).

ROUTE II.

BALE TO BIENNE AND BERNE BY THE MÜNSTERthal.

Railway to Bienne, 56 m., 3 to 4 h.; Fares—11.30, 9.90, 5.65.
Bienne to Berne, 21 m., 1 to 1½ h.; Fares—3.75, 2.65, 1.90.

Leaving Bâle from the Central Station, we pass the battlefields of *St Jacob* and *Dornach* (p. 4). The first stop of importance is at **Laufen** (14 m. *Sonne*), a prettily situated village at the confluence of the Birs and Lützel.

Delemont (24 m. *Ours, Faucon; Buffet* at the stn.) is a quaint old town with a chateau once the residence of the Bishops of Bâle. Delemont is the junction for the French line to Belfort and Paris. Two miles beyond Delemont the train enters the wild and romantic valley of the **Münsterthal**. The line is carried through the ravine by a series of viaducts, tunnels, and galleries to **Münster** (32 m. *Krone, Hirsch*). From Münster the ascent of the **WEISSENSTEIN** (4200 ft.) can be made (see p. 9). Distance, 10 miles; 3½ hs.; carriage from Münster, 20 frs.; from St Joseph, 15 frs.

A diligence runs from Münster to St Joseph, 5 m. The road passes the Wilhelm Tell Hotel and ascends on the right to *Grandfelden*, 2 m., and *Crémine*, ¾ m.; then ascends the ravine of the Rausse for 2 m. to *St Joseph*. Carriage-road from St Joseph to the summit in 2 hs., or path in 1½ h. The descent can be made to *Soleure* (see p. 8) in about 2 hs. The view from the summit is superb.

Leaving Münster the line traverses another wide gorge to **Sonecboz** (47 m. *Couronne; Buffet* at stn.), the junction for **LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS, LOCLE, and NEUCHÂTEL**.

[This line runs through wild and beautiful scenery. **CHAUX-DE-FONDS** (pop. 22,500) (*Fleur de Lis, Lion d'Or*), in a bleak and desolate situation, is an important watchmaking centre. **LOCLE** (pop. 10,500) (*Hotel du Jura*) is also famed for its watches and

jewellery. Beyond their manufactures there is little of interest in these towns. A pleasant excursion from Le Locle is to the *Col des Roches*, 1 m., the *Lac des Brenets*, 3¼ m., and the **Saut du Doubs**, a picturesque waterfall 80 ft. in height. Twenty-four miles beyond Locle is NEUCHÂTEL. See p. 13.]

Resuming our route at Sonceboz, we pass through the valley of *Luz*, and enter a narrow ravine, one of the most picturesque on the line. Within a few miles there are four tunnels, beyond the first of which is a cascade formed by the *Luz*, and on the hill the ruins of the chateau *Rondchatel*. We then cross the ravine of the *Luz* over a high bridge, and leaving it, have a beautiful view of the plains around *Bienne*, and in the distance, in fine weather, of the whole range of the Alps, from *Unterwalden* to *Mont Blanc*. Descending through vineyards, we soon reach **Bienne**, 56 m. (pop. 11,600) (*BIELERHOF*; *Couronne*; *Buffet* at stn.), prettily situated

on the lower slopes of the *Jura*. The old walls surmounted with watchtowers still exist. In the MUSEUM SCHWAB is an interesting collection of antiquities from the *Lake Villages*, old arms, &c. Beautifully shaded avenues encircle the town.

The **Lake of Bienna** is 10 m. long by 3 broad. Its scenery is rather tame, and it owes its chief interest to the *ILE ST PIERRE*, for some months the residence of *Rousseau*. The *CHASSERAL*, 5279 ft., can be ascended by carriage road from *Bienne*. Distance 12 m. Inn on the summit, which commands a magnificent view.

The railway from *Bienne* to *Berne* crosses the *Thièle* and the *Aare* before arriving at **Lyss**, which is the junction for the line to the S. to *Payerne* (see page 12), and N. to *Soleure* (see below). At *Zollikofen* we join the main line to **Berne** (see page 5).

ROUTE III.

A BALE TO SOLEURE AND BERNE.

Railway to *Soleure* by *Oltten*, 46½ m., in 2¼ h.; Fares 8.10c., 5.65c., 4.5c. From *Solcure* to *Berne*, in 2 h., either by *Burgdorf* (p. 4) or by *Lyss* (p. 11).

The line as far as **Oltten** is described in *Route I*. From *Oltten* the line follows the valley of the *Dünnern* to *Oensingen*, and then crosses into the valley of the *Aare*.

Soleure or **Solothurm** (pop. 7700, *Hot. KRONE, Bargetzi*).

There are two stations, *Neu-Solothurm* on the R. bank of the river, and *Alt-Solothurm* on the L. bank, 1 m. farther on. Alight at *Neu-Solothurm*.

Soleure, the ancient Roman *Salodurum*, is the oldest town in the north-west of Europe, with

the exception of *Trèves* (see clock tower below). In the 17th cent. it was surrounded by strong fortifications, which took 60 years in building. Most of them were removed in 1835 by order of the Federal Council.

The **Cathedral of St Ursus**, a large marble building of Florentine architecture, was built 1762-73. The interior, 195 ft. long and 135 ft. wide, contains several pictures and bas reliefs. In the sacristy are some fine missals. In front of the facade

are two fountains, representing Moses striking the rock, and Gideon wringing the fleece. Near the cathedral is the **Arsenal**, a quaint building of 1580, which contains the finest collection of ancient weapons and armour in Switzerland. Among the standards are many captured from the Burgundians and Austrians at Sempach (p. 41), Grandson (p. 14), Morat (p. 12), Dornach (p. 4).

Worthy of notice is a mitrail-leuse of the 15th centy.; an executioner's sword, said to have dealt the death blow to over 100 victims; a large plaster group of the reconciliation of the cantons by Nicholas Von der Flüh (p. 58). On entering a room on the second floor, an automaton figure of a soldier presents arms.

In the Market Place is the ancient **Clock Tower**. Tradition says it was first built by the Romans 4 centuries before the Christian era, and that the stones were cemented with wine and eggs. The present erection probably dates from the time of the Burgundian kings. On the dial is a picture of the old town of Soleure surrounded by the signs of the zodiac. Underneath are the patrons of the town, St Ursus and St Victor. The figures move at the hour like those in Berne. The whole was restored in 1880. On the tower is a Latin inscription referring to the antiquity of the town:

"In Celtis nihil est Solodoro antiquius, unis

Exceptis Treviris, quorum ego dicta soror."

In the *Jesuits' Church* is a crucifixion by Holbein.

The **MUSEUM**, near the bridge, contains a fine collection of fossils

and minerals. Near the post office is the house, 5 Bieler Strasse, where the Polish patriot *Kosciusko* spent the close of his life. His heart and viscera are buried in the little churchyard of Zuchwyl, about a mile distant. His body was sent to Cracow and buried in the cathedral there, beside his fellow patriots Sobieski and Poniatowski. Near the town traces of the glacial period have lately been discovered similar to those at Lucerne, (p. 42).

An interesting excursion from Soleure is the ascent of the **Weissenstein**, 4200 ft. The view from the summit, though not so magnificent, embraces a larger area than even that from the Rigi. On a clear day we see in the far distance the whole of the Bernese, Tyrolese, and Pennine Alps, with the lakes of Neuchatel, Bienne, and Morat. On the summit is the fine **HOTEL** and **KURHAUS WEISSENSTEIN**, very comfortable, and most reasonable pension. The ascent can be made by carriage (20 frs., and 8 frs. more if carriage is kept over night. 7½ m. in 2½ hrs. Time to walk 3 hrs. A char-a-banc also starts at 5 p.m., returning next morning; ascent 5 frs., descent 3 frs.). The carriage road leads past the *Hermitage of St Verena* (1½ m.) St Verena was a pious virgin who accompanied the Theban legion (p. 96). Being sorely tempted by the Devil, he was on the point of carrying her off when she saved herself by clinging to the rock. The marks of her finger nails are shown. On the R. is the dwelling of the Hermit, and on the left a little Chapel, hewn in the rock, containing a life-size representation of the Holy Sepulchre. At the Hermitage a shorter road can be taken by pedestrians by following a path to the right, indicated by sign posts. A still more extensive view can be had from the **HASENMATT** (4750 ft.), 1½ m. from the Hotel. The descent from the Weissenstein can be made to Munster in 2 hrs. (p. 7).

ROUTE IV.

BERNE TO LAUSANNE AND GENEVA BY
FREIBURG.

Railway to Freiburg, $19\frac{1}{2}$ m., 1 h. ; Fares—3.75, 2.70, 2 fcs. To Lausanne, 61 m., 3 to 4 h. ; Fares—10.50, 7.85, 5.80. To Geneva, 99 m., $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ h. ; Fares—17.50, 12.35, 9 fcs. Passengers for Vevey and Montreux should alight at *Chezbres*, and take the omnibus to Vevey, 50 min., 1 fc. ; thence train or steamer to Montreux. Best views on the left. *Note.*—The trains *back* out of Berne Station.

The line as far as Freiburg passes through pretty and varying scenery, with occasional glimpses of the Bernese Alps. Shortly before arriving at Freiburg we cross the Saarine over a viaduct 270 ft. high and 1100 ft. long.

Freiburg (20 miles, pop. 12,000 : **GRAND HOTEL DE FREIBURG**, *Hotel Monney*, *Hotel National*), the capital of the canton, was founded by Berthold of Zahringen in 1175. It is most picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence overhanging the Saarine. Travellers are strongly recommended to break their journey at Freiburg for a few hours. The town and its magnificent suspension bridges are not visible from the railway. The town and bridges can be seen in $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours, by walking from the station through the town, past the Church of St Nicholas (see below), and crossing the river by the **Suspension Bridge**. This bridge, which has the longest span in Europe, is 905 ft. long and 180 ft. above the river. Each of its four cables, which are 1230 ft. long, contains over 1000 strands of wire. These cables are secured to 128 anchors buried deep in the ground. The total cost of the bridge was 600,000 frs. The view of the town as we cross to the opposite bank is most picturesque, with its many coloured

houses, and ancient towers and battlements crowning the rocky slope. We now ascend to the right, and cross over the **Pont de Gotteron**, another fine suspension bridge, 689 ft. long, and 317 ft. above the bottom of the gorge. It is hung from rock to rock without pillars. Now continuing along the steep bank of the Saarine, we finally descend and recross it over a stone bridge, and then ascend into the town through a curious street called the *Court Chemin*, which passes up over the face of the rock, the roofs of some of the houses serving as pavements for the portion of the street above them.

The principal objects of interest in the town are the

Church of St Nicholas, founded in 1285, completed in 1500, and restored in 1856. It is a plain Gothic edifice, surmounted by a tower 286 ft. high. This tower, which is of delicate and graceful architecture, was erected by the municipality in 1492 to rival that of the cathedral in Freiburg in Bersgau. On the portal under the tower is a curious bas-relief of the Last Judgment. Below the figure of our Saviour is that of St Nicholas. To the left, a fiend is putting his weight into the scales in which the Angel of Judgment is weighing mankind. The interior contains nothing of special

interest except the **organ**, which is one of the finest in Europe. It has 67 stops and 7800 pipes, some of which are 32 ft. in length. Performances are given daily, except Saturdays and feast days, between 8 and 9 P.M. Admission 1 fr., but no performance is given unless the total amount taken is 20 frs.

The Rathaus, standing on the site of the ancient palace of the Dukes of Zähringen, dates from 1502. In the square opposite, is a venerable *Lime Tree*, 15 ft. in circumference. Tradition says that after the victory of Morat in 1476 (see below), a youth of Freiburg, though mortally wounded in the battle, was so anxious to bring the good news to his townsmen, that he ran all the way. Reaching the square, he was so exhausted by loss of blood that he could only gasp out the word "victory" before he expired. With him he bore a twig of lime, which was taken from his dying hand and planted on the spot.

The large building near the

Morat Gate is the *Jesuits' College*. The *Lycée* contains a *Museum* of mediæval and antique objects, a few pictures, weapons, coins, &c. Diligences for *Morat* (see below) run twice daily, in 2½ hours; and for *Payerne* (p. 12) three times daily, in 2½ hours.

Leaving Freiburg, the first station of importance is

Romont (36 m. *Cerf: Couronne*). Branch line to *Bulle* (see Route XLVI.). The town, surrounded by a wall, is picturesquely situated on a small hill. Conspicuous from the railway are two curious ancient round towers, the origin of which is not known. The old castle is supposed to have been founded by the kings of Burgundy in the 10th century. At **Chexbres** (53½ m.) passengers for *Vevey* alight (see p. 93). Omnibus in 50 min., 1 fr. On emerging from a tunnel a short distance from Chexbres, we have a beautiful view of the Lake of Geneva.

Lausanne, 61 m. (see p. 92) and stations to **Geneva**, 99 m. (see Route L.).

ROUTE V.

SOLEURE TO LAUSANNE BY LYSS AND PAYERNE.

Railway to Lyss, 15 m., $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1½ hrs.; 2.90 c. 1.90 c. 1.35c. Lyss to Lausanne, 64 m. *No first class*. 2nd class, 8.10 c.; 3rd class, 5.90 c.

Leaving Soleure the railway follows the bank of the Aare to *Busswyl*, where we join the line from Bienne. At **Lyss** (15 m.), the line comes in from Bern (see page 5).

Aarberg (2 m., *Krone*) is a curious old town almost surrounded by the river Aar. The ancient chateau was the residence of the counts of Aarberg, who sold their village to the town of Bern in 1351.

Morat (15 m., *Couronne, Aigle*), on the **Lake of Morat**, a small sheet of water 6 m. long and 2½ broad. Steamers to Neuchatel in 2 hrs. run twice daily from Morat, passing from Lake Morat to the Lake of Neuchatel by the river *Broye*, and touching at *Cudrefin*. A diligence also runs to Neuchatel twice daily in 2 hrs. and to Freiburg thrice daily in 2½ hrs. In 1476 Morat was the scene of the bloody BATTLE OF

MORAT, in which the Swiss again defeated Charles the Bold four months after the Battle of Grandson (see page 14). The Burgundians were driven into the lake with a loss of 15,000 men. The bones of the slain were afterwards collected by the Swiss and placed in a small chapel, which 300 years afterwards was destroyed by the Burgundian Legion of the French army during the revolution of 1798. In 1822 the canton gave orders to have the scattered remains again collected and buried. An obelisk 65 ft. in height has been erected on the site ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the town).

Avenches ($34\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Maison de la Ville*), formerly *Aventicum*, the Roman capital of Helvetia. Founded before the reign of Julius Cæsar, it numbered a population of over 60,000 in the time of Vespasian. Traces of the walls, which were 14 ft. thick and 15 ft. high, and which ran into the lake forming a harbour, are still to be seen. There are also remains of an *Amphitheatre* and *aqueduct*. Near the town on the left of the railway is a *Corinthian Column* 39 ft. high, the

only remaining fragment of a temple of Apollo. From a stork's nest which for centuries has been built on its capital, it is called *Le Cigognier*. The ancient chateau was built by Count Wivile in the 7th centy. A diligence runs to *Freiburg* twice daily in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., also twice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Cudrefin* (see above), a steam-boat landing on Lake Neuchatel.

Payerne (41 m., *Ours*) is an old walled town founded by Queen Bertha of Burgundy. In 1817 the bones of Queen Bertha, of her husband Rudolf II., and of her son Conrad, were found in an ancient sarcophagus below the tower of the *Parish Church* where they are now buried. In the same church is also shown the *Saddle of the Queen*. Bertha was industrious and spun as she rode, her saddle having a hole for her distaff.

From Payerne a branch line goes off to *Éstavayer* and *Yverdun* (see p. 14). At **Palézieux** (53 m.) the route joins the line from Freiburg to **Lausanne** (see p. 92).

ROUTE VI.

BALE TO NEUCHÂTEL BY BIENNE.

Railway, 82 m. 4-4½ hrs.; Fares—14.70, 12.45, 7.55.

For route from **Bâle** to **Biemme** (62 m.) see Route II. *Douanne* (67 m.) is the starting point for visiting the Isle of St Peter on Lake Biemme (see p. 8).

Neuville (71) (*Faucon, Lion*), a pretty little town on the lake at the foot of the *Chasseral* (5,279

ft.) The ascent of the mountain takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Inn on the summit, splendid view. Passing through a tunnel and reaching *St Blaise* (79), the Lake of Neuchatel comes in sight, and in clear weather Mont Blanc can sometimes be seen.

NEUCHÂTEL (82 m.).

Railway Station, 10 min. from the pier, high above the lake. Buffet and Lavatory.

Hotels. BELLEVUE, on the lake, magnificent view; GRAND HOTEL MT. BLANC, dependence of Hotel Bellevue. *Hotel du Lac*, near the lake. *Faucon* in the town.

Omnibuses run between Station and Post Office (30 c., box 15 c.), also to the Hotels (75 c. to 1 fr.)

Steamer to Estavayer daily, in 1½ hrs., 2 frs. To Morat (see page 11) twice daily, in 2 hrs., 2 frs.

Neuchâtel (pop. 15,700), the capital of the canton, is picturesquely built on a steep slope of the Jura, at the mouth of the little river Seyon. The modern portion of the town and the quay has been built on a strip of land formed by the alluvial deposits brought down by the Seyon, the river having turned out of its course through a tunnel 500 ft. long.

The **Chateau**, commanding a fine view, is an ancient structure, formerly the residence of the Princes of Neuchatel. It is now the seat of the government of the canton.

Close to it is the Collegiate Church or **Temple du Haut**, a Gothic building of the 12th century. In the chancel is a monument with 15 stone statues erected in 1372 by Count Louis of Neuchatel. Before the church is a statue of the reformer *Farel*. In the **Musée des Beaux Arts**, a handsome modern building, is a Picture Gallery of modern Swiss paintings. Many of them are of considerable merit. (Adm. 50 c., Sun. 1 to 4 free).

Adjoining is the **MUSÉE CHALLANDE**, containing a collection of Alpine animals (adm. 1 fr.).

Neuchatel is celebrated for its educational advantages, French being here spoken with great purity. There are several excellent schools and colleges.

In the principal **College** (adm. 50 c.; Thurs. 10-12, Sun. 2-4, free) is a museum of natural history

founded by Prof. Agassiz, a fine library, and a collection of relics from the lake dwellings. Near the College in the Place Purry is a statue of *David de Purry*, a poor boy of Neuchatel, who by his industry made 4½ million francs, which he left to his native city.

On the **Quay**, which affords a charming promenade, is an indicator pointing out the different Alpine peaks visible from Neuchatel.

Excursions—

To the **Chaumont** (3850 ft., *Hotel du Chaumont* near the summit, best; *Hotel du Chateau*). 1½ m. along the Chaux-de-Fonds road, then path, 1½ hrs.; Char-a-banc, 10 frs. there and back.

To the **Pierre-à-bot** or toad stone (1 hr.), a curious mass of granite 62 by 48 ft.. As the formation of the Jura is entirely limestone, this rock must have been brought down from some distant range by a glacier.

To the **Gorge de Seyon** (1 hr.) on the Vallengin road, a narrow cleft in the rock through which the Seyon issues from the Val de Ruz.

To the **Creux de Vent** (Train to **Nolraigue**, ½ hr., then walk 2 hrs.), a curious basin in the mountains, shaped like a horse-shoe, 4800 ft. above the sea level, 600 ft. deep, and 3 miles round. This basin when the weather is changing becomes filled with surging masses of vapour, presenting an extraor-

dinary appearance. Return to Neuchatel by descending on the other side to *S^t Aubin*, thence by rail ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.)

To the **Tête de Rang** (4700 ft. *Inn*), rail $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to Hauts-

Geneveys, thence walk $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Magnificent view of the Jura.

To the **Gorge de la Reuse**, a wild and romantic glen, well worth a visit. Train 20 min. to Boudry (see page 14).

ROUTE VII.

NEUCHATEL TO LAUSANNE AND GENEVA BY YVERDON.

(a) **Railway** to Lausanne, 50 m. in 2 h.; 8 fcs., 5.80 c., 4.20 c. To Geneva 85 m., in 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.; 13.10 c.; 9.40 c.; 6.80 c. The journey can be pleasantly varied by taking the steamer on the Lake of Geneva for Geneva at Ouchy or Morges. See Route I. Best views on the left.

(b) **Steamer** on Lake Neuchatel to *Estavayer*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.; 2 fcs. and thence sail on the east side of the Lake to Yverdon. For steamer route, see page 15.

a. Leaving **Neuchatel** (see page 13), we cross the ravine of *Serrieres* over a lofty viaduct, and at *Auvernier*, the junction of the Pontarlier line, we quit the lake and reach **Colombier** (5 m., *Maison de Ville*), once the residence of the Scotch Marshall Keith, the general and friend of Frederick the Great, and governor of Neuchatel. From **Boudry**, the birthplace of Marat, the **CREUX DE VENT** can be ascended in 3 hrs. (see pages 13 and 15).

[From Boudry we also visit the **Gorges de la Reuse**, in 2 hrs. there and return. Crossing the viaduct, we take a path to the left at the end of the village of *Trois-Rods*, which brings us in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the entrance. A rocky path leads up the wild and picturesque gorge, the overhanging rocks frequently meeting over our heads. Through it the river Reuse rushes in a series of beautiful cascades. On the left is the *Chalet aux Clées* (fee for use of path). Passing a huge cavern on the right, we see above us the Pontarlier railway. Tourists wishing to return to Neuchatel can ascend to *Champ du Moulin Station* in $\frac{2}{3}$ hr., (*Hotel du Sentier des Gorges*), whence trains run several times daily.]

At **Bevaix** (9 m.) the line returns to the shore of the lake. At **Concise** (14 m.) immense quantities of remains of the lake dwellings have been found. At

Grandson (21 m., *Louis d'Or*), the railway passes through the grounds of the ancient *Chateau* of the barons of Grandson. The chateau contains a small *museum* of antiquities and natural history. There is a fine view from the terrace. The old church, formerly a Benedictine abbey, dates from the 10th century. Grandson, in 1476, was besieged by Charles the Bold. After he had treacherously induced the starving inhabitants to surrender, under promise of their lives being spared, he hung and drowned them by hundreds. Infuriated by his cruelty, the Swiss army, though only numbering 20,000 against 50,000 Burgundians, attacked him between *Concise* and *Courcelles*, and utterly routed him. He was compelled to fly for his life to the mountains with only five followers. The Swiss captured an enormous booty, including 600 standards and 121 cannon. It was said that gold and jewels were dealt out after the battle by handfuls. Many of the relics captured here are in the museum at *Berne* and *Soleure* (pp. 5-8).

Yverdon (24 m., *HOTEL DE LONDRES*) is prettily situated at the foot of the lake, at the influx

of the Thièle. In the ancient chateau, erected by Conrad of Zahringen in 1135, Pestalozzi presided over his celebrated school. It now contains a small museum of Roman and Celtic antiquities.

At **Cossonay** (38 m.) the line joins the route from Pontarlier. For remainder of route to Lausanne and Geneva see Route IX.

b. Route by steamer to Estavayer. Leaving Neuchatel, the steamer crosses the lake to **Estavayer** (*Maison de Ville*), with its interesting old castle of *Chilnaux*. From Estavayer the railway runs into Yverdon (see above), or connection can be made with *Payerne*, and thence to Lausanne (see p. 92.)

ROUTE VIII.

PONTARLIER TO NEUCHATEL THROUGH THE VAL DE TRAVERS.

Railway, 33 m., in 2 to 2½ h.; Fares—6.10, 4.70, 3.55. Best views on the right. Pontarlier is on the direct route from Paris to Western Switzerland. See Route .

Pontarlier (*de la Poste: National*) is a small town in France near the Swiss frontier. Luggage is examined here. Leaving Pontarlier the line crosses the Doubs, after which we enter the defile of *La Cluse*, a natural gateway, strongly fortified, commanding the passage between France and Switzerland. To the right on the summit of the precipice is the ancient **FORT DE JOUX**, which was blown up with dynamite in 1877. Above it, on the other side, a new fort has been built. We now reach the frontier. At **Verrières**, the first Swiss town, the army of Gen. Bourbaki, numbering 5000 men, in January 1881, worn out with cold and hunger, crossed the frontier and surrendered to the Swiss.

Leaving Verrières we soon begin to descend into the **Val de Travers**, where the scenery becomes exceedingly picturesque. The first portion of the descent is through the narrow gorge of *La Chaine*, so called from a chain having been stretched across it

by the Swiss to bar the entrance of the artillery of Charles the Bold during the wars with Burgundy. At *St Sulpice* the river Reuse rises out of the ground. Its source is supposed to be Lake Tallières, 5 m. distant. **Fleurier** (*Hot. Couronne*) has large watch factories.

Motiers - Travers (*Hot. de la Ville*) was the residence of Rousseau after his expulsion from Yverdon by the Swiss Government. He wrote his celebrated "Lettres de Montagne" here. A pleasant excursion is to the *Ravine of Raisse* (1½ h.), a wild gorge in which are a number of cascades. Behind the town is a cavern 3½ m. in length. At its entrance is a pretty waterfall.

From **Nioralgue** we can ascend the **Creux du Ventin** 2 hrs. (p. 13), descending on the other side to Boudry or St Aubin. Passing through four tunnels, beautiful views of the Lake of Neuchatel and the Alps now open up before us as we descend to **Neuchatel** (p. 13).

ROUTE IX.

PONTARLIER TO LAUSANNE AND GENEVA.

Railway, express from Paris to Geneva *via* Pontarlier, 363 m., in 15½ h.; Fares—70.35 c., 52.30 c. Pontarlier to Lausanne, 45 m., in 2½ to 3 h.; Fares—8.50 c., 5.88 c., 4.20 c.

Leaving Pontarlier the Lausanne line quits the Neuchâtel line near the Fort de Joux, in the defile of *La Cluse* (p. 15). At *Jougne* is the French Custom House. After passing through a tunnel we have fine views of the valley and descend rapidly to **Vallorbes** (*Hot. de Genève*, at the station; *de Ville* in the town), where is the Swiss Custom House. The train backs out of the station, and crosses the *Orbe* over a fine iron bridge. At *Romainmotier* (*Inn, Courronne*), is one of

the most ancient churches in Switzerland. It was built in 753.

Orbe (*Inn, Deux Poissons*) was the Roman *Urbignenum*, and afterwards the capital of Little Burgundy. Its ancient chateau was occupied as a royal residence by the kings of Burgundy.

At **Cossonay Junction** (*Hot. d'Angleterre*) the line comes in from Yverdon and Neuchâtel.

Lausanne (p. 92). For stations between Lausanne and Geneva (see Route L.). **Geneva** (p. 87).

ROUTE X.

BALE TO SCHAFFHAUSEN AND CONSTANCE.

Railway to Schaffhausen, 60 m.; Fares in frs., 9.50, 6.40, 6.15. To Constance, 91 m. Fares in frs., 14.50, 9.65, 6.25. Tourists for the FALLS OF THE RHINE should alight at NEUHAFEN, opposite the Falls.

Steamers on the Rhine from Schaffhausen to Constance, see p. 18.

We leave Bale from the *Baden Station*, passing from Switzerland into Baden and following the course of the Rhine through a fertile country.

Bei **Rheinfelden** (9¾) is opposite *Rheinfelden* (see p. 23).

Säckingen (29¾ m., *Löwe*) has an ancient Abbey with two towers, now a church.

At **Laufenburg** (*Hotel Soolbad*) the river is confined in a narrow rocky channel only a few yards across. The last Lord Montague and his tutor were drowned here in 1793 while attempting to descend the

rapids in a boat. A strange coincidence was that his family seat of Cowdray Park was burnt on the same day, and stranger still, that a prophecy existed in the family for 300 years, that the line of the Montagues would end by water and their castle by fire at the same time. Their remains rest in the cemetery near by. Laufenburg has a most picturesque appearance, with its old watch towers, fine church, and ancient chateau of Hapsburg.

Waldshut (35 m., *Hot. Schätzli* at the Station; *Rebstock*

in the town). A branch line runs to Turgi, Baden, and Zurich (p. 25). The town is situated high above the river.

At **Neuhausen** (58½ m.) we alight for the Falls of the Rhine. Travellers from Switzerland alight at Dachsen (see p. 27.)

Hotels, **SCHWEIZERHOF**, magnificent establishment in beautiful grounds, very comfortable and reasonable prices. New Eng. Ch. in the Hotel grounds. Finest view of the Falls. **BELLEVUE**, opposite the Station, comfortable, view of the Falls. *Hotel Rheinfall* in the village.)

The **Falls of the Rhine**, the largest in Europe, are about 350 ft. wide and from 45 to 60 ft. in height. The cataract is divided by four limestone rocks, the greatest body of water falling towards the left bank. At the foot of the falls is a magnificent basin kept in constant agitation by the rush of the waters. About 100,000 galls. of water pass over the Falls every second. In June and July they are much swollen by the melting of the snows, but in winter and early spring they often run very low, as in 1848 and 1858, when they were crossed by the natives leaping from rock to rock. It is a curious fact that the first mention in history of the Falls is found in the life of Bishop Conrad of Constance, written in 960, and it is therefore supposed they did not exist long before that period. Some coins, found in a cave near by, show that the spot had been visited by the Romans, and had the Falls then existed, some allusion to them would almost surely have been made by some of the Latin authors. The Falls are illuminated nightly in summer.

The best way to visit the Falls is by taking the footpath from the Schweizerhof or the railway sta-

tion, which skirts the right bank of the river, and crossing the railway bridge, ascend to the **Schloss Laufen**. The distance is about ½ m. The **Schloss Laufen** is a fine old mediæval castle, erected in 1527. It is now a hotel and restaurant, both excellent. (Adm. to Castle and Falls 1 fr.) From the Castle we descend to the *Känzli* and *Fischetz*, two platforms built over the brink of the Falls, and return by a path along the river side to the ferry (50 c., ret. ticket 80 c.), by which we cross to *Chateau Wörth*, a small restaurant, and then ascend the hill to the **Schweizerhof**. A magnificent view of the Falls is had by taking a boat (passage perfectly safe) to the centre rock, on which is a pavilion (1-2 pers. 3 frs., each add. pers. 1 fr.). The visit to the Falls by the Ferry and back can be made in 1 h., or return by the bridge 1½ hrs.

Schaffhausen (60 m., pop. 11,800. **HOT. RHEIN** and restaurant at the Station. Post in the town.)

Carriages, 60 c. the course, or ¼ h. 80 c., ½ h. 1 fr. For the Falls, 2 m. To the *Chateau Wörth*, 4 frs., or *Chateau Laufen*, 5 frs. An omnibus runs to the Falls from the *Hot. Couronne*, and several trains run daily in 7 min.

Its ancient wall, turreted gateways, curious houses with their oriel windows and carved and frescoed façades, give Schaffhausen an exceedingly picturesque appearance.

The **CATHEDRAL**, formerly an Abbey, erected between 1052-1100, is a Romanesque basilica. The massive interior has been greatly spoiled by an attempted restoration. On an old bell cast in 1486 is an inscription: *Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango* (I call the living, I mourn the dead, I break the thunder), alluding to the old practice of ringing the church bells during a thunder storm. This bell sug-

gested Schiller's beautiful "Song of the bell." Over the town rises the fortress of *Munoth*, built 1564-90. Its walls are 16 to 18 ft. thick. The tower which commands a fine view is ascended by an inclined spiral plane instead of a staircase (adm. 1 fr.)

The early Gothic **JOHANN'S KIRCHE**, built in 1121, is one of the largest churches in Switzerland. On the walls are some ancient frescoes. Concerts are given on the fine organ, Mon., Thur., and Saturday evenings, 1 fr.

In the **IMTHURNEUM**, a building presented to the town by Herr Imthurn, a London banker, and a native of Schaffhausen, are a *Theatre* and *Concert rooms*. The **TOWN LIBRARY** contains a collection of the MSS. of the Swiss historian Johann von Müller, and a *Museum* of antiquities and natural history.

The large **WATERWORKS** on the river supply the factories in the town with 900 horse power by means of turbine wheels and iron cables.

For **RAILWAY** to *Winterthur* and *Zurich* see Route xv.

For route to Constance by steamer see below.

At **Thayingen** (66 m.) the line enters Baden.

Singen (71 m.) (*Inn Krone*) is the junction of the Black Forest line for Triburg and Offenburg. Two m. to the N. W. of the Station is the fortress of **Hohentwiel**, situated high up on an isolated rock (2244 ft.). In the 30 Years War, under the brave Wurtemberg general Wiederhold, it successfully sustained five sieges by the Bavarians. At **Radolfzell** (77½ m., *Inn Schiff*) a poor town with a fine Gothic church, we reach the **ZELLER** or **UNTER SEE**, an arm of Lake Constance.

Opposite *Reichenau*, farther on, is the **Island of Reichenau**, 3 m. long, and connected with the shore by an embankment. In the parish church of Mittelzell, erected in 806, repose the bones of Charles the Fat, great grandson of Charlemagne. The sacristy contains a few relics. On the island are also the ruins of the old castle of *Schappeln*. Crossing the Rhine over a fine iron bridge we arrive at **Constance** (see below).

SCHAFFHAUSEN TO CONSTANCE BY STEAMER.

Pier above the bridge. Omnibus from Station, 50 c. Fares, 3 frs., 1.95 c.

Time up the river, 4 hrs.; down, 3 hrs.

Leaving Schaffhausen we pass on the L. the ancient convents of *Paradies* and *Catherinenthal*. At *Diessenhofen* the river is spanned by a wooden bridge. The French army crossed here before the battle of Hohenlinden. **Stein** (11 m.) is connected with its superb *Burg* on the Winterthur Railway, by another wooden

bridge (see Route xvl). The castle of *Hohenklingen* on a rocky height commands a fine view. The *Rathhaus*, a curious old structure, has a small museum of antiquities. The *Abbey of St George* is also a fine old building. Above the island of *St Othmar* the river expands into the **Zeller** or **Unter See**, and we pass the castles of *Freudenfels*, R., and *Oberstaad* and the *Abbey of Oehningen*, L. At *Wangen*, L. is the castle of *Marbach*, now a hydropathic establishment. At

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2. Wessenburg Haus, B 3.
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4. Stadt Kanzli, B 4-5.
5. Rossgarten Museum, B 5.
6. Kaufhaus, C 4.
7. Insel Hotel, C 3.





Berlingen (*Inn Krone*) the Unter-Zee attains its greatest width. To the right is the Chateau of *Engensberg*, built by Beauharnais, vice-king of Italy. On a wooded hill, farther on, is the Chateau of *Arenaburg*, once the residence of Queen Hortense and the late Emp. Napoleon III. It now belongs to the ex-Empress Eugenie. Opposite is the Island of Reichenau (see above).

We now enter the narrow

channel of the Rhine connecting the Unter See with Lake Constance. On the R. is **Gottlieben** (*Hot., Krone*), with its ancient castle, built in 1250 by the bishops of Constance. Here John Huss and Jerome of Prague were confined by order of the Emp. Sigismund and the infamous Pope John XXIII., who was afterwards himself imprisoned in the same dungeon by the Council of Constance.

CONSTANCE AND THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE.

Hotels. INSEL HOTEL, formerly a large Dominican monastery, delightfully situated on a small island. CONSTANZERHOF, under the same excellent management, on N. bank of the lake, amid beautiful grounds. *Hotel Hecht, Badischer Hof.*

Carriages, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 60 pf.; 1 hr., 2 marks. **Fine Baths** on the lake.

THEATRE AND CONCERTS.

Steamers ply on the lake in all directions. Consult local time tables. Good restaurants on board.

Constance (pop. 12,000), from the Roman *Constantii*, was founded before the birth of Christ. The present town and many of the buildings date from the 15th centy., when it was a free town. From 1559 to 1805 it was subject to the House of Hapsburg. Since that time it has belonged to Baden. It formerly contained 40,000 inhabitants, though at the time it was transferred to Baden it had only 5000. Of late years it has begun again to regain some of its former prosperity. Its Bishopric, numbering a long line of 87 bishops, was founded in the 7th centy., and suppressed in 1827. The Gothic **Cathedral** (1) was first erected on the site of a Scottish convent. It fell down in 1052, and was then partially rebuilt in romanesque style by Bishop Romauld. The remainder of the present building was erected between the 13th and 16th centuries. The tower was built by Hubsch in 1850-7. The spire commands

a fine view of the lake. On the massive oak doors of the chief portal are *reliefs of our Lord's Passion*, carved in 1470 by Simon Baider. The nave, dating from the 13th centy., is supported by sixteen columns, each of a single block of stone. A few yards from the principal entrance, a stone slab marks the place where *John Huss* received his sentence of burning at the stake, from the Council. The portion of the stone on which he is said to have stood is always dry, while the remainder is quite damp. The curiously carved choir stalls belong to the 15th centy. In the *chapel* on the E. side is a sculpture of the *Holy Sepulchre*. The *sacristy* contains the church treasure and some fine missals. In front of the high altar, under a brass tablet, lie the bones of *Robt. Hallam*, Bishop of Salisbury, president of the English deputation to the Council of Constance.

In the WESSENBERG HAUS (2)

is a fine library and collection of pictures left to the town by Herr Wessenberg. The Gothic CHURCH OF ST STEPHEN (3) contains some carvings in wood and stone. In the market-place is a statue of "Victory" by Baur, commemorating the part taken by the men of Constance in the Franco-German War. Along the Hussenstrasse is the lodging where John Huss was arrested. A tablet with a portrait of the martyr marks the house. The **Stadt Kanzlei** (4), or *Town Hall*, has a beautiful renaissance facade with frescoes of scenes from the history of Constance. The **Rosgarten Museum** (5) contains a fine collection of remains from the lake dwellings, a *natural history collection*, and *collection of antiquities* of Constance, among them the cart in which Huss was drawn to his execution. In the **Kaufhaus** (6), a curious old building near the lake, erected in 1378, is the Council Hall in which the Great Council deposed Pope John XXIII. and elected Martin V. On the walls are modern frescoes of the history of Constance. Farther on is the large **Dominican Monastery** (7),

erected in the 13th centy., now the *Insel Hotel* (see above). John Huss was a prisoner here for four months before his execution. The *cloisters* and *chapel* (used as the dining-room) are well worth seeing.

A pleasant excursion from Constance (4½ m., steamer three times daily; carriage, 8 marks) is to the **Island of Mainau**, in the Ueberlinger See. The island is connected with the mainland by a long iron bridge. This beautiful island originally belonged to the Abbey of Reichenau (p. 18), and then came into possession of the Knights of the Teutonic Order. It now belongs to the Grand Duke of Baden. The fine chateau, built in 1746, has frequently been visited by the Emperor of Germany.

From the **ALLMANNSHOHE**, ½ hr., on the Mainau road, is a fine view of the town and lake. Pension and restaurant.

To the "JAKOB," ½ hr., fine view. Pension and restaurant in beautiful pine woods.

A pretty road to the W. leads past Kreuzlingen to the *Rundberg* or *Tabor*; fine view (¾ hr.).

ROUTE XI.

CONSTANCE TO FRIEDRICHSHAVEN, RORSCHACH, AND BREGENZ.

LAKE OF CONSTANCE.

Steamers, several times daily, see local time tables at the hotels. Fair restaurants on board the steamers. Travellers liable to sea sickness should not venture on the lake in blowy weather.

Railway to *Rorschach*, 21 m., in 1½-2 hrs. Fares, 4.20 c., 3 frs.; 2.15 c. From *Rorschach* to *Bregenz* by *St. Margarethen* in 1 hr., see page 22.

The **Lake of Constance**, fed by the waters of the Rhine, is 40 m. long by 7½ wide. The scenery on its banks is pleasing and peaceful, but tame in comparison with the other Swiss lakes. The south-western shore is Swiss territory, the northern German,

and the south-eastern end Austrian.

Leaving Constance the steamer crosses to Friedrichshaven in 1½ hrs., or via Meersburg in 2 hrs.

Friedrichshaven (*König Von Württemberg, Krone*) is the terminus of the Stuttgart railway. The landing place is a mile from the railway station, but the trains run down to the quay to meet the steamers. The ROYAL CASTLE of the king of Württemberg (formerly the ancient convent of Shofen) contains a collection of pictures, and is surrounded by charming gardens. In the absence of the royal family the castle and gardens are shown to visitors. The KURSAAL is pleasantly situated on the lake. In the old Bellevue Hotel are the historical collections of the *Bodensee-Verein*.

The steamer now crosses the lake again to **Romanshorn** (*Hot. Bodan, Rest.* at the Railway), the station for the line to Zurich (see Route XVIII.).

Rorschach (SEEHOF on the lake, *Anker, Hirsch, Grüner Baum* on the lake.) A curious and picturesque old town. On the heights above is the ancient ABBEY OF MARIENBURG (now a school), built in 1513. The Gothic cloisters and vaulted refectory are worth a visit. Fine view from the *Terrace*. Higher

up is the *Castle of St Anna*, fine view. The walk may be extended to the summit of the hill (the *Rossbühl*, 1¼ hrs. from Rorschach), which commands a panorama of the whole of the lake.

For railway to St Gall and Zürich see Route XIX.

The steamer now crosses to **Lindau** (BAYRISCHER HOF, *Hotel Reutmann*, on the lake), the terminus for the railway to *Munich* and *Augsburg*.

The town lies on an island in the lake, connected with the mainland by a long wooden bridge and a railway embankment. Near the bridge are the ruins of an ancient tower, supposed to have been built by the Romans. On the quay is a monument to Maximilian II. of Bavaria. There are pleasant walks in the *Linden Hof* gardens, commanding beautiful views of the lake and mountains.

From Lindau the steamer proceeds to **Bregenz** (OESTERREICH HOF, *Hot. Montford, Hotel Adler*). The upper portion of the town is built on the site of a Roman camp. The *Schlossberg* (1945 ft., ½ hr.) commands a fine view of the lake and the Alps of Appenzell and Glärus. The *Pfänder* (3465 ft., path 1½ hrs., carriage road 2 hrs.) commands a still more extensive panorama. There is a good HOTEL on the summit.

ROUTE XII.

RORSCHACH TO COIRE.

Railway, 57 m., in 3-3¼ hrs. Fares—9.75 c., 6.85 c., 4.90 c.

Leaving Rorschach the line skirts the lake, passing on the R. the chateau of *Wartegg* belonging to the ex-Duchess of Parma, the ruins of the fortress of

Wartensee, and the chateau of *Weinburg*, the residence of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and reaches the river Rhine at **Rheineck** (6 m., *Hecht*). Diligence

to Heiden, see p. 22. On the heights above is the *Kurhaus Walzenhausen*. At *St. Margarethen* (9 m.) a branch line runs to Bregenz, see page 21.

We now ascend the fertile valley of the Rhine to **Altstädten** (16 m., pop. 7900, *Drei Könige*). To the R. we catch a glimpse of the *Sentis* (8215 ft.), and before us we see the peaks of *Sceseplana* (9718 ft.) and *Falknis* (8420 ft.). *Oberried* (19½ m.), on the R. are the ruins of the castle of *Blatten*. **SENWALD** (27 m.). In the church are the remains of one of the Barons of *Hohen Sax*, the former owners of the valley, who was murdered by his nephew in the 16th cent. The body, dried like a mummy, is shown in

a coffin with a glass lid. This crime was supposed to have called down on the family the curse of the Almighty. The whole of their immense possessions were sold a few years later to the canton of *Zürich*, and the race soon after became extinct. **Buchs** (31 m., *Inn* at the Station, *Sonne* in the town) is the junction for the new line to *Innsbruck* by the *Arlberg*, and also the line from *Bregentz*. Above the village is the *Castle of Werdenberg*. Above *Seneln (Inn Traube)* is the ruined castle of *Wartau*. From **TRÜBBACH** (39 m.) the pass of *Luziensteig* leads to *Ragatz* (see page 34).

Sargans (42 m.). For remainder of route, see p. 32.

ROUTE XIII.

RORSCHACH TO HEIDEN, APPENZELL, AND WEISSBAD.

Railway, 3½ m. to Heiden, on the rack and pinion system, in ¾ hr. Fare—3 frs., 1.50 c. Descent, 2 frs., 1 fr. Best views on the left.

Heiden (2465 ft., pop. 3400 **FREIHOF**, **SCHWEIZERHOF**, *Sonnenhugel*, *Löwe*, *Krone*), is a delightfully situated summer resort, and much frequented by Swiss and Germans for the whey cure. There is a good *Kursaal*, with reading, conversation, concert, and card rooms; *Trinkhalle*, &c. Concerts daily in the *Musik Pavillon*. From the *Kurgarten* a few steps lead to a plateau commanding a charming panorama of *Lake Constance* and the surrounding country. There is also a fine view from the *Church Tower*, in which there is a telescope. There are numerous delightful short excursions in every direction from the village, which are fully described in a local

guide by *H. Szadrowzky*, price ½ fr.

From *Heiden*, in 2½ hrs., we walk over the *Kaien*, 3668 ft., having a fine view of *Lake Constance*, to **Trogen** (*Krone*, *Hirsch*), the capital of the canton *Appenzell-auser-Roden*. From *Trogen* a path leads in 2 hrs. over the **Gäbris** (4101 ft.) to **Gais** (**HOT. KRONE**, **HOT. OCHS**, *Hot. Hirsch*), an exceedingly pretty village, and a much frequented whey cure resort. *Gais* can also be reached by carriage road from *Torgen* (5 m.). A diligence runs daily to **ST GALLEN** in 1 hr. (p. 29), and to **Altstädten** in 1¼ hr. (see above). From *Gais* a carriage road 3 m. leads through pasture land to

Appenzell (HOT. HECHT), another whey cure resort, and the capital of the Canton Appenzell-Intere-Rhoden.

Two miles from Appenzell is **Weissbad** (KURHAUSWEISSBAD), also a health resort, and a delightful centre for excursions.

The HERMITAGE OF WILDKIRCHLI (4918 ft.), commanding a lovely view, is reached in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. Guide, 4 frs., unnecessary. The chapel, which was founded in 1656, and dedicated to St Michael, is situated in a grotto. From

the chapel a passage leads through the rock to the EBENALP, from which we have an entirely different view. The summit of the Alp, 5250 ft., is reached in 25 min. Small *Inn*.

The **Scutis** (8215 ft.), the highest peak in the canton, can be ascended in 6 hrs. Guide desirable, 10 frs. Very extensive and beautiful panorama from the summit.

A diligence runs three times daily from APPENZELL to ST GALLEN (see p. 29) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

ROUTE XIV.

^ABALE TO ZÜRICH VIA BRUGG.

Railway from Central Station in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; Fares—9.40, 6.60, 4.75 c. Best views on the left.

The line follows Route I. as far as *Pratteln* (5 m.), and then crosses the *Ergolz* to *Kaiser Augst*, the Roman *Augusta Ravacorum* (p. 4).

Rheinfelden ($10\frac{1}{2}$ m., HOT. DES SALINES; HOT. DIETSCHY. On the Baden side of the river, HOTEL BELLEVUE), formerly an outpost of the Holy Empire, and strongly fortified with walls and gates. A curious covered bridge crosses the Rhine, which here dashes furiously over the rocks. Near the town are large salt works.

At **Stein** ($18\frac{1}{2}$ m.) a covered bridge crosses the river to *Säckingen* (see p. 16). Beyond *Effingen* ($28\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the line passes under the *Bützberg* through a tunnel, and descends the valley of the Aare to

Brugg (36 m., *Hot.*: *Rossh, Rothes Haus*), near the conflux of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, is a picturesque old town, once belonging to Rudolph of Hapsburg.

The *Schwartze Thurm* is an old Roman tower, restored in the 15th centy. Brugg was the birthplace of *Zimmerman*, author of the celebrated work on Solitude. He was physician to Frederick the Great.

One m. E. of Brugg is the ancient **Abbey of Königsfelden**, built in 1310 by Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, and Agnes, Queen of Hungary (who took the veil, and passed fifty years of her life here), on the spot where their husband and father, Albert of Austria, was assassinated by his nephew John of Swabia and three conspirators. The murder took place in sight of the Imperial Castle, only a fragment of which now remains (p. 29). Though only one of the murderers, Wart, suffered for his crime, a terrible vengeance overtook their unfortunate families and friends. No less than 1000 innocent victims were put to death, and the abbey was en-

dowed with their confiscated property. It was suppressed in 1528. Only a portion of the original building remains, which is now used as an hospital and lunatic asylum. The dwelling of Queen Agnes contains a small collection of antiquities. In the windows of the *chapel* is some fine stained glass, and on the walls are faded portraits of the Austrian knights who fell at *Sempach* (p. 41). The high altar stands over the spot of the assassination.

We now cross the Reuss near its junction with the Aare. On the promontory between the two rivers once stood the Roman town VINDONISSA, their most important settlement in Helvetia. The only remains of the town are traces of an amphitheatre. *Turgi* (38 m.) is the junction of the line from Waldshut (see Route XVII.).

Baden (42 m., GRAND HOTEL, a large establishment with baths, pleasantly situated on the river; HOTEL BÄR, new and comfortable; HOTEL VESENAHOF, *Schweizerhof*, *Hot. Schiff*, at the baths; in the town, *Hot. Wage*) is celebrated for its hot mineral springs (116°-122° Fahr.), which are very efficacious for cases of gout, rheumatism, and cutaneous diseases. The baths were well known to the Romans, and were visited by the Emperors Titus and Vespasian. In the middle ages it was also one of the most crowded health resorts in Europe. The principal

bath establishment is the large Grand Hotel (see above) with 100 baths. On the right bank of the river are the *Ennet-Baden*, frequented by middle class Swiss and Germans. There is also a fine establishment where the sick poor of all nations are received for a small weekly sum, which includes board, baths, and excellent medical advice. In the *Bahnhofstrasse* is a fine KURSAAL, surrounded by pleasant gardens, in which are several Roman remains, Restaurant, good music daily. The ancient ruined Castle of STEIN, which overlooks the town and commands a fine view, was formerly a residence of the Hapsburg family. In it the disastrous campaign against the Swiss, which ended in the battles of Morgarten (p. 39) and Sempach (p. 41) was planned. It was taken and burnt by the Swiss in 1415. There are many delightful excursions to be made in the neighbourhood.

At **Wettingen** (43 m.), on the river side, are the large buildings of an ancient Cistercian Abbey, now a seminary. In the church, built 1227, is a sarcophagus in which the murdered remains of the Emp. Albert (see above) reposed for fourteen months previous to their removal to Spire.

Near **Dietikon** (49 m.) the French army under Massena crossed the Limmat, 24th Sept. 1799, before the battle of Zurich. As we approach Zurich we see on the R. the long ridge of the *Uetliberg*, with the large hotel on its summit.

ZÜRICH.

Railway Stations. *Central Station* (Restaurant), $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the lake. *Enge Station*, on the W. bank of the lake, for railway along the lake shore. *Selnau Station*, for rail up the Uetliberg.

Omibuses to the hotels from Central Station. *Tramways* from *Central Station* to *Enge Station*, and along the Limmatquai and Sonnenquai to the *Riesbach* and *Aussersihl*. See plan.



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ZURICH



Carriages. $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 1-2 pers., 80 c., 3-4 pers., 1.20 c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 1.50 c. and 2.20 c.; 1 hr., 2.50 c. and 3.60 c. Box, 20 c. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., double fares.

Porters (Red caps). Errand in the town, 30 c.; in the suburbs, 40 c.; with 50 lbs. of baggage, 20 c. extra.

Hotels. Hotel BAUR AU LAC (not to be confounded with the Hotel Baner), very fine Hotel, beautifully situated on the lake, with pleasant gardens. BELLEVUE, near the new bridge, also on the lake, large and moderately comfortable. HOTEL BAUR, on the Bahnhof Strasse, first class, comfortable. NATIONAL, first class, comfortable. VICTORIA, comfortable; these two are both opposite the station. SCHWERT, near the tower bridge. Good second class. *Zürcherhof, Storch, St Gotthard, Schweizerhof, Limmathof, Hecht.* GOOD PENSIONS, *Cygne*, at Seefeld, *Neptun, Weisses Kreuz.* At Hottingen, *Pension d'Angleterre.* Also on the *Uetliberg* (see below). On the Zurichberg, *Pension Beau Sejour*, comfortable, fine view.

Restaurants and Cafes. *Café National, Café Victoria*, opposite the station. *Restaurant and Café Meise*, near the Munster Brücke. *Tonhalle*, on the lake. Cake and ices at *Sprüngli's*, cor. Bahnhof Strasse, and Parade-Platz, also excellent chocolate.

Amusements. *Theatre. Circus. Races* several times a year. *Regatta* on the lake in autumn. *Concerts* every evening, 60 c., at the *Tonhalle*, on the lake (see below). *Zur Platte*, Summer Theatre, Flora Theatre, and winter garden. Free Concerts, Sundays, at 11 a.m., in the Stadtgarten. *Organ Concerts* in the Grossmünster and Peterskirche.

Baths. Warm and vapour baths at *Stockers* in the Mühlgarten. *Swimming baths* on the lake near the Stadtgarten.

Steamers. See Route xx.

Rowing Boats. 1-2 pers., 50 c. per hr.; each add. pers., 20 c. Boatmen, 60 c. per hr.

Post and Telegraph Office in the Bahnhof Strasse.

Eng. Ch. Ser. in the Church of St Anne.

Zürich (pop. 25,000), the capital of the canton and the ancient Roman *Turicum*, is beautifully situated at the north end of Lake Zürich. Through its centre runs the Limmat, crossed by seven bridges, dividing the town into the *Grosse Stadt, W.*, and *Kleine Stadt, E.* The Grosse Stadt is again divided from the suburbs by the *Sihl*. Zurich is the chief manufacturing town in Switzerland, and next to Lyons the most important centre of silk manufacture in Europe. It has a university and other important educational establishments. Fine views of the town are had from the **Höhe Promenade** and the **Terrace of the Polytechnicum** (see below).

In 1799 the French under Massena routed the Russians under Korsakoff, and drove them back to the Rhine with a loss of 13,000 men.

Starting from the Central Station and passing down the

Bahnhof Strasse, we pass on the R. the POST OFFICE (1), and near the lake the fine new BOURSE (2). To the R. of the Bourse is the *Hotel Baur au Lac* (3), and to the L., bordering on the lake, the STADTGARTEN (4). Turning up the Stadthaus quai (5), we see the BAUSCHÄNZLI (6), a water-bastion constructed in 1660. It is now shaded with trees, and affords a pleasant resting place. Farther on is the old KAUFHAUS (7) or public warehouse, with its curious overhanging roof, and the FRAU MÜNSTER (8), built in the 13th century. Crossing the Münster Platz we come to the ST PETER'S KIRCHE (9), with its large electric clock. The dials are 29 ft. in diameter. *Lavater*, the author of the celebrated work on physiognomy, was pastor of this church for twenty-three years. He was shot in front of his church after the battle of Zurich by a French soldier to

whom he had just given refreshment. A little farther rises the LINDENHOF, which was the site of the ancient Roman Camp of *Turicum*. The imperial palace of the governors of Zurich also stood here. Crossing the Markt Brücke we pass on the right the RATHHAUS (10), built in 1699. In front is the *Reading-room Museum* (11). Strangers admitted for one month on presentation by a member. Now passing along the Rathhaus quai we come to the *Munster Brücke*, at the end of which is the old **Wasserkirche** (12), built in the 15th centy. In it is the TOWN LIBRARY, containing autograph letters of Lady Jane Grey, Henry IV. of France, Frederick the Great, and the reformer Zwingli, and a *Museum of Antiquities*, in which are the first book printed in Switzerland at Beromünster (1480), Zwingli's Bible with his MSS. marginal notes, and a fine relief of portion of Switzerland. The collection of coins number 10,000. Between the two bridges is the SWAN COLONY.

Above us is the **Grossmünster** (13), a plain Romanesque building of the 11-12th centuries, erected on the site of a convent founded in 697. The hill on which it is built is supposed to be a moraine brought down by the glacier, which, in the ice period, filled the valley and lake. At the foot of the hill, *Felix* and his wife *Regula*, with their friend *Exuperantius*, suffered martyrdom by order of the Roman Prefect *Decius* in the 4th centy. They were afterwards canonized as patron saints of the town. Their figures appear in the arms of Zurich. On the side of the W. Tower is a large grotesque sitting statue of *Charlemagne*. In the interior is a picture of the Procession to the Cross, and several fine stained glass

windows. In this church *Zwingli* preached for twelve years.

Now passing along the Sonnen Quai, we see fronting us on the lake the large **Tonhalle** (14). It was formerly a grain store, but in 1867, on the occasion of the great musical festival at Zurich, it was adapted for a music hall. The large concert room, with a fine organ, holds 2000 people. Excellent concerts are given nightly, and occasionally *matinées* on Sunday. Attached to the Hall are a winter garden, covered pavilion, and shaded walks and seats.

Turning up the Rami Strasse we now ascend to the **Höhe Promenade** (15), which commands a charming view of the lake. On it is a monument to *Nageli*, the Swiss composer. To the L. is the old cemetery with many fine monuments. Continuing along the Rami Strasse and passing on the L. the handsome CANTONAL SCHOOLS (16), and to the R. the large CANTONAL HOSPITAL (17), we come to the **Polytechnic** (18), erected 1861-4. It contains the *University of Zurich* and the *Federal School*. The Terrace commands a fine view over the town and lake. The **Museum**, which is in point of size the largest in Switzerland, contains collections of *archæology*, *minerals*, and *fossil remains*, *engineering* and *architecture*, *natural history*, and a fine collection of *engravings*. Beyond the Polytechnic are the buildings of the *Pfrundhaus* and the *Burger-asyl*, both retreats for the aged poor of the town. To the left up the *Kunstler Strasse* is the **KUNSTERGÜTLI** (19), in which is the picture gallery of the Artists' Union of Zürich, containing several fine pictures by Swiss painters. We now return to the station over the *Bahnhof Brücke*. Behind the station is the PRO-

MENADE PLATZ (20), with shady walks on the banks of the Limmat and Sihl. In the garden is a monument to the poet *Gessner*. Near the promenade are the *Aquarium* and *Swiss Geological Museum*. On the opposite bank of the Sihl are the large *Barracks* (see plan), and the *Arsenal* (21), in which is a fine COLLECTION OF ARMS, Tell's cross-bow, and Zwingli's sword, armour, and battle-axe. The GEWERBE MUSEUM (22) (see plan) contains a permanent industrial museum, with a library and reading-room. In the BOTANIC GARDEN (23) (see plan) is the *Katz*, the remains of an ancient tower, from which is a fine view of the lake.

Excursions.—The pleasantest excursion from Zürich is to the summit of the *Uetliberg* (2864 ft.), the long range of hills to the west of the town. Railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Fares up, 2 frs.; down, $1\frac{1}{2}$ frs.; return ticket, 3 frs. On Sundays and holidays, return, 1.50 c., or including dinner at the Uto-Kulm restaurant, 3.50 c.

Signs on the walls indicate the way to the station from the Bahnhof Strasse.

The Uetliberg is easy of ascent on foot. The road up the hill commands lovely views almost the

whole way, and to fair walkers this is much the most easy way of ascent. The excursion to the Uetliberg should on no account be missed.

On the summit is the fine HOT AND PENSION UETLIBERG, comfortable, and moderate prices. A short distance from the hotel is the large restaurant UTO-KULM. On the south side is the Hot and Pens. UTO-STÄFFEL, comfortable and reasonable. The view, which should be seen from the Uto-Kulm, is exceedingly extensive and beautiful. It embraces a magnificent panorama of the Lakes of Zurich and the valley of the Limmat. To the S. we see the Rigi and Mt. Pilatus, and beyond, the whole range of the Appenzell and Bernese Alps. On the W. we see the range of the Jura, and in clear weather a few of the peaks of the Vosges mountains. To the N. are the fertile plains of northern Switzerland, bounded by the dark line of the Black Forest. In front of the restaurant is a plan showing direction of the different peaks.

There are charming walks in all directions from Zurich, notably to the *Sonnenberg*, *Zurichberg*, *Trichtenhauser Mill*, the *Wald*, and the *Sihlwald*.

ROUTE XV.

SCHAFFHAUSEN TO WINTERTHUR AND ZÜRICH.

Railway, 35 m., 2 h. Fares, 6 frs., 4.20 c., 3 frs. Best views on the right.

Leaving Schaffhausen we cross the Rhine to *Dachsen* (3 m., *Hot. Witzig* at the station). In the season omnibuses run to the *Falls of the Rhine* (see page 17). Tourists for the *Schweizerhof* coming in the contrary direction

must go on to Schaffhausen (p. 17) if they have luggage, as there is no means of transit across the Rhine.

Winterthur (19 m.) to Zurich (35 m.), see Route XVI.

ROUTE XVI.

CONSTANCE TO WINTERTHUR AND ZÜRICH.

Railway, 83 m., $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Fares, 8.95 c., 6 frs., 4.40 c. Best views on the right.

The route from Constance as far as **Burg** and **Stein** ($17\frac{1}{2}$ m.), passing along the shores of the *Unter See*, is described on p. 18. At **Etzweilen**, $19\frac{1}{2}$ m., the line turns south and passes through a rather uninteresting district to

Winterthur ($38\frac{1}{2}$ m., pop. 1400. **HOT. GOLDNER LÖWE, Krone. Restaurant** at the Station), a wealthy commercial town, but containing little to interest the tourist.

[From Winterthur a branch line runs through the *Töss-Thal* to **Rüti**, $29\frac{1}{2}$ m., 2-3 hrs.

Sennhof, 5 m., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walk to the old *Chateau of Kyburg*, which came into possession of Rudolph of Hapsburg in 1264, on his succeeding to the ancient line of the Counts of Kyburg. Though the Hapsburg family only held the property about 100 years, the

Emperors of Austria still bear the title of Counts of Kyberg. The castle contains a fine picture gallery, a torture chamber, a chapel with frescoed walls, and is handsomely furnished in mediæval style. It is now a private residence, but is shown to visitors.

From **Wald**, 25 m., the *Bachtel* (see page 31) can be ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. At **Rüti** we join the line from **Zürich** to *Rapperswyl* (see Route xx.)]

Leaving Winterthur we follow the valley of the *Töss*, passing on the L. the *castle of Kyberg* (see above). Crossing the *Töss* we enter the valley of the *Glatt*.

At *Effretikon Junction* a branch line runs to *Wetzikon* on the **Zürich** and *Rapperswyl* line (see page 31).

Zürich, 83 m. (see page 25).

ROUTE XVII.

OLTEN TO WALDSHUT BY AARAU AND BRUGG.

Railway, $32\frac{1}{2}$ m. 2 hrs. Fares, 5.50 c., 4 frs., 3.85 c. For route from Bale to Olten, Route I.

Leaving Olten the line runs along the picturesque valley of the *Aare* to **Aarau** ($8\frac{1}{2}$ m. pop. 6000. *Hot. Wilder Mann, Storck*), a manufacturing town and the capital of the *Canton Aargau*. The *Rathhaus* contains the *Cantonal library* of 90,000 vols., and some fine stained glass of the 16th centy. from the windows of the *Abbey of Muri* (see below).

[From Aaran a line runs to *Rothkreuz* on the *St Gotthard* line, branching off at *Rapperswyl* Junc., $29\frac{1}{2}$ m. in $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hrs. (4.90 c., 3.45 c., 2.45 c.) The only place of interest on the line is **Muri** (18 m. *Hot., Lowe, Adler*), with mineral baths. The ancient *Abbey of Muri* is now a *cantonal school*. $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above **Muri** is the *Pension Schloss Herben*, finely situated on a hill 2600 ft. high, and commanding an extensive view. **Rothkreuz**, see page 50.]

Wildegg (15 m.) is the station for the hydropathic establishment of *Brestenberg*, on the Lake of *Rawyl* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Schinznaeh** ($17\frac{1}{2}$ m.) for the **Baths of Schinznaeh** ($\frac{1}{2}$ m., FINE HOTEL AND KURHAUS), a much frequented watering place. The springs are sulphurous (90°), and efficacious for rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases.

On the summit of the *Wulpensburg* (1700 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., fine view) are the ruins of the **Castle of**

Hapsburg, the cradle of the house of Austria. The castle was erected in 1020. Nothing now remains but a portion of one of the towers (p. 23.)

Brugg ($19\frac{1}{2}$ m., see page 23). Leaving **Brugg** the line crosses the *Reuss* to *Turgi* (see page 24), then the *Limmat*, and following the course of the *Aare*, crosses the *Rhine* over an iron bridge to **Waldshut** (see page 16).

ROUTE XVIII.

ZÜRICH TO ROMANSHORN, FRIEDRICHS-HAVEN, AND LINDAU.

Railway, 51 m., in 2 to 3 hrs.; Fares—8.65 c., 6, 5, 4.35 frs.

Steamer from *Romanshorn* to *Friedrichshaven*, in connection with the trains, in 1 hr., or to *Lindau* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

For route as far as **Winterthur** (16 m.), see p. 28.

Frauenfeld (26 m., *Falke*, *Rest.* at the station), the capital of the *Thurgau*, with large cotton factories. The ancient *Chateau* was built by one of the Counts of

Kyberg (p. 28) in the 11th cent.

Weinfelden ($37\frac{1}{2}$ m.), amid fine vineyards. *Chateau* on the *L.*

Romanshorn, **Friedrichshaven**, and **Lindau**, see *Route XI.*

ROUTE XIX.

ZÜRICH TO ST GALLEN, RORSCHACH, AND LINDAU.

Railway to *St Gallen*, 52 m., in 3 hrs.; Fares—8.80 c., 6.20 c., 4.40 c. To *Rorschach*, 62 m., in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; Fares—10.20 c., 7.20 c., 5.10 c.

Steamboat from *Rorschach* to *Lindau* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

For route as far as **Winterthur** (16 m.), see p. 28.

Wyl (HOT. BAHNHOF). Charming view from the station. Branch line to *Ebnat*. Leaving *Wyl* the line crosses the *Thur* and the valleys of the *Glatt* and *Sitter*.

St Gallen, or **St Gall** (pop. 21,500, HOT. HECHT, *Hot. Stieger*, *Hot. Hirsch*), is the capital of the canton, an Episcopal See, and a large centre of Swiss muslin and cotton manufactories. It occupies an elevated position (2165

ft.) in the valley of the *Steinach*. The ancient walls and moat are now converted into gardens. The **Benedictine Abbey** was founded in the beginning of the 7th cent. by *St Gallus*, an Irish monk, who left his monastery in Belfast Lough with *St Columbanus* and other monks, as a missionary on the Continent. Being seized with illness, his companions deserted him in the woods. On his recovery he built a small cell, and set himself to teach the surrounding tribes Christianity and agriculture, in which he succeeded. The present abbey was built on the site of his tomb fifty years after his death, and formed the nucleus of the present town. Between the 8th and 10th centuries the abbey was one of the greatest seats of learning in Switzerland, and we owe many of our most valuable manuscripts of the classics to the labour of its monks. After the 10th cent. the abbey became very wealthy and powerful, and assumed the temporal power over the surrounding country, which it asserted by force of arms, the monks themselves fighting in the ranks. The rule of the abbots at last became

so oppressive, that in the 15th cent. the Canton of Appenzell rose in revolt and threw off their yoke, and in the Reformation the town itself became free. During the French Revolution the abbey was finally suppressed, and its revenues sequestrated. The last abbot died in 1829 in the convent of Muri (p. 28).

The interesting **LIBRARY** contains many fine manuscripts and missals. Open Mon., Wed., Sat., 9-12 and 2-4.

The **ABBEY CHURCH** (since 1846 the Cathedral), rebuilt in 1755, in a roccoco Italian style, has some fine frescoes on the ceiling, and carved choir stalls. In the sacristy are some church treasures and relics. The *Town Library*, containing several valuable MSS., is in the Municipal School. Near it is a *Museum*, containing a collection of Natural History and a gallery of paintings.

From *St Gallen* we descend to *Rorschach*, having views on the L. of the Lake of Constance. There are two stations at *Rorschach*, the first in the town, and the second $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on at the quay.

Rorschach and **Lindau**, see Route XI.

ROUTE XX.

ZÜRICH TO COIRE.

- (a) **Steamer** to *Richterswyl*, in 2 hrs., twice daily, and thence railway by route *b.* to *Coire*, in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs; Fares—8.85 c., 6.10 c., 4.45 c.; or to *Rapperswyl*, in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., six times daily; Fares—2.50 c., 1.80 c. Thence rail (route *c.*) to *Coire*, 53 m., in $3\frac{3}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; Fares—7.80 c., 6.5 c., 5.35 c. Smaller steamers also cross the lake at different points. This is the most interesting route in fine weather.
- (b) **Railway** by *Wadenswyl*, in 4 – $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; Fares—5.85 c., 4.10 c., 2.95 c.
- (c) **Railway** by *Rapperswyl*, *Uznach*, and *Sargans*, 80 m., in 5 – $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; Fares—12.30 c., 8.65 c., 6.20 c.

(a.) The **Lake of Zürich** is 15 m. long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. Its scenery is attractive more for its peaceful beauty and its rich and fertile shores than its grandeur. Its gently sloping banks, covered with meadows, vineyards, and orchards, do not rise to a

height of over 3000 ft., but are covered with charming villages, chalets, farms, and quiet retreats.

The principal villages on the **S. W. Bank** are RÜSHLIKON, above which is the small *Niederbad* with chalybeate springs. THALWYL (*Adler*, 1 m. from the lake), with a fine church, commanding a lovely view of the lake. At *Oberrieden*, in the parsonage, Lavater (p. 25) wrote part of his celebrated work on physiognomy.

Morgen (*Schwan*, *Löwe*), is the starting point of the diligence for Zug (see p. 50). **Wadenswyl** (*Engel*), the largest village on the lake, is the starting point for *Einsiedeln* (see p. 37). **Richterswyl** (*Drei Könige*, *Post*), with large cotton factories. We here join the railway route (b) to Coire (see below).

On the **N. E. Bank** are *Küssnacht* (*Sonne*), with a large college for teachers. *Erlenach* (2 m.), beyond which is a huge boulder stone left by the glaciers. *Stafa* (*Sonne*) is the largest village on the N. bank. **Rapperswyl** (*Hots*, *Cyne* and *du Lac*, on the lake), is a picturesque old walled town, with an ancient *Chateau* restored in 1871. It contains the *Polish National Museum*, founded by Count Plater. On the Terrace is a monument in memory of the Polish insurrection. The Terrace and the *Tower* both command fine views of the lake. In the *Parish Church* are some valuable treasures. At Rapperswyl, the lake is crossed by the SEEDAM, a viaduct, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in length. We here join the railway route (c) to Coire.

(b.) RAILWAY ROUTE, S. E. BANK.

For route as far as **Richterswyl** (17½ m.) see above.

At *Pfäffikon* (21 m.), a branch line crosses the lake to *Rapperswyl*. At *Lachen* (25 m., *Hot. Bar*) the line leaves the lake.

[From Lachen a route runs to GLARUS (p. 35) through the **Waggithal**. Carriage road (omnibus daily in 2 hrs.) to the *Kurhaus Waggithal*. From the Kurhaus over the *Ober Alp* (5060 ft. and *Schwein-Alp* (5160 ft.), passes to the *Kurhaus Richisau*, takes 4 hrs. Good bridle path. Guide unnecessary. At Richisau, we join the route from Schwyz (see p. 40), and reach Glarus (p. 35) in 4 hrs.]

Crossing a marshy plain to **Ziegelbrücke** (36 m.), we have views on the R. of the *Glarus Mts.*, and on the L. of the *Untere* and *Obere Buchberg* (2020 ft.), and the *Speer* (6420 ft.). At Ziegelbrücke we join the line from Rapperswyl (see below).

(c.) RAILWAY BY RAPPERSWYL AND UTZNACH.

Leaving Zürich, we travel along the Winterthur route for 6 m., and branch off at *Wallisen*, the line following the course of the *Glatt* through a flat and uninteresting country to USTER (14 m.), with a fine church and picturesque old castle, and remarkable for the relics of the lake dwellings found in the neighbouring *Pfäffikon See*, a glimpse of which we catch 2 m. farther on. From *Wetzikon* (18 m.) a branch line runs N. to *Effretikon* (p. 28). At *Rüti Junction* (22½ m.) a branch line runs through the *Töstal* to *Winterthur* (p. 28). Above Rüti is the BACHTEL (3760 ft., *Inn*), commanding a fine view; reached by rail to *Hinwell* (the station before reaching Rüti) in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Thence 1½ hr. walk, or carriage to the summit, 7 frs.

At **Rapperswyl** (27 m., see above), the rail approaches the lake, the train going on to the quay to take up steamboat passengers.

At **Schmerikon** (34 m.) we leave the lake and cross the broad plain drained by the LINTH CANAL. This canal, constructed at a cost of £60,000, has con-

verted the district drained by the Linth, which had been laid waste by frequent devastating floods, into a fertile and healthy valley. On the R., on the Untere Buchberg, stands the ancient castle of *Grynau*.

Itznach (36 m., *Ochs*), a diligence runs four times daily to Watty in the Toggenburg.

Ziegelbrücke (42½ m., *Hot. Berger*), is the junction of the line from Zürich and Richterswyl.

Näfels Mollis (44 m.) is the junction of the line for Glarus and Linthal (see p. 35).

At **Wesen** (45½ m., *Hot. Speer* at the station, *Schwert* on the lake) we reach the **Walensee**, 9½ m. long and 1¼ broad. This lake is hemmed in on its N. bank by frowning precipices 2000 to 3000 ft. in almost perpendicular height, giving its scenery a grandeur little inferior to that of Lake Lucerne. Over its eastern end rise the seven rugged and barren peaks of the *Churfirsten*. From Wesen the ascent of the **SPEER** (6417 ft.) can be made in 4 hrs. Guide unnecessary. Finger-posts show the path. The summit commands a magnificent view of the peaks of *Glärnisch*, 9583 ft., *Tödi*, 11,890 ft., and the *Glarus Alps*.

Beyond Wesen we cross the Linth Canal and then the Escher Canal, and travel along the S. shore of the lake, passing through numerous tunnels and cuttings. **Murg** (51 m., *Rosli*, *Schiffli*, rustic Inns), at the mouth of the *Murgthal*, a romantic valley, 10 m. in length.

At **Walenstadt** (*Hot. Churfirsten*, Inn) we leave the lake, and ascend the valley of the Seez to *Mels* (64 m.), and reach the valley of the Rhine at

Sargans (65 m., *Hot. Thoma*, and *Rest.* at the station), the junction of the line from Con-

stance and Rorschach (see p. 22).

RAGATZ (68 m.).

Hotels. QUELLENHOF and HOTEL RAGATZ, opposite the Kursaal, two large and magnificent establishments. HOTEL TAMINA SCHWEIZERHOF, both first-class and comfortable. *Krone*, *Bayrischer Hof*, *Pension Lattman*.

Omnibus from the station, 75 c. Trunk, 25 c.

Visitors' Tax, 3 frs. per week each person.

Eng. Ch. Ser. in the Eng. chapel.

Ragatz (1707 ft.), one of the most delightful stopping-places in Europe, is situated in the valley of the rapid Tamina. It is the most frequented of all the Swiss watering-places, the visitors amounting to over 60,000 annually. The warm springs, 97°, which are perfectly clear and tasteless, are impregnated with magnesia, carbonate of lime, and chloride of sodium in minute quantities, and are efficacious in cases of paralysis, neuralgia, and nervous and cutaneous diseases. The waters are brought through wooden pipes, 2½ m. long, from Pfäfers (see below). In the season the Hotels Quellenhof and Ragatz (formerly the residence of the abbots of Pfäfers), are crowded with visitors. In the KURGARTEN, opposite the hotels, a band plays thrice daily. The **Bath Houses**, **Trinkhalle**, and **Kursaal** front on the garden. In the Kursaal are reading, conversation, and billiard rooms, concert hall, ball room, and an excellent *restaurant*. On the L. bank of the river is the **Neubad**, or new baths, in connection with which is a large swimming bath (84°). Adm., morning, 2 frs.; afternoon, 1 fr. Ladies' hours from 9.30 to 11.30 A.M., and 4 to 6 P.M. Single baths, 2 frs. and 2.50 c. Two other bath houses the *Muhlenbad* and *Helena*bad,

are on the same side of the river. Half an hour's walk, are the ruins of the *Castle of Freudenburg*, destroyed in 1437. Also half an hour's walk are the ruins of the fortress of *Wartenstein*, erected in 1307, commanding a magnificent view of the valley and surrounding peaks. Above the ruin is the *Pension Wartenstein* (good restaurant), beautifully situated on the edge of a cliff. Two and a half m. above Ragatz is

Bad Pfäfers, lying in the romantic **Gorge of Pfäfers** (see below), a deep fissure in the rocks, through which the Tamina rushes in numberless cascades. These springs are said to have been discovered by a hunter in 1038. The first bath house was built above the springs by abbot Hugo II. of Pfäfers in 1242. The holes chiselled in the rock, which supported this building, are still to be seen. The only means of getting the sick into the baths was by letting them down by ropes from the cliff above, and there patients remained for days, eating, drinking, and sleeping in the water. In 1543 a wooden gallery was constructed along the face of the precipice, and in 1628 the bathing-house was removed to its present position. The existing bath house was erected in 1707. The baths at Pfäfers are now principally used by the poorer classes since the conveyance of the water to Ragatz, and the erection of the fine hotels there.

The road to Pfäfers from Ragatz leads up the narrow valley, hemmed in by precipices 500 to 800 ft. high. There is a carriage road all the way, but walking is more desirable. The ravine opens beyond the *Kurhaus*, at which tickets (1 fr.) may be obtained. A wooden gallery leads along the gorge between overhanging rocks, in about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.,

to the springs. Umbrellas should be taken as a protection against the water dripping overhead.

The chasm in some places is not more than 12 to 14 ft. wide, and its average width is scarcely more than 20 to 30 ft., while its depth varies from 500 to 800 ft. The walls of the chasm are not generally vertical, but inclined one over the other, at a considerable angle. In some places the one wall overhangs the other so much that the sky above it is entirely excluded, and nowhere in the gorge does the sun shine, even in midsummer, for more than 6 hrs. daily; in other places the size of the upper fissure has been originally so small, that it has been entirely closed up by the accidental fall of rocks and rubbish from the heights above. On this account the whole chasm is very dark, giving one much more the feeling of being in a cave or mine, than by the natural banks of a river. Altogether the ravine is very extraordinary, and is one of the most remarkable of its kind in Switzerland. Its greatest rival is the Gorge of Trient (see p. 96).

Near the end of the gorge, in a niche in the rock, is the little chapel of St Mary Magdalene. To the right, above the spring, a cross marks the site of the first bath-house from which the sick were let down by ropes.

Visitors to the springs can return to Ragatz by the VILLAGE OF PFÄFFERS in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., by taking the winding path to the right, behind the *Kurhaus*, passing a finger post showing the way to *Valens* (see below), till we find ourselves above the ravine which we cross by a natural bridge called the *Beschluss*, and then ascend a path cut in steps to the pastures above, where we find a road leading to the **Village of Pfäfers** (*Hot. Löwe, Hot.*

Taube), 2 m. S. of Ragatz. In the village is the once powerful BENEDICTINE ABBEY of Pfäfers, built in 1667 on the site of an older building which was destroyed by fire. The abbey was founded in 713, and its abbots, who were princes of the empire, continued in an unbroken line for 11 centuries till its suppression in 1837. It is now a lunatic asylum. Returning to Ragatz by the road (2 m.) we pass the ruins of the *Castle of Wartenstein* (see above).

Excursions from Ragatz can be made to the

Vasannen-Kopf (6675 ft.), guide desirable, 6 frs. The path starts from the Kurhaus at Bad Pfäfers, and branches off to Valens (20 m.) at the finger post (see above), whence we climb over grassy slopes to the summit in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Magnificent panorama.

The **Piz Alun** (4860 ft.) also commands a fine view. Easy ascent. From Pfäfers a path ascends in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to the hamlet of St Margarethen, thence to the summit in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by steps in the rock. Guide desirable from St Margarethen.

The **Guschenkopf** (2635 ft.). Path on the right on entering the Tamina Valley on the road to Pfäfers.

The ascents of the **Piz Sol** (9340 ft., $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) and the **Calenda** (9213 ft., 5 hrs.) are both splendid excursions, but only fit for good pedestrians. Guide necessary.

To the **Grat Lucke**, fatiguing,

but very interesting. Guide necessary. Path from *Valens* (see above) to *Lasa Alp* in 3 hrs., then another hour over pastures, and an hour's ascent of the Grat Lucke. The view from the summit, of the Piz Sol and its glacier, and the weird and desolate *Wildsee* at our feet, is most imposing.

The **Falknis** (8535 ft.), the peak to the E. of Ragatz can be ascended in 9 hrs. there and back. Rather fatiguing. Guide necessary.

To the **Luziensteig Pass** ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), between the Flascherberg and the Falknis. The pass, which is fortified, ascends from *Maienfeld*, the station beyond Ragatz, or a short cut can be made up the hill direct from Ragatz. The descent can be made through the gateway to *Balzars*, and thence to the ferry opposite *Trubbach Station* (see page 22). A bridle path leads from the Luziensteig nearly to the summit of the *Fläscherberg* (3753 ft.). Fine view.

Leaving Ragatz we cross the Rhine, and pass **Maienfeld**, 69 m. (*Rosli, Sonne*), from which a road leads over the *Luziensteig* (see above). From **Landquart** $72\frac{1}{2}$ m., Hotels, LANDQUART, *Reudi*) a diligence leaves for Davos and Schuls (see Route LXIX). Passing *Zizers* (52 m.), near which is *Molinära*, the summer residence of the Bishops of Coire, we reach **Coire** ($80\frac{1}{2}$ m.), see page 124.

ROUTE XXI.

ZURICH TO GLARUS AND LINTHAL (BATHS OF STACHELBERG).

Railway to Glarus, 46 m., in 2½ hrs.; Fares, 6.90 c., 4.85 c., 2.90 c. Glarus to Linthal, 10½ m., in ¾ hr.; Fares, 1.60 c., 1.15 c., 80 c.

From **Zürich** to **Näfels-Möllis** (41½ m.), see Route xx.

At **Näfels-Möllis** we leave the main line and enter the valley of Glarus, hemmed in by precipitous rocks, and overlooked by the snowy heights of the *Glärnisch* (9583 ft.). Travellers from Constance and Rorschach leave the main line at **Wesen** (see p. 32), the two short branches joining at **Näfels** (*Hot Zum Linthof*). Its church is the finest in the canton. Its monastery is one of few in Switzerland that have escaped suppression, for which it has only to thank its extreme poverty. Näfels is celebrated as the scene of a bloody battle in 1388, between 500 Swiss and 6000 Austrians, in which the cantons succeeded in throwing off the yoke of their oppressors. The Swiss, entrenched behind some earthworks thrown across the valley, being unable to hold their position owing to the numbers of the attacking force, took to the heights above, and obtained some small reinforcements among the peasants and herdsman. Then lining the precipices they poured down a murderous discharge of rocks and stones on their enemies, who had given themselves up to plunder, and taking advantage of the confusion into which they were thrown, rushed down and charged them eleven times, finally succeeding in utterly routing them. The Austrians lost 3000 men. In memory of these eleven heroic charges, eleven stones were set up in the same year in

the meadow of the **REUTEFELDER**, where they took place. Every second Thursday in April the natives hold high festival in the meadow in commemoration of the event.

On the opposite bank of the canal is the little manufacturing village of *Möllis* (*Hot. Bär*). In the churchyard are the remains of the heroes killed at Näfels.

Passing *Netstal* (44 m.), a village much exposed to avalanches, we arrive at.

Glarus (46 m., **GLARNER HOF**, *Raben*, Restaurant on the *Bergli*, fine view), a busy town lying at the base of the *Glärnisch*, and the capital of the canton. In 1861 it was almost entirely burnt down, 3000 of its inhabitants being left homeless. The town is often visited by fierce hurricanes called the *Föhn* winds, and by an ancient law every fire, without exception, had to be extinguished during the continuance of these storms. As its manufactories began to increase this was found to be so great an inconvenience that the law was on the point of being repealed, but at a meeting of the canton called to decide the matter, it was unanimously resolved to maintain it. The very next day a stray spark fanned by the *Föhn* wind, which suddenly came up, set the whole town in a blaze.

In the old church, *Zwingli* (pp. 26, 39, 50) was pastor for six years. The Protestants and Roman Catholics now both worship in the handsome *new church*.

The new *Government buildings* are erected on the site of the old church. The *Cantonal library*, contains a small collection of antiquities and coins.

Approaching Mitlödi (48½ m.) we have a fine view of *Tödi* (11,887 ft.).

From **Schwanden** (50 m., *Rest.* at the station) a diligence runs to *Elm* (see p. 40). Passing **NIDFURN-HASLEN** (51 m.) we see to the right the fine cascade of the *Leuggelbach*, and further on on the left the beautiful fall of the *Diesbach*. **Linthal** (53½ m.), the terminus, is ¾ m. from the town (*Hot. Adler, Hot. Bar*), a busy manufacturing centre.

A quarter of a mile from the station are the **Baths of Stachelberg**, (fine large **HOTEL**, with dependence), beautifully situated and much frequented in the season. The waters, which are very strongly impregnated with sulphur, are efficacious in rheumatism and cutaneous diseases. The supply is very small, not exceeding a quart a minute. The view up the valley is very fine. On the right is the *Rammerstock* (6975 ft.), and on the left the *Selbsanft* (9920 ft.), and between them *Tödi* (11,887) and the *Bifertenstock* (10,778 ft.), separated by the *Biferten Glacier*. Delightful walks have been laid out in the neighbourhood.

Stachelberg is the best centre for exploring the *Tödi* district. Good guides are always at hand. The easiest points of access commanding magnificent views are the *Braunwald Alp* (4920 ft.) and the *Rammerstock* (6975 ft.). Guide desirable, 7 frs. and 8 frs. A pleasant walk, 35 min., is along the left bank of the river to the *Cascade of the Füscherbach*.

A most delightful excursion is to the **Pantelbrücke** (3212 ft.), a bridge 160 ft. above the *Linth*, situated in wild and romantic scenery. A carriage road (1 horse carr. there and back, 8 frs.; ½ day, 12 frs.) leads through *Linthal* in 4½ m. to the **HOTEL TÖDI**. Ten min. before arriving at the hotel we pass the beautiful fall of the *Schreienbach*, 230 ft. high. The hotel is pleasantly situated in a green meadow hemmed in by towering heights. Beyond it a path crossing the river leads steeply up for ½ hr., passing a tablet to the memory of *Dr Wislicenus*, who was killed by falling over a precipice on the *Grünhorn* in 1866. Now descending a little we reach in ¼ hr. the **Pantelbrücke**. From the *Pantelbrücke* the **Ober Sandalp** (6358 ft.) can be ascended in 3½ hrs. The path ascends to the right, crossing the *Limmernbach* and *Sandbach*, which it follows on the left bank to the *Untere Sandalp*, 1 hr. (4100 ft., *Tavern*). We now recross the stream and follow the right bank, crossing the *Biferten Bach*, which descends from the *Biferten Glacier*, and ascend a steep slope past the fine *waterfall of the Sandbach*. Above us towers a mighty precipice a mile high. Entering a little green basin we come in sight of the snowy peaks of *Tödi*, and again crossing the stream reach (2½ hrs.) the **Ober Sandalp** (6358 ft., refreshments and hay-beds at the chalets). The view is most magnificent and well repays the ascent.

The ascent of **TÖDI** (11,887 ft.) should only be attempted by experienced mountaineers. 11 hrs. Guides, 40 frs. each.

ROUTE XXII.

STACHELBERG TO ALTORF OVER THE
KLAUSEN PASS.

Bridle Path in 7 hrs. to *Unterschachen*. Guide unnecessary. Thence diligence every morning, 7 m. in 1½ hrs. Horse to *Unterschachen*, 27 frs.; to *Altorf*, 32 frs.

Leaving *Stachelberg* we follow the left bank of the *Linth* to the *Cascade of the Füttschbach* (35 min.). The path then ascends through the wood in 1½ hrs. to the valley of *Urner Bodan*. To the right are the rugged peaks of the *Jägernstöcke* and *Märenburg*, and to left the *Claridenstock* (10,348 ft.) with its glaciers and snow fields.

In 25 min. we pass the tavern *Zur Sonne*, and 25 min. more the hamlet of *Spitelruti* (Tavern, *Zum Tell*). In ½ hr. we leave the pastures and ascend over a stony slope in 1½ hrs. to the summit of the *Klausen Pass* (6437 ft.), from which we have a magnificent view of the glaciers of the *Claridenstock*. On the top of the pass is a little *refuge*. As we descend we have a view of the *Grosse Scheerhorn* (10,815 ft.).

In ½ hr. the path divides, and we take that to the left, passing the chalets of *Balmwand*, from which in ½ hr. we ascend rapidly to the *Aesch* (4173 ft., *Inn Staubi*). To the left is the fine *Cascade of the Staubibach*. Following the left bank of the brawling *Schüchenbach* we pass (½ hr.) the chapel of *St Anna*, and crossing the stream we reach (½ hr.) *Unterschächen* (*Hot. Clausen*, comfortable Inn). The village is beautifully situated at the entrance to the *Brunnithal*, looking up which we see the icy slopes of the *Grosse Ruchen* (10,295 ft.). To the right is the *Schüchenthaler Windgelle* (9050 ft.). The carriage road from *Unterschächen* descends through a pleasant valley to *Bürglen*, 6 m. (p. 71), and *Altorf* (p. 71).

ROUTE XXIII.

WADENSWYL TO EINSIEDELN AND
SCHWYZ.

Railway to *Einsiedeln* 21 m., in 1 hr.; Fare, 2 frs., 1 fr. 20 c.

Diligence from *Einsiedeln* to *Schwyz*, 16½ m. in 2¼ hrs.; Fare, 3·95 c., *Brunnen* on *Lake Lucerne*, 3 m. from *Schwyz*, can be reached either by diligence or railway.

The railway commands beautiful views of the lake as it ascends. Passing through the picturesque ravine of *Schindellegi* (14½ m.) we reach

Einsiedeln (*HOT. PFAU, Sonne, Adler*), or *NOTRE DAME DES ERMITES*, a village consisting

almost entirely of inns for the accommodation of the great annual **Roman Catholic Pilgrimage**, on the 14th Sept., when 150,000 pilgrims congregate here. The origin of the pilgrimage is, that in the reign of Charlemagne Count *Meinrad* of *Sulgen*, on

the Neckar, one of the Hohenzollern family, wearied with the vanities of the world, betook himself to the neighbourhood of Einsiedeln, then a wilderness, to spend the close of his life in fasting and prayer, and in the worship of a small image of the Virgin, given him by St Hildegarde, Abbess of the Church of Notre Dame at Zürich. In 861 he was murdered in this lonely spot by two brigands, who would doubtless have remained undiscovered, but that two pet ravens belonging to the hermit kept hovering over them, following them with accusing croaks as far as Zurich, where the attention of the people being attracted, they were arrested and finally executed. This miracle invested the spot where the saint had lived with such an odour of sanctity that a Benedictine Abbey was afterwards founded on the site of his cell. On the 14th Sept. 948, when the Bishop of Constance was about to dedicate the Abbey, a vision of the Saviour, surrounded by angels, appeared to him at midnight, the heavenly voices telling him that the consecration had already been performed by Christ himself. Pope Leo VIII. then issued a bull accepting the miracle, and giving a plenary indulgence to all who should make the pilgrimage to the shrine of "our Lady of the Hermit."

The offerings of the pilgrims made the Abbey, next to that of St Gallen, (now suppressed, p. 39) the richest in Switzerland. The order numbers 60 priests, 20 monks, and a large number of lay brethren. The abbots were created Princes of the Empire in 1247 by Rudolf of Hapsburg, which title they still bear in the Roman Catholic cantons. The invading French army, during the Revolution of 1798, car-

ried away most of the treasures of the Abbey to Paris, but the monks were able to save the sacred image of the Virgin which had been worshipped by St Meinrad. They took refuge among the mountains of the Tyrol for several years, returning to the Abbey in 1803. In 1861 they celebrated the thousandth anniversary of the death of the Saint and the foundation of the Abbey. A large number of the pilgrims are of the poorer classes, who make, for a fee, vicarious pilgrimages for their richer brethren.

The principal manufacture of the village is souvenirs for the pilgrims, the firm of Benzegar alone employing 700 workmen.

The **Abbey**, which has been several times partly destroyed by fire, was rebuilt in 1719 in Italian style. The interior of the **CHURCH** is gaudily decorated with inferior frescoes and pictures. In the black marble **CHAPEL OF THE VIRGIN**, protected by an iron railing, and illuminated by constantly burning lamps, is the **SHRINE** in which is the little figure of the Virgin that belonged to St Heinrad. It is richly attired in gold brocade, and glitters with gold and precious stones. Round the chapel are hung grotesque votive tablets depicting every conceivable ill that human flesh is heir to. Of the once valuable **TREASURES** in the sacristy, nothing remains since the despoiling of the abbey in 1798, but a fine mon-
strance.

In the **LIBRARY**, numbering 26,000 vols., is a fine collection of **MSS.** and a **Museum of Minerals and Natural History.**

In front of the abbey is a black marble **Fountain** with 14 jets, at which tradition says our Saviour drank after he appeared to the Bishop of Constance. All the

pilgrims, therefore, drink from it too.

Zwingli, the reformer (pp. 26-50), was pastor at Einsiedeln from 1515 to 1519, and such is said to have been the effect of his preaching that even during the pilgrimage the abbey was almost deserted.

The summit of the *Herrenberg* (3650 ft.) commands a fine view of the surrounding country.

From Einsiedeln the diligence passes *Biberbruck* (3 m.), and leads up the valley of the Biber to **Rothenthurm** ($7\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Inn, Ochs*), the meeting place of the parliament of the Canton Schwyz, and so named from a red tower (still standing), which was part of the fortifications erected by the Schwyzers to repel the Austrian invasion. About 2 m. from the village, on the southern shore of the little *Egeri-See*, is **Morgarten**, celebrated as being the scene of the memorable victory of the Swiss over the Austrians in 1315. The Swiss, only numbering 1200 against 20,000 Austrians, adopted their usual tactics of post-

ing portions of their little force on the heights, to hurl down stones on their foes below, while the remainder, taking advantage of the confusion thus caused among the ranks of the heavily armed Austrians, completed the panic by a number of desperate charges. The battle did not last over an hour and a half, but so complete was the victory of the Swiss, that the greater number of the Austrians who did not fall on the field were driven into the lake and drowned. On the battlefield a small *Chapel* was erected in memory of the fight. A celebration service is still held annually on the 16th Nov., the date of the victory. In the chapel is a picture of the battle.

Passing *Sattel* (10 m.) we drive along the fine new *Schlagstrasse*, having views of the Rossberg and the effects of the great landslip (see p. 49). At *Auf der Burg* ($14\frac{1}{2}$ m.) we come in sight of Schwyz, and the peak of the *Mythen*.

Schwyz ($16\frac{1}{2}$ m.), on the St Gotthard railway (see p. 71).

Brunnen, $19\frac{1}{2}$ m. (see p. 45).

ROUTE XXIV.

SCHWYZ TO GLARUS OVER THE PRAGEL.

Diligence from Schwyz to *Muottathal*, 8 m., twice daily, in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; Fare, 1.55 c.

Bridle Path in 5 hrs., from *Muottathal* to *Vorauen* over the Prangel. From *Vorauen*, carriage road, 9 m., to Glarus. Guide desirable over the Prangel, 18 hrs. This route is not recommended, as the portion which has to be walked over is quite uninteresting. The *Muottathal* had better be visited from Schwyz and the pretty *Ktönthal* from Glarus.

From Schwyz the road ascends, giving us glimpses of the Lake of Lucerne, and at *Ibach* enters the ravine of the *Muotta*. 3 m. we reach the **SUVOROFF BRIDGE**, where the Russians and French, in 1799, fought for two days. It is said the stream, almost choked

with the bodies of the slain, was dyed crimson with their blood.

Passing **RIED** (5 m.) we see to the L. the cascade of the *Gstübt-Bach*. Crossing the *Muotta* we then reach **Muottathal** (8 m., *Inn Hirsch*), with the ancient convent of St Joseph founded in 1280.

The sisters are very poor, making all their own clothing and doing all their farm work themselves.

From Muottathal the path leads up a steep and uninteresting ascent in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to the **Summit of the Prigel** (5100 ft.), a level marsh with no view. The descent to **Richisau** (3592 ft., *Kurhaus Richisau*) takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The country now becomes more fertile and pleasing as we descend into the pretty valley of the Klönthal. To the R. we have a fine view of the icy slopes of the *Glärnisch* (9583 ft.). In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. we reach **Vorauen** (*Kurhaus Vorhauen*). The Glärnisch can

be ascended from Vorauen in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Guides, 25 frs. each. The road from Vorauen to Glarus, through the Klönthal, is exceedingly picturesque. In $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. we pass the beautiful green **KLONTHALER-SEE**, which, on a still day, mirrors all the peaks and glaciers of Glärnisch. A boat plys down the lake in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. On the right bank near a waterfall is a rock bearing an inscription to the Swiss poet Gessner, who made this spot one of his favourite haunts. Below the lake the valley narrows and the scenery becomes grander as we approach **Glarus**. (See page 35.)

ROUTE XXV.

GLARUS TO COIRE BY THE SERNF-THAL AND SEGNES PASS.

Railway from *Glarus* to *Schwanden* in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., see page 36.

Diligence from *Schwanden* to *Elm*, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m., twice daily, ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., descent $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. Fares—2 frs. (a) **PATH** from *Elm* over the *Segnes Pass* to *Flims* in 8 hrs., rather fatiguing, but scenery very grand. Guide necessary, 20 frs. From *Flims*, **DILIGENCE** to *Coire*, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m., thrice daily, in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. Fares—5.60, 4.50. (b) Or **PATH** from *Elm* over the *Panixer Pass* to *Ilanz* (see p. 130), 9 hrs. Guide necessary, 18 frs. Not recommended, quite as fatiguing as the *Segnes Pass*, and much less interesting. From *Ilanz* **DILIGENCE** to *Coire*, $20\frac{1}{2}$ m., thrice daily, in 4 hrs. Fares—7.35 c., 0 frs.

Glarus to Schwanden, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., (see page 35).

From Schwanden we drive into the deep Sernfthal, passing on the L. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) a picturesque little cascade, and **ENGI** (3 m., *Inn Sonne*), at the entrance to the narrow Mühlebach-Thal. In the slate quarries of the *Plattenberg* on the R. many fine specimens of fossil fish have been found. **Elm** (9 m., *Hot. J. Elmer*, snug Inn) was the scene of the terrible landslide of 11th Sept 1881, when an enormous mass of rock and earth, 800 ft. high, 302 thick, and 1300 ft. broad, fell

from the *Tschingelberg*, 1500 ft., into the valley below, burying 80 buildings and killing 115 people. The debris covered a space of over 200 acres. The village has since been threatened with another landslide from the *Risikopf*, which may fall at any time, but the inhabitants seem to concern themselves very little about the risk they run.

To the S. rises the rugged *Tschingelhorner*, 9452 ft., through which is pierced the *Martinsloch* or "Martin's Hole," 8648 ft., (see p. 62). Through this hole the sun shines on the church at Elm

on the 4th and 5th March and 14th and 15 Sept.

(a) **The Segnes Pass.** The path crosses the *Sernf* and the *Raminbach*, and then ascends the valley of the *Tschingelnbach* to the steep and grassy slopes of the *Tschingeln-Alp*, above which we see to right the *Martinloch* (see above), and in 5 hrs. reach the **Summit** of the Pass, 8613 ft. The descent, 3 hrs., is over a rather steep slope of snow down to the *Flimser Firn*, a small glacier which we cross. Passing a fine cascade, the path improves,

and we descend over the pastures and through the woods of the *Flimser Alp* to **Films**. For diligence to **Coire** see Route LXVIII.

(b) A steep and rugged path ascends along the course of the *Sernf* in 4½ hrs. to the summit of the **Panixer Pass** (7900 ft.), over which *Suvoroff* (p. 76) made his celebrated retreat before the French in 1799. The descent to *Panix (Tavern)* takes 2½ hrs., and thence to **Hanz**, 2 hrs. For diligence to **Coire** see Route LXVIII.

ROUTE XXVI.

BALE TO LUCERNE.

Railway, 59 m., express 2½ hrs., 10.25, 7.15, 5.10. Express trains run in connection with steamers on Lake Lucerne and the St Gotthard railway.

For description of route as far as **Aarburg** (27 m.) see Route I.

Zofingen (*Rosli*.) The *library* in the *Rathaus* contains some interesting autographs of the early reformers, a collection of coins, and an album of sketches by Swiss artists. In the branches of some immense old lime trees near the *Schützenhaus* two ball rooms have been constructed. The remains of a Roman bath have been found at *Bleichgat*, ¼ m. from the town. At *Nottwyl* (46 m.) we near the LAKE OF **SEMPACH**, 5 m. long and 1½ wide.

Sempach (*Kreuz, Adler*.) The town is 2 m. from the station. Near Sempach in 1386 a bloody battle was fought between the Swiss confederates and the Austrians under Duke Leopold. The day was won by the Swiss

through the heroism of their leader *Winkelried*. The Swiss forces not being able to break through the spears of the Austrians, *Winkelried*, alone, ran forwards, and grasping a number of the long lances in his arms buried them in his body, crying, "Comrades, I will open a path to freedom. Protect my wife and children." The Swiss then rushed in over his corpse, through the gap, before the Austrian spearmen could withdraw their lances, and gained the day. Duke Leopold and hundreds of his nobles were slain. A small chapel marks the spot where Leopold fell.

On the left we now see the *Rigi*, and on the right *Mt Pilatus*, and arrive at **Lucerne** (see below).

ROUTE XXVII.

LUCERNE, PILATUS, LAKE OF LUCERNE,
AND THE RIGI.

Railway Station on the left bank of the lake.

Steamers leave the quay opposite the Schweizerhof and touch at the quay opposite the Station.

Cabs. To and from the Station, 1-2 pers., 1 fr.; 3-4 pers., 2 frs. By time, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 1-2 pers., 80 c.; 3-4 pers., 1.20; 1 hr., 2.50 and 3.60. Each box, 30 c. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., double fare.

Hotels. On the Quay, SCHWEIZERHOF and LUCERNERHOF, under the excellent management of the Hauser Bros. The largest hotel in Switzerland, and one of the best in Europe. Concerts in the garden twice daily. HOTEL NATIONAL, magnificent large Hotel further on; excellent. HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE, on the Halden Strasse. HOTEL CYGNE, comfortable. ENGLISCHERHOF. Near the station are the HOTELS ST GOTTHARD, comfortable, and DU LAC. Second class hotels are the *Waage, Adler, Engel, des Alpes, de la Poste, Weisses Rössli*. There are also many excellent pensions in Lucerne from 5 to 7 frs. a day.

Kursaal on the Halden Strasse. *Reading, Concert, and Ball rooms, Restaurant, Theatre, and Garden.* Band plays daily. Adm. per day, 2 frs.; to concert only, 50 c.; per week, 10 frs., 2 pers., 15 frs. Adm. to Theatre. 5 frs. extra.

Restaurants. *St Gotthard* near the station. *Stadhof.* Café des Alpes on the quay. *Beausejour* on the Musegg. *Café du Theatre* on the Reuss.

Beer. *Müth* at the Wäggs Gate, best.

Post and Tel. Offices. L. bank near the Jesuits' Church. Branch and Poste Restante on the Schweizerhof quay.

Boats. 75 c. per hr. Boatmen, 75 c. per hr.

Eng. Ch. S. In the Protestant Church. Presbyterian service in the Maria Hilf. Church.

Baths on the river and lake. Warm baths at the *Lindenhof* and *Loewengarten*.

Meyer's Diorama of views from the Rigi and Pilatus at the Wäggs Gate. Adm., 1 fr. and 1.50 c. Very interesting.

Lucerne (pop. 18,000), the capital of the canton, is most picturesquely built on both banks of the Reuss where it issues from the lake. Its situation is one of the loveliest in Switzerland. It is an ancient walled city, deriving its name from a tower, in which, in ancient days a light was always kept burning. The river Reuss is crossed by four bridges. That nearest the lake is the handsome **New Bridge** (1), leading to the railway station. Next to it is the old **Kapell Brücke** (2), which is roofed over, and painted with scenes from the lives of St Leger and St Maurice, and from Swiss

history. Between these two bridges is the old **Wasser Thurm** (3), containing the archives of the town, and which gave the name to the town. Lower down is the **Reuss Bridge** (4), which is modern. The fourth is the ancient **Mühl Brücke** (5), which is covered over, and painted with the *Dance of Death*.

The **Schweizerhof Quay** (6), is built on a bay of the lake, which was filled up in 1852. It is delightfully shaded with chestnuts, and commands charming views of the lake and surrounding mountains. In front of the Schweizerhof is a plate on which a panorama of the mountains is engraved.

LUCERNE

LAKE OF LUCERNE
VIERWALDSTÄTTER SEE

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LUCERNA

ALBERNTO VALLE
LUKE BE TICE V

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Starting eastward along the Quay, we see facing us the **Hof Kirche** (7) with its two slender spires, built in 1506. The church was completely restored in the 17th century. The principal object of interest in it is the magnificent organ built in 1651, and enlarged in 1862. Performances daily, 6.30 to 7.30 P.M.; admission, 1 fr. Turning now to the L., and passing *Stauffer Museum*, which contains a collection of stuffed Swiss animals, we come to the chief object of interest in Lucerne, the famous

Lion of Lucerne (8), a magnificently conceived and admirably executed work of art. It is in commemoration of the death of 26 officers and 760 soldiers of the Swiss Guard, who fell fighting in defence of the royal family of France against the attack of the revolutionists in 1792. The monument is cut in high relief on the face of the living rock, and represents a lion wounded by a spear and dying, yet still seeking to protect the shield of France. The figure is of immense size, 28 ft. by 18 ft. The original idea of the monument was suggested by General Pfyffer, one of the surviving Swiss, but it was modelled by Thorwaldsen. Above the sculpture is inscribed the motto, "*Helvetiorum Fidei ac Virtuti*," and below it the names of the officers who fell and the few survivors. The rock is overhung with shrubs and creepers, and a small spring forms a pool beneath, in which is mirrored the sculpture. In the adjacent chapel is an altar cloth presented by the Duchess d'Angoulême. A short distance beyond the lion is the **Gletscher Garten** (9) (admission 1 fr.), which contains most interesting remains of the glacier period. In baring the side of the hill, thirty-two holes

of different sizes were found, the largest 26 ft. wide and 30 ft. deep. These holes have been formed by the streams underneath the glacier whirling stones round in them. The action of the ice is also seen on the sides of the rocks. A pavilion contains an elaborate relief of Switzerland, 23 ft. long and 13 ft. wide. In another is a small collection of relics from the lake dwellings.

Returning to the Quay, we next visit the old **Rathhaus** (10), which contains some interesting carvings and portraits. On the ground floor is a collection of pictures, and the **Historical and Art Museum**, containing ancient relics, old arms, and trophies; the coat of mail taken from Leopold of Austria at the battle of Sempach (p. 41); the iron collar destined for the neck of Gundolingen, the Swiss general, who was also killed in that battle. A fresco on the tower represents his death.

Jesuits' Church (11), on the opposite side of the river, has a fine interior. Alongside of the church is the Post Office.

EXCURSIONS.

To the **Gütsch**, from which there is a lovely view down the lake. Fifteen minutes' walk from the railway station along the river brings us to the foot of the hill, the summit of which is reached in a few minutes by an inclined railway. Good restaurant and pension, and delightful shady walks through the woods.

To the **Little Rigi**, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Fine view. Pass through the cathedral yard and follow the upper road.

To the **Linden**, or Lime trees, 25 min. Turn up the hill to the left on the road to the Little Rigi. Fine view.

To **Herrgottswald**, 5 miles. Charming walk or drive.

Ascent of Mount Pilatus.

Mount Pilatus (7000 ft.) takes its name from the legend that Pontius Pilate being banished from Palestine, took refuge in this mountain after wandering over Gaul, and at last, in a fit of remorse, threw himself into the lake. The views from Pilatus are finer than even from the Rigi, and the ascent is quite easy and safe even for ladies. Queen Victoria, Princess Louise, and the Duke of Connaught ascended it in 1868. The summit of the mountain is watched as a barometer by the Lucerners. If it is hid by clouds in the morning the weather will be fine, but if the summit then, is clear and sharp, rain will most likely follow. The ascent is made—

1. From HERGISWYL (p. 57), which is the most convenient from Lucerne. Steamer three times daily, or drive 1 hr. Carriage, 1-2 pers., $4\frac{1}{2}$ frs.; 3-4 pers., 6 frs. Horse from Hergiswyl to the Hotel Bellevue, 12 frs. Chaise-à-porteurs, 20 frs. Guides unnecessary. A bridle path leads in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the landing to the *Hotel Klimsenhorn* (5935 ft.). From the Hotel the KLIMSENHORN (6266 ft.) is reached in 10 min. A zigzag path also leads up to the HOTEL BELLEVUE (6790 ft.), from which the ESEL (6965 ft.) is reached in a few minutes. The view from the Esel is magnificent, and embraces the whole of Lake Lucerne, the Bernese Alps, and the Rigi. THE TOMLISHORN (6998 ft.), the highest peak of Pilatus, is reached in 1 hr. from the Hot. Klimsenhorn, but it is rough walking.

2. From ALPNACH-GESTAD (p. 58), Steamer, four times daily, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Horse to Hotel Bellevue, 15 frs., $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. This ascent is the most picturesque.

3. From ALPNACH (p. 58), bridle path in 5 hrs.

THE LAKE OF LUCERNE.

Steamers run from the Schweizerhof and Railway Quays several times daily to

(a.) *Fluelen*, 2-3 hrs., 4.50 c., 2.30 c.

(b.) *Kussnacht*, 1 hr., 2 frs. and 1 fr.

(c.) *Alpnach-Gestad.*, 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 2.40 c., 1.20 c.

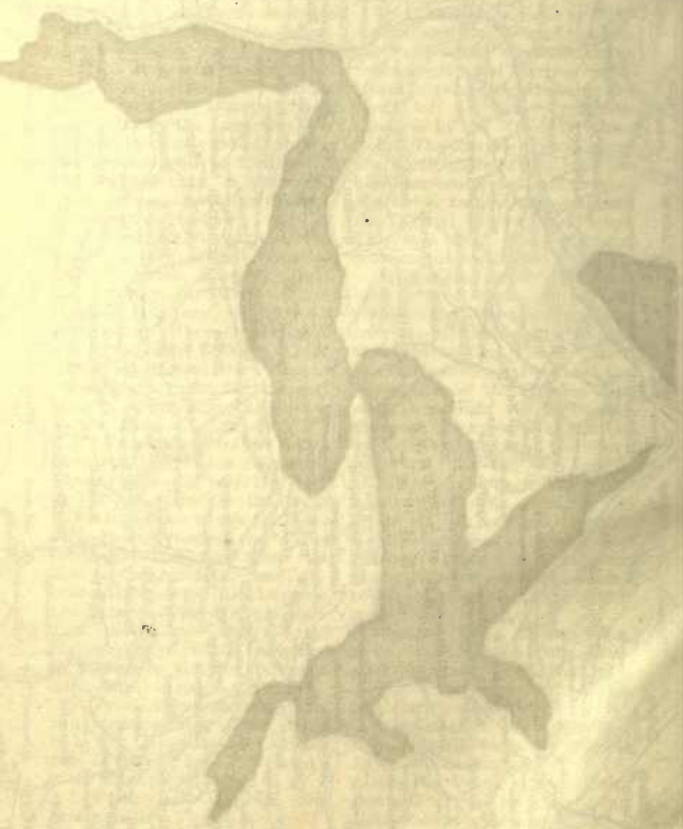
The Lake of Lucerne or Vierwaldstätter See (Lake of the four Cantons) is the loveliest lake in Switzerland, and derives additional interest from its being the scene of so many romantic passages in the *life of William Tell*. The carriage road along the north shore of the lake has now been completed, and tourists can drive from Lucerne round the Rigi all the way to Fluelen. This is a most delightful and picturesque excursion.

(a.) Leaving Lucerne we have behind us a most picturesque panorama of the town and the frowning slopes of Pilatus; on the L. is the Rigi, and on the R. the *Burgenstock*, and beyond, the lofty peaks of the Bernese Alps soon come into view. Passing the promontory of Meggenhorn we see the old castle of Hapsburg (p. 46). To the N. and S. the bays of Alpnach and Kussnacht open out. Crossing the latter we see on the promontory before the handsome new *Schloss Hertenstein*, now a pension, and a little farther on, the ruins of the old castle. The first stop is at

Weggis (*Löve, Bellevue, Hot. Pens Weber*), beautifully situated at the foot of the Rigi. Guides and horses can be had here for the ascent ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

Vitznau (*Hot. Rigi-bahn, Hot. Rigi*) is the terminus of the *Rigi Railway* (see p. 47). Above the village is a stalactite grotto 330 yds. in length, but difficult of approach. Guide re-





quired. Beyond Vitznau the lake is narrowed by two rocky promontories called the *Nasen* (noses), and entering the **BUOCHSER SEE** we touch at **Buochs** (*Krone*) and

Beckenried (*Sonne, Mond, Nidwaldner Hof*). Opposite is **Gersau** (HOT. MULLER, excellent; *Gersauer Hof.*), one of the most delightful stopping places on the lake. Its mild climate attracts large numbers of visitors in spring and autumn. Gersau was for upwards of 400 years an independent community till annexed by the French in 1798. On the Town Hall is the following inscription:—"Received into the Confederacy, 1315; purchased its freedom, 1390; assigned to the Canton of Schwyz, 1818.

The roads round Gersau have been laid out as a "*Terrain Kurort*" by Dr Oertel, the different levels all being indicated, so that patients can take the prescribed amount of exercise.

The little chapel beyond Gersau is called *Kindlimord* (infanticide), from the legend that a poor fiddler, reduced to the last straits of poverty, killed his starving child by dashing it on the rock on which the chapel is built. The spot is marked by a black cross. There is a charming walk (5 m.) from Gersau to Brunnen, along the shore of the lake. The *Rigi Scheidegg* (p. 49) can be ascended from Gersau by a bridle path in 3½ hrs. The steamer now crosses to **Treib** or **Scelisberg**, which is the landing place for the **KURHAUS-SONNENBERG**, a fine hotel, situated on the heights of the *Sonnenberg*. The hotel is well sheltered, and commands a magnificent view. Concerts, post and telegraph office, electrical and other baths, whey cure, Massage treatment, and Eng. Ch. service in the hotel. As we now recross to Brunnen

we have a fine view of the two sharp peaks of the *Mythen*.

Brunnen (**WALDSTÄTTER HOF**, excellent; *Adler, Rössli*), a curious old village, most picturesquely situated, and one of the pleasantest places on the lake for a stay. On the old *Rathaus* are some curious frescoes. On the *Brandli*, high above the village, is the fine **KURHAUS AXENSTEIN**, surrounded by beautiful grounds, and commanding a magnificent view. A little below the *Kurhaus Axenstein* is the **HOTEL AXENFELS**, also a very large and fine hotel, delightfully situated. Omnibuses run to both hotels from the station and steamer landing.

From the **GÜTSCH**, a small hill behind the village, there is a lovely view of the Lake and the valley of Schwyz.

The **Stoos** (4242 ft.) (**KURHAUS STOOS**, comfortable), a spur of the *Frohnalpstock* is reached by a bridle path leading past the village of *Morschach*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., and thence to the summit in 2 hrs. Finger posts indicate the way.

From Brunnen (7½ m., carriage 8 frs. and pour-boire), a most picturesque road called the **Axenstrasse** runs along the bank of the lake to *Fluelen*. It has been for the most part cut out of the face of the rock, and passes under the *Azenberg* through a **tunnel** with openings, through which are lovely glimpses of the Lake.

Leaving Brunnen the scenery becomes wilder, and the shores of the lake more precipitous as we enter the **Bay of Uri**. Off the promontory to the right is the **Mythenstein**, a rock 80 ft. high, bearing on the S. side an inscription in large gilt letters:—"Dem Sänger Tells *Friederich Schiller die Ur Kantone*, 1869." (To the singer of Tell from the old Cantons.) On the

N. side is another inscription commemorating the accidental death of a young Swiss officer here. Beyond this rock is a beautiful green meadow called the **Grütli**. Here at midnight of the 7th Nov. 1307, thirty patriotic Swiss from the three surrounding cantons met and formed a solemn league, to free their country from the oppression of the Austrians.

Issuing from the rock in the meadow are three springs, which tradition says, gushed forth when the oath was sworn, from the spot on which stood the three leaders, Walter Furst, Arnold, and Stauffacher. In 1859 the Swiss Society for Public Benefit raised a subscription among the youths of Switzerland to buy the meadow and present it to the nation. Across the lake on the face of the Frohnalpstock may be seen a cleft from which an enormous block of stone fell into the lake, raising a swell which carried away five houses in Sisikon, and drowned nine persons. Touching at SISIKON we afterwards reach the landing of **Tell's Platte** (*Restaurant: Hotel zur Tell's Platte* higher up). A short walk from the landing is the rocky ledge on which is **Tell's Chapel**. Tradition says this was the rock on to which Tell sprang when he escaped from the boat in which Gessler was carrying him prisoner (p. 71). The earliest history of Tell is found in the MS. of the *Weisses Buch* at Sarnen (p. 58). The old chapel built in 1368 was taken down in 1879, as the walls were crumbling away. It was rebuilt in its original form in 1880. The walls of the chapel are frescoed with scenes

from Swiss history by Swiss artists.

The last landing-place is **Flüelen** (*Kreutz, Tell*). The station for the St Gotthard railway is opposite the landing-place (see p. 71).

(b.) LUCERNE TO KÜSSNACHT AND IMMENSEE, 8 m. in 1 hr.; Fares—2 fcs., 1 fc.

Leaving Lucerne (p. 42) and rounding the promontory of Meggenhorn and entering the Lake of Küssnacht, we see on the left the fine new chateau of *New Hapsburg*. Behind it is the tower of the ancient castle of *Hapsburg*, built in 1242 by Count Rudolph, and laid in ruins by the confederates in 1352.

The first stop is at **Hinter-Meggen** (PENSION GOTTLIEBEN, comfortable). We now cross to **Greppen** under the Rigi, and reach

Küssnacht (HOT. DU LAC, *Schwartzer Adler*). An omnibus runs to Immensee (2 m.) in connection with the steamers on Lake Zug (p. 50). Leaving Küssnacht we pass on the right ($\frac{3}{4}$ m.) a fragment of a wall said to be the ruins of *Gessler's Castle* (p. 71). A little farther on we pass through the **Höhle Gasse**, or hollow way, where Tell shot Gessler after his escape at Tell's Chapel. The spot, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Immensee, is marked by **Tell's Chapel**. A fresco of the event is on the outer wall. Tourists can either return to Lucerne from the station **Immensee Küssnacht** (p. 71), or go on $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to **Immensee** (p. 50).

(c.) LUCERNE TO ALPNACH GESTAD, see Route XXXI.

THE RIGI.

The summit of the Rigi is reached by rail either from VITZNAU on Lake Lucerne, or from ARTH-GOLDAU near Lake Zug. The former is the most convenient route for travellers coming from Lucerne, and the latter from Zurich. For the RIGI-SCHNEIDEGG a branch line goes off at Rigi-Kaltbad, a station on the Vitznau line. A mule track also leads to the summit from Weggis (p. 44). The railways are open from 1st June to 1st October. Travellers making the ascent should invariably bring warm wraps with them.

Hotels. The hotels on the Rigi are fine large establishments, and during summer are crowded not only by tourists who make the ascent simply to see the magnificent view, but by many persons who take advantage of the glorious scenery and invigorating mountain air to make a prolonged stay. Tourists intending to stay over night at any of the Rigi hotels should invariably telegraph or write for their rooms in advance.

On the **Rigi-Kulm**, the highest point, are SCHREIBER'S RIGI KULM HOTELS, large and comfortable. On the **Rigi-Staffel**, where the two routes meet, are the HOTEL RIGI-STAFFEL, best. *Hotel Staffel Kulm*, and *Hotel Rigi-bahn*, only tolerable. At the junction of the Vitznau and Rigi-Schneidegg lines is the fine RIGI-KALTBAD HOTEL, comfortable, and much frequented by persons making a prolonged stay. The *Hotel Bellevue*, moderate. On the Rigi-Schneidegg Railway are the HOTEL RIGI-FIRST, and at the terminus is the fine HOTEL RIGI-SCHNEIDEGG, very comfortable, moderate charges. Recommended for a prolonged visit.

The **Rigi** (5900 ft.) is a group of mountains dividing the Lake of Lucerne from Lake Zug and the small Lowerzer See. From the Lakes of Lucerne and Zug the rugged sides rise precipitously from the water, but slope more gradually towards the Lowerzer See. From the summit the view on a clear day comprises a magnificent panorama of over 300 miles in circumference. As early as the beginning of last century, hotels were erected on the Rigi for the accommodation of the numerous pilgrims who flocked there to pray at the shrine of St Marie zum Schnee, or St Mary of the Snow, which was erected in 1690, and which was supposed to have miraculous powers of healing.

The view from the **Kulm** is the most extensive to the north and west, and that from the **Schneidegg** to the south and east, while the views of the Bernese Alps are equally fine from both summits. Tourists should by no means omit seeing both views, as though the outlook from the Kulm is

the more extensive, nothing can exceed the beauty of the view of the Urner See and its surrounding heights as seen from the Schneidegg.

After enjoying the grand panorama as a whole, the scene should be viewed in detail through J. Waldis' powerful telescope. Waldis will point out at the same time all the different peaks and glaciers.

Route from Vitznau. This route affords much finer views than the Arth-Goldau route, which runs for the greater part of the distance in a valley. Fares for the ascent from *Vitznau* to the *Kaltbad*, 4½ frs.; to the *Staffel*, 6 frs.; and to the *Kulm*, 7 frs. Time, 1 hr. 20 min. Descent, 3½ frs.; 10 lbs. luggage free; each additional 100 lbs., 1 fr. For route from Lucerne to Vitznau by steamer, see page 44.

The line, which is run on the "rack and pinion" system, attains a maximum gradient of 1 in 4. The speed of running does not exceed 4 miles per hour.

Between the main rails is a heavy notched rail which is gripped by powerful cogwheels under the engine. Both engines and carriage have enormously powerful breaks which can instantaneously stop the train if required.

Leaving Vitznau, as the train creeps straight up the steep slope, the view of the lake begins to expand, and far above us we see the Hotel Rigi-Kaltbad. Turning abruptly, the line runs parallel with the mountain side, through a short tunnel, and then crosses the deep ravine of *Schnurtobel* over a light iron bridge, the view from which is very fine. The train now stops a few minutes at *Freibergeren* to water, and again at *Romiti-Felsen thor*. Next we come to the

Kaltbad (4728 ft.) (KURHAUS KALTBAD, a much frequented health resort, delightfully situated and sheltered from the cold N. and E. winds; *Bellevue* at the station). Immediately behind the Kurhaus is *St Michael's Chapel*. A spring issuing from a rock is called *Schwesterborn*, from a legend that three beautiful sisters were brought here by an angel to find refuge from the unwelcome addresses of an Austrian bailiff in the time of Tell. The chapel is hung with votive offerings of quaint pictures. On the left wall is a marble tablet erected to the memory of *Mary Stanley* by her brother the late Dean of Westminster.

Ten minutes walk from the Hotel is the **Känzli**, where from a projecting rock is a grand view, especially beautiful at sunset.

(For line to the *Scheidegg*, see page 49.)

Staffelhöhe is the next station. Just after leaving *Staffelhöhe* as we emerge from the cutting, a magnificent panorama of the country lying to the north and

west breaks upon us, the sides of the mountain descending almost vertically to the plain. Eight minutes farther on is **Rigi Staffel**, where the line from Arth joins in (see page 49).

The peak to the S. W. (12 min. to summit from the station) is the **Rigi Rothstock** (5456 ft.), which commands the finest view of Lake Lucerne. From the Kulm, portion of the lake is hidden by the intervening peaks.

Rigi Kulm is the terminus, and the highest point on the Rigi.

The sunrise from the **Kulm** (5906 ft.) is but seldom seen in all its beauty, but once so seen is a sight never to be forgotten. An *alpine horn* is blown half an hour before sunrise, and the traveller will do well to heed at once its warning notes, as the first breaking of the dawn is not the least lovely part of the enchanting scene.

At rare intervals the curious phenomenon of the *spectre of the Rigi* is seen. On the mist rising from the valley beneath, the sun throws in clear outline the shadows of the mountain, and those who may be on its summit. Sometimes the shadows are encircled with a halo of prismatic colours.

To the south we see the whole range of the Bernese Alps, with the towering heights of the Jungfrau, Silberhorn, Eiger, Mönch, Wellhorn, the three peaks of the Wetterhorn, and highest of all the Finsteraarhorn (14,000 ft.). Then comes the Unterwalden range with its loftiest peak of Titlis. Farther to the left are the Uri-Rothstock and the Blackenstock, with their glaciers, the pyramid of the Bristenstock, then the double peak of the Scheerhorn, and behind, Tödi.

To the east, in the distance

are the snowy heights of the Glärnisch, and nearer, like gigantic sentinels, are the sharp and solitary peaks of the Mythen, while beyond, Sentis, in the Canton Appenzell, just shows above the horizon. Sloping down to the little Lowerzer See is the ROSSBERG, on whose side is clearly seen the awful scar left by the great landslip. The Rossberg is formed like the Rigi of a hard conglomerate of small flints and limestone bound together with a natural cement; through this, run strata of softer rock. On the evening of the 22d Sept. 1806, through the undermining of the softer strata by heavy rains, without a moment's warning, a huge portion of the mountain side, 2 miles long, 1000 ft. wide, and 100 ft. thick, fell from a height of 3000 ft. into the valley below, burying 4 villages and 450 persons. The Lowerzer See, one fourth of which was filled up, rose 80 ft. sweeping into the lake the houses on its bank with their inhabitants. Some of the debris was precipitated a distance of over 5 miles. The effects of the landslip are best seen from the Rigi Scheidegg.

Turning now to the north and west, Lake Zug lies at our feet, and stretching far away to the mountains of the Black Forest, are the fertile plains of the Canton of Luzerne, dotted with the smaller lakes of Sempach, Baldegg, and Hallwyl. Still farther to the west, right below us, is the Bay of Kussnacht, and beyond, the town of Lucerne, to the left of which rise the frowning heights of Pilatus.

2. Route from **Arth-Goldau**. Arth-Goldau is reached by rail either from Lucerne (1 hr., see p. 71) or Zurich (see p. 50). Connection is also made at Arth with the steamers on Lake Zug (see page 50).

The Arth-Goldau Railway is run on the same system as the Rigi railway. Time, 1 hr. 16 min.; fare, 8 frs. ascent. Return ticket, 11 frs. Descent, 4 frs. Ascending the valley lying between the Kulm and the Scheidegg, and stopping at the small stations *Krabel* (2507 ft.) and *Fruttli* (3780 ft.), we arrive at **Klösterli** (*Hotels Schwert, Sonne*), where is the shrine of St Maria zum Schnee already alluded to. The chapel is still much visited by pilgrims on 5th August and 6th September. From Klösterli a short path leads to the *Rigi-First*, a station on the Rigi-Scheidegg line (see below). At **Rigi-Staffel** the Rigi railway is joined. See above.

3. Route from **Rigi-Kaltbad** to the **Rigi-Scheidegg**. 40 min. Fare, 2.50. Return ticket, 3.60. This railway is built on the ordinary railway system, having small engines with powerful breaks. The line winds round the precipitous sides of the Rothstock and Scheidegg, affording lovely views of the lakes and mountains. The first stop is at **Rigi-First**, where is the fine **RIGI-FIRST HOTEL**. At *Unterstetten* is the small *Hotel Rigi-Unterstetten*. Passing through the Weissenek Tunnel and over a viaduct we reach the *Scheidegg*, and shortly after the terminus at the **Rigi-Scheidegg Hotel**, a most delightful stopping-place, and well recommended.

A pleasant excursion combining these three routes may be made by going first to the summit of the *Kulm*, then returning to the *Kaltbad* and taking the line for the *Rigi-Scheidegg*. Return from the Rigi-Scheidegg to the *Rigi-First* station, and walk down the mountain to *Klösterli*, 10 min., whence take the Arth-Rigi line to Arth-Goldau, p. 71.

ROUTE XXVIII.

ZÜRICH TO ZUG AND LUCERNE.

Railway to Zug, 24½ m., 1-1½ hrs. Fares, 4.5 c., 2.85 c., 2.5 c. To Lucerne, 41 m., 1¾-2½ hrs. Fares, 7 frs., 4.90 c., 3.50 c. Best views on the left. Another route is by rail or steamer to Horgen or Wädenswil, and thence to Zug by omnibus, see below.

A. RAIL ROUTE.

At *Altstetten* (2½ m.) we leave the Bâle line and pass through the Reppisch-Thal, having a fine view of the *Uetleberg* (p. 27) on our left. Emerging from a tunnel under the Ettenberg we come in sight of the Bernese Alps, the Rigi, and Mt. Pilatus. From *Metmenstetten* an omnibus (1 hr.) runs to Hausen, where is the hydropathic establishment of *Albisbrunn*. 1½ m. from Hausen on the road to *Baar* (p. 51) is a monument marking the spot where Zwingli fell in battle, fighting against the Roman Catholic cantons, Oct. 11, 1531. He died in the small church of Kappel near by.

Zug (24½ m., pop. 5000, HOR. HIRSCH, *Züricherhof*, Löwe, Ochs), on the Lake of Zug, is the capital of the canton. In the *Arsenal* is a collection of ancient arms and standards. One of the latter is stained with the blood of the standard bearer, Peter Collins, who was killed at the battle of Arbedo between the Swiss and Milanese (p. 74). In the church of *St Oswald* are some pictures and church treasures. Outside of the town is the church of *St Michael*. In the mortuary chapel attached, are a large number of skulls which have been labelled with the names and dates of the birth and death of the deceased. The new *Government Building* is a handsome renaissance edifice.

On the W. side, on the *Zuger-*

berg (3220 ft.), are the handsome KURHAUS FELSENBURG and KURHAUS SCHONFELS, surrounded by beautiful grounds and commanding lovely views. Omnibus twice daily from the station, 2½ frs. At *Menzingen*, 4½ m. E., is the hydropathic establishment of SCHONBRUNN, comfortable.

[**Steamers** run on the Lake of Zug, in connection with the trains, to ARTH (see p. 71) stopping at *Walchwoyl* and *Immensee*. Fare, 1.60 c., 90 c.

The **Lake of Zug**, 9 m. long by 2½ wide, is most picturesquely situated at the foot of the N. slope of the Rigi. From **Immensee** omnibuses run to *Kussnacht*, on Lake Lucerne, 2¾ m. (see p. 46) thrice daily. From ARTH, at the foot of the lake (*Hot. Adler, du Rigi*), a branch railway runs to **Arth Goldau** for the railway up the Rigi (see p. 49).]

The trains back out of Zug station, so tourists should change their seats accordingly. **Cham** (*Inn Rabe*) is a large centre for the manufacture of condensed milk. The church has a fine slender spire. **Rothkreuz** (31 m., small *restaurant* at the station) is the junction for the St Gotthard line (p. 70) and the line to *Aarau* (p. 28). Approaching Lucerne we skirt the little *Rothsee*, 1½ m. long, and crossing the *Reuss* join the line from Bâle. **Lucerne**, see p. 42.

B. ZURICH TO ZUG BY HORGEN.

Railway, 11 m., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., or steamer, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Horgen*. Omnibus to Zug (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.), at 8.50 a.m., in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Fare, 2.80 c. Carriage, 1 horse, 10 frs.; 2 horses, 16 frs.

To *Horgen* (see p. 31), pedestrians should take the road over the *Horger Egg* to the *Sihl Brücke* (see below). It saves 2 miles, and the views are finer.

Leaving *Horgen* the road ascends in zig-zags, passing the *Kurhaus Bokken*, formerly an old chateau. At *HAURÜTHI* we join the road from *Wädenswyl* (p. 31). At *HIRZEL* (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Inn Zum Morgenthal*) we reach the top of

the ascent and then descend into the valley of the *Sihl*. In 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. we cross the curious covered *SIHLBRÜCKE* (*Inn Krone*). At *Baar* (*Lindenhof*) (see p. 50) is a bone house, where the natives deposit in piles, the skulls of their deceased friends. In the village is a cotton mill with 70,000 spindles and 640 windows.

Zug, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., see above

ROUTE XXIX.

LUCERNE TO BERNE BY THE EMMENTHAL.

Railway, 59 m., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; Fares, 11 frs., 7.50 c., 5.50 c. Best views on the left.

Leaving **Lucerne** (p. 42) the train passes through a long tunnel, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. under the *Zimmeregg* into the broad valley of the *Kleine Emme*. To the L. is Mt. *Pilatus*.

Malters, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (*Inn, Kreuz*), with a fine church.

[2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. south of Malters is **Schwarzenberg** (2760 ft., *WEISSES KREUZ, Kurhaus Matt*), a pleasant summer resort; omnibus four times daily. 2 m. higher up the hill (3494 ft.) is a comfortable inn, *Kurhaus Eigenthal*. From Malters also, a road (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.), leads over the *Bramegg Pass* to *Entlebuch* (see below). 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the road is the *KURHAUS FARNBUHLER*, comfortable, fine views, with a mineral spring containing iron and soda.]

Passing *Schachen* and crossing the *Emmet*, we see on the L. the old monastery of *Werthenstein*, now an asylum for the deaf and dumb. At **Wohlhausen** we enter the fertile valley of the *Entlebuch*. **Entlebuch** (*Hot. du Port*).

[The *NAPP* (4620 ft., *Inn*) can be ascended in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. On the slope, 2 hrs. from *Entlebuch*, is the *KURHAUS MENZBURG*. Splendid view. 8 m. S. of *Entlebuch* are the baths of **Schimberger** (4680 ft., *KURHAUS SCHIMBERGER*), with sulphur springs. Carriage road for 6 m. (2 pers., 10 frs.), then bridle path to the baths. Horse all the way, 10 frs. The hotel commands a charming view, and is surrounded by pleasant grounds.

Schüpfhelm (*Inn, Adler*). 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the E., is the *Kurhaus Heilig-Kreuz*, a summer resort. **Langnau**, 26 m., pop. 7200 (*Hot. Emmenthal*), is a prosperous village in the *Emmenthal*, a fertile valley, 25 m. long by 12 wide. Its pasturage is very rich, no less than 5000 tons of cheese being annually exported. A branch line runs to *Burgdorf* (p. 4).

At *Gümlingen*, 54 m., the line from *Thun* joins in. Passengers for *Thun* change here. **Berne** (p. 5).

ROUTE XXX.

BERNE TO THUN AND INTERLAKEN.

Railway to Thun, 1 hr., 3.35 c., 2.35 c., 1.70 c. Steamers from Thun to Interlaken, 2 hrs. Passengers for Interlaken keep their places to *Scherzlingen*, the landing place for the Steamers, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Thun. Through tickets to Interlaken, 6.40 c., 5.35 c., 3.20 c. Second class tickets are available for the saloon on the boat.

Leaving Bern we pass through a fertile but uninteresting valley to Thun, the Bernese Alps being in view most of the distance.

THUN, pop. 5200. Hotels—**GRAND HOTEL DE THUN**, magnificent and very comfortable hotel, beautifully situated on the Aare, recommended for a prolonged stay. **BELLEVUE**, large and comfortable. **HOTEL BAUMGARTEN**. Good second class, *Falke*, on the Aare. *Freiethof*, near the quay. *Kreuz*, in the town.

Cafes, *Café du Casino*, *Café Fretenhof*. **Boats**, 2 frs. per hr. with boatman, 50 c. without. **Eng. Chapel** in the Hotel Bellevue garden.

Thun, beautifully situated on both banks of the river Aare, at its exit from the lake, is one of the most picturesque towns in Switzerland. Besides the large number of tourists who pass through to and from Interlaken, many English and American families pass the entire summer at Thun. Indeed, there is no place in Switzerland that affords more attractions as a summer resort. The most prominent objects are the **Church** and ancient **Chateau**. A covered flight of 218 steps leads up to them from the town. The church was built in 1738, after the burning of an ancient building of the 10th cent., the only remaining portion of which is the tower and the passage below it. On the walls of this passage are some ancient frescoes, recently discovered under a coat of white-wash. The **view** from the **Churchyard**, of the town, lake, and mountains is very striking and beautiful. Alongside the Church is the square turreted **Chateau**, built in 1264 by the Counts of Kyberg (p. 28), on their inheriting sovereign rights over

Thun, from Berthold V. of Zähringen. The lower walls of the castle are 15 ft. thick. The old banqueting hall is now divided into two storeys, and is much dilapidated. The kitchen fire-place, capable of roasting an ox whole, still remains. The portion of the building to the S. is now the municipal offices. On the walls are the arms of all the Mayors of Thun, from 1375 to 1830. The *Staadthaus* is a curious mediæval building, containing the town library and some historical relics. To the S. of the railway station is the large Federal *Military College*, and manufactory of ammunition. The *Keramic Museum* contains a fine collection of Thun majolica on sale. In the *Café Maulbeerbohm* the Emp. Nap. III. lived for several years, while serving in the Swiss army. The *Federal Stables* were established to improve the breed of horses. The foals are called to feed by beat of drum.

Pleasant **walks** are along the *Promenade Schabis*, on the bank of the Aare.

To the handsome *Chateau*

Shudau of Mons. Rougemont of Berne, on the lake ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) near Scherzlingen. The gardens are open to visitors on Sunday.

To the Promenade of *Bächimatt*, with shady walks and lovely views. Near the *Bächimatt* is the *Chartreuse* (visitors admitted), an ancient Gothic chateau, built in the 13th cent. by the warrior-poet Von Strätlingen, whose tomb is in the *Bächihölzli*, in the grounds. This walk can be pleasantly continued by following the path ascending through the pretty ravine of the *Kohleren* to the beautifully wooded *Grusisberg*. The finest point of view on the Grusisberg is the *Rabenfluh* or "raven's rock" (3850 ft.), on which is a pavilion. The walks through the Grusisberg woods are charming, and the different directions are all indicated by finger-posts.

To the *Pavillon St Jacques*, fine view, 10 min. ascent behind the Hotel Bellevue.

A delightful walk is also past the Chartreuse, to the fine new Chateau of *Hünegg*, with beautiful grounds (adm. by applying to the gardener), and on to the villages of *Hilterfingen* and *Oberhofen* (1 hr.), where there is a steamboat landing.

Thun is almost unrivalled as a centre for making delightful **Excursions**. Among them are those to the

Niesen (7760 ft.). Steamboat to *Spiez* (p. 54). Thence drive to *Wimmis* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.).

Mail-carriage, with 3 seats, daily. One horse carriage, 4 frs. A mail carriage also runs from Thun to *Brodhüsi*, (p. 81), 1 m. from *Wimmis*, twice daily, in 1 hr. Bridle path from *Wimmis* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The ascent can also be made from *Heustrich-Bad* (p. 79) in 4 hrs., or *Frutigen* in 5 hrs. (p. 79). Horse from either of these starting points, 17 frs. If kept all night (unnecessary, as the descent (3 hrs.) is easier made on foot), 25 frs. Guide (unnecessary), 8 frs. Chairs, 12 frs.

each porter. The path from *Wimmis* is the best, but the route can be pleasantly varied by ascending from *Wimmis*, and descending to *Heustrich-Bad* (p. 79), from which an omnibus runs daily to Thun. Tourists intending to continue their journey over the Gemmi Pass (Route LXIII.) should descend to *Frutigen* (p. 79). Tourists ascending in the morning should start from *Wimmis*, in the afternoon from *Heustrich-Bad*.

Wimmis (*Inn, Löwe*) is a pretty village, with an ancient castle, once belonging to the Barons of Weissenberg; now a school. The summit of the **Niesen** (7760 ft.) commands a magnificent view of the Bernese Oberland, rivalling that from the Faulhorn, and even finer than the more distant prospect from the Rigi. It also embraces a panorama of the higher peaks of the Mout Blanc and Jura ranges. There is fairly comfortable *Inn* on the summit. The different peaks visible are indicated in Dill's panorama at the Inn.

To the summit of the **Stockhorn** (7200 ft., magnificent view). Post-wagon to *Blumenstein*, see below, thence 4 hrs.; or from *Amsoldigen*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. ascent $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; or from *Erlenbach*, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m., ascent $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. All these ascents are difficult, especially the latter, which is exceedingly so. Guide necessary.

To **Gurnigel Bad**, 4 hrs. drive, 1 horse carriage, 25 frs., 2 horse, 50 frs., but bargain can sometimes be made for less. Or mountain path, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. walk, guide necessary. Gurnigel is a beautiful health resort, much frequented by Swiss and Germans.

The fine **KURHAUS GURNIGEL**, 500 beds, kept by the Hauser Bros., is delightfully situated amid lovely woods and gardens. As it is purely a health resort, the fare is plain but good, and prices exceedingly moderate. A continual round of amuse-

ments during the season (June to Sept.) is provided for visitors. Gurnigel can also be reached from Berne by diligence twice daily in 5 hrs. (7 frs.; coupé, 8.50 c.)

To the Baths of **Weissenburg**, 14½ m. (p. 82).

To **St Beatenberg** (p. 57). Steamers to *Merlingen*.

To the **Baths of Blumenstein** (6 m., post-wagon, 1.30 c.). Comfortable *Hotel*. Moderate prices. A picturesque village, at which is the pretty cascade of the *Fallbach*.

THUN TO INTERLAKEN.

Steamers, 4 times daily in 2 hrs., starting from the quay at Thun, and stopping at *Scherzlingen* to embark railway passengers from Berne. From *Därtingen*, at the head of the lake, trains run in 10 min. to Interlaken. Fares, Thun to Interlaken, 2.95 c. A new road resembling the *Axenstrasse* (p. 45) has been constructed along the N. shore of the lake to Interlaken. Carriages at moderate rates. The drive is most picturesque all the way, recommended.

The **Lake of Thun** is a beautiful sheet of water, 11 m. long by 2 m. broad, and surrounded on all sides by precipitous mountains. Leaving *Scherzlingen* we enter the lake and see on the L. the *Chateau Chartreuse* (p. 53), and on the R. the *Chateau Schadau* (p. 53). On the R. also we see the peaks of the *Stockhorn* and *Niesen*, and farther on the three peaks of the *Blumli Alp*.

Now passing on the L. the *Chateau Hunegg* (p. 53), the steamer touches at **Oberhofen** (*Pens. Zimmermann, Pens. Moy*), with a picturesque *chateau* of the 14th cent., for some time the residence of Walter von Eschenbach, one of the murderers of the Emp. Albert (p. 23). It has been recently restored and now belongs to the Countess Pourtalès.

Gunten (*Pens. du Lac, Pens. Graber*), 20 min. from Gunten, is the picturesque gorge of *Guntenschlucht*.

We now cross over to **Spiez** (*Spiezerhof*, on the lake, *Pens.*

Schonegg on the hill, ¾ m. from the landing), with an ancient castle, said to have been originally built by the Romans. It was enlarged in 1250 by the Barons of *Strättlingen*. From 1518 to 1880 it belonged to the family of *Von Erlach*. It was then sold to Prince Charles of Prussia. Leaving *Spiez* the peaks of the *Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger, Schreckhorn*, and *Wetterhorn* come into view on the right.

Faulensee, on the hill above is the FAULENSEE BAD, a large pension.

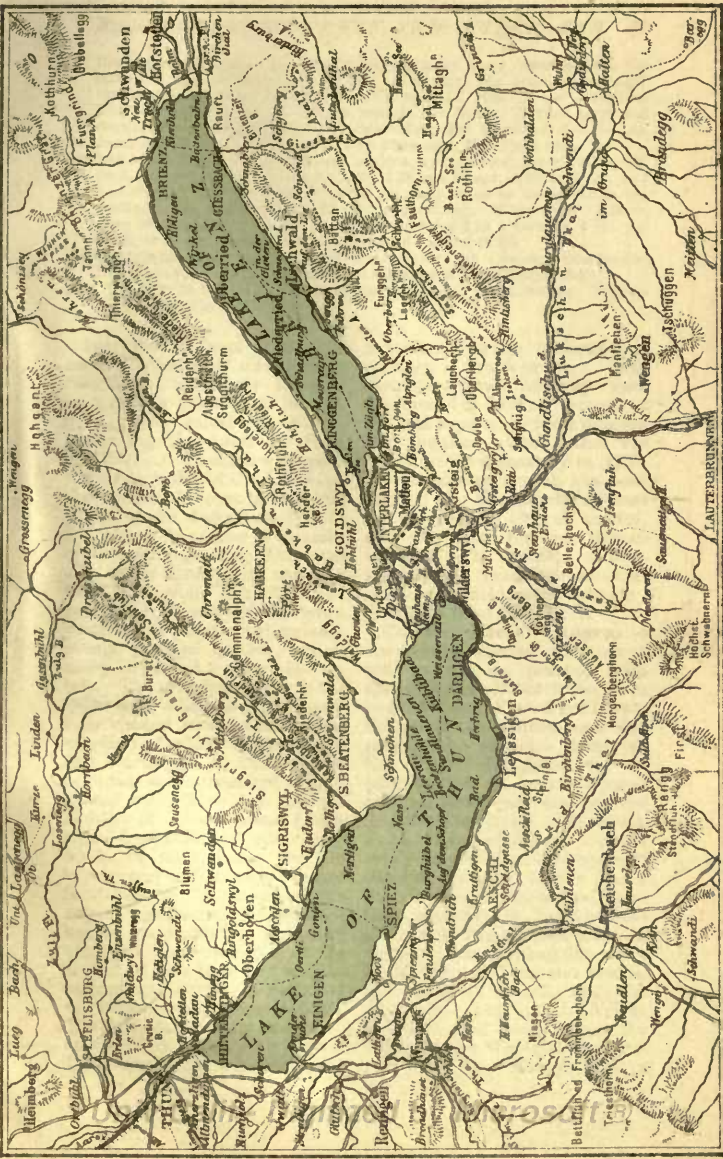
We now cross over to **Merlingen** (*Inn, Löwe*), beyond which the promontory of the *Nase*, a spur of the *Beatenburg*, juts out. From *Merlingen* a steep path leads in 1½ hrs. to the village of **St Beatenberg** (p. 57).

Farther on, in the face of the *Beatenberg*, is the *Beatenhöhle* or cave of *St Beatus* (p. 57). The steamer ends the voyage at **Därtingen**, whence the railway takes us in 10 m. to

INTERLAKEN.

Omnibus to all the *Hotels*, 1 fr. **Carriages**, 1 horse, first hr., 5 frs., each add. hr., 3 frs. Per day, 1 horse, 15 frs.; 2 horse, 30 frs.

Hotels. On the *Höheweg*, with view of the *Jungfrau*, are the *HOTEL VICTORIA*, very comfortable; *HOTEL RITSCHARD*; *HOTEL JUNGFRAU*, also comfortable. These hotels are magnificent large establishments of the very first class. *HOTELS SWEIZERHOF, BELVEDERE, DE SALPES, BEAU*



RIVAGE, all first-class. On the *Rugen*, about the same distance from the station, is the HOTEL JUNGFRÄUBLICK, very fine hotel, exceedingly comfortable, in beautiful gardens with splendid view of the Jungfrau. Near the Höheweg, on the Matten road, is the HOTEL WYDER, large and comfortable. Second-class—*Hot. Interlaken, Hot. Oberland, Hot. du Lac, Deutscher Hof.* At UNTERSEEN, *Hot. Unterseen, Hot. Beau Site.*

Casino on the Höheweg, in pleasant gardens, with reading, conversation, billiard, and ball rooms. Concerts daily, 7.30 to 8.30 A.M., 3.30 to 5 P.M., and 8 to 10 P.M. Children's dances at 3 P.M., and reunions *dansantes* in the evening. *Jeu de Courses*, a mild form of gambling. Whey cure. Admission, 50 c. per day, 2 frs. per week. Families of 2 to 3 persons, 4 frs. per week, or 12 frs. per mo. Large families, 6 frs. and 18 frs.

Restaurants and Cafés. *Indermühle*, near the Casino. *Oberlander, RESTAURANT, TRINKHALLE*, and *Café Unspunnen* in the Rugen Park.

Eng. Ch. Ser. in the old monastery at the East end of the Höheweg. Presbyterian service in the Schloss.

Interlaken (pop. 4200), the most frequented of all the Swiss resorts, is beautifully situated on a narrow plain $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. long by 2 m. wide, called the *Bödeli*, separating the lakes of *Thun* and *Brienz*. To the south opens the lovely valley of the *Lütschine*, through which we see the dazzling slopes of the **Jungfrau** (13,670 ft.), almost from base to summit. Sixty years ago Interlaken was only a tiny hamlet with one poor little inn, while now it is the *rendezvous* of over 60,000 visitors a year, and no place in Switzerland, except perhaps Geneva, has so many large and comfortable hotels. The principal street is the **Höheweg**, a long avenue beautifully shaded with walnut trees, one side of which is lined with fine hotels, and on the other is a broad green meadow. Connected with Interlaken are the hamlets of *Aarmühle* and *Unterseen*. Interlaken is often very warm in midsummer, but in spring and autumn the climate is delightful. A most picturesque feature is the wooden houses, many of which are decorated with fine carvings. At the E. end of the Höheweg are the ancient MONASTERY AND NUNNERY OF INTERLAKEN, built in 1130. The monastery is now used as a hospital and government offices. The nunnery, connected with the

monastery by an underground passage, is now a prison. Both monastery and nunnery were suppressed in 1528 on account of the bad reputation their inmates had acquired. The *Schloss* was added to the monastery in 1750. The monastery church has been divided up; the choir being used for the English Church service, and the nave for the Roman Catholic. The Scotch Presbyterian and French Protestant services are held in the Schloss.

Walks from Interlaken.

To the **Kleine Rugen**, a beautifully wooded park on a hill to the S., planted with specimens of all the Swiss trees by the botanist Kastofer of Berne. Following the Matten road and passing the entrance gates of the Hotel Jungfraublick, we turn to the R. into a shaded avenue, and reach ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the TRINKHALLE (good restaurant). From the terrace we have a lovely view of the *Jungfrau* and *Mönch*. A path to the R., a little before coming to the Trinkhalle, leads in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to *Rugenhöhe* (2425 ft.), the highest point in the park, commanding fine views of the lakes of Thun and Brienz, the valley of Bödeli, and the Jungfrau. Leaving the Trinkhalle, the road winds round the hill past the Waldgletscher Pavilion and the *Kastoferstein*, a

stone bearing an inscription to Kastofer (see above), back in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the Hotel Jungfraublick.

The **Melinweh-Fluh**, 2220 ft., is reached by passing the *Trinkhalle* (see above), and taking the path to the R., which descends directly into the *Wagneren-Schlucht*, or that to the L., which leads to the *Café Unspunnen* (10 min.), from which we turn to the R. along the main road into *Wagneren-Schlucht*. The shortest way from Interlaken ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is by the road passing the station, or that leading through *Aarmühle* (see map). From the *Wagneren-Schlucht*, a path leads in 20 m. to the *Restaurant* near the summit. The view is finest from the pavilion a little farther up.

The **Castle of Unspunnen** is reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. either by the road through the *Wagneren-Schlucht* (best), or by the road to *Wilderswyl*. Tourists visiting the *Rugen Park* can reach it in 10 min. from the *Café Unspunnen* (see above). This ancient ruin was one of the fortresses of *Berthold*, the founder of *Berne*; it is also supposed to have been the residence of *Byron's Manfred*.

The **Mohbühl** (2090 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) is reached by crossing the *Aare* over the bridge at the E. end of the *Höheweg*, and taking the path to the left. The pavilion commands a fine view of the valley. This walk may be continued by ascending still farther to the *Unter-Bleicki*, and then following the path to the W. and descending to the pavilion on the *Lustbühl*, and recrossing the *Aare* behind the *Kursaal* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. in all).

The ruins of the **Castle of Weissenau** ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) are on a small island in the *Aare* at its entrance into *Lake Thun*.

There is a pretty walk along the banks of the *Aare* to the village of **Goldswyl** (2 m.), near

which is the little *Faulensee*. From the **Turnberg**, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. ascent from *Goldswyl*, is a fine panorama of the *Lakes of Thun* and *Brien* and the valley between. One m. on the road past *Goldswyl* is the village of **Rinken**, with the ruins of a chateau built in 1182, amid which a pretty church has been erected.

The ascent of the **Harder** (5220 ft., 3 hrs.), though apparently easy is dangerous, owing to the slippery short grass, and should not be attempted without a guide. Several fatal accidents have occurred to both gentlemen and ladies.

Longer Excursions.

To the **Schynige Platte** (7 m., $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), carriage to *Gsteig* (p. 60). Thence the horse can be ridden to the summit, or a horse may be taken from *Interlaken*. Charge for either, 17 frs. Boy, who will carry light luggage, 2 frs. The *Schynige Platte* (6800 ft.) commands one of the finest views in the *Oberland*. On the summit is the comfortable **HOTEL ALPENROSE**. Close to the hotel is a shining slate rock which gives the name to the mountain. To the S. we have a splendid view of nearly all the peaks of the *Bernese Alps*, *Grindewald* glaciers, and far below, the valley of *Lauterbrunnen* and the silvery *Staubbach*. To the N. we look down on the *Lakes of Brien* and *Thun* and the *Interlaken Valley*. The most extensive view is from the *Daubenhorn*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the hotel.

The descent can be made in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Zweilütschinen* (p. 60). Guide necessary, 6 frs. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the hotel on the *Isetten Alp* is a beautiful meadow which supports over 600 head of cattle.

From the *Schynige Platte* a

bridle path leads in 3½ hrs. to the **Faulhorn** (p. 63). Horse, 14 frs. Guide unnecessary.

The **Breitlauchen-Alp** (4700 ft., good Inn and Pension) commands a magnificent view of the lakes and valley. Reached from Gsteig by the path to the Schynige Platte (see above).

St Beatenberg (2½ hrs., DR MULLER'S KURHAUS, comfortable. HOT. DES ALPES, HOT. ALPENROSE; HOT. BELLEVUE). Eng. Ch. Ser. at the Bellevue. Omnibus daily at 3 P.M., 5 frs.; returning, 4 frs.; 1 horse carriage, 17 frs.; 2 horse, 28 frs. St Beatenberg (3760 ft.) is a well frequented health resort on the *Sundgraben*, overlooking Lake Thun and commanding fine views of the Bernese Alps. Near the Kurhaus Muller a path descends in 1½ hrs. to the **Beatenhöhle**, or Cave of St Beatus. It can also be reached from Merlingen (p. 54), 4 m., or from Interlaken, 5 m. These two paths fatiguing. Row-boat from *Neuhaus* preferable. The cave can be reached in 15 min. from the shore. According to tradition, this cave was the abode of *St Beatus*, a British missionary who converted

the inhabitants of this district to Christianity. On taking possession of the cave he found it the lair of a dragon, whose residence there was made so uncomfortable by the devotions of the saint that it left in haste. When St Beatus wished to cross the lake, he simply placed his cloak on the water and was wafted over on it. He died in the 2nd centy. at the age of 90. A small stream issues from the cave. Occasionally this stream suddenly rises and fills it, and then rushes out with noise like thunder. Below the cave is a pretty cascade.

The **Abendberg** (3750 ft., *Hot. Bellevue*). Bridle path in 2 hrs. Horse, 10 frs. Fine view of Lake Thun.

The **Saxetenthal** is a pretty valley, 8 m. long, diverging to the right from the *Lütschinenthal* at *Mulinen*. Near the head of the valley is the village of *Saxetenthal*, 1 m. from which are the picturesque cascades of *Weissbach* and *Gürben*. No hotel accommodation.

A delightful excursion by steamer on the Lake of Brienz is to the **Geissbach** (p. 59).

ROUTE XXXI.

LUCERNE TO BRIENZ AND MEYRINGEN BY THE BRÜNIG PASS; AND TO INTERLAKEN BY THE LAKE OF BRIENZ.

Steamboat to Alpnach-Gestadt 3 times daily in 1½ hrs. (11 m.).

Diligence to Brienz in connection with the steamers, 25 m., in 6 hrs.; and to Meyringen, 24 m., once daily, in 6 hrs. Steamer from Brienz to Interlaken on arrival of diligence. Fares—Lucerne to Brienz and Meyringen, 10.90 frs.; coupé, 12.90 frs. To Interlaken, 13.85 frs.; coupé, 16.40 frs. Places in the coupé or banquette should be secured well beforehand. In fine weather the banquette is the pleasantest. One horse carriage from Alpnach-Gestadt to Brienz, 25 frs.; 2 horse, 40 frs.

Leaving Lucerne, the steamer rounds the promontory of Spisenegg to **Hergiswyl** (*Rosli*, plain), at the base of Mt. Pilatus.

For ascent of Mt. Pilatus see p. 44. We then cross over to **Stausstad** (*Hotel Winkelried*).

On the point to the left of the

village is an old square watch tower, erected in 1306.

From Stansstad the ascent of the **Bürgenstock** is made, 1 horse carriage, 6 frs. ; 2 horse, 12 frs. Near the summit, commanding a magnificent view, is the fine **HOTEL BÜRGENSTOCK**, comfortable and moderate charges. The hotel can be seen from the steamer. Two m. inland is **STANS** (see p. 67). At Stansstad the lake is narrowed by an embankment to a space of a few yards, crossed by a bridge through which the steamer enters the *Lake of Alpnach*.

At **Alpnach-Gestad** (*Hotel Pilatus*) we find the diligences in waiting. One and a half miles from the landing is the village of **Alpnach** (*Krone*). The church at Alpnach was erected from the proceeds obtained from cutting down the pine forests lining the sides of Pilatus. To bring the logs down to the lake, an immense wooden slide 8 miles long was constructed. In its building, the wood of over 30,000 trees was used. Its summit was 2700 ft. above the sea, and immense logs only took 6 minutes to slide down the whole distance to the lake.

Sarnen (4½ m., *Obwaldner Hof*). The old *Rathhaus* contains portraits of the magistrates of Obwalden, from 1381 to 1824 ; a portrait of St Nicholas von der Flüe, see below ; a plan in relief of Unterwalden ; and the famous *Weisses Buch* or "White Book," 1467, which contains the earliest history of the Swiss confederation and the story of William Tell. The bridge crossing the river is 300 years old.

To the east of Sarnen is the romantic **MELCHTHAL**, 12 miles in length. In the valley 3 miles from Sarnen is the *Ranft*, a gorge in the rock where *Nicolas von der Flüe*, or "Nicolas of the Rock,"

Swiss patriot, after fighting many years for his country, retired and became a hermit (p. 67). Tradition says he lived there without food, except when he partook of the sacrament, for 19 years. After his death he was canonized.

Leaving Sarnen we travel along the bank of the *Sarner See*, 4 miles long.

At **Sachseln**, in the church built 1663, are the bones of St Nicholas, decorated with military orders, and which are exhibited to visitors.

At **Giswyl** (*Krone*) we pass on the left the ruins of the old chateau of the Rudenz family, and commence the ascent of the *Kaiser Stuhl*, and at *Burglen* reach the **LAKE OF LUNGERN**. This lake was drained of more than half its area into the *Sarner See* by a tunnel, the entrance of which can be seen from the road. Before us the three peaks of the *Wetterhorn* are visible, and to the right the bare summit of the *Giswylerstock*.

We now descend to **Lungern** (*Löwe*, comfortable Inn), prettily situated in a deep basin, hemmed in with precipitous rocks. The diligence stops here 1 hour. Table d'hôte at the *Löwe*. Travellers for **Meyringen** here change their diligence.

Leaving Lungern we commence the ascent of the **Brünig Pass**, (3600 ft.), the road winding in zig-zag curves through a dense forest. About $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile beyond the summit of the pass the road to Meyringen turns off.

In the pass is the *Hotel Brünig*, plain but comfortable.

The descent of the pass has been cut for most of the way out of the face of the rock which in some places overhangs the road. Pedestrians will find a path near the village of *Brünigen*, by taking which they can avoid

the twistings of the road. The scenery opened up as we descend is very fine. Far below us is the level valley of Meyringen, with Meyringen at its head. In the distance is seen to the south the fall of *Reichenbach* (p. 64), and opposite is that of *Oltschibach*.

Brienz (Bar), on the lake of Brienz, is the steamer landing for the Giessbach and Interlaken. *Tourists are here warned against the interested advice of drivers over the Brünig to press on to Interlaken without spending the night at Giessbach. The illumination of the Falls is a sight the traveller should by no means miss seeing.*

The lake of Brienz is $8\frac{3}{4}$ m. long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad and from 500 to 850 feet deep.

The **Giessbach**. (HOTEL GIESSBACH, kept by the Hauser Bros., one of the best hotels in Switzerland. Most comfortable, and moderate charges. The hotel is lighted by electricity. Attached to the hotel is a fine Pension, and a Hydropathic Establishment.) *Only a small portion of the lower fall is visible from the lake.* Giessbach is one of the loveliest spots in Switzer-

land, and not only a charming place for a short visit, but also for a prolonged stay. The hotel is reached from the landing by an ingenious tramway worked by water power. The former hotel was burnt down in 1883, but a finer building has been erected in its place. The *Terrace* on which the hotel stands commands a complete view of the Falls, as well as a charming look-out over the lake. The falls consist of seven cascades, the highest of which is 1148 ft. above the lake. Three bridges affording splendid views of the falls cross at different heights, the centre one passing under one of the cascades. The falls are illuminated nightly at 9.30 P.M. by electricity and coloured lights, and the effect is magical. Paths have been cut all through the woods and to the summits of the surrounding hills, affording delightful walks. A pleasant 20 min. stroll is to the summit of the **Rauf**, which commands a fine view of the Lakes of Brienz and Thun.

At **Bönigen**, the landing at the foot of the lake, we take the train, 12 min., to **Interlaken** (see p. 55).

ROUTE XXXII.

INTERLAKEN TO LAUTERBRUNNEN.

Diligence twice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; Fare, 2.75 c. Carriage, 1 horse, 9 frs.; 2 horses, 17 frs.; there and back, with 2 hrs.' wait, 11 frs. and 20 frs.; longer wait, 15 frs. and 30 frs.

The following excursions to Lauterbrunnen, Mürren, and Grindelwald are among the most beautiful and interesting in Switzerland, and the visitor to Interlaken should by all means spend at least two days making them, even though he may have

to give up some other portion of his contemplated trip.

Crossing the level plain the valley soon begins to open up before us. To the right, after passing the Rügen Park (p. 55), at the foot of the Abdenberg, are seen the ruins of the old *Castle*

of *Unspunnen*, the fortress of Berthold, the founder of Berne. Is is also reputed to have been the residence of Manfred. At **Gsteig** the ascent of the *Schynäige Platte* begins (see p. 56). We now ascend the *Gorge of the Lüttschine*, and the lofty peaks of the *Mönch* and *Eiger* appear to the left of the Jungfrau. On the right we pass the *Bösestein*, a rock on which is an inscription, "Here was the noble Von Rothenfue slain by his own brother. The unnatural murderer, overcome with remorse and despair, brought to a close in a far off land his once mighty race."

At **Zweilütschinen** ($5\frac{3}{4}$ m.) the road divides, that to the left following the Black Lüttschine to Grindelwald (see page 62), and that to the right going along the valley of the White Lüttschine to Lauterbrunnen. Above, to the right, is the frowning rock of *Eisenfluh* which can be ascended in 1 hr. Path to the right. From

Zweilütschinen, Mürren can be reached in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by the Eisenfluh. The road affords magnificent views. Guide, 7 frs., desirable.

Lauterbrunnen (2615 ft.), or "Nothing but springs." (HOT. STAUBBACH, opposite the falls; HOT. STEINBOCK.) On the right is the **Staubbach** or *dust stream*, which falls 980 ft. from a projecting rock. The fall, which is small in volume, is swayed to and fro by the wind, and almost lost in feathery spray. It should be seen in the light of the morning sun, when it glitters like a veil of finest silvery gauze. The best view is from the flag near the hotel Staubbach.

Half an hour's walk up the valley on the left is the **Trümmelbach**, a beautiful waterfall hid in a rift in the rocky side of the Jungfrau, (Adm. 50 c.) A flag shows the entrance to the fall.

ROUTE XXXIII.

LAUTERBRUNNEN TO MURREN AND THE SCHMADRIBACH.

Mürren can be reached from Lauterbrunnen either by a bridle-path leading up the mountain to the right ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), or by carriage-road, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Stechelberg, and thence by foot-path (not accessible by horse), up the Sefinen-Thal in 2 hrs. Pedestrians are strongly recommended to ascend to Mürren by the first way, and return by the latter. The whole excursion takes 5-6 hrs. To visit the Schmadribach takes 3-4 hrs. more. The whole excursion can be made in one day by *good walkers*.

Horse to Mürren and back, 12 frs. Chair, 4 porters necessary, 24 frs. If carriages be taken from Interlaken, the horses can be ridden to Mürren and back for 5 frs. each. For ladies, chairs are much to be preferred to horseback.

The path to Mürren leaves the road near the Steinbock Hotel, and winds steeply up the hill through the wood. In about an hour the *Staubbach* is crossed. (*Small inn.*) Half-an-hour after-

wards a saw-mill is passed, and we emerge from the wood, the path becoming more level. The view from here, and from the different openings in the wood as we ascend, of the Jungfrau,

Silberhorn, Eiger, Mönch, with the rugged Schwartz Mönch in the foreground, is sublime and magnificent beyond all description.

Mürren (5348 ft., GRAND HOTEL DE MURREN, fine large hotel; HOTEL DES ALPES; both hotels command magnificent views), is a small Alpine village, situated on the brow of the precipitous cliffs descending into the valley of Lauterbrunnen. Before us to the extreme L. is the *Wengern Alp*, up which we see the zig-zag path leading to Grindelwald, and near the summit, the *Hotel Jungfrau*. Beyond is the *Wetterhorn* (12,170 ft.), and nearer, the slopes of the *Jungfrau* (13,670 ft.), with its two glaciers. The summit of the *Jungfrau* is just hid by the dazzling *Silberhorn* (12,160 ft.). Prominent to the R. are the *Ebnestuk* (13,100 ft.), *Mittaghorn*, *Grosshorn* (12,300 ft.), and *Breithorn*, and lower down we see in the distance the fall of *Schmadribach*. A still more extensive view may be had from the ALLMENDHÜBEL, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour's walk above.

From Mürren the ascent of the *Schilthorn* (9748 ft.) is made in 4 hrs.; guide, 7 frs. The ascent is quite easy, and the view of the Bernese Alps from the summit is the *finest in Switzerland*. On the way is a tablet to the memory of Mrs Arbuthuot, who was killed here by lightning in 1865, while on her wedding tour. The first three fourths of

the distance can be made on horseback.

Leaving Mürren to descend on the other side (time to Stechelberg, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; Stechelberg to Mürren, 1 hr.), we follow a path crossing the little Murrenbach, down to the hamlet of *Gimmelwald*, and then descend into the *Sefnen-Thal*. Crossing the bridge over the Lüttschine, the path ascends till we come to an amphitheatre worn away in the side of the mountain. Here facing us are the beautiful **Falls of Sefnen**.

A short distance beyond, the path divides, that to the R. leading to *Trachsellaen* and the *Falls of the Schmadribach*, and that to the L. descends to *Stechelberg*.

[Following the path to the R., 50 min. brings us to **Trachsellaen** (*Hot. Schmadribach*). An hour from here we come in sight, at the *Läger Sennhütte*, of the **Fall of Schmadribach**, a magnificent cascade, 200 ft. in height, issuing from the *Breithorn Glacier*.

The **Oberer Steinberg** (5794 ft.), reached in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from Trachsellaen, commands a magnificent view of the mountains and glaciers at the head of the valley. Guide desirable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ frs. Returning, a path leads down from Trachsellaen to Stechelberg in about an hour.]

At **Stechelberg**, small Inn, we come upon the carriage road to Lauterbrunnen. About half way we pass the **Falls of Trümmelbach** (see p. 60).

ROUTE XXXIV.

LAUTERBRUNNEN TO GRINDELWALD,

OVER THE WENGERN ALP; OR BY CARRIAGE ROAD, VIA
ZWEILÜTCHSINEN.

1. **Over the Wengern Alp**, 6 hrs., horse, 20 frs. To the Wengern Alp, 12 frs. To the Little Scheideck, 14 frs. Reverse way, Grindelwald to the Little Scheideck, 12 frs. Guide unnecessary. It is better to use the horse for the ascent only either way. The descent is easier to walk than ride.

Crossing the Lütschine near the Hotel Staubbach, and turning to the L. we find a little path going in zig-zags steeply up the hill. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. we reach a pavilion (*small Inn*), and looking down have a beautiful view of the valley; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther on the path divides, R. leading to the *Pens. Wengern*. Keeping to the L. we pass the *Pens. Mittaghorn* and *Pens. Alpenrose*, and then, near the rugged *Tschuggen*, passing through a wood, we cross the grassy slopes of the **Wengern Alp** to the HOTEL JUNGFRAU (comfortable). Here we have the finest view of **Jungfrau** (13,670 ft.). In summer between 11 and 2 o'clock, the AVALANCHES may be seen and heard as they thunder down the precipitous side of the mountain into the *Trümlelen Thal* below. About 1 hr. farther on we come to the top of the pass at the **Little Scheideck** (*Hotel Bellevue*), from which we have a magnificent view of the valley of Grindelwald and its surrounding glacier fields. **Grindelwald** (see below).

2. **By carriage road.** We return on our way as far as Zweilütschinen (see page 60), and then follow up the valley of the Black Lütschine. On our left we pass an immense block of stone which fell down from the cliff above in 1881, destroying the chalet, the ruins of which are seen alongside. As the road begins

to ascend, we see the sharp peak of the *Schreckhorn*, and then the *Eiger* and *Jungfrau* to the right, and the *Wetterhorn* to the left.

Grindelwald (3468 ft., HOTEL DE L'OURS, best, large, and comfortable; *Hotel du Grand Eiger*; *Hotel du Glacier*; *Hotel de Burgener*). Grindelwald, beautifully situated at the base of the Eiger, Mettenberg, and Wetterhorn, derives its principal interest from its two glaciers.

The **Lower Glacier** (horse 3 frs., guide 3 frs., unnecessary), lying between the Eiger and the Mettenberg, a spur of the Schreckhorn, is the most accessible. Path easy to follow. Time, 1 hr. An **ice grotto** (adm. 50 c.) has been cut in the glacier. Looking up to the right, far above, we see a hole in the precipitous face of the Eiger. Through it, at noon, twice a year (Jan. and Nov.) the sun shines on the church at Grindelwald. The local legend is that, once upon a time, a lake filled the basin now occupied by the upper portion of the glacier, and as its outlet into the valley was very narrow it constantly overflowed, causing disastrous inundations. The inhabitants of Grindelwald invoked their patron saint St Martin, who put his back against the Mettenberg and his staff against the Eiger, and then gave a mighty heave and forced the mountains apart,

and driving his stick through the Eiger. From the grotto a short path of 50 yards leads to the edge of the **Gorge of the Lutschine**, 890 feet deep. If large stones are thrown into the gorge they produce a noise like a cannon shot on reaching the bottom. The changes in this glacier have been very remarkable. 300 years ago an easy path led through its present bed into the Valais beyond. In the 17th century the glacier increased enormously, and rushing down into the Grindelwald Valley carried away many dwellings and the church of St Petronella, the bell of which, cast in 1044, is still hung in the belfry of the church in Grindelwald. Of late years the glacier has receded, leaving bare the gorge of the Lutschine. Its former extent can be traced by the barren district it laid waste. Now descending, and taking the path into the valley, to the left we reach the *bottom* of the **Gorge** (adm. 50 c.). On its precipitous sides are seen sections of many of the glacier mills formed by loose stones whirling round in the melting ice. In the gorge a small cannon (50 c. an explosion) is fired off, producing an echo of thunder. From the gorge we return to Grindelwald in $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour.

The Eismeer, or sea of ice on the lower glacier, is a most interesting excursion. Guide to *Bäregg* and on to the Eismeer, 7 frs. If the glacier is crossed to *Zäsenberg*, 10 frs. Horse to *Bäregg*, 10 frs. Uncomfortable ride. Chaise-à-porteurs much preferable. A path ascends to the left of the glacier under the precipices of the *Mettenburg* to *Bäregg* (5410 ft.) in 2 hrs., where there is a small *Inn* with beds. From *Bäregg* a flight of steps (1 fr.) descends on to the glacier. The Eismeer can be crossed to *Zäsenberg* (6050 ft.), a little green spot on which is a chalet amid a wilderness of ice, snow, and barren rocks. The passage of the Eismeer is perfectly safe with a guide, but should not be attempted without. Guide to *Bäregg* not necessary. Guides can generally be had at *Bäregg* for crossing the glacier. The whole excursion can be made from Grindelwald in 5 hrs.

The Upper Glacier ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., horse, 8 frs.) is reached by a rather fatiguing path. An artificial ice grotto has been made here. The path to the *Great Scheideck* is followed for 1 hour to the *Hotel Wetterhorn*. A path then leads to the right across the *Lutschine* and over the moraine to the glacier in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

ASCENT OF THE FAULHORN.

The summit of the Faulhorn (8805 ft.) commands one of the finest views of the Bernese Alps. Guide from Grindelwald, 10 frs.; horse, 17 frs.; chairs, 6 frs. each porter, 3 are necessary. The ascent from Grindelwald takes $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., descent, 3 hrs. Descent to the *Great Scheideck* (see p. 64), 3 hrs. The ascent can also be

made from the *Schynige Platte* (see p. 56). Horse from *Interlaken*, 35 frs., or return by *Grindelwald*, 45 frs. An ascent in 6 hours can also be made from the *Giessbach* (see p. 59). Guide necessary, 6 frs. There is a comfortable INN on the summit.

ROUTE XXXV.

MEYRINGEN TO GRINDELWALD BY THE GREAT SCHEIDECK.

20 miles. Time about 7 hrs. Horse, 25 frs. Guide (unnecessary), 12 frs.; including ascent of the Faulhorn, 21 frs. There is a bridle-path all the way.

Meyringen (HOTEL DU SAUVAGE, large and comfortable, nice garden; HOTEL REICHENBACH, excellent; *Krone*). *Eng. Ch. Ser* in the Hotel du Sauvage. Meyringen is beautifully situated in the Valley of Hasli, and is becoming a very favourite resort. The climate is delightful, and lovely views extend in every direction. The pretty FALL OF ALPBACH is illuminated nightly by the proprietor of the Hotel du Sauvage.

From Meyringen we ascend to the HOTEL REICHENBACH. From the hotel a path leads in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the lower Falls of **Reichenbach**, which are illuminated nightly. The Falls of Reichenbach are a series of beautiful cascades 2000 ft. in height, unsurpassed by any in Switzerland. A belvedere (50 c.) commands a magnificent view of the *Upper Falls*. The *Central Fall* is best viewed from a belvedere lower down (25 c.). We next reach the little inn *Zur Zwirgi*, where a path leads to the R. towards a narrow gorge (25 c.),

in which the *Reichenbach* is precipitated into a rocky basin. Now continuing to ascend beside the torrent of the Reichenbach we reach in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours the **Baths of Rosenlauri** (4363 ft., *Inn*). Beyond the baths a path to the L. leads in 2 hrs. to the GLACIER OF ROSENLAUI, so called from the beauty of its colouring. The path is rough and fatiguing. In about 3 hours more we ascend to the **Great Scheideck** (6434 ft., *Steinbock Inn*), before reaching which we pass over a narrow ridge of rock only a few yards wide, though over a mile long. From the Great Scheideck we have a lovely view of the valley of Grindelwald and its surrounding heights.

We now descend in about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to Grindelwald, passing on our left the precipices of the *Wetterhorn* (12,170 ft.), overhanging our way, from which, in four directions, avalanches fall in spring and early summer; and also on the left the *Upper Glacier* (see page 63). Grindelwald (see p. 62).

ROUTE XXXVI.

THE RHONE GLACIER AND GRIMSEL HOSPICE TO MEYRINGEN.

Time from the Rhone Glacier to the Grimsel Hospice, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Grimsel Hospice to Im Hof, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs. *Diligence* from Im Hof to Meyringen, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., in 1 hr., 1 fr. *Carriage* from Innere Urweid to Meyringen, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m., one horse 10 frs., two horse 15 frs. *Horse* from the Rhone Glacier to Grimsel, 6 frs.; to Grimsel Hospice, 10 frs.; to Handeck, 15 frs.; to Meyringen, 30 frs. *Diligence* twice daily in summer from the Rhone Glacier to Andermatt and Göschenen. Reverse way, *diligence* twice daily to the Rhone Glacier from Göschenen and Andermatt. This route is better taken in the way described below instead of the reverse direction, as the path is downhill, with the exception of the ascent from Im Hof, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

From the **Rhone Glacier** (see page 77) a bridle path leads over the summit of the pass in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., passing the *Maienwand*, a grassy slope covered with Alpine flowers. The **Grimsel Hospice** (good Inn) was formerly a refuge for travellers crossing the pass. Situated more than 6000 ft. above the sea, its surroundings are most wild and dreary. On all sides it is hemmed in with bleak and barren rocks in the midst of ice and snow. The only sign of green is a little poor pasturage beyond the small lake, where the cows of the hospice graze for a month or two in summer. The high peak to the W., seen from the Hospice, is the *Agassiz Horn* (13,120 ft.). By mounting the *Nollen*, a rocky eminence near by, the peak of the *Finsteraarhorn* (14,026 ft.) comes in sight. The *Aare* rises in the two large *Ober* and *Unter Aare Glaciers* seen to the W. The latter, about 8 m. long, and from 1 to 2 m. wide, is the easiest of access. A mule path leads to the base in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The surface of the glacier is smooth and free from crevasses, and can easily be crossed with a guide. The *Ober Aare* glacier is reached in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more. Its surface is broken with

tremendous crevasses. From the observations of Professors Agassiz and Hugi, the forward motion of these glaciers has been proved to be about 8 to 9 inches per day.

The **KLEINE SEIDELHORN** (9057 ft.) can be ascended without difficulty from the Grimsel in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Guide necessary, 4 frs. The view embraces the surrounding lofty peaks of the *Finsteraarhorn* (14,026 ft.), *Schreckhorn* (13,386 ft.), *Fischerhorn* (12,600 ft.), the *Galenstock* (11,800 ft., which gives birth to the Rhone Glacier), the range of the Upper Valais, and in a clear day the distant *Matterhorn* (14,705 ft.) and *Weiss-horn* (14,803 ft.). The appearance of the *Aare Glaciers* from this point is also very fine. This ascent is strongly recommended, even for ladies.

Beyond the Grimsel the scenery continues very bleak and wild, only two habitations being passed between the Hospice and Handeck ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). A short distance before arriving at Handeck the path crosses the *Böse Seite*, a smooth rounded slope of granite, on the surface of which we see the lines and furrows worn by the glacier which formerly covered it. On the rock is an autograph cut by Prof. Agassiz. On the

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other side of the valley is the little fall of the *Gelmerbach*. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond **Haudeck** (Inn) a path leads by a chalet to the R. on to a platform (50 c.), from which we see the **Fall of Haudeck** on the Aare. Next to the Falls of the Rhine this fall is the finest in Switzerland, both in its rush and volume of water, and the weird and wild solitude of its surroundings. The fall descends over 200 ft. in an almost unbroken sheet of water, which is lost in spray in the abyss into which it falls. Its beauty is greatly enhanced by the stream of the *Erlenbach* throwing its waters into it at right angles, both cascades joining into one before they disappear in the cloud of spray at the foot. An almost finer view of the falls can be had from a rocky ledge (50 c.), 5 min. from the inn. A small bridge here crosses above the fall, only a few feet from the water.

Beyond the falls we descend through a wild and narrow valley, its scarred and rugged sides showing the effects of many a flood and avalanche, to **Guttannen** ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs, 3840 ft., *Hot. Bär*), lying in a hollow surrounded by jagged rocks and precipitous cliffs.

From Guttannen we descend to **Innere Urweid** (1 hr., *Inn*), where the bridle-path ends. From Innere Urweid a carriage road descends to **Im Hof** (3 m., *Hotel Im Hof*), where the routes to Engleberg by the Joch Pass (p. 68) and to Wasen over the Susten (p. 69) diverge.

[From Im Hof a glacier excursion can be made up the **URBACHTAL**. A path ascends in 4 hrs. to the *Alp Schrütten* (4940 ft., small Inn), and in 1 hr. more to the *Matten Alp* (6102 ft.), at the base of the **Gauli Glacier**. The walk may be continued to the *Grimsel* by ascending to the *Urnenalp* (7213 ft., small Inn), and thence over the *Gauli Glacier*. Guide required. The walk is fatiguing, but the scenery is magnificent.]

From Im Hof the road ascends to *Kirchel* (2 m.). At the summit is a finger-post showing the path to the **FINSTERAAR SCHLUCHT** (40 min. there and back), a narrow chasm worn in the rock by the River Aare, with perpendicular cliffs 300 ft. in height. In another mile we descend to **Meyringen**, see page 64.

ROUTE XXXVII.

LUCERNE TO ENGELBERG AND ALTORF BY THE SURENEN.

Steamboat from Lucerne to *Stansstad*, 4 times daily, in $\frac{2}{3}$ hr. Fare, 1.40 c. and 80 c. (see p. 57). **Diligence** from *Stansstad* to *Engelberg* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.), twice daily, in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Fare, 4.60 c.; coupé, 6.40 c. 1 horse carriage, 15 frs.; 2 horse, 25 frs. It is as well for walkers to dismiss the carriage at *Grafenort* (9 m.), as the road thence to Engelberg is so steep, they can walk quite as fast. 1 horse carriage to *Grafenort*, 10 frs.; 2 horse, 17 frs. Engelberg can also be reached from the Lake of Lucerne, from *Beckenried* (p. 44) or *Buochs* (p. 44). **Post omnibus** from *Beckenried* to *Stans* (see below), daily, in 1 hr., from *Buochs* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1 horse carriage from *Beckenried* to Engelberg, 18 frs.; 2 horse, 30 frs. From *Buochs*, 15 frs.

and 25 frs. These latter routes to Engelberg are the most convenient for tourists coming from the east end of the lake.

From *Engelberg* to *Attorf* over the Surenen Pass, steep bridle-path, 8 hrs. Guide desirable in doubtful weather, 12-14 frs.

Two miles from Stansstadt is

Stans (*Engel, Krone*), prettily situated amid large orchards, at the entrance of the Engelberg valley, through which it receives in Nov., Dec., and Jan. but one hour of sunshine daily. Beside the church is a handsome monument to WINKELRIED who sacrificed his life at Sempach (p. 41). On the fountain in the Market Place is also a bust of the patriot. His house, of which only a portion of the original building remains, is shown. In the *Arsenal* is his coat of mail. In the RATHHAUS are portraits of the Mayors of Stans from 1521, and a picture by the blind artist Würsch who perished in the massacre of 1793. Here Nicholas von der Fluh (p. 58) reconciled the confederates in 1481. In the CHURCH are painted figures of him and his grandson. On the wall of a vine house in the churchyard is a *tablet* to the memory of 386 of the inhabitants of the half canton of Nidwalden, who were cruelly massacred by the French republican army in 1798. Six hundred houses round Stans were burnt, and the bodies of 102 women and 25 children were found among the dead. Sixty-three persons who were attending mass in the church were slain round the altar. In the sacristy is shown the bullet with which the priest was killed. From Stans the *Stanserhorn* (6231 ft.) can be ascended in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., and the *Buochser Horn* (5934 ft.) in 3 hrs. Near the summit of the *Stanserhorn* is the *Kurhaus Wiesenberg*.

Leaving Stans we pass up the valley of the *Aa*, between the *Stanserhorn* on the R., and the *Buochser Horn* on the L., and at

the head of the valley we see the snowy peak of *Titlis*. Near the hamlet of *Thalwyl* we cross the river and see high above us to L. the *Kurhaus zum Engel*, a health resort. In the little church at WOLFENSCHIESSEN (6 m.) are the sword, rosary, and tomb of the hermit Scheubert, son-in-law of Nicholas von der Fluh (p. 58), who lived for many years in a wood near by. The little hermitage, brought from the wood, is beside the church. From GRAFENORT the road ascends steeply for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when a beautiful view of the Engelberger Thal breaks upon us. To the left rise the icy slopes of *Titlis* (10,630 ft.), and the *Great* and *Little Spannort* (10,520 ft.), and to the right the *Engelberg Rothstock* (9250 ft.), and the *Uri-Rothstock* (9620 ft.). Two miles farther we reach

Engelberg (HOT. SONNENBERG, beautifully situated, first class and comfortable; HOT. ZUM TITLIS, lovely view, also first class; *Pens Muller*, comfortable; *Engel, Hot. Engelberg*). *Eng. Ch. Ser.* in the Hot. zum Titlis.

Engelberg (3315 ft.), delightfully situated, and sheltered from the cold north winds, is a frequented health resort on account of its fine air and whey cure. The BENEDICTINE ABBEY was built in 1729 on the site of an older building, founded in 1120 and destroyed thrice by fire. The abbey was named at the time of its foundation by Pope Calixtus II., *Mons Angelorum*, from a legend that the site was miraculously chosen by angels. Since that time it has always remained under the direct control of the Popes. In the church are several paintings

by Swiss artists. The fine *library* contains many early Swiss prints and some fine missals. Admission to the abbey on presentation of visiting card to the abbot.

Pleasant excursions can be made, following the path to the Surenen Pass, to the waterfall of TÄTSHBACH (1½ hrs., horse, 4 frs.). To the HORBISTHAL (1½ hrs., horse, 5 frs.), in which is curious rocky amphitheatre called *End der Welt*, or "end of the world." To the OBERSCHWAND (4300 ft., Inn, 1½ m., horse, 5 frs.), fine view of the valley. To the WANGALP (4113 ft., 1 hr.), fine view of the Engelberger-Rothstock and Uri-Rothstock. To the FURRENALP (6070 ft., 2½ hrs.), grand view of *Titlis*. For the higher ascents of *Titlis*, *Engelberger-Rothstock*, *Uri-Rothstock*, and the *Spannort*, guides are necessary, and are all more or less trying.

For route from Engelberg over

the Joch Pass to Meyringen, see below.

Leaving Engelberg the bridle-path passes the *Cascade of Tütschbach* (1¼ hrs.), and the *Herrenruti*, the dairy farm of the monastery. From here in 3½ hrs. we ascend to the summit of the **Surenen Pass** (7560 ft.), the latter portion of the path being over snow that does not melt till July. During the ascent we have magnificent views of all the surrounding lofty peaks and glaciers. The summit of the Pass, called the *Surenen Eck*, is a narrow rocky ridge only 5 ft. wide. The descent to *Altorf* (3 hrs.) is very steep, and should not be attempted without a guide.

[One and three quarter hrs. before reaching Altorf the path divides, the right leading in 2 hrs. past the pretty cascade of *Waldnachtbach* to ERSTFELD, on the St Gotthard line (see p. 72).]

Altorf, see p. 71.

ROUTE XXXVIII.

MEYRINGEN TO ENGELBERG OVER THE JOCH PASS.

Carriage road to Imhof, 1¼ hrs. From Imhof, bridle-path, in 8 hrs. Horse, 30 frs.; guide, 14 frs. (not necessary). Tourists wishing to break the journey can sleep at the Inn (comfortable) on the Engstlen-Alp.

From Meyringen to *Imhof*, see p. 65.

Leaving Imhof we follow the road to Susten as far as *Wyler* (2 m.), where the bridle-path branches off to the L.

Another path also leads up from the Susten road, branching off at *Mühlethal*, 25 min. farther on, and joining the first path at the *Gentelalp*. This path is ½ hr longer.

From *Wyler* we ascend in 1 hr. to the hamlet of *Lauenen* (3800 ft.), and reach the *Gentelalp*. The path now follows the *Gentelbach* for ½ m. to where the path from *Mühlethal* crosses the stream and joins in (*Auberger*). One and a quarter hrs. more, still following the *Gentelbach*, brings us to the hamlet of *Schwarzwaldhütten* (*Auberger*). We now skirt on the R. the precipices of the *Gadmer-*

Fluh, from which fall a number of small cascades. Passing the pretty waterfall of the *Gentelbach*, now called the *Engstlenbach*, we cross the stream and reach the **Engstlen-Alp** (6030 ft.), 4½ hrs. from Imhof, where is the comfortable **ENGSTLEN INN**, beautifully situated in a green pasture amid pine woods. The *Wunderbrunnen*, near the Inn, is an intermittent spring, supplied by the

melting snows, which is full up to early afternoon and then entirely disappears.

Leaving the Alp we pass the *Engstlen-See*, 1¼ m. long (excellent trout fishing), and reach in 1½ hrs. the summit of the **Joch Pass** (7240 ft.). The path now descends in ½ hr. to the *Im zum Alpenclub*, and in 1½ hrs. more we reach **Engelberg** (see p. 67).

ROUTE XXXIX.

MEYRINGEN TO WASEN OVER THE SUSTEN PASS.

Diligence from Meyringen to Imhof (3½ m.), 1 fr. From Imhof, rough carriage road to *Stein*, 5 hrs. Thence **Bridle-Path** to *Wasen* in 5 hrs. Carriages not used. Horse, 35 frs. Guide unnecessary, as attendant comes with the horse. This road was made in 1811, at the time that the Valais was under French government, to enable the inhabitants of the Canton Berne to send their produce into Italy by the St Gotthard, without paying the French custom dues then levied on the Simplon. When the Valais was restored to Switzerland the road was no longer used, and now has fallen out of repair.

From Meyringen to *Imhof*, 1 hr., see p. 65. Passing *Mühlestalden* (1¼ hrs. from Imhof) the *Triftthal* opens to the R., up which we catch a glimpse of the *Trift Glacier*. Skirting the frowning precipices of the *Gadmer-Fluh* we reach **Gadmen** (3960 ft., Inn, 3 hrs.), in a fertile little valley. Passing the hamlet of *Obermatt*, the path ascends by zigzags through a wood, and then over wild and barren rocks with a deep ravine below, to **Stein** (6122 ft., Inn, 5 hrs.), at the base of the immense **STEIN**

GLACIER. Behind the Inn is a curious cascade falling from an apparently solitary rock. The path now ascends, affording fine views of the glacier on the R. to the summit of the pass at **Susten Scheideck** (7420 ft., 6¼ hrs.). We now descend in windings, passing on the R. the *Kalchthal*, a wild gorge into which avalanches frequently fall from the heights above, to **Melen**, 9 hrs. (*Inn*.) Continuing our descent we cross the St Gotthard Railway and reach **Wasen**, 10 hrs. (see p. 73).

ROUTE XL.

LUCERNE TO CHIASSO BY THE ST
GOTTHARD RAILWAY.

Railway, 144 m. Express, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Stopping trains, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Fares—30.75 c., 21.50 c., 15.40 c. To *Bellinzona*, 109 m., $5\frac{7}{8}$ hrs. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Fares—24.60 c., 17.20 c., 12.30 c. To *Lugano*, 128 m., $6\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Fares—29.30 c., 20.50 c., 14.65 c. To *Milan*, 176 m., $9\frac{7}{8}$ hrs. and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Fares—36.65 c., 25.25 c., 18.5 c. The line from Zurich joins in at *Rothkreutz*. No 3rd class on the Express trains. Best views on the right as far as the viaduct over the Reuss beyond *Amsteg*, then on the left to the tunnel, and then on the right.

The St Gotthard Line, the greatest feat in railway engineering yet accomplished, was opened on 22nd May 1882, having taken ten years to complete. The average cost per mile was £63,360, the total cost amounting to £9,560,000. To commence the work Italy contributed a subsidy of £1,800,000; Germany, £800,000; and Switzerland, £800,000. These subsidies were afterwards raised to £5,000,000, the balance being provided by shares and debentures. The highest point on the line is in the great tunnel 3787 ft., 3150 ft. lower than the summit of the pass, and 6076 ft. below the *Kastelhorn* under which it passes. At several portions of the line where the gradient was too steep to admit of the laying of the rails, the higher level is reached by circular ascending tunnels bored into the mountain side, the exit being in some cases almost directly above the entrance. There are altogether 56 tunnels on the line.

The great **Tunnel**, the longest in the world, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. longer than the *Mont Cenis Tunnel*. The boring, which took $7\frac{1}{2}$ years, was carried on simultaneously from either end, from 2500 to 3000 men being kept constantly at work. The rock is chiefly hard granite, and had to be pierced by drills, pointed with diamonds, worked by compressed air. These drills, 26 in number, bored holes 4 feet in length which were filled with dynamite. Each explosion brought down about 100 cubic feet of rock. The compressed air was furnished by water power from the Reuss and Tincio, and conducted through pipes to the drills. During the boring seventy of the workmen lost their lives. The work was commenced in June 1872, and on the 29th February 1880, the fifth Sunday of the month, the wall dividing the two galleries, which met to almost an inch, was finally pierced. The tunnel is lined throughout with solid masonry and laid with a double line of rails. A current of fresh air, which a short distance from the entrances is of a uniform temperature of 70°, is kept constantly passing through. The total cost of the tunnel was over 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling. Lights at intervals of 1100 yds. are always kept burning. The contractor, Mons. Louis Favre, died suddenly in the tunnel of apoplexy in July 1879, only eight months before the completion of his gigantic undertaking. The trains take 20 min. in passing through the tunnel.

The route over the St Gotthard is, with perhaps the one exception of the railway over the Semmering, in Austria, the most picturesque line in Europe, and if possible should certainly be travelled over by daylight. Tourists from Lucerne who are not pressed for time should take

the steamer on the lake of Lucerne, and join the railway at *Fluelen*. See route 27.

From **Lucerne** to *Rothkreutz* (11 m.), see p. 50. Here the line from *Aarau* (p. 28) and *Zürich* (p. 50) joins in. As we approach *Immensee* we come in sight of LAKE ZUG (p. 50). At

Immensee Kussnacht (16 m.), the St Gotthard line begins. It is intended to continue it to Lucerne along the N. bank of the Lake of Lucerne to save making the detour by Rothkreuz. We now skirt the wooded and precipitous sides of the RIGI, and see on the summit the *Rigi Kulm Hotel*. **Arth Goldau** (21 m., see pp. 49, 50) is the station for the Arth-Rigi railway. Leaving Arth we pass through the scene of desolation left by the great **GOLDAU LANDSLIP** (see p. 49). In front of us we see the sharp peaks of the Mythen. We now approach the little **Lowerzer See**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. long. On the small island of Schwanau in the lake is a ruined castle. The local tradition is that in 1308 a wicked baron of Schwanau carried off a beautiful peasant girl, whom he ravished and kept imprisoned in the castle. Her enraged relatives and friends stormed the castle, burnt it to the ground, and killed the baron. Every year since, on the anniversary of his death, a thunder-clap is heard among the ruins, followed by shrieks in the old tower, from which the ghost of the baron is seen flying, pursued by a maiden in white, till with a yell of terror he plunges into the lake and disappears.

Steinen ($24\frac{1}{2}$ m.) was the birth-place of Werner Stauffacher, one of three heroes of Grütli (p. 45). A little chapel was erected in 1400 on the site of his house. 26 m. **Schwyz-Scewen** is the station for **Schwyz**, about 1 m. distant (pop. 6500, *Hot. Rosli*, *Hot. Hediger*). Schwyz, a picturesque little town lying at the base of the Mythen, is the capital of the canton. The church of *St Martin* with its marble columns is one of the finest in Switzerland. The *Staadthaus* contains the portraits of the magistrates from

1534, some trophies and standards, and the originals of some of the ancient treaties made between the confederates. From Schwyz the **GREAT MYTHEN** (6244 ft.) can be ascended in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Guide, 4 frs. (unnecessary). Horse, 10 frs. Inn near the summit. Magnificent view. (Route from Schwyz to Glarus over the Prigel, see p. 39.)

Brunnen ($28\frac{1}{2}$ m.), on the lake of Lucerne, see p. 45. The station is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the lake. Beyond Brunnen we pass through a tunnel, and find the Bay of Uri (p. 45) immediately below us. Passing through several more small tunnels, and the tunnel of Oelberg, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. long, we reach **Sisikon**, $32\frac{1}{2}$ m., beyond which, after emerging from the Stutzeck tunnel, we pass *Tell's Platte*. Tell's chapel (p. 46) is not visible.

Fluelen (36 m.), the landing place of the steamers on Lake Lucerne (see p. 46).

Altorf (38 m., **ADLER, SCHLUSSEL**, both comfortable). The town is 1 m. from the station. Altorf is celebrated as the scene of the well-known story in the life of William Tell. In 1307 the tyrant Gessler, governor under the Austrians of the canton of Uri, in order to break the national spirit, hung his hat on a lime in the market-place, and ordered every passer-by to bow to it. Tell alone refused. The governor having heard of his skill as a marksman, ordered him, under penalty of instant death, to place his only son against the tree and shoot an apple from his head with his cross-bow. Tell, knowing his skill, complied; but at the same time secreted a second arrow for the heart of the tyrant if the first one killed his child. This being discovered, Tell was put in irons and hurried into a boat to be

taken to Gessler's castle at Kussnacht. A violent storm suddenly arose, and none of his guards being able to manage the boat, Tell's chains were loosed and the helm handed over to him. He steered for shore, and on approaching the rock at Tell's Platte (p. 46), he suddenly sprang ashore, shoving the boat back into the lake as he leaped, and so made his escape. Shortly afterwards he waylaid Gessler at Kussnacht (p. 46), and shot him through the heart. The first history of Tell is found in the Weisses Buch, in the Rathaus at Saarnen (p. 58).

The spot where Tell stood is marked by a colossal statue of the hero in plaster, erected by the riflemen of Zürich in 1860. The tree under which the boy stood was blown down in 1567. The fountain, with the bust of the magistrate Beseler, who erected it the same year, is said to occupy the spot. The same distinction has been claimed for the old tower a short distance farther away, but which is known to have existed before the time of Tell.

In the church are three pictures by Vandyke, Holbein, and Caracce. There are charming views from the *Capuchin Monastery* and the *Pavillon Waldeck* above the town.

About 1 mile to the S.E. is the village of BÜRGLEN (*Inn, Tell*), the birth-place and home of Tell. A little chapel, with frescoes of events in the life of Tell, was erected on the site of his house in 1522. Near the bridge over the Schachenbach is the spot where Tell was drowned trying to save the life of a child who was being swept down the stream during a flood.

For route from Altorf to Engelberg, see p. 67, and to Stachelberg, see p. 37.

Leaving Altorf we cross the rapid Schachenbach, where Tell was drowned (see above). Up the valley of the Teifthal we see the little village of *Schaddorf*. On the first Sunday in May the open-air Parliament of Uri takes place in a meadow near the village. Every male over twenty has a vote, and the magistrates and other officers are chosen by show of hands. As we approach Erstfeld we see, towering above us on the left, the two peaks of the *Windgellen* (10,460 and 9850 ft.) and the *Hohe Faulen* (8210 ft.), and on the right the precipices of the *Gitschen* (8330 ft.), while at the head of the valley is the *Bristenstock* (10,090 ft.).

Erstfeld (41½ m.) is a large railway depot, where heavier locomotives are put on for the ascent to Göschenen. The valley now becomes narrower, and the scenery wilder, as we ascend to *Amsteg*. On a rock to the right are the ruins of *Zwing-Uri*, one of Gessler's castles. The VILLAGE (*Inns, Post, Hirsch*), 1 m. from the station, is prettily situated at the entrance to the **Maderaner Thal**, a picturesque ravine, 8 m. in length, hemmed by lofty mountains. [Bridle-path, 3½ hrs. to the *Hotel Alpenclub*, at the foot of the HÜRI GLACIER. Horse, 12 frs. Guide unnecessary. Picturesque return route to Amsteg by the *Staffeln*, the heights to the N. of the valley commanding fine views. 5½ hrs. Guide necessary, 6-7 frs.]

Leaving Amsteg we pass through a tunnel and cross the *Karstelenbach*, having a fine view to the L. up the *Maderaner Thal*, then two more tunnels and we cross the *Reuss* over a fine iron viaduct, 256 ft. high, commanding magnificent views up and down the valley. The views now are finest on the left. We

follow the left bank of the Reuss through a series of cuttings and tunnels to **Gurtellen**, 50 m. From Gurtellen commences the wonderful series of spiral tunnels and cuttings by which we ascend to Göschenen. The line so turns and twists that the traveler becomes quite bewildered. About 1 m. from Gurtellen we pass through the first spiral tunnel, and emerge at a point farther back but higher up, and then cross the line we have lately passed over, and after several small tunnels we see *Wasen*, and two turns of the line high above us on our right. We then cross the Reuss and pass through the second spiral tunnel, and again crossing the river, reach **Wasen** (55 m., *Hot. des Alpes*, *Hot. Ochs*), a large village. For Route from Meyringen, over the Susten Pass, to Wasen, see p. 69.

Leaving Wasen, we ascend through the third spiral tunnel, emerging from which we have a fine view of Wasen and the windings of the line below.

At **Göschenen** (59 m., 3640 ft., *Rest.* at the station, *Hot. Göschenen*, *Hot. Rossli*), is the entrance to the **Great Tunnel** (for description see p. 70). Dili- gences are in waiting for the *Furka Pass* (p. 77), *Andermatt* (p. 76), and *Coire* (p. 129). For carriage road over the St Gott- hard Pass, see Route 41.

On emerging from the tunnel we reach **Airolo**, 69½ m., 3756 ft. (*HOT. POSTA*, *Hot. Airolo*), in the valley of the Ticino. From Airolo we descend into the ravine of Stalvedro, at the entrance to which is a ruined tower, built by the kings of Lombardy in the eighth century.

Passing *Ambri-Piotta* (73 m.), to the left of which lies the large village of **QUINTO**, and *Rodi-Fiesso* (76 m.), the valley narrows, and we enter the gorge of **Dazio**

Grande, one of the most pic- turesque ravines in Switzerland, through which the Ticino, con- fined in a deep and rocky chan- nel, rushes down in a series of beautiful cascades. The finest view is from the bridge crossing the river before entering the first spiral tunnel (see plan). Emerging from this tunnel we again cross the Ticino, and de- scend through the second spiral tunnel to **Faido** (81 m., *Hot. Angelo*, *Hot. Prince de Galles*). To the right is the cascade of *Piumogna*.

The little village of *Mairengo*, near Faido, was the home of the celebrated New York restaurant keeper Delmonico, whose family still retain their little inheritance there.

The villages and scenery have now quite an Italian aspect as we descend the picturesque *Valle Levantina*. From the rocky sides of the valley fall several pretty cascades, that of *Cribiasca*, on the right, near *Lavorgo* (85½ m.), being the finest. Below La- vorgo we reach the picturesque ravine of Biaschina, where the Ticino forms a fine cascade, and passing through the last two spiral tunnels, and crossing the Ticino, reach

Glornico (90 m., Inns: *Cervo*, *Corona*). The village is 1 m. from the station. The romanesque church of *St Nicholo da Mira* is built on the ruins of an ancient heathen temple. Here in 1478 a small body of 600 Swiss routed a large army of Milanese. The Swiss had descended into the valley on a plundering expedition, and being pursued by the Mil- anese, laid the low lying lands under water to stop their ad- vance. During the night the water became thickly covered with ice, which the Italians attempted to cross. This gave the Swiss, accustomed as they

were to travel over ice and snow, an immense advantage. They turned and fiercely attacked their enemies, at the same time hurling down rocks on them from above, utterly routing them and killing over 2000. A pile of the stones which were thrown down marks the site of the battle-field. On the R. is the pretty cascade of *Cramosina*. Below *Bodio* (94 m.) the valley expands, and the vegetation becomes much more luxuriant.

Biasca (98 m., *Hot. Unione, De la Gare*). On a height is the *Chapel of St Petronella*, on the ascent to which are a series of oratories. Above it is the pretty cascade of *St Petronella*. Passing *Osogna* (101½ m.), with the falls of *Boggera* to the L., and *Castione* (107½ m.), we reach the junction of the *Moësa* and *Ticino* at *ARBEDO*, famous as the scene of a battle in 1422 between 3000 Swiss and 24,000 Milanese, in which the Swiss were defeated with a loss of half their number. Near the *Church of St Paolo* are three mounds, under which are buried 2000 of the slain of both armies.

We now approach *Bellinzona*, and have a fine view of this picturesque town, with its lofty battlements and castles.

Bellinzona (*Hot. Posta, Hot. de la Ville*) was the scene of repeated struggles between the Swiss and Italians; till the former finally obtained the supremacy in the 16th cent. The three picturesque castles were built in 1445 by the *Viconti* family, but afterwards became the residences of the three Swiss bailiffs, who despotically governed the district. From the largest, the *Castello Grande*, there is a magnificent view.

Bellinzona is not a desirable stopping-place, and travellers for *Lake Maggiore* should go on to *Locarno* (see p. 146).

From *Bellinzona* the line ascends steeply up the *Monte Cenere*, affording lovely views of the valley. Passing *Rivera-Bironico* (118½ m.), *Taverne* (124½ m.), and through the *Massagno Tunnel*, a magnificent view of *Lugano* and the lake breaks upon us.

LUGANO.

Railway Station, ¾ m. above the town; footpath, ½ m.

Hotels. HOTEL DU PARC, with dependance, *VILLA BEAUSEJOUR*. Fine large hotel, with beautiful gardens overlooking the lake. Very comfortable. Desirable winter residence. HOTEL WASHINGTON, opposite the landing. *Hot. Lugano, Hot. Suisse*. PENS. BELLEVEUE, ¼ m. from the town. Gardens and fine view.

Post and Telegraph Office in a side street to the R. of the Hotel Washington.

Boats, with boatmen, 2 frs. for first hour; 1.50 c. for each add. hour.

Eng. Ch. Ser. at the Hotel du Parc.

Lugano is beautifully situated on the N. shore of *Lake Lugano*. The climate is mild yet bracing, and there are charming excursions in all directions, making it a delightful stopping-place at all seasons of the year. To the S. rises *Monte Salvatore* (2980 ft.), see below.

Opposite the landing is the *Palazzo Civico*, now the Hotel Washington. On the quay, which, shaded with trees, affords a pleasant promenade, is a *statue of Tell*. In the church of *ST MARIA DEGLI ANGELI*, alongside the Hotel du Parc, is a very curious old *FRESCO* of the *Crucifixion* by *Limi*. Half a mile from the Hotel du Parc are the gardens of the *Parc Ciani*. Adm. 1 fr.

Excursions, to *Monte Salvatore* (2980 ft.), 2 hrs. Horse, 9 frs. Guide, 4 frs., unnecessary. Half a mile along the S. Martino road from the Hotel du Parc a paved lane leads to the R. under the railway, passing the *Villa Mar-*

chino, to the village of *Pazzallo* (20 min.), from which we catch a glimpse of Monte Rosa to the W. in the distance. The bridle-path here diverges to the L., and passes through the gateway of the fourth house. Keep now always to the L. On the summit is a pilgrimage chapel and small inn. The view embraces, on the W., the chain of the Valais Alps, with the peaks of Monte Rosa and the Matterhorn. To the S. and E. stretches the Lake of Lugano, with Monte Generoso beyond (see below). The highest peak seen to the E. is Monte Legnone (8570 ft.). To the N. are the twin peaks of Camoghé (7300 ft.).

Monte Caprino, opposite Lugano on the other side from Monte Salvatore, is a favourite resort for the Luganese. On the hill-side are a number of small grottoes, which have been made into wine cellars. At several of them wine is sold, which is generally ice cold and most refreshing.

Monte Brè, to the E. of Lugano, 2½ hrs., commands a beautiful view of the lake.

Monte Generoso (see below).

For steamers on the lake, see Route LXXX.

Leaving Lugano we skirt the W. shore of the lake to *Melide*, where we cross it over a long stone embankment to Maroggia (134 m.).

Mendrisio (139 m., HOTEL MENDRISIO, *Angelo*). From Mendrisio we make the ascent of **Monte Generoso**. Mule, 6 frs.; small carriage, 10 frs.; return fare, 16 frs. Guide unnecessary. In 2½ hrs. we reach the fine HOTEL GENEROSO (4000 ft.), and in 1½ hrs. more, the summit. **Monte Generoso** (5560 ft.) is the *Rigi* of Italy, and commands a superb view of all the Italian lakes and the plains lying between, as well as distant panoramas of the Swiss and Italian Alps.

Chiasso (144 m., *Restaurant* at the station) is the frontier town and custom house. Wait of half to three quarters of an hour. **Como** (see p. 148) is reached in 8 min.

Chiasso to Milan, 1½ hrs.

ROUTE XLI.

GÖSCHENEN TO AIROLO OVER THE ST GOTTHARD PASS BY ROAD.

22 m. The diligence now runs only as far as *Hospenthal* (5½ m.), four times daily, in 1½ hrs.; Fares, 2.50 c. and 2.70 e. Two-horse carriage to the *Hospice*, 40 frs.; to *Airolo*, 70 frs. Travellers who have time and can spare the expense will be well repaid for driving over the St Gotthard. The Pass is one of the finest in Switzerland.

From **Göschenen** the road runs through a ravine called the SCHOLLENEN, over which the rocks ascend perpendicularly to a great height, while the Reuss is heard rushing through its narrow channel at a considerable depth below. The road passes

by a huge block of granite, dislodged from the cliffs, called the TEUFELSSTEIN, from a tradition that it was thrown down by Satan. Parts of the road about here are roofed over with stone, and niches are cut in the rock to protect travellers from the avalanches,

which descend in the spring. The most dangerous place is guarded by a gallery 60 yards long, at the end of which is the Bull's Head of Uri. We repeatedly cross and recross the river by a zig-zag route over many bridges, and presently arrive at **The Devil's Bridge**, constructed originally, it is stated, in 1118, by Giraldus, Abbot of Einsiedeln. The span of the arch is 26 feet, and its height from the surface of the water to the keystone about 70; but as the arch spans a cataract almost vertical in its descent, the bridge thus acquires an elevation of nearly 200 feet. The whole scene is full of savage grandeur. The granite rocks rise sheer and unbroken from the water's edge, and present a stern and sterile aspect, which artists of many countries have in vain striven adequately to delineate.

Below the bridge is the **CASCADE OF THE REUSS**, 100 ft. in height. The construction of this portion of the road was one of immense difficulty. The workmen had first to be let down from above by ropes to blast a foothold out of the rock.

On the 25th September 1799, the Russian army under the command of Suvoroff, entered the village of Andermatt. The French, forced to retire before the Russians, destroyed most of the Devil's Bridge, by which means the communication, for a time, was effectually cut off. The Russians nevertheless restored the communication across the chasm by means of beams of wood, lashed together with the officers' sashes; but in thus forcing the passage, several hundreds were plunged headlong into the gulf. "Our army," says the general, in his despatch, "penetrated the dark mountain cavern of Urseren, and made

themselves masters of a bridge which connects two mountains, and justly bears the name of the *Devil's Bridge*. Though the enemy had destroyed it, the progress of our victorious soldiers was not impeded. Planks were tied together with the officers' sashes, and along that bridge they threw themselves from the precipices into tremendous abysses, and, falling in with the enemy defeated them wherever they met. It now remained for our troops to climb a mountain, the summit of which is covered with eternal snow, ice, and clay, by which numbers of men and horses were impelled down the yawning caverns, where some found their graves, and others escaped with the greatest difficulty." "It is beyond the power of language," he concludes, "to paint this awful spectacle in all its horrors."

Beyond the Devil's Bridge the road passes through the **Uernerloch** or Hole of Uri, a tunnel 60 yds. long. Before the construction of the tunnel the road passed round the rock over a platform of boards hung from above by chains. We now enter the peaceful valley of *Urseren*, 4, 356ft.

Andermatt (4 m., **HOTEL BELLEVUE, DU ST GOTHARD, Drei Krone, Oberalp**). It is celebrated for the honey and cheese produced in the neighbourhood, and for the trout caught in the Oberalp See. Near the church is a bone-house containing a number of skulls with inscriptions. In the distance to the left we see the *Glacier of St Anna*.

Hospenthal (5½ m., **HOTEL MEYERHOF**). For route over the **FURKA**, see p. 77. From this point the road leaves the valley of Urseren, and proceeds by zig-zags to make the ascent to the summit of the St Gothard. Before reaching the Pass we

finally cross the Reuss, near its source in a small lake called the Lucendro, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the right. The bridge marks the boundary between the cantons of Uri and Ticino. The **Summit of the Pass** (6936 ft., $13\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is at the disused HOSPICE, *Hotel du Monte Prosa* alongside. There was a hospice here as early as the 13th century. In the 17th century a larger one was constructed, but was swept away by an avalanche in 1775; it was succeeded by a third, which is still used, though the large building now called the hospice is of a much more recent date. This last is fitted up as an inn, under the control of a priest, and contains 15 beds. During the winter months the snow is sometimes driven into masses 40

ft. high, and avalanches are not infrequent.

Before the construction of the railway over 16,000 travellers and 9000 horses crossed the pass, annually, and no year passed without some lives being lost.

The road descends to Airolo in twenty-eight winding terraces. Near the first, on a rock is cut the words — *Suwarrov Victor*, commemorating the campaign of 1799 (see above). Half way down we pass through the **Val Tremola**, a dark and dismal gorge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, into which avalanches continually fall in winter and spring. A pretty mineral called Tremolite is found in large quantities here. Specimens may be picked up at the side of the road.

Airolo (22 m.), see p. 73.

ROUTE XLII.

GÖSCHENEN TO THE RHONE GLACIER AND BRIEG OVER THE FURCA PASS.

Distance. Göschenen to Rhone Glacier, 25 m.; to Brieg, 56 m.

Diligence twice daily to the Rhone Glacier, in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (10 frs.; coupé, 12 frs.).

To Brieg once daily, in 12 hrs. (from Brieg, 14 hrs.), (22.50 c.; coupé, 27 frs.).

Diligence stops at the Rhone Glacier Hotel for dinner.

Göschenen to Hospenthal, where the route leaves the St Gothard road, see p. 76. Passing under the shadow of the *Spitzberg* (10,000 ft.), the road commences to ascend in long zig-zags at **Realp** ($9\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Hot. des Alpes*, *Poste* in the Old Hospice). At **Tiefenbach-Schirmhaus** (Inn), the diligence makes a halt. Three quarters of a mile from here is the **TIEFEN GLACIER**, where the large crystals in the Berne museum were found (p. 7). The road still ascending, we see on the R. the *Siedeln Glacier*, the stream issuing from it forming a fine waterfall. Soon after we

reach the summit of the **Furca** (8000 ft., *Hot. de la Furca*, fair), from which we have a magnificent view of the peaks of the Bernese Alps. Now descending in long windings, overhanging the Rhone Glacier, we pass the **BELLEVUE INN** (comfortable, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the glacier), and crossing the Rhone reach the **RHONE GLACIER HOTEL at Gletsch**.

The magnificent **Rhone Glacier**, which extends for 15 miles like a frozen cataract, lies at the base of the lofty peaks of the *Gerstenhorner* (10,450 ft.), and *Gelmerhorner* (10,500 ft.) on the W., and the *Galenstock*

(11,800 ft.), *Rhonestock* (11,820 ft.), and *Dammastock* (12,000 ft.), on the E.

The glacier, which like all the other Swiss glaciers has greatly decreased of late years, gives birth to the Rhone, which descends 5750 ft. in its course of 500 miles to the sea. An ice cave (50 c.) has been cut in the Glacier.

From Gletsch the road descends in long windings to **Oberwald** ($3\frac{3}{4}$ m., Hot. Furca), in the green valley of the Upper Valais ($2\frac{1}{4}$ m.). Farther on is **Obergestelen**, where a road to the Grimsel leads to the R. At **Ulrichen** ($1\frac{3}{4}$ m., Hot. zum Griesgletscher, plain), a path leaves for the *Falls of Tosa* and *Domo d'Ossola* (see Route LXIV).

Münster ($2\frac{1}{4}$ m., Inn, *Goldener Kreuz*, fair), is the largest village in the valley. Passing *Niederwald* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m., Inn), we reach ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Flesch** or **Viesch** (Hot. du Glacier; Hot. des Alpes, both fair), a pretty village at the junction of the Fieschbach and Rhone.

From Fiesch the ascent of the **Eggishorn** (9650 ft.) is made, an easy and most interesting excursion. Two-thirds of the way up is the HOTEL JUNGFRAU, comfortable. A bridle-path leads to within half an hour of the summit. Horse or mule to the Hotel, 10 frs.; beyond, 5 frs. more. Guide not necessary, but desirable for the latter portion of the ascent. Charge from Hotel Jungfrau to summit, 4 frs. Time to the Hot. Jungfrau, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., thence to the summit, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. From Fiesch the path leads over the bridge and up the mountain to the R.

The view from the summit on a clear day embraces a magnificent panorama of the numberless peaks of the Bernese Oberland to the N. W., and the Monte Rosa range to the S. W. Below us is the immense **Alletsch**

Glacier, 16 m. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide, the largest glacier in Switzerland. Towering over all is the **Grosse Aletschhorn** (13,773 ft., the second highest peak of the Bernese Alps. To the R., in the hollow, is the **Marjelen See**, formed by the melting of the glaciers. Great masses of ice often break off from the glacier, and float on its surface like miniature icebergs. The **FIESCHER GLACIER** to the R. of the Marjelen See has diminished very much in size, but is interesting from its beautiful colouring. It can be reached from Fiesch in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., steep climbing, guide necessary.

A magnificent excursion to the **Alletsch Glacier** rejoining the main road to Brieg at Mörel (see below) can be made from the Hotel Jungfrau over the *Betten Alp*, where there is a small lake, on to the *Rieder Alp*, comfortable Inn, thence down to Morel; time, 4 hrs. To visit the Glacier itself a path from the Rieder Alp must be taken over the Furca mountain, crossing the glacier to the **Bellalp**, where there is a comfortable HOTEL. Time from the Rieder Alp to the Bellalp, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Guide from the Hotel Jungfrau to the Bellalp, 8 frs. Horse, 20 frs. Bridle-path all the way except crossing the glacier.

[A path from Fiesch leads through the **BINNEN THAL** and over the **Albrun Pass** to *Andermatten* or *Premia*, in the Val Formosa (see p. 120). Time, 12 hrs.; guide, 13 frs. This route is one of the most picturesque in Switzerland. A bridle-path leads in 3 hrs. to the village of **BINN** (4720 ft.; Hot. **OFENHORN**, very comfortable), in the *Binnen Thal*. From Binn the *Bettlihorn* (9730 ft.) can be ascended in 6 hrs. Guide, 8 frs. Ascent not difficult, view magnificent.

From Binn a path leads along

the river Binna to *Imfeld* (5144 ft.) in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., where the path becomes much rougher (guide necessary). Passing through a wood we reach in 2 hrs. the last habitations at *Auf den Platt* (6925 ft.), from which we ascend to the summit of the **Albrun Pass** (7900 ft.), in 1 hr. Now descending in 1 hr. to the *Beuli Alp* the path divides, the L. leading over the *Forno* and across the *Col de Vanin*, passing the Lake of *Lebendun* (see below), and descending to **ANDERMATTEN**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (see p. 120). The R. hand path leads down the valley past the Lake of *Codelago* through the *Val Devero* in 4 hrs. to **PREMLA** (see p. 120).

The **TOSA FALLS** can be reached by taking the path to the L. at the Lake of *Lebendun* (see above), crossing the *Nufelgin Pass* at the foot of portion of the glacier of the *Ofenhorn*, and descending the valley to *Auf der Fluh* at the Falls, see p. 120.]

Leaving Fiesch the road descends to **Lax** (*Kreuz*), and thence through beautiful scenery, with the *Weisshorn* in the distance, to **MOREL** (see above) (*Hot. des Alpes*). Passing **Naters** (4 m.), with its ruined castles of *Supersax* and *Weingarten*, we reach **Brieg** (see p. 121).

ROUTE XLIII.

THUN TO LEUK BY THE GEMMI PASS.

Steamer to *Spiez* from Thun or Interlaken, 4 times daily.

Diligence from *Spiez* to *Frutigen*, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m., in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., 4 times daily, 2.75 c. From *Frutigen* to *Kanderstag*, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m., in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (descent, 2 hrs.) twice daily, 3 frs.

Also omnibus from *Thun* to *Heustrich-Bad* (see below), daily, 2.50 c. 1 horse carriage, *Spiez* to *Frutigen*, 10 frs.; 2 horse, 18 frs. To *Kanderstag*, 18 frs. and 35 frs. From *Thun* to *Frutigen*, 13 frs. and 25 frs.; to *Kanderstag* 20 frs. and 40 frs. Good **Bridle-Path** from *Kanderstag* to the Baths of *Leuk*, 16 m. From the baths to *Leuk*, good carriage road, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. (station, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$), omnibus several times daily, in 2 hrs.; ascent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 5 frs.; coupé $6\frac{1}{2}$ frs. 1 horse carriage, 13 frs.; 2 horse, 25 frs.

The Gemmi is one of the most interesting and best frequented passes in Switzerland. From Thun to *Spiez* by steamer, see p. 54. From *Spiez* the road ascends gently to *Moos* where the road from Thun joins in. Before us we see the peak of the **NIESEN** (p. 53). At *Spiezwyler* (*Inn, de l'Ours*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.), we join the road from *Wimmis* (p. 53). We now skirt the *Kander* to *Emdthal* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.), near which on the opposite bank of the river is **Heustrich-Bad**, a health resort, much frequented for its sulphur and salt baths. For ascent of the **NIESEN**,

see p. 53. From **Mülinen** (5 m., *Hot. Bär*), a road leads in $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the pretty village of **AESCHI** (*Hot. Blümlialp*). Delightful air and fine view of the lake. Passing *Reichenbach* (6 m., *Inn Bär*), we have fine views of the *Blümli Alp*, and next reach

Frutigen (2720 ft.), (*Hot. BELLEVUE, Helvetia*), a pretty village on the *Engstligenbach*. Fine view of the valley from the church. For ascent of the *Niesen*, see p. 53.

Passing the ancient castle of *Tellenburg* on the right, we pro-

ceed up the beautiful Kander Thal to **Bunderbach** (12½ m.), *Inn, Altels*), ¾ m. farther on, at a little tavern, a path to the right leads in a few minutes to the **Blaue See**, a beautifully situated little lake, remarkable for the lovely blue colour and transparency of its water. There is a *Pension* on the lake. From the lake another path leads in 10 min. to the main road higher up. To the right on a crag are the ruins of the *Felsenburg* tower.

Kandersteg (3839 ft., 19 m., *HOT BÄR, HOTEL GEMMI, Hot. Victoria*), beautifully situated at the foot of the pass. A day can be pleasantly spent at Kandersteg making excursions in the neighbourhood.

The *GASTERNTAL* (¾ hr.) is a wild and picturesque ravine, through which the Kander, hemmed in by frowning precipices, rushes down in a series of beautiful cascades. The entrance is behind the Hotel Bär.

A path to the left near the *Hot. Victoria* leads to the *ESCHINEN THAL* (1½ hrs., guide, 4 frs., unnecessary; horse, 8 frs.). In the valley is the *Oeschinen See*, a lake 1 mile long, enclosed by precipices, from which fall three pretty cascades. The lake is at the foot of the *Blümlisalp* (12,040 ft.). A path leads round the left bank of the lake in about 2 m. to the foot of the *Blümlisalp Glacier*.

From Kandersteg a bridle-path leads up the *Gasternthal* and over the **Lotschen Pass** to **GAMPEL** or **TURTMAN** on the *Martigny-Brieg* line in 10½ hrs. Guide (necessary) to *Kippel*, 15 frs.; to *Gampel*, 20 frs. The scenery in the pass is very magnificent, but the route is arduous and should not be undertaken except by good walkers and in settled weather.

The ascent by the bridle-path over the *Gemmi* commences from Kandersteg, winding for

1½ hrs. at the foot of the *Gelli-horn*. In another hour we pass the chalets of *Spitalmatt* (6250 ft.), on our right. To the left we see the *ZAGEN GLACIER* coming down from the *Balmhorn* (12,180 ft.), and embedded between the *Altels* (11,920 ft.) on the left, and the *Rinderhorn* (11,370 ft.) on the right. A rocky path now leads to the **Schwarzenbach Inn** (67,750 ft.), 3 hrs. from Kandersteg, the scene of *Werner's* gloomy tragedy of the "24th of February," and *Dumas'* novel on the same story, viz., the murder of the land-lord's daughter by two Italians, which, however, has no foundation in fact.

In ½ hr. we reach the *DAUBEN SEE*, a lake 1¼ m. long, entirely fed by the melting snows, and frozen more than half the year. Passing the lake through a scene of weird and desolate grandeur, we attain the **Summit** of the **Gemmi Pass** (7550 ft.), at the base of the precipice of the *Daubenhorn* (9450 ft.). Beyond is the *Wildstrubel* (10,670 ft.), with the *Lämmern Glacier* descending from its heights. A little above us to the left is the small *Hot. Wildstrubel*, which commands a magnificent view of the *Valais Alps* and *Rhone Valley*, with the peaks of the *Mischabel*, *Weisshorn*, *Matterhorn*, and *Monte Rosa*. Immediately below us, far down, are the *Baths of Leuk*.

In a few minutes we find ourselves on the brink of a giddy precipice, 1660 ft. high, down which a remarkable path has been made. The zig-zags have been cut out of the face of the rock, and carried over ledges that overhang the road below. The sharp turns and steepest parts are protected by parapets. In 1861 a young French lady, the *Countess d'Herlincourt*, who was

on her wedding tour, suddenly overcome with faintness, slipped from her saddle, fell over the precipice and was dashed to pieces on the rocks below. A white cross on the rock marks the spot. Since this sad event it has been prohibited to ride down on horseback, but the descent on foot is perfectly safe even to nervous persons. **Leuker-Bad** (4640 ft., HOTEL DES ALPES, MAISON BLANCHE, HOTEL BELLEVUE, Hotel Union, Hot. Frères Brunner, Hotel de France), a little village much frequented by Swiss and French for its Thermal springs, which are very efficacious for cutaneous diseases. The patients sit together in a large bath for several hours with only their heads and hands out of the water. Small tables float on the bath, on which the bathers can enjoy their coffee or read their books and newspapers. The strictest rules of decorum are observed, as the bathers are subject to a heavy fine for transgressing.—“Rule 7. No person is allowed to enter the baths without being decently clad in a long gown of thick material, under a penalty of 2 frs.!” Tourists are admitted to see the bathing from 5 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 5 P.M. The charge for a bath is 2 frs.

A pleasant walk is from the Kur Promenade through the wood to the precipice of WANDFLUH (1½ m.). Up the face of the rock are a series of ladders, by which the peasants from the village of *Albinen* descend to the baths. None but those having very steady nerves should attempt to scale them.

The TORRENHORN (9860 ft.) can be ascended without difficulty in 4½ hrs. Bridle-path almost to the summit. Horse, 15 frs. Guide desirable, 10 frs. The Torrenhorn commands a magnificent view of both the Bernese and Valais Alps.

The carriage road to *Leuk* descends on the right bank of the Dala to **Inden** (3 m., Inn). [From here a bridle-path leads to the left, rejoining the road at the bridge over the Dala. 1¼ m. farther down the road, the path again diverges to the right at a small chapel. Pedestrians can considerably shorten the distance to Leuk by taking this route.]

From Inden the road crosses the Dala over a lofty bridge 170 ft. in height, and descends to Leuk in windings, affording beautiful views of the Rhone Valley.

Leuk (9½ m.). The station is a mile further on, see p. 121.

ROUTE XLIV.

THUN TO SION BY THE SIMMENTHAL AND RAWYL.

Diligence once daily in 8 hrs. to *Lenk* (33¼ m.), 9.25 c. 1 horse carriage, 35 frs.; 2 horse, 60 frs. Bridle-path in 10 hrs. to Sion. Guide, desirable, 20 frs. Also diligence thrice daily to Zweisimmen (25½ m.) in 5½ hrs., 6.95 c. 1 horse carriage, 28 frs.; 2 horse, 50 frs.

This route is more fatiguing and much less interesting than the route over the Gemmi, to which tourists are strongly advised to give the preference.

The route keeps in view of the lake for 3 miles, when the road from Spiez joins in. To the right is the ancient tower of *Strättligen*. **Brothüsi** (6 m., Inn *Hirsch*)

lies opposite *Wimmis*. For ascent of the *NIESEN* see p. 53. On the hill is the picturesque castle of *Wimmis*. We now enter the *Simmenthal*, a rich pastoral valley, through a narrow defile called *Port*.

Weissenburg ($14\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Hot. Weissenburg*), $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. up the gorge to the left is the **Weissenberg-Bad**, a much frequented health resort, delightfully situated in the midst of pine woods. The waters and air are specially beneficial in bronchial affections. Two fine HOTELS have been built by the Messrs Hauser, which are replete with every comfort. The old baths (*Pension*) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther on are now only frequented by peasants and the poorer class of patients.

Passing through the defile of *Enge* we reach **Boltigen** (21 m., *Inn Bär*), a prosperous village at the base of the steep *Mittagsfuh* (6200 ft.). A diligence runs daily in 6 hrs. to *BULLE* (see Route XLVII.).

Zweissimmen ($25\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Hot. Krone, Simmenthal*), the principal village in the valley, picturesquely situated at the confluence of the *Grande* and *Petite Simme*. One m. above the village is the castle of *Blankenburg*, commanding a fine view. (For route to *Saanen* and *Aigle*, see p. 83.)

Lenk ($33\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Inn Hirsch*), a little village which was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1878. Half m. from the village is the *KURHAUS LENK* with sulphur baths. Leaving *Lenk* we enter the *Rawyl*, having on our left the snowy peaks of the *Wildstrubel* (10,670 ft.). For the first 3 m.

we have a carriage road. At the commencement of the bridle-path we pass the fine **Falls of the Iffigenbach**. The path leads steeply up the right into the wooded valley of the *Iffigenbach* to *Iffigen*, 2 hrs. (*Tavern*). A finger post here indicates the path which mounts the pass in zig-zags. Passing in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. the little *Rawyl See*, and the cross marking the boundary between the cantons of *Berne* and *Valais*, we reach the **Summit of the Rawyl** (7940 ft.), $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. Beyond the summit the path becomes much rougher, and the descent should not to be attempted by the inexperienced without a guide. Passing a small lake we have a fine view of a portion of the *Valais Alps*. The path now descends in windings to a bridge, ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), then ascends a little, leaving on the left the chalets of *Ravin*. After passing *Ravin* the ascent becomes steeper in order to avoid the difficult pass of the *Kändle*. The descent to **Ayent**, 8 hrs., is exceedingly rough and fatiguing. This portion of the descent can be shortened by 1 hr., by passing over the *KÄNDLE* (see above), which is a narrow path along the artificial bank of a water course cut in the face of the rock. This path is in some places only a foot wide and overhangs a precipice, in one place passing over an abyss by a narrow plank. Though the most difficult portion is passed over in 10 min., only those with very steady nerves should attempt it.

From *Ayent* the path improves, and we descend to *Sion* in 2 hrs. **Sion**, $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (see p. 121).

ROUTE XLV.

THUN TO SAANEN AND AIGLE OVER THE COL DE PILLON.

Diligence to *Saanen*, 34½ m., twice daily in 8½ hrs. Fare, 9.30 c.
 Diligence from *Saanen* to *Gsteig*, 29 m., twice daily, in 8 hrs. Fare, 6.8 c.

From Thun to **Zweisimmen**, 25½ m., see Route XLIV.

From Zweisimmen the road ascends for 5 miles, crossing a succession of deep ravines. At the summit of the pass (*Inn*) we have fine views on the left, in the distance, of the *Gelten Glacier*, under the Wildhorn, the *Sanetschhorn*, 9680 ft., the *Sanetsch Glacier*, then the *Diablerets*, 10,040 ft., and nearer, the rugged *Gumfluh*, 8070 ft., and the *Rüblehorn*, 7570 ft.

As we descend we have fine views of the pretty and fertile valleys of Saanen and Gsteig.

Saanen or *Gesseney*, 34½ m., (GRAND HOTEL LOGIS). From Saanen a diligence runs daily to *Bulle* (p. 84) in 5 hrs., and to *Chateau d'Oex* (p. 85) twice daily in 1½ hrs. Saanen is one of the principal centres for the export of the famed Gruyères cheese.

From Saanen the road leads through the Saanenthal, passing **GSTAD** (2 m., *Inn, Bar*), to **Gsteig** (7 m., *Hotel Bar*), picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Oldenhorn*, 10,200 ft., and *Saanetschhorn*, 9680 ft.

[From Gsteig a fatiguing bridle-path leads over the *Sanetsch Pass*

to *Sion* (p. 121) in 8 hrs. The pass commands a series of beautiful but hardly grand views. There is no hotel accommodation on the road.]

From Gsteig we ascend through the *Reusthal* to the summit of the **Col de Pillon** (12 m.), 5890 ft. We have fine views down the valley as we descend to **Les Plans** (15 m., *Hot. DES DIABLERETS, Hot. Bellevue*), beautifully situated in view of the **Creux de Champs**, a curious amphitheatre surrounded by the precipices and glaciers of the *Diablerets*, 10,040 ft. The *Creux de Champs* can be seen in 3 hrs., there and back. At its head are several fine waterfalls. From *Les Plans* we descend to **Vers l'Eglise** (16½ m., *Hot. Monsejour*), and 4½ m. farther on join the road from *Chateau d'Oex*. To the S. we have a view of the *Dent du Midi*, 10,450 ft. Passing **Sepey** (22 m., *Hot. des Alpes, Hot. Mont d'Or*), we descend through a wooded valley, and approaching *Aigle*, pass the large **HOTEL DES BAINS**, on the opposite side of the river *Grande-Eau*.

Aigle, 29 m., see p. 95.

ROUTE XLVI.

ROMONT TO BULLE, CHATEAU D'OEX, AND AIGLE.

Railway, 12 m., in 40 min. from *Romont* to *Bulle*.

Diligence from *Bulle* twice daily in 3½ hrs. to *Château d'Oex*. 18 m.; Fares, 4.85 c. and 6.80 c. *Château d'Oex* to *Aigle*, 23½ m., once daily, in 5½ hrs.; Fare, 8.85 c.

Romont, see p. 11. **Bulle** (*Hot. des Alpes* at the station, *Hot. Cheval Blanc* in the town) is a flourishing little town, and a large market for the cattle and dairy products of the Gruyère valley. The ancient *Château*, with walls of immense thickness, was built in 1220 by Bishop Boniface of Lausanne.

Bulle is the starting-point to make the ascent of the **Molésou**, 6570 ft., 4 hrs., guide, 8 fr., unnecessary, unless descent is made to *Albeuve* (see below). The ascent is perfectly safe. Ten minutes' walk along the *Vevey* road brings us to a path leading to the left by a saw-mill, ascending in windings through a fir-wood, crossing the rivulet of *La Trême*, and in 1 hr. reaching a plateau, on which is the ancient Carthusian monastery of **PART DIEU**, founded in 1307 by the widow of one of the counts of Gruyère. In ½ hr. more we pass the *Gros Chalet Neuf*, and in 1 hr. reach the little inn of *Gros Plaine*. Passing the chalet of *Bonne Fontaine*, ¼ hr. more, the path becomes much steeper, and we attain the summit in ½ hr. From the *Molésou* we have a magnificent panorama of the lakes of Geneva, Neuchâtel, Marat, and Bienne, and the whole ranges of the Jura and Savoy mountains. Only a few peaks of the Bernese Alps, and none of the Valais chain, however, are visible.

For route from *Bulle* to *Boltingen*, see page 85.

Leaving *Bulle*, we cross the *Trême*, past *Tour de Trême* (¾ m.), with an ancient tower, formerly a stronghold of the counts of Gruyère, to *Epagny*, 1½ m. Above *Epagny* is **Gruyère** (*Inn, Fleur de Lis*). The ancient **CASTLE** was the principal residence of the warlike counts of Gruyère. It was purchased in 1848 by Mons. Bovey of Geneva, and thoroughly restored. The great hall is decorated with frescoes of scenes from the history of the district. Travellers are shown over the castle. Fee to attendant.

Albeuve (6¼ m., *Inn, Auge*) was totally destroyed by fire in 1876, but has since been rebuilt. A short distance from *Albeuve* is a remarkable opening in the *Grosses-frasses Mountain*, which the natives believe is bottomless. Objects thrown into it produce extraordinary echoes. A pistol shot reverberates for over 10 minutes. From *Albeuve* the **MOLÉSON** (see above) can be ascended in 4 hrs. The climb is more fatiguing than from *Bulle*, and a guide should be taken.

Montbovon (9½ m., *Hot. du Jaman*). [From *Montbovon*, a bridle-path leads over the **JAMAN PASS** in 6 hrs. to *Montreux* (see p. 94). Guide unnecessary. Horse to *Montreux* or *Vevey*, 20 frs.; or to the summit only, 10 frs. The pass is exceedingly picturesque, and affords beautiful views along

the whole route, especially on reaching the **Summit** of the pass (4974 ft.)]

Leaving Montbovon, we enter the picturesque ravine of *La Tine*, and passing the pretty villages of *La Tine*, ROSSIÈRES (*Pens. Grand Chalet, Pens. Dubois*, Eng. Ch. Ser.), and *Les Moulins*, where the road branches off to *Aigle* (see below), we reach **Château d'Oex** (HOT. BERTHOD, HOT. DE L'OURS, PENS. ROSAT, *Villa d'Oex*, Eng. Ch. Ser.), a frequented summer resort, delightfully situated in a rich pastoral district. MONT CRAY, commanding a view of the Mont Blanc chain, can be ascended in 2½ hrs.

To reach *Aigle* we take the road branching off at *Les Moulins* on the Bulle road, 1¼ m. from Château d'Oex (see above), and ascend the valley of Tourneresse in long windings to L'ETIVAZ, 5¼ m. from *Aigle*. Two miles from Etivaz we reach the **SUMMIT** of the pass (5070 ft.) Descending to LES MOSSES (11 m.), we have a fine view of the *Dent du Midi*. We now descend the valley of the Raverette to **La Comballaz** (13¼ m., HOT. COURONNE), a health resort much frequented for its bracing air and mineral spring. At **Le Sepey** (16¼ m.), we join the road from *Gsteig* (see p. 83). **Aigle** (23¼ m.), see p. 95.

ROUTE XLVII.

BOLTIGEN TO BULLE.

Diligence daily, 24 m., in 6½ hrs.; Fare, 7.90 c.

Passing *Reidenbach* (¾ m.), the road ascends to the R. in zig-zags to the pass of KILCHMOOS (6 m., 4940 ft.). The whole ascent commands lovely views of the surrounding peaks, and the valleys of Lenk and the Simmenthal below us, which increase in magnificence as we approach the summit.

The descent to Bellegarde (3 m.) is exceedingly grand and picturesque. The road in many places is hewn out of the face of the precipices, and overhangs the ravines below at giddy heights. Passing the little village of *Wiebelsried*, we reach

Bellegarde, or *Javn* (9 m., *Inn de la Cascade*). Opposite the inn is a beautiful **cascade**, 90 ft. in height. A steep footpath leads to the top of the falls. The

stream, the source of which is unknown, issues from a cleft in the mountain side, and again disappears some distance below the falls, and joins the *Jogne* by a subterranean channel. Above the village are the ruins of an ancient *chateau* destroyed by the men of Thun in 1407. We next pass through the pastoral valley of Bellegarde and the picturesque *Gorge of Teintre* to **Charmey** (16½ m., *Hotel Tanne*), a quiet and pretty summer resort. From the picturesque little church on a knoll there is a fine view of the valley. On some of the houses are frescoes of various episodes in the village history, among them that of a duel between two of the Swiss guards of Louis XV., who fought for the hand of a maiden of Charmey. Both com-

batants were killed, but the fair cause of the fight consoled herself with another husband immediately afterwards. Leaving Char-mey, we cross in 2 min. the ravine of the *Javroz* over a fine iron bridge 360 ft. in length, and

then the *Jaun*, and following the valley of the lower Gruyère reach **Broc** (21 m.), with an ancient fortress. We now join the road from Château d'Oex at *Tour de Trême* (22½ m.), and reach **Bulle** (23 m.), see p. 84.

ROUTE XLVIII.

BEX TO SION OVER THE COL DE CHEVILLE.

Time, 11 hrs. **Carriage Road** as far as *Gryon*, 7 m., ascent, 12 frs.; descent, 8 frs. From *Gryon*, **Bridle-Path**, 8½ hrs., to *Couthey*, a village in the Rhone valley, ¼ m. from the carriage road (2¼ m.), to *Sion*. Guide from *Gryon*, desirable, 12 frs. Horse or mule, 20 frs. or 7 frs., to the summit only, which is as far as necessary, as the descent is uncomfortable for riding.

Bex (see p. 95). From **Bex** the road ascends in windings, with a fine view of the *Dent de Midi* (10,450 ft.), to **Gryon**, 7 m. (*Pens. Morel, Pens. Danssay.*) The bridle-path leads to the right, and we have in view before us the four peaks of the *Diablerets* (10,040 ft.). To the right we see the peaks of *Argentine* (7985 ft.), and the *Grand Muveran* (10,040 ft.). In 1 hr. we pass the hamlet of *Sergnement*, and crossing the *Avancon*, reach in ¾ hr. more the chalets of *Soulalex*. The path now rapidly ascends in windings in 1½ hrs. to the hamlet of *ANZEINDAZ* (*Inn*, with a few beds). To the right is the small glacier of *Paneyrossaz* and the peak of the *Tête de Gros Jean* (8300 ft.). To the left are the jagged peaks of the *Diablerets*. The path is now more level to the summit of the **Col de Chevillon** (6675 ft.), where we have a fine view of the Valais Alps. The path, which now becomes indistinct, descends steeply in ½ hr. past a cascade to the chalets of *Chevillon* (*Tavern*), and thence winds down in ½ hr. more to the *LAC DE DERBORENCE* in a gloomy ravine called by the

natives the *Vestibule of Hell*. Two terrible landslips occurred here in 1714 and 1749, the first burying 55 chalets and 15 persons. The second dammed up the course of the *Lizerne* and formed the lake. Frequent smaller landslips are constantly taking place, hardly an hour passing without the sound of falling rocks being heard. Skirting the lake and passing through a scene of the utmost desolation we cross in 1 hr. the *Lizerne*, and descend the gloomy **RAVINE OF LIZERNE**. The path overhanging sheer precipices of over 1000 ft., is in many places cut out of the face of the rock, the dangerous points being protected by a stone wall. At the end of the gorge we reach the **CHAPELLE ST BERNARD** (1½ hrs.), where a beautiful view of the Rhone valley breaks upon us. The path now descends rapidly in 20 min. to *Avent*, and thence to **Couthey** (*Inn*), a village in the Rhone Valley among large vineyards. Half a mile more brings us to the bridge over the *Morge*, where we join the high road (2½ m.) to **Sion**, see page 121.

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LAKE OF GENEVA



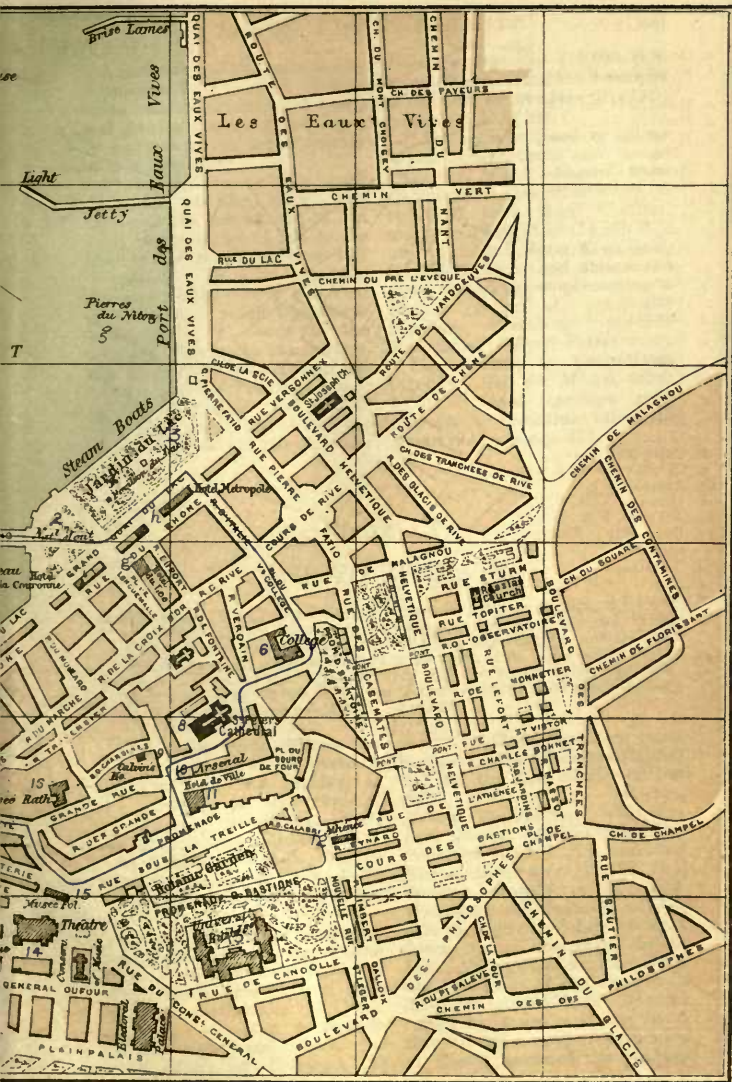
GENEVA

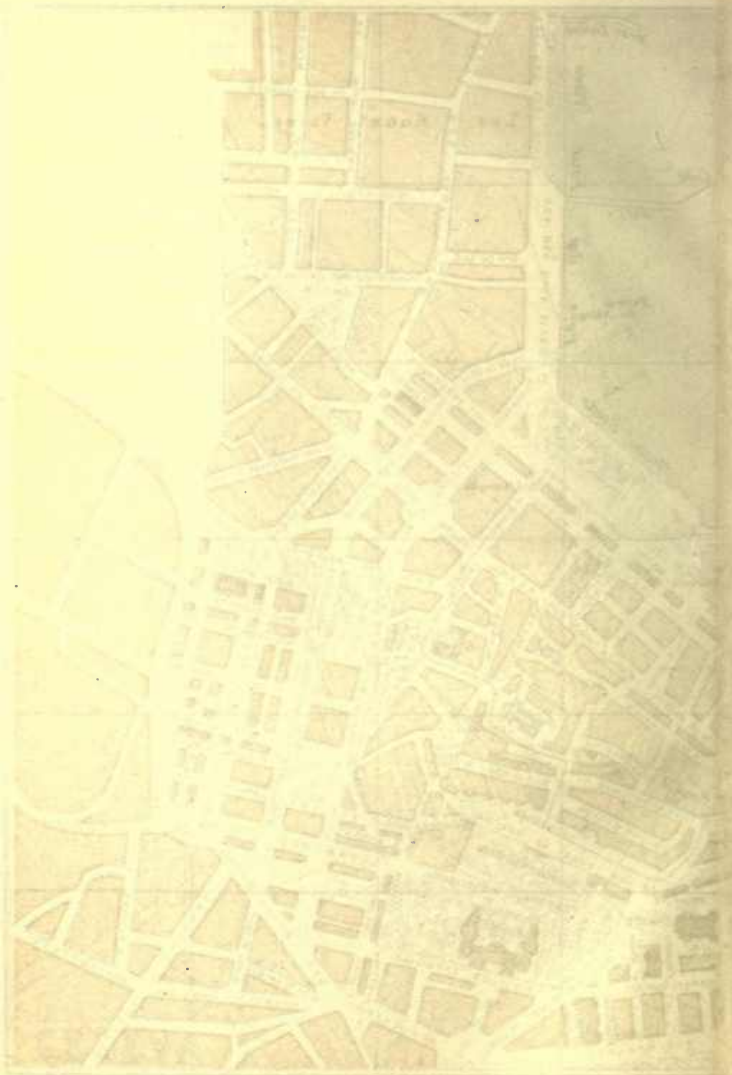
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A recurrence of this catastrophe is prevented by a series of conduits, which confine the river, and give its waters sufficient force to carry away the ice as quickly as it is formed.

From Mauvoisin the path descends to the river, and traverses the former bed of the lake, ascending in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to the chalets of *Petite Chermontane* and *Vingt-huit*. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. we cross the end of the *Glacier du Mont Durand*, and reach **Chermontane** (7315 ft., beds in the chalets). The peaks overshadowing the valley looking from left to right are the *Pointe d'Otemma* (11,135 ft.), *Mont Gelé* (11,540 ft.), *Mont Acril* (10,960 ft.), the *Grand Combin* (14,165 ft.), the

Tour de Boussine (12,590 ft.). From Chermontane the **Summit of the Col. de Fenêtre** (9140 ft.) is reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

"The col is enclosed by ridges of the most fantastic and savage grandeur, which descend from the mountains on either side; on the N.E. from Mont Combin, rising to a height of (14,165 ft.), and on the S.E. from Mont Gelé, (11,539 ft. high), and almost too steep to bear snow, presenting a perfect ridge of pyramidal aiguilles stretching towards Valpellina."—*Prof. Forbes*.

The descent to **Valpellina** (3100 ft., *Hot. des Mines*) takes 4 hrs. Good carriage road through a beautiful valley to **Aosta** (9 m.), see p. 112.

ROUTE LX.

VISP TO ZERMATT.

Bridle path (4 hrs.) to *St Niklaus*. Horse or mule to *Stalden*, 6 frs.; to *St Niklaus*, 12 frs. Porters to *St Niklaus*, 6 frs., or to Zermatt, 12 frs. Luggage, which is delivered the following day, can be sent by post. **Carriage road** from *St Niklaus* to *Zermatt*, 12 m. One horse carriage for 3 persons, 15 frs. Post-car with seats for 2 passengers runs daily, starting from *St Niklaus* at 12; but if there happens to be much luggage going, passengers are not taken. Fare, 4 frs.

The bridle path follows the course of the Visp to **Stalden** (2736 ft., 6 m., *Hot. Stalden*), at the junction of the *Saasthal* (p. 119) and the *Nicholai-Thal*, up which latter we ascend to

St Niklaus (3820 ft., GRAND HOT. ST NICHOLAS, *Hot. Lochmatter*), the principal town in the valley.

From *St Niklaus* the carriage road ascends on the right bank of the Visp past huge blocks of stone, which were thrown down by the earthquake of 1855. In 2 m. we pass a cascade on the right, and reach the little village of *Herbrigen* ($2\frac{1}{2}$

m.). In $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. more we come in sight of the *Weisshorn* (14,800 ft.) and the *Bies Glacier* on the right, and on the left the *Misabel* (14,940 ft.), with the *Testi Glacier*. Before us are the *Breithorn* (13,685 ft.) and the *Kleine Matterhorn* (12,752 ft.). Between **Randa** (6 m., *Hot. Weisshorn*) and *Täsch* ($8\frac{1}{2}$ m.), we pass through the debris brought down by an ice avalanche in 1849. Though this avalanche did not strike any of the villages in its direct fall of 1500 ft., the wind raised by it was so strong as to throw down several of the houses at Randa, some of the timbers

being blown a distance of half a mile. On the right we now come in sight of the *Hohlicht Glacier*, the lofty peak of the *Matterhorn* (14,705 ft.), and the immense *Gorner Glacier*, and reach

Zermatt (5315 ft., **HOTELS DU MONT CERVIN, DU MONT ROSE, and ZERMATTER HOF**, all most comfortable, under the excellent management of Herr Seiler. *Hot. de la Poste*. **ENG. CH. SER.** in the chapel near the *Hot. Cervin*).

Zermatt, one of the most frequented Alpine villages in Switzerland, takes the first rank for the magnificence of its glaciers, which exceed in grandeur either those of the Bernese Oberland or at Chamonix. Another of its great attractions is the lofty isolated peak of the **MATTERHORN**. Indeed, in no other accessible place in Switzerland does the traveller find himself so thoroughly in the heart of the regions of eternal ice and snow, which in their treacherous beauty have brought death to many a hardy mountaineer; the little churchyards of the Parish Church and the English Chapel bearing witness to the number of victims who have paid with their lives the penalty of their hazardous ventures. Zermatt is also, however, the centre for a number of delightful and perfectly safe excursions. An excellent relief map of the surrounding district, which tourists should consult, is in the Zermatter Hof.

Chief among these excursions is that to the

Riffelberg and Gorner Grat (excellent **HOTEL** on the Riffel-Alp, and smaller hotel on the Riffelberg (8400 ft.), 20 min.

higher up.) Porter, 5 frs. Guide unnecessary. Ascent, 3 hrs.; descent, 2 hrs. From the Riffelberg to the Gorner Grat, 1½ hrs.; descent, 1 hr.

The view, especially from the Gorner Grat, is most sublime and magnificent; on all sides we are surrounded by snow and ice, while over all tower the giant peaks of the *Matterhorn* (14,705 ft.), the *Weisshorn* (14,803 ft.), the *Rothhorn* (13,855 ft.), the *Gabelhorn* (13,633 ft.), the *Mischabel* (14,940 ft.), and the highest point of *Monte Rosa* (15,217 ft.). Below us is the immense ice-sea of the *Gorner Glacier*.

From Zermatt we can reach the **Gorner Glacier** in 1 hr. by following the left bank of the Visp to where the stream issues from the ice. We can return to Zermatt by crossing the wooden bridge, and following a path which soon joins the path to the Riffelberg (see above).

To the **Schwarz-See** (8392 ft.), and **Hörnli** (9492 ft.). Mule-path all the way, 3 hrs. Guide, 6 frs. An exceedingly interesting excursion. From the Hörnli we have a most magnificent view of the Matterhorn.

To the **Findelen Glacier**, 3 hrs. Guide, 5 frs., unnecessary, unless a walk over the glacier is contemplated.

To the **Staffelalp** (7045 ft.), ascent, 2 hrs.; descent, 1½ hrs.; guide unnecessary. The summit commands a fine view of the Matterhorn and the Zmutt Glacier. Most of the other excursions and ascents from Zermatt require good guides, who will supply all the necessary information that our limited space prevents us from giving here.

inthian architecture, but at the same time a blemish on the building itself. The cathedral derives its chief interest as being the church in which Calvin preached. The canopy is the same under which he stood, and his chair in the pulpit still remains. The interior is gothic, and contains several monuments. The most noteworthy is that of the Duke du Rohan, head of the Protestant faction under Louis XIII., and a Roman Catholic bishop, who are buried in a common grave. At the W. of the Cathedral, 11 Rue des Chanoines, is the house where Calvin dwelt from 1543 till his death in 1564, (9). He was buried in the cemetery of Plain Palais, but in obedience to his strongly expressed desire, "Let no stone mark my resting-place," the exact position of his grave remains uncertain. It is possible that a small stone on the S.W. side having on it the initials J. C., may mark the place. In this cemetery also rest the remains of Sir Humphrey Davy, who died in Geneva in 1829.

Resuming our route we pass on the left the *Arsenal* (10), (open Thursday, 1 to 4 P.M.), containing a collection of old arms, and opposite is the *Hotel de Ville* (11), in which is a curious inclined plane, taking the place of a staircase, up which the councillors rode or were carried on litters to the upper storey. At 40 Grande Rue is the house where Rousseau was born. We now arrive at the Terrace of *La Treille*, which is beautifully shaded with trees. Beyond the terrace is the *Botanic Garden*, laid out by the botanist De Candolle in 1816. It was on this spot that the horrible massacres of 1794 took place. To the left is the *Athenée* (12), the facade of which is adorned with busts of celebrated Genevese.

It contains an art library, an art exhibition, and industrial museum (Thursday, 1 to 3 P.M. free, other times, 1 fr.).

The *University Buildings* (13) are on the Bastion Promenade. In it are the Library, Archæological Museum, and Natural History Museum. The *Public Library*, open daily, contains 100,000 volumes and many interesting MSS., including nearly 400 letters of Calvin; some wax tablets, on which are written some of the household accounts of Philip le Bel; homilies of St Augustus, written in the 6th cent. on papyrus; a picture of Servetus, who was burnt by Calvin for doubting the doctrine of the Trinity. It bears the label, "Burnt at Geneva to the honour and glory of God." The *Archæological Museum* (open Thurs., 1 to 4) contains a collection of antiquities mostly found in the neighbourhood. The *Natural History Museum* (open week-days, 1 to 4; Sund., 11 to 4; free, except Tues. and Sat.) contains a collection of shells, botanical objects, and Swiss animals, among them a trout taken from the lake which weighed 43 lbs. To the N. W. of the University is the *Electoral Palace*, a large building used for exhibitions and concerts. Passing into the Place Neuve, we see the handsome *New Theatre* (14), which was built at a cost of three and a half million francs out of the legacy left by the Duke of Brunswick. Close to the theatre is the *Rath Museum* (15), called after its founder (open week-days, 1 to 4, free, except Tues. and Sat., 50 c.; Sun., free, 11 to 4). It contains a fine collection of pictures, which are well worth seeing.

Turning down the Rue de Terrasse into the Grande Rue, we find the *Musée Fol* (16) (open daily,

50 c.), which contains a fine collection of Greek, Etruscan, and Mediæval antiquities.

We now turn towards the river, crossing it at the Place de Bel Air, and make our way to the *Roman Catholic Cathedral of Notre Dame* (17). The house near by, inscribed as being the House of Rousseau, is not entitled to that honour. The cathedral, which is not of great interest, is opposite the railway station, and those travellers wishing to return to the lake can proceed up the Quai des Bergues after crossing the river.

EXCURSIONS

To Ferney (4½ m., *Truite, Hot. de France*). An omnibus (50 c.) runs hourly in summer from the Pl. Cornavin near the station, by the road to Gex, passing over a height which commands one of the best views of Mont Blanc. At Ferney, Voltaire resided from 1759 to 1777. His chateau, though much altered, still contains a few reminiscences of him.

In the garden is shown the *berceau* under which he used to dictate his letters to his secretary. The theatre, formerly on the left side of the court, has been pulled down; the Church, upon which is the inscription, "*Deo erexit Voltaire,*" is now a store-house.

At **Prégny**, on the road from Geneva to Ferney, is the splendid villa of Baron Adolf Rothschild, with fine grounds and a pavilion, from which there is a superb view of Mont Blanc. Admission on Tuesdays and Fridays by ticket, to be had at the large hotels at Geneva, *gratis*.

La Jonction, where the waters of the Aarve and Rhone meet, is a pleasant walk of half an hour. The best view is had by following the Rhone, crossing a suspension bridge over the Arve

and ascending a path through a wood which brings us to a cliff overhanging the rivers (restaurant). The effect of the white water of the Arve and the deep blue current of the Rhone, which meet, but do not mingle for miles, is very curious. There is another road to the Jonction along the left bank of the Rhone passing the gas works, and *Les Delices*, a country house of Voltaire's.

Mont Salève is a high ridge of limestone rock in Savoy, the summit of which commands a magnificent view of Geneva, the lake, and the Mont Blanc and Jura ranges. The mountain is ascended to two points, the *Petit Salève* (2960 ft.) and the **Grand Salève** (4290 ft.), from which is much the finer view. The highest point is to the W., called *Les Pitons* (4330 ft.), on which is a stone tower.

The carriage road goes as far as **Monnetier** (8 m., *Hot. de la Reconnaissance*), from which the *Petit Salève* is ascended in ½ hr., and the *Grand Salève* in 1½ hrs. Omnibus to *Monnetier*, 2 frs., from the Grand Quai at 8.30, 11.30, and 6.30; donkeys for the ascent at Monnetier, 1 fr. per hour. A shorter route to the *Grand Salève* (3 hrs.) is by tramway to *Carouge*. Road to Crevin to the left as far as the railway under which we pass, following the road first to the left and then to the right by a footpath up the *Grande Gorge*.

The range of **Les Voirons**, seen to the N.-E., also commands a magnificent view. Tramway, ¾ hr. to *Annemasse*, thence ½ hr. to *Bons*. Carriage from *Bons* to the summit in 3 hrs. To walk, 2½ hrs. In summer an omnibus runs from *Bons* to the summit 3 times weekly.

The **Perte du Rhone**, 1 hr. by rail to Bellegarde, where formerly the whole river, when

low, disappeared in a cleft in the rocks for a distance of over 100 yards, has now lost much of its interest. Extensive blasting has lately been going on, and the river is now always visible.

ROUTE L.

GENEVA TO MARTIGNY BY LAUSANNE. LAKE OF GENEVA.

Railway to *Lausanne*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hrs.; Fares—6.55, 4.50, 3.20 frs. To *Vevey*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; Fares—8.50, 5.90, 4.20 frs. To *Martigny*, $4\frac{3}{4}$ to 6 hrs.; Fares—14, 9.80, 7.5 frs. Return tickets are available by the steamers, and *vice versa*.

Steamers several times daily to *Ouchy* (for *Lausanne*), 3 hrs.; Fares—5 frs and 2 frs. *Vevey*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hrs.; Fares—6.50 and 2.70 frs. *Villeneuve*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; Fares—7.50 and 3 frs. *Bouveret*, 5 hrs.; Fares—7.50 and 3 frs. Return tickets at a fare and a half are available for two days only. Good restaurant on board. For service along the southern bank, see page 97. Steamers also cross the lake from *Nyon* to *Thonon*. For sailings see local time-tables.

The **Lake of Geneva**, 50 m. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, contains an area of about 260 sq. miles. Its depth varies from 300 to 1000 ft. Through it runs the river *Rhone*. At irregular periods the lake rises several feet, and again rapidly subsides. This rise is supposed to be owing to atmospheric pressure. In the early summer months it also rises 5 or 6 ft. from the melting of the snows. A curious fact is, that in summer the temperature of the water is nearly 30 deg. colder at the bottom of the lake than on its surface. The lake is never frozen over. The first stopping-place is *Versoix* (*Lion d'Or*), formerly belonging to France. Here the Duc de Choiseul, minister of Louis XV., designed the foundation of a city to rival Geneva, but his scheme got no farther than the mapping out of the streets.

Coppet (*Croix Blanche*) derives its interest from the *chateau*, formerly the residence of *Mme. de Staël* and her father, the minister *Necker*. It is a large plain building, erected on an

eminence above the town. The site was formerly occupied by a feudal castle which was burnt by the Bernese, who besieged it in 1536. The inkstand and desk, and portrait by David of *Mme. de Staël*, are shown to visitors. In a little chapel in the grounds are the tombs of herself and her father.

Nyon (*Beaurivage, Ange*). The ancient castle, with its fine tower, built in the 12th century, was formerly of great strength. Its walls are 10 feet in thickness. A little beyond *Nyon*, on a promontory, is the *Château of Prangins*, formerly the residence of *Joseph Bonaparte*.

From *Nyon* an interesting excursion can be made to the summit of the *DÔLE* (5500 ft.). Diligence runs to *St Cergues* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (*Hot. de la Poste, Hot. Observatoire*, with a fine view), carriage 12 frs. From *St Cergues* to the summit, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Guide unnecessary. Magnificent view.

Rolle (*Tête Noire*) was the birthplace of *La Harpe*, tutor of the Emp. *Alexander I.* An obelisk is erected to his memory on

an island in the lake. Three miles above the village is the *Signal de Bougy* (2900 ft.), which commands a fine view of the lake and Mt. Blanc.

Morgues (*Hot. des Alpes*), with a harbour and ancient chateau, now an arsenal. On the heights above the village is the picturesque old *Château of Vufflens*, built by Queen Bertha, wife of Rudolf II., in the 10th century.

Ouchy is the landing-place for

Lausanne, which is reached by an inclined railway in 10 min. Trains every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Porters in attendance: small packages, 10 c.; large, 20 c.; and if over 100 lbs., 30 c.

HOTELS—To the right, bordering on the lake, is the fine **HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE**, with beautiful gardens. Pension in winter. Comfortable second class, *Hot. d'Angleterre*, opposite the landing.

LAUSANNE.

Hotels—**HOTEL RICHMONT**, large fine hotel, very comfortable, beautiful garden and view. Pension at very reasonable prices in winter. **HOTEL GIBBON**, also first-class and comfortable; fine view; pension in winter. In the garden Gibbon wrote the last chapters of his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." **FAUCON**, *Bellevue, Beau Site*, smaller, moderate prices. Good **Pensions** are the *Campart, Beausejour, and Victoria*. Good *Restaurant* at the railway station.

Omnibus from station, 50 c. Trunk, 50 c. Hotel omnibuses, 1 fr. *Carriages* 2 frs. the course.

Eng. Ch. Ser.—Episcopal, Avenue de Grancy. Presbyterian, Rue Rumine. Wesleyan, Rue du Valentin.

Post-Office at the S. end of the Grand Pont. **Telegraph** office in the Rue du Midi, near the Hot. Richmond.

Amusements—**THEATRE** open in winter and spring, good plays and well frequented. **CONCERTS**—Wednesdays, 8.30 to 5.30 p.m. in the *Jardin de l'Abbaye de l'Arc*, 1 fr. Thursdays, 8 p.m., promenade, *Derrière Bourg*, 50 c. Sundays, 10.45 a.m., on the Promenade de *Montbenon*, free. Sundays, 10 p.m., in the garden of the *Casino Theatre*. Organ concert in the Church of St. Francis, Mondays, 4 p.m., 1 fr. Excellent *Lawn Tennis Club*. *Reunions* thrice weekly.

Lausanne (pop. 30,000) is most picturesquely situated on the slopes of Mt. Jorat, and commands delightful views of the lake and surrounding mountains. The interior of the town, especially the older portion, is irregular and broken—a labyrinth of crooked, steep, and narrow streets. The newer portion of the town to the E., however, is well built, and the handsome *Avenue Théâtre* is lined with handsome buildings. The two quarters of the town are connected by a fine viaduct called the *Grand Pont*, or *Pont de Pichard*, after its builder.

Lausanne, offering as it does

a bracing and healthy climate, delightful situation, exceptional educational advantages, and cheap living, has become a favourite residence for English and Americans. Over 4000 English-speaking people winter here each year.

The **Cathedral** (ring the bell at the W. portal. Adm., 1 fr.; tower, 20 c.) was built in 1275, and consecrated by Pope Gregory X. in presence of the Emp. Rudolf of Hapsburg. It is a plain but pure and massive example of pointed Gothic architecture, 333 ft. in length, and 61 ft. in breadth. The S. porch is decorated with fine mediæval sculp-

LAUSANNE



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INTRAVIA



ture. The INTERIOR is exceeding plain, but of excellent proportions. In the left transept is a beautiful marble monument by Bartolini to *Harriet Stratford-Canning*, first wife of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. From the tower, 162 ft. high, is a splendid view of the lake and the Savoy Alps.

Beside the Cathedral is the picturesque **Castle**, erected in the 13th cent., and formerly the residence of the bishops of Lausanne. It is now the Cantonal Council Hall. In the *Collège* close by is the **Cantonal Museum** (Wed. and Sat., 10-4; Sun., 11-2 free; other times, 50 c.), which contains a collection of Natural History, Roman remains, and relics from the lake-dwellings. In the Place de la Riponne below, is the **Musée Arlaud**, opposite the corn market. It contains a small collection of pictures, among them several important works by *Gleyre*, who is generally considered the first among Swiss artists.

The house which was inhabited by Gibbon, and in which he completed the later volumes of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," stood in the lower part of the town. Both the house and garden are entirely changed. The site of the summer-house, where the great historian used to write, is now occupied by part of the Hotel Gibbon. It was in the garden of the hotel that the historian experienced that tender melancholy which he so affectingly confesses in his autobiography:—"It was on the day, or rather night of the 27th of June 1787, between the hours of 11 and 12, that I wrote the last lines of the last page in a summer-house in my garden. After laying down my pen, I took several turns in a *berceau*, or covered walk of acacias, which commands a prospect of the country, the lake, and the moun-

tains. The air was temperate, the sky was serene, the silver orb of the moon was reflected from the waters, and all nature was silent. I will not dissemble the first emotions of joy on the recovery of my freedom, and perhaps the establishment of my fame. But my pride was soon humbled, and a sober melancholy was spread over my mind by the idea that I had taken an everlasting leave of an old and agreeable companion, and that whatever might be the future fate of my history, the life of the historian must be short and precarious."

The **Blind Asylum** was founded by Mons Haldimald, a Swiss, who made a large fortune in England. It is under the care of the celebrated oculist, *Dr Dufour*, whose advice is sought by patients from all parts of Europe.

To the W. of the town is the fine new building of the **Palais de Justice**, completed in 1885. It is the seat of the Federal courts.

The *Lunatic Asylum* and the HOSPITAL, worth a visit, are the largest in Switzerland.

The **Montbenon**, an eminence to the W., laid out in shady walks, affords a delightful promenade with fine views of the lake. It is also used as a drilling ground for the troops stationed at Lausanne.

The **Signal** (2126 ft.), half an hour's walk, commands a fine view of the lake, but Mt. Blanc is hid by the nearer hills.

VEVEY (pop. 8000). **Railway Station** to the N. of the town, omnibus to *Chexbres* Railway Station, see p. 11.

Steamboat Piers. At *Corsier* for the Grand Hotel. At *Vevey Marché* for the town, and at *Vevey la Tour* for the Hotel du Lac and Hotel Monnet. From October to May the steamboats only land at Vevey Marché.

Hotels. GRAND HOTEL DE

VEVEY, very fine hotel, most comfortable, beautiful gardens, swimming-bath and hydropathic treatment. HOTEL MONNET or DES TROIS COURONNES, excellent, fine gardens. HOTEL DU LAC, comfortable and well managed, also fine gardens. These three hotels are of the very highest class, beautifully situated on the lake. Pension from October to May at moderate prices. Good second class *Hotel d'Angleterre*, *Hotel Mooser*, and *Hotel de Leman*.

Baths on the lake. **Post and Telegraph Office**, Place de l'Ancien Post.

Eng. Ch. Scr. in the Church of St Clair.

An *Electric Railway* now runs from the Grand Hotel to the Castle of Chillon.

Vevey, beautifully situated at the mouth of the little Veveyse, has been immortalized by Rousseau, who has laid here the scene of his "Nouvelle Heloise." Like Lausanne, numbers of English and Americans take advantage of its delightful climate and charming situation to make it a winter residence.

Opposite the Quai Vevey Marché is the fine *Château d'Aile*, residence of Mr Couvreur. The gardens, with a fine collection of exotic plants, are open to the public, fee 1 fr. In the **Church of St Martin**, erected in 1498, lie the bones of Ludlow and Broughton, two of the judges of Charles I., who died here in exile. It was Broughton who read the sentence of death to his unhappy sovereign. The site of Ludlow's house is now occupied by the Hotel du Lac.

The *Café Clef* on the Grande Place was formerly Rousseau's favourite inn. Near the station is the new *Russian Chapel*, with its gilded dome. The interior is richly decorated.

The *Château of Hauteville* is a delightful walk of 2 m. to the N.E. Farther on is the old Chateau of *Blonay*, which has belonged to the Blonay family for centuries. Both chateaux are surrounded by beautiful grounds, and command charming views.

The district surrounding Lausanne and Vevey is almost entirely covered with vineyards, which are supposed to have been first planted by the Romans, and great care is exercised in the cultivation and improvement of the grape. At Vevey is a very ancient society for this purpose. In extraordinary wine years they celebrate a festival called *La Fête des Vignerons*. The last took place in 1865, when 700 people took part, the ballet master of the opera in Paris being employed to drill them in their dances.

Clarens ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Vevey) is a charmingly situated village, made famous by Rousseau and Byron. (HOT. ROY, HOT. ROTH, both good). The villages of Clarens, Charnex, Vernex, Territet, Glion, and Veytaux, lying along the border of the lake, are collectively called **Montreux**. An immense number of hotels and pensions have been erected at Montreux, of which we have not space to give a detailed list. The pension at most of them is remarkably cheap, varying from 4 to 8 frs. a day. The largest Hotels are the HOTEL NATIONAL, HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE, HOTEL MONNEY at Vernex. HOTEL DES ALPES, HOTEL MONT FLEURY at Territet. HOTEL RIGHI-VAUDOIS, HOTEL VICTORIA at Glion.

At *Verney Montreux* is a fine new KURSAAL, where the band plays daily.

From **Territet** an inclined railway runs to **Glion** on the hill behind. Fine view.

At **Territet-Chillon** (*Hot. des Alpes*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the pier) is the massive and gloomy **Castle of Chillon**, standing on an isolated rock reached from the shore by a bridge. This mediæval fortress is one of the most striking features in the scenery of the Lake of Geneva. Amadeus IV., Count of Savoy, built the castle in 1238. It was at once the defence of his state, an arsenal, and a point from which to undertake new conquests. After two centuries and a half, when the fortune of war had subjected the Valais to the Bernese rule, the castle served as the residence of the Bailiffs of Vevey. In 1733 it was converted into a state prison, and served as such till the revolution of 1778. It is now an arsenal, and in part a prison.

It was in a dungeon of this castle that **Bonnivard**, the heroic defender of Genevan liberty, was imprisoned by the tyranny of the Duke of Savoy, and languished six years, chained to a pillar. The ring of iron to which he was fastened is still seen,—the pillar frayed with the grating of his chain, and the floor worn by the movement of his feet.

Bonnivard was the son of Louis **Bonnivard**, Lord of Lune, and possessor of the rich priory of St Victor, near Geneva. His imprisonment in the castle lasted from 1530 to 1536, when he was liberated by the Swiss forces under Nügelin. He spent the remainder of his life at Geneva in comfort, dying in 1570 at the age of 74.

"Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar; for 'twas
trod

Untill his very steps have left a trace
Worn, as if the cold pavement were a
sod,

By **Bonnivard**! may none these marks
efface

For they appeal from tyranny to
God."

The **Bonnivard**, whose sufferings here are so graphically described by **Byron**, was, except the name, entirely a mythical character, as the poet was not aware, at the time he wrote his poem, of the history of the Swiss hero.

Besides the dungeon of **Bonnivard** there are other cells darker and deeper still, where wretched prisoners were doomed to a living death, having no communication with the outer world except through a hole in their prison vaulting.

About a mile from the castle, nearer **Villeneuve**, is a little island, almost level with the water, on which a lady planted some poplars 100 years ago. It is mentioned by **Byron** in his "Prisoner of Chillon:"—

"And then there was a little isle
Which in my very face did smile,

The only one in view;

A small green isle, it seem'd no more,
Scarce broader than my dungeon
floor:

But in it there were three tall trees,
And o'er it blew the mountain breeze,
And by it there were waters flowing.
And on it there were young flowers
growing,

Of gentle breath and hue."

Villeneuve (*Hot. de Port, de Ville*), the railway station for **Martigny** and **Brieg**.

Leaving **Villeneuve** by rail we pass along the level valley to **Aigle** (pop. 3500, **GRAND HOT. DES BAINS**, beautiful gardens, pleasant stopping place, pension; **BEAU SITE**, **MON SÉJOUR**, **VICTORIA**, all with gardens and baths. Second class, *Du Midi, Du Nord. Eng. Ch. Ser.* at the *Hot. des Bains*.) **Aigle** is a quaint little town with an old chateau (see *Routes XLV. and LXXXV*).

Bex. (**GRAND HOT. DES SALINES**, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the station, fine hotel, delightfully situated in charming grounds. Salt and

fresh water baths. Agreeable stopping place, pension. GRAND HOT. DES BAINS, beautiful garden, very comfortable. BELLEVUE. HOT. ET VILLA DES BAINS, moderate prices. *Eng. Ch.* near the Grand Hot. des Bains.) Bex is much resorted to for its salt baths, the mildness of its climate, and its beautiful surroundings. Three miles from Bex are the large *Salt Mines of Devien and Bevioux*, an interesting excursion.

St Maurice (*Hot. et Pens. Grisogona*). Here the line from *Bouveret* joins in (see Route LI.). St Maurice, which is a picturesque old town, derives its name from the legend that the Theban Legion under St Maurice were put to death here by the Emp. Maximilian in 302 for refusing to renounce Christianity. The ABBEY, now an Augustinian monastery, is the oldest in Switzerland, having been founded in the 4th century by St Theodore, and afterwards endowed by King Sigismund of Burgundy.

The *Treasury* (shown by special permission) contains several most interesting works of ancient and mediæval art, among them Queen Bertha's chalice, presented by her in 950; an ancient Greek vase of agate; a vase of saracenic work, and a fine MS. of the gospels, presented by Charlemagne; also a very fine gold crozier of beautiful workmanship. Perched on a precipice opposite the station and reached by a flight of 410 steps, is the little *Hermitage* of Notre Dame du Sex (or of the rock). Fine view. Ten min. from the station, above the tunnel, is the *Grotte aux Fées*, the dried up channel of a stream leading to a stalactite cave in which are a lake and a cascade. Guides and tickets at the station.

Leaving St Maurice, the line

approaches the river, and we pass over the scene of a terrible inundation. In 1835 a heavy rainstorm brought down torrents of mud, rocks, and debris from the Dent du Midi, covering the road, fields, orchards, and houses for 300 yds. Fortunately the inhabitants had time to escape. The little hamlet of *Evionnaz*, a little farther on, occupies the site of the Roman Village *Epaunum*, which was destroyed in a similar manner in 563.

At **Vernayaz** (GRAND HOT. DES GORGES DE TRIENT, at the gorge, and not to be mistaken for a little Inn in the village), travellers alight to visit the Fall of **Pissevache** or **Sallauche** and the Gorge of Trient.

The fall is seen as we approach the station, from which it is distant about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. The Pissevache, or Bridal Veil, as it is also called by natives, is a beautiful cascade 250 ft. in height, falling over a perpendicular rock into the Rhone Valley. A wooden staircase (adm. 1 fr.) leads up to the fall and passes behind it.

The **Gorge of Trient** ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the station to the left) is a remarkable chasm leading $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. into the heart of the mountain.

The finest and only accessible portion of the Gorge is the first, 600 yds. from the entrance. A wooden gallery leads along the face of the precipitous sides, which are from 500 ft. to 1000 ft. in height. The width of the chasm in several places is only a few feet. In a large vaulted chamber called "The Church," the guide fires a pistol which produces an echo like a thunder clap. The water of the stream, which is of a lovely transparent green, varies in depth from a few inches to 50 feet. Tickets of adm. 1 fr., must be obtained at the Hotel. There is ample time between two trains to see the

falls and the gorge, which are both well worth a visit.

Vernayaz is the starting point for the route for Chamonix over the *Salvan* and *Triquent*. See Route CIV.

Martigny (HOTEL CLERC, very comfortable; HOT. DE MONT BLANC) is the starting point for the routes to Chamonix over the *Tete Noire* and *Col de Balme* (see Routes LIII. and LV.), also for Aosta over the *Gt. St Bernard* and *Col de Fenêtre* (see Routes LVIII. and LIX.), and is frequented in summer by a large number of tourists. On a hill to the right is the ancient castle of **La Batiaz**, built in 1260, and formerly the

residence of the bishops of Sion. Path in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., adm., 50 c. The castle commands a fine view of the Rhone Valley. The large *Convent* is the headquarters of the monks of St Bernard. (See p. 110). Over the Stanse is an ancient covered bridge. A pleasant excursion (4 hrs. there and back) from Martigny is to the **Gorges du Durant**. (see p. 109).

The **Pierre à Voir** (8123 ft.) commands a magnificent view of the Bernese and Valais Alps. It can be ascended from Martigny in 5 hrs. Descent to *Saxon* (see p. 120), 3 hrs., or in a sledge in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Mule, 10 frs. Guide, 8 frs

ROUTE LI.

GENEVA TO ST MAURICE BY THE LAKE OF GENEVA, SOUTH BANK.

Steamers to Bouveret thrice daily in 4½-5 hrs. Fares—6 frs. and 3 frs. This route should only be taken by travellers who have already seen the North Bank.

Leaving Geneva the steamer touches at several small villages of little interest till we reach **Thonon** (pop. 5500, *Hot. de l'Europe, Balances*), an old and picturesque town from which a railway runs to Bellegarde.

Evian (*Hot. des Bains*; *Hot. Evian*, with garden; *Hot. Fontbonne*, formerly an old chateau). Above the lake in the town is the *Bath House* with garden, from which is a charming view. At the end of the promenade is a small *casino* prettily situated. Near *Tour Ronde* is one of the ancient chateaux of the Blonay family. The shores of the lake now become more precipitous and picturesque. **Mellerie**, a small village at which we touch, was formerly inaccessible except by boat, till Napoleon con-

structed the Simplon road. It was here that the lovers St Preux and Mme. Wolmar in Rousseau's "Nouvelle Heloise" landed to shelter from the storm, and where St Preux remained to be in sight of Heloise's house on the other side. Byron was nearly lost in a tempest opposite this spot.

St Gingolph (*Poste*), situated on either side of the deep ravine of the *Morge*, lies half in Franco and half in Switzerland. A pleasant excursion by boat ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) can be made to the *Grotto of Viviers*. The *Gorge of the Morge* can be followed in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. round to *Port Valais*, 1 m. from Bouveret (see below).

Bouveret (*Hot. Tour*), lying in low marshy land, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the entrance of the Rhone into

the lake, is the landing place for the railway. One mile distant is *Port Valais* (see above), which in the time of the Romans was washed by the waters of the lake. A short distance beyond is the pass of *La Porte du Six*, where the rock so steeply overhangs the river that the railway has had to be carried round by building an embankment into the stream. This point in the middle ages commanded

the entrance to the Valais, and was strongly fortified.

Passing *Vouvry, Colombey*, with its large convent, and the suspension bridge (210 ft. long) over the Rhone, we reach MONTHEY. Twenty mins. walk from the station (worth seeing) is the *Pierre Suspendue* or rocking stone, an immense mass of rock balanced on a base of only a few square inches.

St Maurice, see p. 96.

ROUTE LII.

GENEVA TO CHAMONIX.

53½ m. **Diligence** in 9-10 hrs. from Geneva, dally, at 7 A.M., same hour from Chamonix. Banquette, 21 frs.; coupé, 25 frs.; return fare, 30 frs. and 45 frs. In fine weather the Banquette is preferable. Fare to St Gervais, 18 frs.; return fare, 32 frs. Diligences leave from the Place du Lac, on the south side of the town.

Carriages, 2 horses with 4 seats, 110 frs., but a bargain can often be made for less (80 to 90 frs.), especially returning from Chamonix. Early and late in the season the fare from Chamonix can often be arranged for at much less than the quoted rates.

The road to Chamonix passes a succession of pretty villas and gardens, and in 4 m. crosses the little river *Foron*, which divides Switzerland from Savoy.

Annessasse (4½ m.) is the first French village. No customs. We then approach the *Arve* and cross its tributary the *Menoje* over a fine stone bridge.

At *Nangy* (9½ m.) we make the first change of horses. On the right, after leaving Nangy, we pass the Chateau de Pierre, the residence of an English family.

Near *Contamines* (11½ m.) is the Chateau of Villy, and beyond to the left on the heights are the ruins of the old castle of *Francigny*.

Bonneville (17 m., *Couronne*), where we again change horses, is the capital of the province. On crossing the bridge over the *Arve* to the left is a monument,

73 ft. high, to King Carlo Felice of Sardinia, and on the right, is another to the memory of the Savoyards who fell in the Franco-German war.

Horses are again changed at *Scionzier* (25 m.).

Cluses (26 m., *National*), with a large trade in watch-making, lies at the entrance to a deep ravine up which we pass. About 3 m. beyond Cluses is the *Chalet de la Grotte de Balme*, from which a path leads up to the **Grotte de la Balme**, the entrance to which is seen on the face of the cliff above. The Grotto is 1500 ft. deep, and 750 ft. above the road. About three-quarters of a mile into the cavern is a deep pit; a small cannon fired here produces an overpowering echo. (Adm., including guide, 3 frs.; time there and back, 2 hrs.)

Beyond *Magland* (30½ m.) the

rocks rise on the left precipitously from the valley, and from their crest falls the little **Cascade of Arpenaz**. Its waters are lost in spray before they reach the valley. As we approach **St Martin** (36 m., *Hot. du Mont Blanc*) we have an imposing view of Mont Blanc. Crossing the Arve we reach **Sallanches** (36½ m., *Hot. des Messageries*), where the diligence waits 1 hr. for dinner. Fair table d'hôte at the Messageries, 4.50 c. with wine.

At the **Hotel du Pont du Bon Nant** (41½ m.), the diligence stops a few minutes.

[From this point the **Baths of St Gervais** (*Large HOTEL*) are reached in quarter of an hour. The entrance gates of the grounds are just over the bridge. The baths, to which is attached an immense establishment accommodating 400 persons, is beautifully situated in a deep gorge. The village of **St Gervais** (*Hotels du Mont Joli, du Mont Blanc*) is 2 m. from the Pont de Bon Nant, and 20 min. from the baths. It is a prettily situated health resort.]

Leaving the hotel we cross the little *Bon Nant*. The road here divides, that to the left being the old road, now disused except for pedestrians. The new road, cut by the French Government, at enormous expense out of the face of the mountain, passes up to the right. Tourists who prefer walking can here alight, and reach the **Tunnel** (3 m.) fully as soon as the diligence. At the entrance of the tunnel is the small *Hotel du Tunnel*. In the excavation of

the tunnel, an ancient Roman gallery was discovered. The gallery, portion of which remains entire, entirely pierced the mountain. Its course is seen in the roof of the tunnel.

[Just beyond the tunnel a new road leads to the right in three quarters of an hour to the **Gorges of Diosaz** (adm., 1 fr.). The Gorges of Diosaz are a succession of deep and gloomy ravines, through which rush seven beautiful cascades. Wooden galleries have been constructed along the sides of the rocks, to enable visitors to penetrate the recesses of the chasms. The gorges are well worth a visit.]

At *Le Lac* (47 m., *Inn de Montet*) the old road which went by Servoz joins in. A new road has been constructed from *Le Lac* to the *Gorges of Diosaz* (2 m., see above). The middle road is the Diosaz road. On the right, after leaving *Le Lac*, the old road ascended the heights of *Le Montets*. Following the new road along the banks of the Arve, the towering peaks of the Mont Blanc range and the dazzling glaciers now come gradually into view, though their immense height and size can hardly be realized. The first glaciers we pass are those of *de Grioz* and *de Tacouay*, and then the **GLACIER DES BOSONS** whose snow-white base descends quite into the valley. Tourists having only one day to spend at Chamonix should visit the glacier (see p. 101) before reaching Chamonix. The visit to the glacier and walk to Chamonix takes about 2 hrs.

CHAMONIX.

Hotels. HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, excellent, nice garden, fine view of Mont Blanc.

HOTEL IMPERIAL, HOTEL ROYAL, both first-class. *Hotel de Londres*, comfortable second class, moderate charges, view of Mont Blanc. *Hotel Mont Blanc*, *Hotel de l'Union*, *Hotel Couffet*, *Hotel des Alpes*.

Guides. Guides are provided by the Société des Guides de Chamonix. Guides are employed in rotation, travellers having no choice of their guide, ex-

cept with the following exceptions:—For a *course extraordinaire*. When a guide speaks the language of the tourist. When the guide has been previously employed. When the traveller is a member of an Alpine club Ladies travelling alone have also their choice of guides.

TARIFF.

COURSES ORDINAIRES.

Glacier des Bossons and back	5 fr.	Martigny by the Col de Balme	
Montanvert and back	6 fr.	or Tête Noire, or to Vernayaz by Salvan	12 fr.
*Montanvert, Mer de Glace, Chapeau, and back	9 fr.	Brévent by Planpraz 8, by the Flégère and down by Planpraz	10 fr.
*Montanvert, Mer de Glace, Chapeau, Flégère, and back in one day	12 fr.	Brévent by Plan Bel Achat 10 fr., Lac du Brévent 9 fr., Plan Bel Achat	9 fr.
Flégère and back	6 fr.	Jardin, and back by the Chapeau same day 12 fr. With night on Montanvert	16 fr.
Pierre Pointue, 8 fr.; including the Aiguille de la Tour or Pierre à l'Echelle, 9 fr.; or with the Plan de l'Aiguille	10 fr.	Pavillon de Bellevue, Col de Voza, or Prarion	8 fr.
Col de Balme 8 fr.; back by Tête Noire 9 fr.; or by Barberine incl. Cascades de Barberine, and de Bérard in one day 9 fr., in two days	12 fr.	Contamines by the Col du Tricot	15 fr.

COURSES EXTRAORDINAIRES.

Mont Blanc	100 fr.	fr.; Cols du Géant, de Triolet, du Chardonnet	50 fr.
Grands Mulets and back in one day 20 fr., in two days 30 fr., Grand Plateau 50 fr., Dome du Gouter 60 fr., Corridor or Bosses du Dromadaire	70 fr.	Aiguille Verte 100 fr., Grandes Jorasses 80 fr., Aig. d'Argentière and du Chardonnet 65 fr., Aig. du Midi 60 fr., Aig. du Tour	50 fr.
Courmayeur by the Col de la Brenva 80 fr.; Cols de Tralattête, d'Argentière, de Pierre-Joseph, des Hironnelles 60		Glacier Excursions on the Mont Blanc range, above the snow line, per day	10 fr.

Mules—Same prices as for the *Courses Ordinaires*, in addition to the guide, who must in all cases accompany the mule.

Beautifully situated in a valley 13 miles long by $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile wide, from which rise the towering heights and jagged peaks of the Mont Blanc range, with its immense ice fields, **Chamonix** is the most convenient and interesting centre for mountain and glacier excursions in Switzerland. Those of which we give descriptions are unattended with the slightest risk, even for ladies. Several days should be spent at Chamonix, but if the tourist can only spend one day there, the following is the most interesting to make:—

TO THE MONTANVERT, ACROSS THE MER DE GLACE; DOWN TO THE CHAPEAU. DESCEND INTO THE VALLEY AND THEN ASCEND THE FLÉGÈRE FOR VIEW OF MONT BLANC AND THE GLACIERS.

The whole trip can be made by pedestrians in about 10 to 11 hrs. If mules are taken, in 9 to 10 hrs. The portion of the way from Montanvert across the Mer de Glace to the Chapeau ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) must be passed on foot. To Montanvert, Mer de Glace, and Chapeau, and return to

* When a mule is taken for these excursions 2.50 fr. for boy to take the mule down from the mountain and up to the Chapeau.

Chamonix, 6 hrs. Guides for this excursion are quite unnecessary, except for the passage of the Mer de Glace, for which they can always be hired at Montanvert; charge, 3 frs.

The **Montanvert** (Good HOTEL, 6300 ft., 2 to 2½ hrs.), commands a magnificent view of the Mer de Glace and its surrounding rugged peaks. The path from Chamonix passes the Hotel Royal, crosses a meadow, and then turns directly to the right up the mountain. Passing the *Chalets des Planards* we reach half way the little auberge *Le Cuvillet*. The remainder of the ascent is more gradual. When we reach the plateau on which the hotel stands, the whole dazzling extent of the Mer de Glace comes suddenly into view. Opposite us is the sharp isolated peak of the *Aiguille Dru* (12,509 ft.); to the right is the *Aiguille du Moine* (11,200 ft.); to the left is the *Aiguille Verte* (13,500 ft.); in the distance are the *Grandes Jorasse* (13,800 ft.), *Aiguille du Géant* (13,200 ft.), and *Mont Mallet* (13,100 ft.).

From Montanvert we descend the moraine to the **Mer de Glace**. Here "it seems as if the waves of a tempest had been seized by the giant hand of winter and fixed indelibly in the fantastic positions they had assumed. The glacier extends for 10 miles up the ravine, with a breadth of 1 to 3 miles. The lower portion, called the *Glacier de Bois*, descending into the valley, is split and torn with immense crevasses, which do not come in sight till we reach the other side. The glacier formerly filled the whole gorge, reaching far above the moraines or piles of debris on either side, and extending into the valley as far as the village of Des Praz. Of late years

it has again commenced to advance."

The passage of the Mer de Glace takes from 20 min. to ½ an hour. A little more than half way we come to the *Veine Noire*, where the surface of the ice is almost hid by debris. After crossing the ice we ascend the moraine and reach the **Mauvais Pas**, where we pass round a precipitous slope by steps hewn in the rock. Iron rods attached to the rocks make the path perfectly safe. From the Mauvais Pas we descend to the **Chapau**, a small platform which commands the finest views of the bottom of the glacier. Breakfast or lunch may be had at the hut, which is in connection with the hotel at Montenvers. Better and cheaper accommodation, however, can be had lower down at the *Hotel du Mauvais Pas*. Descending into the valley and passing through the villages of *Les Tines* and *Des Praz*, we find to the right the path up to the **Flégère** (5925 ft.). Time for ascent, and return to Chamonix, 5 hrs. On the summit (5925 ft.) is a comfortable inn. The view from the Flégère is magnificent, embracing the whole of the Mont Blanc range from the Glacier de Bossons on the right to the Col de Blamo on the left, while directly facing us we see the whole extent of the Mer de Glace.

Other interesting excursions are to the

Glacier des Bossons, 3 hrs. there and back. Guide unnecessary except for crossing the glacier (see below). Tourists only having one day at Chamonix should leave the diligence at the glacier in coming from Geneva (see p. 99). Quarter of an hour after leaving Chamonix, a path leads across the Arve over a wooden bridge. This path leads

to the left of the glacier. It is better, however, to keep on the main road till we come to another path (indicated by a flag), which leads up the right side of the glacier. The path ascends the moraine through the wood in 20 min. to a chalet situated on a small plateau, and commanding a fine view of the ice pinnacles and crevasses in the lower portion of the glacier, while we see the rugged face of the upper portion stretching far above us. A long ice grotto (1 fr.) has been cut in the face of the glacier here. The excursion should be continued by hiring a guide at the chalet (2 frs.), and crossing the glacier, then descending to Chamonix by the first mentioned path which passes by the pretty *Cascade du Dard*.

The Brévent (8274 ft., Inn), ascent, 4 hrs.; descent, 2½. Guide unnecessary. Two paths lead to the summit. The first (shortest and most interesting for pedestrians) follows the mule path to the *Inn of Planpraz*, and thence ascends steeply up the mountain to the left, passing over *La Cheminée*, a narrow path round a ledge of rock, guarded by a railing like the *Mauvais Pas*. Mules can only be taken on this route as far as *Planpraz*.

The second path, by which mules can pass the whole way to the summit, leaves Chamonix to the W. and passes the villages of *La Molard* and *Les Mossons*, and then ascends the mountain through the wood. The view from the Brévent of Mount Blanc is even finer than from the *Flégère*. Pedestrians should ascend by *Planpraz*, and descend by this route.

A magnificent view of the upper portion of the *Glacier de Bossons* is had from the **Pavillon de la Pierre Pointue** (6720 ft.), Ascent, 3 hrs. Guide unnecessary. Cross the Arve by the first route given above, then after crossing the bridge across the *Nant de Pélerins*, take the zigzag path up the mountain to the left. Restaurant at the summit.

A longer but most interesting excursion is to the **Jardin** (9140 ft.), a small rock rising out of the *Glacier de Taléfre*. A small spring in it gives life to a few Alpine flowers in summer, whence its name. The *Glacier de Taléfre* is high above, and to the left of, the *Mer de Glace*. As guides must be taken, one to each person, a description of the route is unnecessary. Time there and return, 14 hrs. The journey, except for very good walkers, should be broken by sleeping at *Montanvert*. The *Jardin* commands a most imposing view of the surrounding peaks and ice fields.

The **Glacier d'Argentière** (see p. 103), passed on the road to *Martigny* is the finest and largest of the *Mont Blanc* glaciers. It is reached from *Chamonix* in 4½ to 5 hrs.; return, 3 hrs. Carriage can be taken as far as *Argentière*, 6 miles.

The different routes to the **Summit of Mont Blanc** need not here be given, as guides are absolutely necessary. The ascent costs about £10 for one person, and £8 each, for two or more. The ascent in *fine weather* is easily made by good pedestrians, but should *never be attempted in cloudy or unsettled weather*.

ROUTE LIII,

CHAMONIX TO MARTIGNY OVER THE
TÊTE NOIRE.

Carriage Road from Chamonix to Martigny (23 m.), 8 hrs. Two horse carriage, 1 to 2 pers., 50 frs.; 3 pers., 60 frs.; 4 pers., 70 frs. If a night is spent on the way, 15 frs. extra. Mules with attendant, 24 frs. Bargain can often be made for carriages at less than these rates. In spite of what is sometimes said to the contrary, both this route and the following route to Vernayez are perfectly safe for carriages.

Leaving Chamonix, the road follows the right bank of the *Arve*, passing through the villages of *Les Praz* and *Les Tines*, and on our right the *Mer de Glace* and *Glacier des Bois* (p. 101). At *Lavanches* (5 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.) a path branches off up the hill to the right leading to the *Chapeau* (see p. 101). At *Chossallet* the path to the *Argentière Glacier* diverges (see below).

Argentière (6 m., **HOT. COURONNE**, *Hot. Bellevue*). The route over the **COL DE BALME** diverges to the right (see Route 55). Opposite the village is the immense **Glacier of Argentière**.

[To visit the glacier, take the bridle-path leading up the hill to the right, at the hamlet of **CHOSALLET**, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Argentière (see above). One and three quarter hours brings us to the **PAVILLON DE LOGNAN** (6565' ft.), a small inn where guides can be obtained for the glacier. Ten minutes above the inn we have a magnificent view of the crevasses and ice-peaks in the lower portion of the glacier. Half an hour farther on, we reach the **Glacier** itself, which is here nearly level and free from danger. The excursion can be continued by ascending the glacier to the **Jardin**, 3 hrs. farther. Guide necessary. Like the *Jardin* above Chamonix (see p. 102) it is an isolated rock, covered in summer with Alpine flora. The return can be made from the *Pavillon de Lognan*, by passing the chalets of *Lognan* and *Pendant* and striking the path from the *Chapeau* descending to *Lavanches* (see above). Guide [desirable.]

Leaving *Argentière* the road ascends rapidly, and in three quarters of an hour gains the *Col des Montets* (4740 ft.). Looking back we have a fine view (the last) of the valley and the *Mont Blanc* range, and on the right the *Glacier Du Tour*. The *Col* divides the watersheds of the *Arve* and *Rhone*. The road now descends through a wild and barren region in 20 min. to the hamlet of *Poyaz*, where a finger-post indicates a path to the left leading to the picturesque **Cascade of Bérard**, half an hour's walk up a rocky ravine. At *Le Nant* we cross the *Eau Noire*, and reach **Valorcine** (three quarters of an hour), with a church, protected by buttresses against the avalanches. Tourists should here send the carriage on to *Chatelard*, and visit the fine **Cascade of Barberine**. Guide, 1.50 c. Time to see the falls and reach *Chatelard*, 1 hr. The path leads up to the left to a platform built above the falls. The river here plunges down 300 ft. in an unbroken sheet of water. The carriage road is rejoined at the old *Hotel Barberine* (now closed), where there is a smaller cascade on the *Barberine*, and in quarter of an hour, passing the boundary between *Savoy* and *Switzerland*, we reach **Châtelard** (**HOT. ROYAL DU CHÂTELARD**, *Hot. Suisse au Châtelard*), half way between Martigny

and Chamonix and the junction of the road over the Salvan to Vernayez (see below).

Leaving Châtelard we enter a narrow defile overhung with huge precipices, and descend over the MAUVAIS PAS, once dangerous, but now quite safe, through a tunnel called *Roche Percée* to **Tête Noire** ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr., HOT. TÊTE NOIRE). From the hotel the road leads through a dark forest for a short distance, when the valley opens out, and in half an hour we reach **Trient** (4250 ft., HOT. DU GLACIER DU TRIENT, *Hot. des Alpes*). Looking up the valley to the right we see the

Glacier du Trient. The glacier can be reached in 1 hr. Its surface is level and easy walking. Guide unnecessary. At Trient the bridle-path over the *Col de Balme* joins the main road (see Route LV.).

We now ascend in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the summit of the **Col de Forclag** (5000 ft.). Descending (in half an hour), a magnificent view of the Rhone Valley below breaks upon us. Two and a quarter hours more brings us to **Martigny** (see p. 97). The old path (very steep) saves pedestrians three quarters of an hour.

ROUTE LIV.

CHAMONIX TO VERNAYAZ BY THE SALVAN.

Small Chars can only be used on this route. Only return chars are obtainable at Chamonix, otherwise one must be telegraphed for to Vernayez, which will meet the traveller at Le Chatelard. Reverse way chars can be obtained for the whole journey at Vernayez. Fares, 1 pers. whole distance, 30 frs.; 2 pers., 40 frs. Le Chatelard to Vernayez, 20 frs. and 25 frs. Distance, 23 m. Time, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

For portion of route as far as **Le Châtelard** (5 hrs.), see Route LIII.

Leaving Le Châtelard we ascend steeply in windings for three quarters of an hour, beyond which the road becomes nearly level, affording fine views to the right of *Aiguille du Tour* and the *Glacier du Tour*, and below us of the valleys of *Eau-Noire* and *Trient*. In 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from Châtelard we reach **Flinhaut** (*Beloiseau, Pens. Mont Blanc*). [A path from here leads in three quarters of an hour to

the *Hotel du Trient* (see above). A boy should be engaged to show the way.]

Passing the hamlet of *Triquent* we reach in 1 hr. the **Gorge of Triège (Inn)**, in which is a fine waterfall. Adm., 1 fr. In three quarters of an hour more we arrive at **Salvan** (HOT. DES GORGES DU TRIÈGE, *Hot. Union*). A path leads in three quarters of an hour to the CASCADE OF DALLEY. From Salvan the road descends in numerous zig-zags to **Vernayaz** (see p. 96).

ROUTE LV.

MARTIGNY TO CHAMONIX OVER THE
COL DE BALME.

Carriage road as far as *Trient*, thence *Bridle-path to Tour*, thence *Carriage road to Chamonix*. Mule and attendant, 24 frs. Carriage to *Trient* 1-3 pers. 30 frs.; 4 pers., 40 frs. From *Tour* to *Chamonix*, 1 horse carriage, 6 frs.; 2 horse, 10 frs. Guide (unnecessary), 12 frs. Time, 9 hrs. This is the most picturesque route from *Martigny* to *Chamonix*, but is not nearly so interesting when taken in the reverse direction.

For route as far as *Trient*, 3¼ hrs., see *Route XLIII*.

From *Trient* the *bridle-path* ascends steeply over meadows and through a forest for 1½ hrs., when it becomes more level. In ¼ hr. we reach the chalets of *Herbagères*, and in ½ hr. more gain the *Summit* of the *Col de Balme*, 5½ hrs. 7225 ft., *Hotel Suisse*, where we have a magnificent view of the whole of the *MONT BLANC RANGE* and the *Valley of Chamonix*. The view is still grander from the white stone (marking the boundary between *Savoy* and *Switzerland*), on a knoll a short distance (¼ hr.) from the *Inn* to the right of the road.

[From the *Col* a path leads in 2½

hrs. to the *HOTEL TÊTE NOIR* (see page 104). Guide unnecessary in settled weather. We ascend to the boundary stone mentioned above, and find there a path which we follow for 10 min., and descend a little to the right, passing in 10 min. several more heaps of stone (on the right), then crossing a brook, along the bank of which we descend to some chalets (10 m.). In half an hour more, always keeping to the right, we reach another group of chalets, and in 20 min. a third. The path from here is easy to follow to the hotel (1 hr.)]

From the *Col* we descend to *Tour* in 1¼ hrs. (*Inn du Rivage*). On our left is the *GLACIER DU TOUR*. From *Tour* there is a carriage road to *Argentière* (1¾ m.) and *Chamonix* (7¾ m.). See *Route LIII*.

ROUTE LVI.

CHAMONIX TO SIXT OVER THE COL DU
BRÉVENT AND TO GENEVA BY SAMOËNS.

Bridle-path in 10 hrs. Mule, 18 frs. Guide, 18 frs., unnecessary in fine weather, as the path is well marked.

The path leads past the church at the west end of *Chamonix* to the foot of the mountain, and then ascends in zig-zags through the wood for 1½ hrs. to the *Chablettes (Tavern)*. Emerging from the wood we climb the

mountain side to *PLAN PRAZ (Inn)*, whence the ascent of the *Brévent* is made (see p. 102). From *Plan Praz* we reach the summit of the *Col de Brévent* (8080 ft.) in ½ hr., from which we descend into the valley of the *Diosaz*, crossing

the river in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by a bridge. We now ascend again in 2 hrs. to the **Col d'Anterne** (7425 ft.), a gloomy pass terrific in its barren loneliness. Looking back we have a magnificent view of the Mont Blanc range and the Glacier des Bossons. The descent leads past the solitary *Lac d'Anterne* in 2 hrs. to the *Chalet des Fonds* and "Eagle's Nest," the summer residence of an Englishman. The path now steeply descends to the junction of the Haut-Giffre and Ruisseau, and into the valley of *Les Fonds*. Passing to the left the *cascade of Houget*, we reach in 1 hr. the village of Salvagny. One quarter hr. more brings us to **Sixt** (HOT. DU FER À CHEVAL).

A delightful excursion is to the **Fer à Cheval** (4 m.; carriage, 8 frs.; mule with attendant, 8 frs.), a remarkable valley, enclosed in the form of a horse shoe by precipices rising sheer 1000 ft., down which pour numberless cascades when the snow is melting in spring. In the centre of the valley is a monument to the memory of 180 persons who were buried by a landslip from the Tête Noire in 1602.

From Sixt a carriage road, (carriage, 6 frs.) runs to **Samoëns** ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Inn de la Poste, du Commerce*). From Samoëns an omnibus runs daily in 7 hrs. to **Geneva**. Fare, 5 frs.

ROUTE LVII.

THE TOUR OF MONT BLANC.

CHAMONIX TO AOSTA OVER THE COL DU BONHOMME AND COL DE LA SEIGNE.

Generally four days are allowed for the tour—1st., to *Contamines*, 6 hrs.; 2d., to *Mottet*; 3d., to *Courmayer*, 6 hrs. Good walkers, however, can reach Courmayer in 2 days by sleeping at *Nant Borrant*, 8 hrs., or at *La Balme*, 9 hrs. The best inn is at Nant Borrant. *La Balme* to Courmayer, 10 hrs. The last day is spent in driving from Courmayer to *Aosta*, 24 m. **Bridle-path** to *Courmayer*. Guide desirable, but not necessary, except for the portion of the route from the *Chalet de la Balme* to the summit of the Col du Bonhomme (see below), charge, 3 frs. Guides are not always to be had at *La Balme*, and it is therefore desirable to hire one at *Contamines*, 6 frs. If employed 2 days, 36 frs.; 3 days, 40 frs. These rates include the charge for his return journey. **Carriage road**, 24 m. from *Courmayer* to *Aosta*. **Diligence** in $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. Fares, 5 frs.; coupé, 6 frs. 1 horse carriage, 18 frs.; 2 horse, 30 frs. Return carriages can often be had at less than these rates.

The tour of Mont Blanc is most interesting, and quite easy for fair walkers. Mules can be ridden over the whole distance between Chamonix and Courmayer.

Leaving Chamonix we follow the main road to Geneva for $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., and at the hamlet of *La Gria* we find a path to the left which crosses the bed of the *Nant de la Gria*, and leads in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to **LES OUCHES** (*small Inn*). We

here take the path beyond the church, indicated by a finger-post, and ascend by the brook in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the **Pavillon du Bellevue** (5950 ft.), an *Inn* commanding a magnificent view of the Chamonix valley. We

now descend in 20 min. to the hamlet of BIONNASSAY (4365 ft.). (Another path leads from Les Ouches to Bionnassay over the Col de Voza, but the first named is much the best.) From Bionnassay a bridle-path leads in 4 hrs., and a footpath in 2½ hrs., to Les Contamines (see below). The *footpath* leads to the left by the church, and soon joins the bridle-path, along which we continue as far as the hamlet of CHAMPEL (1 hr.), where we again diverge from the bridle-path to the left, at a fountain, and descend in 20 min. to *La Villette*, a short distance beyond which we join the *carriage road* from St Gervais, which we follow (turning to the left) as far as **Les Contamines** (3855 ft., *Hot. du Bonhomme*, best; *Union*, fair Inn). From Les Contamines the peak of **Mont Joli** (8375 ft.), can easily be ascended in 3½ hrs. Guide, 6 frs. Magnificent view of Mont Blanc. The carriage-road ends ¾ hr. from Contamines at the little chapel of *Notre Dame de la Gorge*. From here the path ascends to the left through a wood, crossing the ravine of the *Bon Nant* in 35 min., and in 10 min. more reaches the hamlet of **Nant-Borant** (*small Inn*, fairly comfortable). Mules can be hired here to the Col Bonhomme, 5 frs. Leaving Nant-Borant we cross the pasture land, having a view on the left of the *Glacier of Trelatête*, and reach in 1 hr. the **Chalet à la Balme**.

[*Note.*—Tourists should not attempt to reach the summit of the pass without a guide (see directions above).]

A rugged path indicated by posts now ascends in ¾ hr. to the **PLAN DES DAMES** (6543 ft.), so called from a lady with her attendants having perished here in a snow-storm. A cairn marks the spot.

In 20 min. we reach the end of the valley, and ascend the first saddle of the pass in ½ hr. Two curious rocky peaks on the right called the *Bonhomme* (10,140 ft.) and *Bonnefemme* (9910 ft.) give the name to the pass. As several guides, in order to save themselves a long walk, have been known to tell travellers that this is the summit of the Pass, tourists should note that the actual summit is 40 min. farther on. On reaching the summit of the **Col du Bonhomme** (8155 ft.), we have a beautiful view towards the valley of the Isere, and of the peak of *Mont Pourri* (12,420 ft.). The Col is sometimes swept by most violent hurricanes which raise the dreadful eddies of snow called "Tourmentes." From the Col two paths lead to Mottet.

(a) By *Chapieux*, (3½ hrs.), which though the longer, is the safer and easier. The descent to **Chapieux** takes 1½ hrs. (Inn, *du Soliel*). Mules can be hired here to the summit of the Col de la Seigne (see below), 5 frs. From *Chapieux* we ascend to *Mottet* in 2 hrs.

[From *Chapieux* a bridle-path leads in 3 hrs. to *Bourg St Maurice*, whence a road leads over the pass of *Little St Bernard* to *Pré-St-Didier* (22 m., see p. 108). If bad weather comes on it is desirable to take this route instead of the following one over the Col de Seigne.]

(b) The second descent from the Col is by the **COL DES FOURS** (2½ hrs.) over a steep and rugged path (guide desirable). This path joins the first half hour before reaching *Mottet*.

Mottet (*Ancien Hotel*, small but clean Inn). Before us rise the peaks of the *Aiguille du Glacier* and the *Aiguille du Trelatête* with their glaciers.

From *Mottet* the path ascends to the summit of the **Col de la**

Selgne (8307 ft.) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., where a cross marks the boundary between Savoy and Italy. From the Col we have a magnificent prospect of the valley of **Allée Blanche**, from which rise the tremendous precipices and glaciers of the Mont Blanc range. There are few finer views than this in Switzerland. From the summit we descend, partly over snow, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the chalets of *Allée Blanche*, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the chalets of *Venny*, passing on the left the *Glacier de l'Allée Blanche*, and reach ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the little *Lac de Combal* below the immense **GLACIER OF MIAGE**. Quarter hour from the lake we cross the *Doire*, and descend the moraine to another bridge over the *Doire* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), where the valley widens and becomes the *Val Veni*. In 10 min. we pass the *Cantine de l'Avizaille* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), some lead-smelting works. The mines, which are productive, are at the head of the *Miage glacier*. To the left is the *Glacier de la Brenva*, which, like most of the other Swiss glaciers, has greatly receded in the last 40 years. The marks of its former bed are clearly distinguishable. We now soon reach the pilgrimage chapel of *Notre Dame de Guérison*, and turning the corner of a rock find the village of **Entrèves** beneath us. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hour we cross the *Dora* and reach the **BATHS OF LA SAXE**, joining a carriage-road which leads to Courmayeur in 20 min.

Courmayeur (3985 ft., **HOT. ROYAL, HOT. ANGELO, Hot. Mont Blanc**, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village, *Hot. Union*), a frequented summer resort with mineral springs situated at the head of the *Val d'Aosta*. The climate is exceedingly mild. The summit of Mont Blanc is not visible from Courmayeur, but a magnificent view of the entire mountain is had by ascending to the **Mont de Saxe**

(7340 ft.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., guide, 6 frs. A good bridle-path leads to the summit.

The carriage road from Courmayeur follows the course of the *Doire* (the summit of Mont Blanc coming in sight in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) to **Pré-St-Didier**, 3 m. (*Hot. de la Poste, Hot. Londres*), a pretty little village with mineral baths frequented by Italians. The springs are in a narrow ravine with almost perpendicular sides. From Pré-St-Didier the **Grammont** (9060 ft.) can be ascended in 4 hrs. Guide, 6 frs. The road to the Little St Bernard is followed for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Thence a bridle-path ascends to the right for 3 hrs. to the *Pavillon Saussure*, a hut of the Italian Alpine Club, from which the summit is reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The summit commands the **FINEST VIEW** of the southern side of Mont Blanc and the surrounding peaks and glaciers. The ascent is rather fatiguing for inexperienced climbers.

[From Pré-St-Didier a road leads over the **LITTLE ST BERNARD**, 22 m., to **BOURG-ST-MAURICE**; thence a bridle-path to Chapieux in 3 hrs. See p. 107.]

Leaving Pré-St-Didier we cross the *Doire* and descend the valley, which now becomes much more fertile; looking back we have fine views of Mont Blanc. **Morgex** (5 m., *Inn Angelo*). On the left are the ruins of the castle of *Chalant*, and beyond, the beautiful pyramidal peak of *Grivola* (13,030 ft.). At *La Salle* we pass another ruined castle. At *Villaret* is a pretty waterfall. The valley now narrows, and we again cross the river ($9\frac{1}{2}$ m.), passing through an exceedingly picturesque ravine to *Avise*, where we lose sight of Mont Blanc. At *Avise* are the ruins of an ancient chateau and tower. We now pass through another gorge, and come in sight

of the peak of Mt. Emilius (11,680 ft.). Beyond *Liverogne* (13 m.) we cross the gorge of the *Grisanche*. Behind us, to the south, is the snowy peak of *Ruitor* (11,460 ft.), and high above us to the left, on a precipitous rock, is the pilgrimage church of *Nicholas*. From *Arvier* (13 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.) the road descends steeply to the *Savranche*, which it crosses. On the right above us is the *Castle*

of *Introd*. **Villeneuve** (16 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.) (*Inn Cerf*, poor), a dirty little village, but beautifully situated. Above it are the ruins of the *Castle of Argent*. At *St Pierre* is another very picturesque old ruin. Four miles before reaching *Aosta* we pass under the *Cheateau la Sarre*, an ancient castle restored by the late King of Italy. **Aosta**, 24 m. (see p. 112).

ROUTE LVIII.

MARTIGNY TO AOSTA OVER THE GT. ST BERNARD.

Diligence daily to *Orsières*, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Ascent, 3 hrs.; descent, 2 hrs. Fare, 3.25 c. **Carriage road** from *Orsières* to *Cantine de Proz*, 24 m. from *Martigny*. One horse carriage to *Orsières*, 15 frs.; 2 horse, 20 frs. To *Bourg-St-Pierre*, 25 frs. and 40 frs. To *Cantine de Proz*, 30 frs. and 45 frs., or if horses are ridden afterwards to the *Hospice*, 10 frs. and 15 frs. extra. These fares include the return journey if required, the carriages waiting at *Bourg-St-Pierre* or *Cantine de Proz* while the ascent is being made to the *Hospice*. Mules are, however, cheaper than the extra fares for riding the carriage horses.

Bridle-path from *Cantine de Proz* to the *Hospice*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (descent, 2 hrs.). Mule from *Liddes*, 8 frs. From *Bourg-St-Pierre*, 6 frs. From *Cantine de Proz*, 5 frs. From the *Hospice* to *Remy*, descent in 1 hr. Mule from *Liddes*, 15 frs. From *Bourg-St-Pierre*, 13 frs. From *Cantine de Proz*, 12 frs.

From *Remy*, **carriage road** to *Aosta*, 13 m. One horse carriage, 1 person, 10 frs.; 2 persons, 12 frs.; 3 persons, 15 frs.

The *Gt. St Bernard* is chiefly interesting for the sterile grandeur of its scenery, and as being, with the exception of the *Stelvio*, the highest frequented pass in Switzerland. Pedestrians not wishing to proceed to *Aosta* can return from the *Hospice* to *Martigny* by the *Col de Fenêtre* (not to be confounded with the *Col de Fenêtre*, on the route from *Aosta* to the *Col de Bagne*), and the *Val Ferret*. See below.

Martigny, see p. 97. Leaving *Martigny* we cross in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the *Dranse*, the course of which we follow to **Les Vallettes** (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Restaurant des Gorges du Durnant*).

[From *Les Vallettes* we visit the **Gorges du Durnant**. Carriage from *Martigny* and return, 1 horse, 7 frs.; 2 horse, 10 frs. A road (1 m.) leads to the entrance of the ravine (adm., 1 fr.), in which the scenery is exceedingly romantic and picturesque, rivalling that in the *Gorges du Trient* (p. 96). Through it the *Durnant* rushes down in

14 beautiful cascades. Access is had by a wooden gallery constructed for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the face of its precipitous sides. From the end of the gorge a path leads up to the bridle-path through the *Val Champex* to *Orsières* (see below). By taking this path *Orsières* can be reached by pedestrians as quickly as along the carriage road, and the scenery is even finer.]

Beyond *Bouvernier* (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the valley contracts to a narrow ravine, where we pass through the **GALLERIE DE LA MONNAIE**, a tunnel 210 ft. long. As we

emerge from it we see on the left a ruined monastery, destroyed in 1818 by the bursting of an ice barrier which had dammed up the river Dranse till it became a large lake. The flood rushing down the valley carried everything before it, working fearful devastation, and destroying a large portion of the town of Martigny (see p. 114). **Sembranchier** ($8\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is at the confluence of the two branches of the Dranse, which descend from the *Val de Bagne* (p. 114) and the *Val d'Entremont*, up which we proceed to **Orsières** ($12\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Hot. des Alpes*), at the entrance to the *Val Ferret* (see below).

[**Orsières** may also be reached from Martigny in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by **LES VALETES**, through the *Gorges du Durnant* (see above), whence a bridle path ascends to *Champex (Pens. du Lac Champex)* in the *Val Champex*, whence we reach the **Summit** of the Pass (4903 ft.) in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from Les Vallettes. The descent to *Orsières* past the pretty little *Lac Champex* takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Leaving Orsières we cross the deep ravine of the Dranse and gradually ascend, having before us a grand view of *Mont Velan* (12,353 ft.). Passing the little chapel of St Laurent we arrive at **Liddes** ($17\frac{1}{2}$ m., 4390 ft., *Inns, Union, Angleterre*). On the east are the lofty peaks of the *Meringuier* (10,403 ft.) and the *Maisons Blanches* (12,137 ft.). **Bourg St Pierre** (21 m., 5385 ft., *Inn, au Déjeuner de Napoléon*), a dirty village at the mouth of the *Valsorey*. The little church dates from the 11th century. In the wall near the tower is a Roman milestone. A pillar is shown here which was formerly set up on the summit of the Pass to the memory of the younger Constantine. Beyond St Pierre the road crosses a deep ravine, in which the Dranse forms a pretty

cascade. It was here that Napoleon, when making his famous passage of the St Bernard in 1800 with an army of 30,000 men, encountered his most serious difficulties. The way then led through a forest, across rocks and the stumps of trees, so that the French were obliged to dismount the cannon from their carriages, put them in the hollow trunks of trees, and then one half the battalions dragged them up the mountain, while the other half carried the arms and accoutrements of their comrades. For some distance up from St Pierre the road lies through the forest where Napoleon so nearly lost his life by the slipping of his mule on the verge of the precipice. He was only saved from falling into the gulf by his guide, who caught him by the coat.

Passing several pretty waterfalls we reach the end of the carriage road at **Cantine de Proz** (24 m., 5980 ft.), a lonely little tavern. The view from here of *Mont Velan* 12,353 ft. and its glaciers is very imposing.

The bridle-path now ascends over the pastures into the rocky gorge of *Marengo*. In $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. we reach the chalets of *L'Hospitalet*, where the valley widens a little. One of them was formerly used as a morgue. Crossing the stream twice we ascend the bleak and lonely *Vallée des Morts*, passing a heap of stones, under which are buried some peasants who were killed by a "Veurra," a whirlwind which suddenly raises immense drifts of snow. A little beyond, is a tablet to the memory of two monks and a lay brother who lost their lives at the same time. A cross also marks the resting-place of P. Cart, who was killed here. We now come in sight of the lonely **Hospice of St Bernard** (8120 ft.), which appears to al-

most overhang the yawning gulfs below. It consists of two buildings, one containing the dwelling of the monks, the accommodation for travellers, and the church; the other, called the *Hotel St Louis*, is a refuge in case of fire, which has twice occurred. The larger building has shelter for 300 persons, and as many as 500 have received hospitality in one day. The monks lodge and board all travellers free, but there is a box to receive offerings for the support of the hospice. One cannot help here expressing a deep sense of shame that so many tourists, well able to afford to pay for the favours they receive, do not give even as much as they would pay at a third class inn, and in many cases nothing at all. In fact, the total amount given by tourists only covers a small fraction of the actual cost incurred in entertaining them. So, to those who come here for their pleasure and not of necessity, we would say, "As ye have freely received, freely give," remembering that the revenues of the Hospice are but limited, and that if they allow the hospitality they have received to go unrequited, some of the poor and needy, among whom the monks do so much good, must ultimately suffer.

A visit to the Hospice is a delightful and most interesting experience in this matter-of-fact nineteenth century. On arriving, strangers, as of old, are welcomed by one of the monks, who presides at meals, which are at noon and 6 p.m. A cheerful fire is always kept burning in the guest hall, and the bedrooms are neat and comfortable. The walls of the dining-rooms are hung with pictures, gifts of grateful travellers who have been entertained here. In the guest hall is a grand piano presented by

the Prince of Wales, and a harmonium given by the composer Blumenthal. In the library is a collection of coins, alpine plants, animals and minerals, and Roman relics found in the vicinity.

The first building erected in the pass was a Roman temple of Jupiter, the ruins of which were standing in the 16th century, but no trace of it now remains. Its site is the small plateau, near the column which marks the boundary between the Valais and Piedmont.

The *Hospice* is supposed to have been founded by either Charlemagne or his successor, Louis I., "Le Debonnaire." Indeed there is good historical evidence that a monastery existed here during the reign of the latter. The monastery was founded in 962 by *St Bernard*, who was born in the castle of Menthon, on the Lake of Annency. He was abbot for 40 years. The existing building was erected in the 16th century, and the church in 1680. In its earlier history the Hospice suffered much from the outrages of the surrounding barbarous tribes, but in the 12th century it became exceedingly rich and powerful. In the 16th century it possessed no less than 98 livings. The Reformation, however, ended this prosperity, and since then various misfortunes have carried away most of its once large revenues. Its total income is now only about £1500. On this sum the monks afford succour and accommodation to 20,000 travellers a year, besides helping many sick and needy in the district. Provisions have to be brought from Aosta, and during the months of July, August, and September no less than 20 horses are employed daily in bringing up fuel alone.

The hardest labours of the monks are in Nov. and Feb.

Mar. and April, when over 2000 poor travellers cross the pass monthly in search of work. Daily the monks descend and visit the refuges, to render assistance to travellers who have taken shelter in them. In this good work they are assisted by the celebrated St Bernard dogs, which were originally a cross between Newfoundland and Pyrenean. To preserve the breed several dogs are also kept at Martigny (p. 97) and the Simplon (p. 122). The necessity of this is shown by the fact that in 1825 the whole of the dogs at the St Bernard, together with three lay brothers, perished in an avalanche. Besides attending the monks, the dogs are out constantly when the snow is on the ground searching for belated travellers. One of the most celebrated dogs was poor Barry, who, after saving 39 lives, was shot by a traveller he was trying to rescue, and who mistook him for a wolf. His stuffed skin is in the museum at Berne (p. 7).

The monks, who are recruited from the monastery at Martigny (p. 97), number 15, with 8 lay brethren. The climate is so severe, and their duties so arduous, that their constitutions are soon broken down, when they return to die, or drag out the remainder of a feeble existence at Martigny, their places being taken by other members of the brave and devoted brotherhood. For nine months of the year the Hospice is surrounded by snow, which sometimes drifts around the building to a depth of 40 ft. The cold is often 20 deg. below zero, and has been in one instance 29 deg. Even in summer the lake behind the Hospice is often frozen over in the morning, and in some years the ice on its surface has never melted. The greatest heat registered is 68

deg. The mean temperature in winter is 15 deg.; in summer, 48 deg.

The *Chapel* contains the grave of Gen. Dessaix, who fell at Marengo. Over the tomb is a monument erected by Napoleon.

Near the Hospice is the *Morgue*, where the bodies of the poor travellers who have died in the pass are kept till summer for interment.

A most magnificent view of Mont Blanc, Mont Velan, the Graian Alps, Monte Rosa and the Bernese Alps, can be had by ascending the **Chenalette** (9480 ft., 1½ hrs., guide necessary).

[Tourists returning to Martigny can change their route by proceeding over the *Col de Fenêtre*, (8856 ft., 1 hr.; magnificent view; guide desirable., 10 frs., who should be engaged at St Pierre). Passing three small lakes to the hamlet of *Plan la Chaud*, 2¼ hrs., and then to the chalets of *Ferret*, 3¼ hrs. (5565 ft., *Tavern*), in the *Val Ferret*, from which we descend to *La Folly*, 3¾ hrs., with view on the left of the *Glacier de la Neva*. Passing *Seilez* (*Tavern*) 4¼ hrs., we join a carriage road at *Praz de Fort*, 5¼ hrs., which leads to **Orsières**, 6¾ hrs., see above.

COURMAYEUR can be reached in 14 hrs. over the *Col de Fenêtre* and *Col du Ferret* (8325 ft.) Guide necessary, 12 frs. The route is quite safe, but is fatiguing, and is not recommended except to good pedestrians, who wish to make the tour of Mont Blanc to Chamounix (see Route LVII.), without returning to Martigny.]

The path from the Hospice descends to the *Vacherie*, the pasture of the Hospice, and passing a cantine or shelter for the road makers, it winds down to *St Remy* (*Inn*, 1 hr.), an Italian village. On the left we see the *Pain de Sucre* (9600 ft.), or "sugar loaf." At St Remy we reach the carriage road, which passes through a pleasing country to

Aosta (13 m., **HOT. DE MONT BLANC**, a short distance from the

town on the Courmayeur road. *Couronne*, comfortable inn, where the diligence stops. *Reading room*, with English newspapers, opposite the *Couronne*, adm. free. Good beer at *Zimmerman's Café*).

Aosta is beautifully situated, nestling in a lovely valley overshadowed by lofty snowcapped mountains, and is interesting as being one of the most ancient towns in northern Italy. It was originally a settlement of the tribe of the Salassi, but little of its history is known till its capture in 28 B.C. by Augustus, who rebuilt the city and garrisoned it with 3000 men, giving it the name of *Augusta Prætoria Salassorum*. Many interesting remains are left to us of this Roman occupation. Enclosing the town are the ancient WALLS guarded with strong towers. The main street of the town is entered on the east side through a treble gateway called by the Romans the PORTA PRÆTORIA (now the Porte de la Trinité). To the left of the gate, up the Rue des Prisons, are the ruins of a *Roman Theatre* and *Basilica* or *Palace*. Beyond the gate is a TRIUMPHAL ARCH, built of huge blocks of stone, and decorated with ten corinthian pillars, erected in honour of Augustus. On the other side of the river Buttier are the remains of a *Roman Bridge*

over a brook. A great portion of the bridge has sunk under the ground. Near the west gate of the town are two mediæval towers, one called *Bramafan*, or "the cry of hunger," from the legend that a Count René de Chalans, jealous of his wife, imprisoned her here and starved her to death; the other is called *Le Tour de Lepreux*, or "Tower of the Leper," and is the scene of Maistre's celebrated tale of "Le Lepreux." In the main street is the CATHEDRAL, with a frescoed portal, and a representation of the Last Supper in painted terracotta. In the choir are some carved stalls of the 14th cent., and some curious mediæval mosaics. In the sacristy are the church treasures. Attached to the CHURCH OF ST OURS are fine Romanesque cloisters. The choir stalls are handsomely carved. In the *Hotel de Ville* the Italian Alpine Club have a fine library of books and maps relating to the district, which strangers are welcome to consult.

Calvin resided in Aosta for several years. A monument records his flight in 1541.

For diligence to Courmayeur (see p. 108), travellers should be careful to book their seats in good time, as when the diligence is full no extra conveyance is put on.

ROUTE LIX.

FROM MARTIGNY TO AOSTA BY THE VAL DE BAGNE AND COL DE FENÊTRE.

Time required to walk the entire distance, 19 hrs.

Diligence to *Sembrancher*, 8 m., once daily, in 2 hrs., Fare, 2.25 c.; road to *Champsec*, 7½ m. farther, but hardly fit for carriages beyond *Chable*, 4½ m. One horse carriage from Martigny to Chable, 15 frs.

Bridle-path from *Champsec* over the Col de Fenêtere to *Valpellina*, in 11 hrs. Guides, who should be hired at Chable, 18 frs. CARRIAGE ROAD from *Valpellina* to Aosta, 9 m.

The night on the way should be passed at *Mauvoisin* Inn, or at *Charmontane*, 2½ hrs. farther up. Beds in the chalets in summer.

From **Martigny** to **Sembrancher** (8 m.), see Route LVIII.

Here we leave the St Bernard road, crossing the Dranse and following its course to **Chable** or *Bagne* (12½ m., *Hot. Gietroz*, *Hot. du Grand-Combin*), the principal village in the valley. At **Champsec** (15½ m., *Rest. Corthey*) the road ends. The bridle-path now ascends in half an hour to *Lourtier* (Tavern). Beyond *Lourtier* we pass several cascades on the Dranse, and ascend over the debris, brought down by a landslide in 1868. To the right of the hamlet of *Granges Neuves* (three quarters of an hour) the stream issuing from the Corbassière Glacier forms a fine cascade. Passing *Fionnay* (Tavern, quarter of an hour) the valley narrows to a ravine, and the scenery becomes exceedingly wild and picturesque as we ascend to **Mauvoisin** (5540 ft., 1½ hrs., *Hot. du Gietroz*), opposite the **Glacier de Gletroz**, which of late years has greatly receded.

This glacier was the cause of the two terrible inundations of 1595 and 1818. The first swept away nearly all the houses in the valley, besides drowning 140 persons. In the spring of 1818 the inhabitants were alarmed to find that an immense accumulation of ice and snow from the glacier had dammed up the course of the Dranse, forming a large lake.

"M. Venetz, the engineer of the Valais, was consulted, and he immediately decided upon cutting a gallery through this barrier, 60 ft. above the level of the water at the time of commencing, and where the dike was 600 ft. thick. He calculated upon making a tunnel through

this mass before the water should have risen 60 ft. higher in the lake. On the 10th of May the work was begun by gangs of 50 men, who relieved each other, and worked, without intermission, day and night, and by the evening of the 13th the tunnel was pierced. At first the opening was not large enough to carry off the supplies which the lake received; but this soon enlarged, as the water melted the floor of the gallery, and the torrent rushed through. In 32 hrs. the lake sank 10 ft., and during the following 24 hrs. 20 ft. more; in a few days it would have been emptied, but the cataract which issued from the gallery melted and broke up a large portion of the base of the dike which served as its buttress, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th of June the dike burst, and in half an hour the lake was empty.

"The greatest accumulation of water had been 800,000,000 of cubic feet; the tunnel, before the disruption, had carried off nearly 330,000,000. In one hour and a-half the water reached Martigny, a distance of 7 leagues. Through the first 70,000 ft. it passed with the velocity of 33 ft. per second—four or five times faster than the most rapid river known; yet it was charged with ice, rocks, earth, trees, houses, cattle, and men; 34 persons were lost, 400 chalets swept away, and the damage done in the 2 hrs. exceeded a million of Swiss livres. All the bridges were swept away, and among them the bridge of Mauvoisin, which was elevated 90 feet above the ordinary height of the Dranse."

A recurrence of this catastrophe is prevented by a series of conduits, which confine the river, and give its waters sufficient force to carry away the ice as quickly as it is formed.

From Mauvoisin the path descends to the river, and traverses the former bed of the lake, ascending in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to the chalets of *Petite Chermontane* and *Vingt-huit*. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. we cross the end of the *Glacier du Mont Durand*, and reach **Chermontane** (7315 ft., beds in the chalets). The peaks overshadowing the valley looking from left to right are the *Pointe d'Otemma* (11,135 ft.), *Mont Gelé* (11,540 ft.), *Mont Avril* (10,960 ft.), the *Grand Combin* (14,165 ft.), the

Tour de Boussine (12,590 ft.). From Chermontane the **Summit** of the **Col. de Fenêtre** (9140 ft.) is reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

"The col is enclosed by ridges of the most fantastic and savage grandeur, which descend from the mountains on either side; on the N.E. from Mont Combin, rising to a height of (14,165 ft.), and on the S.E. from Mont Gelé, (11,539 ft. high), and almost too steep to bear snow, presenting a perfect ridge of pyramidal aiguilles stretching towards Valpellina."—*Prof. Forbes*.

The descent to **Valpellina** (3100 ft., *Hot. des Mines*) takes 4 hrs. Good carriage road through a beautiful valley to **Aosta** (9 m.), see p. 112.

ROUTE LX.

VISP TO ZERMATT.

Bridle path (4 hrs.) to *St Niklaus*. Horse or mule to *Stalden*, 6 frs.; to *St Niklaus*, 12 frs. Porters to *St Niklaus*, 6 frs., or to Zermatt, 12 frs. Luggage, which is delivered the following day, can be sent by post. **Carriage road** from *St Niklaus* to *Zermatt*, 12 m. One horse carriage for 3 persons, 15 frs. Post-car with seats for 2 passengers runs daily, starting from *St Niklaus* at 12; but if there happens to be much luggage going, passengers are not taken. Fare, 4 frs.

The bridle path follows the course of the *Visp* to **Stalden** (2736 ft., 6 m., *Hot. Stalden*), at the junction of the *Saasthal* (p. 119) and the *Nicholai-Thal*, up which latter we ascend to

St Niklaus (3820 ft., GRAND HOT. ST NICHOLAS, *Hot. Lochmatter*), the principal town in the valley.

From *St Niklaus* the carriage road ascends on the right bank of the *Visp* past huge blocks of stone, which were thrown down by the earthquake of 1855. In 2 m. we pass a cascade on the right, and reach the little village of *Herbrigen* ($2\frac{1}{2}$

m.). In $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. more we come in sight of the *Weisshorn* (14,800 ft.) and the *Bies Glacier* on the right, and on the left the *Misabel* (14,940 ft.), with the *Testi Glacier*. Before us are the *Breithorn* (13,685 ft.) and the *Kleine Matterhorn* (12,752 ft.). Between **Randa** (6 m., *Hot. Weisshorn*) and *Täsch* ($8\frac{1}{2}$ m.), we pass through the debris brought down by an ice avalanche in 1849. Though this avalanche did not strike any of the villages in its direct fall of 1500 ft., the wind raised by it was so strong as to throw down several of the houses at *Randa*, some of the timbers

being blown a distance of half a mile. On the right we now come in sight of the *Hohlicht Glacier*, the lofty peak of the *Matterhorn* (14,705 ft.), and the immense *Gorner Glacier*, and reach

Zermatt (5315 ft., HOTELS DU MONT CERVIN, DU MONT ROSE, and ZERMATTER HOF, all most comfortable, under the excellent management of Herr Seiler. *Hot. de la Poste*. ENG. CH. SER. in the chapel near the *Hot. Cervin*).

Zermatt, one of the most frequented Alpine villages in Switzerland, takes the first rank for the magnificence of its glaciers, which exceed in grandeur either those of the Bernese Oberland or at Chamonix. Another of its great attractions is the lofty isolated peak of the MATTERHORN. Indeed, in no other accessible place in Switzerland does the traveller find himself so thoroughly in the heart of the regions of eternal ice and snow, which in their treacherous beauty have brought death to many a hardy mountaineer; the little churchyards of the Parish Church and the English Chapel bearing witness to the number of victims who have paid with their lives the penalty of their hazardous ventures. Zermatt is also, however, the centre for a number of delightful and perfectly safe excursions. An excellent relief map of the surrounding district, which tourists should consult, is in the Zermatter Hof.

Chief among these excursions is that to the

Riffelberg and Gorner Grat (excellent HOTEL on the Riffel-Alp, and smaller hotel on the Riffelberg (8400 ft.), 20 min.

higher up.) Porter, 5 frs. Guide unnecessary. Ascent, 3 hrs.; descent, 2 hrs. From the Riffelberg to the Gorner Grat, 1½ hrs.; descent, 1 hr.

The view, especially from the Gorner Grat, is most sublime and magnificent; on all sides we are surrounded by snow and ice, while over all tower the giant peaks of the *Matterhorn* (14,705 ft.), the *Weisshorn* (14,803 ft.), the *Rothhorn* (13,855 ft.), the *Gabelhorn* (13,633 ft.), the *Mischabel* (14,940 ft.), and the highest point of *Monte Rosa* (15,217 ft.). Below us is the immense ice-sea of the *Gorner Glacier*.

From Zermatt we can reach the **Gorner Glacier** in 1 hr. by following the left bank of the Visp to where the stream issues from the ice. We can return to Zermatt by crossing the wooden bridge, and following a path which soon joins the path to the Riffelberg (see above).

To the **Schwarz-See** (8392 ft.), and **Hörnli** (9492 ft.). Mulo-path all the way, 3 hrs. Guide, 6 frs. An exceedingly interesting excursion. From the Hörnli we have a most magnificent view of the Matterhorn.

To the **Findelen Glacier**, 3 hrs. Guide, 5 frs., unnecessary, unless a walk over the glacier is contemplated.

To the **Staffelalp** (7045 ft.), ascent, 2 hrs.; descent, 1½ hrs.; guide unnecessary. The summit commands a fine view of the Matterhorn and the Zmutt Glacier. Most of the other excursions and ascents from Zermatt require good guides, who will supply all the necessary information that our limited space prevents us from giving here.

ROUTE LXI.

ZERMATT TO AOSTA OVER THE
THEODULE PASS.

Time, 15 hrs. Guide, 20 frs. Mules can be taken for the first 3 m., 15 frs. Also from *Breuil*, on the other side, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. below the pass to *Chatillon*, 5 hrs., whence a DILIGENCE runs twice daily to Aosta, 15 m., in 3 hrs.

The route over the Theodule Pass is a most interesting glacier excursion for good pedestrians. From Zermatt we reach the *Upper Théodule Glacier* in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. In crossing the glacier the rope must be used. The glacier is a good deal crevassed, but with this precaution is quite safe. In 1 hr. we reach the summit of the *Théodule Pass* (10,900 ft.), on which there is an inferior *Inn*, which is the highest habitation in Europe. From the pass we descend over the *Tournache Glacier* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., beyond which the path leads down in 2 hrs. to *Breuil* (*Hot de Mont Cervin*,

comfortable Inn), whence mules can be had to *Chatillon*. From *Breuil* the path descends through a wild ravine past (1 hr.) the *GORGE DU GÉANT*, a rocky chasm, in which are several fine cascades, somewhat resembling that at *Pfäfers* (p. 33). In 20 min. we reach *VAL TOURNACHE* (*Inn du Mont Rose*), from which we descend in 4 hrs. through the beautiful *Val Tournache* to *Châtillon*. About an hour from *Val Tournaches* we pass far above us the ruins of a Roman aqueduct on the face of the rocks to the right.

Aosta (15 m.), see p. 112.

ROUTE LXII.

ZERMATT ROUND MONTE ROSA TO
MACUGNAGA.

Four days. Guides quite necessary, 10 frs. per day and board.

This route, for good pedestrians, is one of the very finest and most interesting of alpine excursions.

First day over the *Theodule Pass* (see above) and *Col des Cimes Blanches* (9912 ft.) to *Fiéry* (small Inn). Time, 9-10 hrs.

Second day, *Fiéry* over the *Furca di Betta* (8640 ft.) to *Gressoney-La-Trinité* (*Hot. du Lyskamm*, fair Inn), 6 hrs. Magnificent

views of *Monte Rosa* and *Lyskamm*.

Third day, *Gressonay* over the *Col d'Ollen* (9544 ft., Inn) to *Alagna* (*Hot. Monte Rosa*, fair Inn), 8 hrs. This portion can be ridden on mules.

Fourth day, *Alagna* over the *Turlo Pass* (9090 ft.) to *Macugnaga* (see p. 118), 9-10 hrs.

ROUTE LXIII.

PALLENZENA OR VOGOGNA TO VISP BY
MACUGNAGA, MONTE MORO, AND THE
SAAS-THAL.

Vogogna to Macugnaga, carriage road as far as **CEPPO MORELLI** (12 m.); one horse carriage, 15 to 20 frs., bargain necessary. A post conveyance runs every morning from *Vogogna to Ponte Grande* (7½ m.), fare 2 frs.; and also from *Domo d'Ossola* (p. 123) to *Piè di Mulera*, 2½ m. from *Vogogna*, where connection can be made with the conveyance to *Ponte Grande*.

Good BRIDLE-PATH from **CEPPO MORELLI** to *Macugnaga*, 2½ hrs.

Macugnaga to Visp, 13 hrs. *Footpath* only, as far as *Mattmark*, 3 hrs. Thence *Bridle-path* to *Visp*. Pedestrians should break the journey by sleeping at *Saas* or *Mattmark*. HORSES from *Visp* to *Saas*, 20 frs.; to *Mattmark*, 30 frs. GUIDE (necessary) over the *Monte Moro*, 15 frs.

The **Val Anzasca** is one of the finest of the Alpine valleys, affording as it does unsurpassed views of Italian loveliness and Swiss grandeur. Tourists who do not feel equal to the fatigue of walking over the *Monte Moro* into the *Saas Thal* should, at least if they have time, proceed as far as *Macugnaga*, where the surrounding mountain and glacier scenery hardly ranks second to that of *Chamonix*, *Zermatt*, or the *Bernese Oberland*.

The *Simplon* route can either be left at **Pallanzeno** (p. 123) or **Vogogna** (p. 123). A good carriage road ascends the valley of *Anzasca* along the bank of the *Anza* to **PIÈ DI MULERA** (2½ m., *Inn Cavour*). From here the road ascends more steeply, and we have lovely views before us, with *Monte Rosa* in the distance. Near *Calasca* (6½ m.) we pass on the right a pretty cascade, and at **PONTE GRANDE** (7½ m., fair *Inn*) another waterfall. Near the village are some small gold mines. Mules may be had here for *Macugnaga*. Nine and a quarter miles we reach **VANZONE** (*Inn, Chasseurs du Mont Rose*), the principal village in the valley.

The little chapel, a few minutes' walk, commands a fine view of the valley and *Monte Rosa*.

At **Ceppo Morelli** (12 m.) the carriage-road ends. A good *bridle-path* leads in 1½ hrs. to *Pestarena* (*Inn*), to which the carriage road will be extended. Approaching *Borca* (1¾ hrs.) we pass a fine cascade on the left, and a few yards farther on, our first complete view of *Monte Rosa* (15,217 ft.) breaks upon us.

Macugnaga, 2½ hrs. (5115 ft., **HOTEL MONTE ROSA**, **HOTEL MONTE MORO**), is beautifully situated at the base of *Monte Rosa*, with its four peaks of the *Signal Kuppe* (14,964 ft.), *Zumsten Spitze* (15,006 ft.), *Höchste* or *Dufour Spitze* (15,217 ft.), and *Nordend* (15,132 ft.). On every side it is hemmed in by snow-clad mountains and fields of ice. The commune bearing the name of *Macugnaga* consists of six small hamlets, but a few minutes' distance from each other.

The principal excursion from *Macugnaga*, which can be made in about 9 hrs. (*Guide*, 6 frs.), is first to the **Belvedere** (2 hrs.), an old moraine commanding a magnificent view of the *Macugnaga Glacier*, which it divides

into two streams. From the Belvedere, we cross the north arm of the **Glacier** to the chalets of *Jazzi*, and walk along the moraine to the chalets of *Fillar* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hour), from which we again descend on to the glacier, over which we pass to the chalets of the *Pedriolo Alp*. The passage of the glacier with a guide is perfectly safe, and is most interesting and beautiful. Immediately above us are the towering peaks of Monte Rosa, whose precipitous slopes descend 8000 ft. almost sheer down to the glacier over which we pass. From these heights immense avalanches often come thundering down into the ice-bound valley below. Near *Pedriolo* are some immense masses of rock which have fallen from the cliffs above. From *Pedriolo* we descend again along the course of the *Anza* to *Macugnaga*.

From *Macugnaga* a rather fatiguing climb of 4 hrs. brings us to the summit of the **Pass of Monte Moro** (9390 ft.).

(The top of this pass is reached with greater ease from the reverse direction, as mules can be ridden the greater part of the ascent.)

The highest point of the pass is marked by a cross. The view is marvellously grand and beautiful, and unsurpassed in Switzerland. Descending past the *Thäliboden Glacier* we reach in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. the **HOTEL MATTMARK** (comfortable Inn), near the little *Mattmark-See*, where pedestrians coming from *Visp* and intending to cross the *Monte Moro* should spend the night. Passing the lake we have a magnificent view of the *Allalin Glacier* on the left. As we approach *Saas* we see on the right a beautiful cascade on the *Atmagel*.

Saas-im-Grund (1 hr., 5125 ft., *Hot. Monte Moro*, moderate Inn), is the principal village in the *Saas-Thal*. The **SAAS-THAL** is a beautiful and romantic valley, and not enough known to tourists. Indeed, but few of the valleys in Switzerland can rival its wild and rocky scenery, foaming cascades, and the sublimity of its alpine views. [From *Saas* a bridle-path leads in three quarters of an hour to **Fee** (5900 ft., *Hotel du Dome*, comfortable Inn), magnificently situated in an amphitheatre of glaciers. Visitors to *Saas* should not miss ascending to *Fee*.] From *Saas*, **Stalden** is reached in 1 hr. Thence to **Visp**, see p. 121.

ROUTE LXIV.

ULRICHEN TO DOMO D'OSSOLA.

Two days' excursion, spending the night at the *Falls of Tosa*.

Bridle-path to the falls of *Tosa*, 6 hrs., thence to *Foppiano*, 3 hrs. Guide desirable to the other side of the glacier, 6 frs. Horse the whole distance, 20 frs.

Carriage-road from *Foppiano* to *Domo d'Ossola*, $18\frac{1}{2}$ m., one horse carriage, 20 frs.; from the *Falls of Tosa* to *Domo d'Ossola*, 30 frs.

This is a most delightful and interesting excursion and not over-fatiguing. **Ulrichen**, see p. 78. Leaving *Ulrichen* we

cross the *Rhone* in a few minutes and enter the **EIGINENTHAL**, crossing the *Eiginenbach* above a fine cascade 80 ft. high. In $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

we reach the *Hohsard Alp* (5720 ft.), from which the ascent becomes steeper. Before us rises the *Nufenenstock* (9390 ft.). In half an hour we cross the stream and see before us on the right the *Gries Glacier*. Following the course of the brook we reach in 20 min. the chalet of *Altstaffel*, the highest dwelling in the pass. Taking the path to the right, in 1 hr. more we reach the **Gries Glacier**, a level ice field, which we cross in 20 min. The path is marked by poles planted in the ice. Beyond the glacier we keep to the right, and passing a glacier lake reach the **Gries Pass** (8027 ft.), which forms the boundary between Switzerland and Italy. The scenery around is rugged and barren, but in clear weather we have a magnificent and extensive view. A rather steep descent of 2 hrs. into the upper portion of the Val Formazza brings us to the **Falls of Tosa** (*Hotel de la Cascade, small Inn*), one of the most picturesque of the alpine waterfalls. The river Tosa, nearly 30 yards wide, here falls over the edge of a precipice, down 1000 ft. The upper portion of the fall is broken by the ledges of the

rock till it takes a final plunge of 540 ft. Above the fall, the river is crossed by a bridge, near which is a small chapel and the Inn. The finest view of the falls is had by descending to the left for $\frac{1}{4}$ m., and climbing a rock beside the bridle-path.

Below the falls the **Val Formazza** proper begins. Passing several small villages we reach in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. **Andermatten**. For route over the Albrun Pass to Viesch, see p. 78. Below Andermatten we pass through the romantic **Gorge of Foppiano** in 1 hr. to **Foppiano**, where we join the carriage-road to Domo d'Ossola. From Foppiano the scenery changes, and in its rich Italian beauty forms a delightful contrast to the rugged mountain wildness we left behind us. Below **Premia** ($6\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Inn Angelo*) we enter the beautiful **VAL ANTIGORIO**, which is unsurpassed in loveliness among the valleys of Piedmont. At **Crodo** (11 m., *Inn Leone D'Oro*) is the Italian Custom House. At the **BRIDGE OF CREVOLA** ($15\frac{1}{2}$ m.) we join the route from the Simplon (p. 123), and reach **Domo d'Ossola**, 18 m. (p. 123).

ROUTE LXV.

MARTIGNY TO LAKE MAGGIORE OVER THE SIMPLON.

Railway from *Martigny* to *Brieg* (48 m.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hrs. Fares—11.85, 7.90, 6.30 frs.

Diligence from *Brieg* over the *Simplon* to *Pallanza* and *Intra*, twice daily, 1st May to 30th Sept.; once daily, 1st Oct. to 30th April, in 13 hrs.; Fares—Coupé and banquette, 20.30 c.; Interior, 16.80 c. To *Domo d'Ossola*, in 9 hrs., 6.30 and 10.80 frs.

For *Steamers* on Lake Maggiore, see p. 145.

Saxon, 5 m. (**HOTEL DES BAINS**), is a small watering-place frequented by sufferers from cutaneous diseases. It has a *Kursaal*, with conversation, reading, and ball rooms.

Ston (15 m., *HOT. DE LA POSTE, Hot. Lion d'Or*). For route from Thun over the Rawyl, see p. 82. To the N. of the town, situated on three small hills, are three ancient castles, two of which are in ruins. The highest, that of *Tourbillion*, commands a fine view of the valley. Built in 1492, it was formerly the residence of the bishops. In the Castle of *Valeria* is the *Old Cathedral*, in which is a votive chapel to *St Catherine*, founded in the 9th cent.; some frescoes and a fine rood loft of the 13th cent. In the town is the modern *Cathedral* and the old prison of *Tour de la Force*, in which criminals awaited their execution, in the neighbouring *Rue de Chateau*. Only sixty years ago, two men and a woman were beheaded here with the sword.

Sierre (25 m., *HOT. BELLEVUE, Hot. Poste*), a curious mediæval town containing little of interest. Near the river is the old castle of *Vieux-Sierre*, commanding a fine view.

Leuk-Susten (30 m., *Hot. de la Souste*). For route over the *Gemmi Pass* by the *Baths of Leuk*, see Route XLIII.

Turtman or *Tourtemagne* (34 m., *Hot. Poste, Hot. Lion d'Or*), so called from a curious round tower of unknown origin. It is now a chapel. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town on the Turtman is a fine cascade.

Visp (42 m. *HOT. DE LA POSTE, HOT. SOLIEL, Hot. des Alpes*), is the starting-point for *Zermatt* and *Monte Rosa*, see Routes LX. and LXIII. In Visp are the old chateaux of many rich and noble Swiss families, who have long since passed away. Its two churches are large and handsome. Visp was nearly destroyed in 1853 by an earthquake, the effects of which can still be seen. Looking up the valley we see the

beautiful snow peak of the *Balfrui* (12,500 ft.).

Brieg (48 m., *HOT. DES COURONNES, Hot. d'Angleterre*). For routes over the *Furca* and by the *Bellalp*, see Route XLII. Like Visp, Brieg has many remains of the old Swiss mansions, the most important of which is a large building with three cupolas, formerly the residence of the powerful Stockalper family. There is but little of interest in Brieg itself, and travellers over the Simplon not intending to make excursions from Brieg, should remain over night on the Lake of Geneva or Martigny, where the hotels are much more comfortable. A train leaves in the morning, in time to catch the diligence at Brieg.

Interesting excursions can be made from Brieg to the summit of the *Sparrenhorn* (9890 ft.), ascent easy in 3 hrs. Guide, 4 frs.; view is magnificent.

To the **Hotel Bellalp** (see p. 78) in 5 hrs.; guide, 5 frs.; horse or mule, 15 frs.; chairs, 6 frs. each porter.

The magnificent road over the **Simplon** was constructed by the first Napoleon as a military road into Italy, to save, in case of an invasion of that country, a repetition of his disastrous passage of the St Bernard. Its construction took six years, and cost over eighteen millions of francs.

The ascent begins directly on leaving Brieg. Ordinary walkers can reach the Hospice as soon as the diligence. Several short cuts can be taken which materially lessen the distance, but some are difficult to follow, and on the whole it is better to keep to the main road.

Half a mile from the town the old road from Gliss joins in at the lofty covered bridge over the Saltino. The road here turns sharply to the L. and takes a

long sweep to the village of *Schluch*, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m., where is the *First Refuge* (3560 ft.), and then winds up the side of the wooded hill to the *Second Refuge* (4430 ft., $5\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Inn*). All along this portion of the ascent we have lovely views, looking across the Rhone valley, of the *Sparrenhorn* and *Grosse Nesthorn*, and the glaciers lying below them, and high above Brieg we see the *Hot. Bellalp*. As we near the *Second Refuge* we see in front of us, far up the valley, the *Kaltwasser Glacier*, and immediately below it, the road as it approaches the summit of the pass. The road is now level as far as the *Ganter Bridge* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ m.). This point is one of the wildest in the pass, and is swept in winter and early spring by terrific avalanches. From the bridge the road ascends to

Berisal (5000 ft., *Third Refuge*, *Hotel de la Poste*), a beautifully situated village commanding fine views of the *Bartelhorn* (10,500 ft.) and *Wasenhorn* (10,730 ft.). The scenery increases in grandeur and beauty as we approach the *Fourth Refuge* (11 m., 5650 ft.). Before us we see the summit of the pass over which towers the *Fletschhorn* and the *Rauthorn* with their glaciers, and looking back we have a magnificent panorama of the peaks of the *Aletschhorn* and *Nesthorn*, and portion of the great *Aletsch glacier*.

We now pass through the first gallery of *Schalbet* (95 ft. long), and reach the *Fifth Refuge* ($13\frac{1}{4}$ m., 6360 ft.). The scenery from here to the summit is wild and desolate in the extreme.

"The eye wanders over snow and glacier, fractured rock and roaring cataract, relieved only by that stupendous monument of human labour, the road itself, winding along the edges of precipices, penetrating the primeval

granite, striding over the furious torrent, and burrowing through dark and dripping grottoes beneath accumulated masses of ice and snow."—*Johnson*.

A little beyond the *Fifth Refuge* is the *Kaltwasser Glacier Gallery*, over which pours a cascade formed by the glacier stream. The falling water can be beautifully seen through one of the openings in the gallery. Passing through two more galleries we reach the *Sixth Refuge* (15 m., 6540 ft.). The **Summit** of the pass (6595 ft.), a short distance further on, is marked with a *cross*. Three quarters of a mile from the summit brings us to the

Hospice, founded by Napoleon, but not completed till it was purchased by the Monks of *St Bernard*, to whom it now belongs. It is a large plain stone edifice, containing a drawing-room, refectory, chapel, large kitchen, and a number of bedrooms. Accommodation for travellers is furnished gratis by the monks, but tourists are of course expected to leave a donation for the Hospice in the box in the chapel. This amount should at least equal what would be paid for the same accommodation at a hotel, but we regret to have to draw the attention of travellers to the unpleasant fact that both here and at the *Great St Bernard* (p. 110) the total amount given is wretchedly small, and not half sufficient to cover the actual expense incurred by the Hospice. To accept the hospitality of the Hospice and contribute nothing to its support must surely be the height of meanness.

Several fine *St Bernard* dogs are kept at the convent, to keep up the breed for the *St Bernard Hospice*.

Leaving the new Hospice we pass on the R. the *Old Hospice*, which was built by one of the

Barons of Stockalper (see p. 121), and the *Seventh Refuge* (18½ m.), and crossing the Krummbach reach

Simplon (21 m., 4860 ft., *Hot. de la Poste, Hot. Fletschhorn*), where the diligence stops for dinner.

Leaving Simplon the road descends along the Laquinthal, and beyond the *Gallery of Algaby* (23 m.) enters the **Ravine of Gondo**, through which rushes the impetuous Doveria. This ravine, about 15 m. in length, is one of the wildest and most picturesque in Switzerland, its dark and precipitous walls in many places overhanging the road, and the sun only shines into its gloomy recesses for a few hours in the day. Passing the *Eighth Refuge* (24 m.) and the *Ninth Refuge* (25¼ m.), our way is apparently barred by an immense rock, which is pierced by the **Gallery of Gondo**, 200 yds. in length. On the rock is an inscription, "*Aere Italo, 1805, Nap. Imp.*" This tunnel was exceedingly difficult of construction, owing to the hardness of the rock. The workmen had to be let down by ropes from the cliff above to hew out places to commence the borings. In 1830 the Swiss put up immense gates to guard the entrance. Emerging from the tunnel we see the cascade of the *Fressinone* or *Alpyenbach*, over which the road is carried by a frail looking bridge. This portion of the gorge is extremely wild and romantic, its rocky sides towering upwards for 2000 ft. Opposite the cascade are seen traces of the old road. At **Gondo** (26½ m., *Inn*), the last Swiss village, is the custom-house. Opposite is a pretty cascade of *Zwischbergen*. The square tower, in which is the inn, was erected by the Stockalper family (see p. 121) as a

refuge for travellers over the old road. Good pedestrians can cross from Gondo to *Saas-im-Grund* (see p. 119) by the **ZWISCHBERGEN PASS** (10,735 ft.) in 12 to 15 hrs. Guide necessary, 20 frs. Half a mile from Gondo a granite pillar marks the Italian frontier. At **Iselle** (30 m., *Inn, Posta*) is the Italian custom-house. Passing through the *Gallery of Crevola* we reach *Crevola* (38 m.), where we finally cross the Doveria over a fine bridge, and emerge into the beautiful and fertile **Val d'Ossola**, which lies like a luxuriant garden at our feet. A long straight stretch of road now takes us along the valley to

Domo d'Ossola (41 m., *HOT. DE LA VILLE ET POSTE, Hot. d'Espagne*), a quaint little Italian town delightfully situated on the Tosa, which is navigable for barges from Lake Maggiore. The diligence waits here half an hour. Local diligences run to Stresa, Pallanza, and Intra, twice daily, in 4 hrs. From *Calvary Hill*, half an hour's walk to the S., there is a lovely view of the valley. (For route from Domo d'Ossola to Ulrichen, see p. 119.) From Domo d'Ossola to Lake Maggiore the road, now level, passes through a pleasing and fertile but not particularly interesting country. At *Villa* (44 m.) we have a glimpse to the R. up the picturesque *Val Antrona*, and farther on up the *Val d'Anzasca*, with the five snowy peaks of *Monte Rosa*. An arrow on a sign-post points out the Queen of the Piedmont Alps.

From **Pallanzano** a road leads to the Val Anzasca, see p. 118.

Vogogna (48 m., *Inn, Corona*). For route to Macugnaga, see p. 118.

Near **Ornavasso** (56 m., *Inn, Italia*) are the *marble quarries* out of which were taken the stones for the building of Milan

Cathedral, and also the enormous pillars in the church of *St Paul* near Rome. At *Gravellona* (60½ m.) are large cotton mills worked by water power from the *Strona*, which here joins the *Tosa*. About 2 m. farther on the road divides,

the left leading to *Pallanza* and *Intra*, and the right to *Baveno* and *Stresa*. Lake Maggiore, with the lovely *Boromean Islands*, now comes into view, and we soon reach *Pallanza* and *Intra*, see p. 146.

ROUTE LXVI.

COIRE TO COLICO OVER THE SPLÜGEN AND THE VIA MALA.

Diligence to *Splügen*, 32½ m., thrice daily, in 7 hrs.; Fares—11.95 c.; coupé or banquette, 14.60 c. To *Colico*, 74 m., twice daily, in 10 hrs.; Fares—26 frs.; coupé or banquette, 32 frs. In fine weather the banquette is the most comfortable.

Carriages without change of horses to *Splügen*—2 horses, 65 frs.; 3 horses, 100 frs.; 4 horses, 125 frs. To *Chiavenna*—135 frs., 185 frs., and 240 frs. To *Colico*—160 frs., 230 frs., and 300 frs. Driver's fee is not included.

Extra Post with change of horses to *Splügen*—2 horses, 87.80 c.; 3 horses, 120 frs.; 4 horses, 146 frs. To *Chiavenna*—151.10 c.; 208.50 c.; and 257.50 c. To *Colico*—193.70 c.; 266.50 c.; and 328 frs. These fares include driver's fee.

Coire (pop. 9500). **HOTELS**—HOTEL STEINBOCK, fine establishment, most comfortable, reasonable prices for pension. Extra post and railway ticket office. HOTEL LUKMANIER, near the station, first class and comfortable. Second class—(*Weisser Kreuz, Sonne, Rothen Löwe*.) Coire, the capital of the canton Grisons, and the ancient Roman *Curia Rhaetorum*, is delightfully situated on the banks of the *Plessur* in the Rhine Valley, and enclosed on three sides by steep and beautifully wooded slopes. The climate is mild and equable, and is especially delightful in autumn. Coire is the most important starting point for tours in the Engadine, and presents a busy scene in the tourist season. It has been a Roman Catholic bishopric since the 4th cent. The town was formerly divided into Protestant and Roman Catholic quarters by a wall with gates on either side, which were closed at night. The finest and most interesting portion of the

town is the Roman Catholic, which is still partly surrounded by walls. In the *Bischöfliche Hof*, or "Episcopal Court," which we enter through a gateway, is the **Cathedral of St Lucius**, founded in the 8th cent. and added to and restored at various periods, and in various styles ranging from Byzantine down to late Gothic. It is nevertheless a picturesque and interesting edifice. The court surrounding the building is entered by an iron gateway supported by curious stone figures, which are supposed to represent the four Evangelists. In the INTERIOR of the cathedral the nave and choir occupy a slightly oblique position to each other. The latter is raised high above the nave by a flight of steps, and shows the crypt beneath, which is supported by a single pillar. The pillars of the nave have curiously carved bases and capitals dating from the 12th cent. No two of the pillars are alike. Passing up the *right aisle* we see

the red marble sarcophagus of Bishop Ortlieb de Brandis, who died 1491. Over the altar of St Lawrence is a Madonna by Stumm, a pupil of Reubens. Above the first altar in the right transept is a Herodias by Cranach. The side pictures are attributed to the elder Holbein. On the altar is a reliquary of the 10th cent. On the second altar, which is richly ornamented, is a reliquary in the shape of a church. In the CHOIR, which has been recently restored, is the fine *high altar*, which is beautifully decorated with richly gilt wood carvings, dating from 1481. The carvings illustrate scenes from our Lord's passion, and incidents from the lives of the Saints. In the SACRISTY are some very valuable church treasures, among them some exceedingly fine reliquaries and monstrances; a picture by Carlo Dolce painted on lapis lazuli; MSS. with the signatures of the German Emperors from Charlemagne and Otho; and several ancient priestly garments, one of them being made of silk, said to be of the time of the Emperor Justinian. In the *left aisle*, over the first altar, is a picture of St Aloysius, by *Angelica Kauffman, R.A.*, who was a native of Coire, and one of the few lady artists who have been elected members of the Royal Academy of England. Before the altar is the tomb of Colonel George Jenatsch, a prominent figure in the history of the Canton, who was assassinated in 1637. Over the central altar is a painting of Christ bearing the Cross, attributed to Albert Durer. Near by, under the floor, is a cistern 30 ft. deep, hewn out of the solid rock. It is supposed it was made at the time Coire was a Roman camp.

The patron Saint of the Cathedral, St Lucius, was a British

king, a great grandson of Lucius Pudens, the Roman soldier mentioned in 2 Tim. iv. 21. He came to Coire in the 2d cent. as a Christian missionary, and suffered martyrdom in the chapel of the Bishops' Palace.

In front of the Cathedral is a handsome *fountain* of Gothic design, with figures of SS. Lucius, Nicholas, Francis, and Mary. Opposite the cathedral is the **Episcopal Palace**, one of the earliest ecclesiastical buildings. It has been several times rebuilt, and but little remains of the ancient structure, except the two Roman towers. In the one to the N. called the MARSOL is the Bishops' chapel (where St Lucius is said to have suffered martyrdom), and the episcopal archives and library.

The only other building of particular interest is the **Rhætian Museum**, to the left of the approach to the Cathedral (adm., 1 fr.; Sun. 10-12 gratis), which contains a COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES; Holbein's celebrated DANCE OF DEATH, which was removed from the Bishops' Palace; a PORTRAIT GALLERY of celebrated personages in the history of the canton; the *cantonal library*, and a NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION. In the first room are some fine ancient stained glass windows.

The other public buildings are the *St Martin's Kirche*, fine view from the tower; the *Government Buildings*, and the *Town Hall*. On the *Regierungsplatz* is the VAZEROLER DENKMAL, a national monument erected to commemorate the union of the three Leagues of Rhætia in 1471.

A beautiful view of the town may be had by ascending to the **Rosenhügel** (*Restaurant*), 10 min. walk.

There are many delightful **excursions** in the neighbour-

hood of Coire. Notably to the **Mittenburg** (3628 ft.), 2 hrs., commanding a magnificent view of the Rhone valley. To the little **Chapel of St Lucius**, romantically situated on the brink of a precipice, and overhung by projecting rocks. This rocky cavity is said to have been the hermitage of St Lucius, who preached the gospel from here with such mighty voice, that he was heard as far as the Oberland.

The wild and romantic **Gorge of Scalara** is reached by the road to the N.E. in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., passing 1 m. from Coire the pretty *Luribad* (three Inns). On the **Pizokel** are delightful wooded paths, by one of which we reach the **SCHÖNEGG**, from which we have a fine view of the Vorderhein valley.

The ascent of the **CALANDA** (9213 ft.) is very fatiguing. Guide from *Haldenstein*, 3 m. from Coire, necessary. Time of ascent, 8 hrs.

Leaving Coire we pass the Orphan Asylum and the new barracks, and have a fine view on the right of the peak of the *Brigels Horn* (10,663 ft.)

On the opposite bank of the Rhine is the village of **FELSBURG**, which has been threatened for some time with a landslip. Large masses of rock have already fallen. At **EMS** (4 m.) are the ruins of the Castle of Oberems. The mounds of earth beyond Ems are called *Tombels da Chiavels*, from the tradition that under them are buried an immense number of horses which perished by cold during the invasion by the Romans under Constantine in A.D. 354.

Belchenau (6 m., *Inn, Adler*) is at the confluence of the two sources of the Rhine, the *Vorder* and *Hinter Rhein*. The river is crossed here by a fine new iron

bridge 320 ft. in length. At the junction of the rivers is the fine **CHATEAU** of Dr Planta, which has been rebuilt on the site of an older castle erected in the 16th cent. The castle is historically interesting from the following incident. In October 1793, a young man, evidently of superior birth and education, and calling himself Chabaud, made his appearance in the village, and through the influence of Mons. Jost, the village schoolmaster, to whom he bore a letter of introduction, obtained a situation as usher in the school, which was then held in the castle, and where he taught mathematics and foreign languages for eight months. This youth proved to be the Duc de Chartres, afterwards King Louis Philippe, who had been driven from France by the Revolution. The room he occupied is still shown. It contains various relics of the royal exile. The castle and beautiful gardens are open to visitors.

We next pass *Bonaduz* (7 m., *Inns, Degiacomi zur Post, Alte Post*) and **RHÄZÜNS** ($7\frac{3}{4}$ m.). On the left is the ancient *Castle of Rhäziuns*, and the *Chapel of St George*, which contains about sixty rude fresco paintings of the 14th cent. Ascending the fertile valley, and passing a number of ruined castles, we reach **THUISI** (**HOTEL VIA MALA**, comfortable; *Post, Rhætia*), beautifully situated at the mouth of the *Via Mala*, and a delightful stopping-place. (Carriage to the *Via Mala* and return, 7 frs., including fee). There are many interesting excursions in the neighbourhood. On the left of the entrance to the gorge is the ruined castle of **HOHEN RHÄTIEN**, said to have been erected in B.C. 289 by the Etruscan, Rhætius.

Crossing the impetuous torrent of the *Nolla* we enter the cele-

brated gorge of the **Via Mala**. The new road is perfectly safe, but up to 1822 the path cut out of the face of the rock was only four feet wide. The Via Mala is the grandest and most stupendous gorge in Switzerland. The mountain chain is here rent asunder from top to bottom, and the Rhine, which far below us appears to be compressed to a mere thread, rushes through between almost perpendicular precipices, 1600 ft. in height, and in some places only 10 ft. apart. One and a quarter miles from Thusis the road passes under overhanging rocks and then through the tunnel of the *Verlores Loch* or "Lost Gulf," 200 ft. long. The VIEW looking back after leaving the tunnel is most sublime and magnificent. Passing the Post Station the gorge widens a little, but soon contracts again as we reach the *First Bridge* built in 1738. At the **SECOND BRIDGE**, built 1739, is the finest point in the gorge. Here the precipices overhang us and seem almost to meet. The river below us is almost lost to sight in the abyss below, and trunks of trees falling from above have become jammed in the narrow chasm. Though the stream is 250 ft. below us, it rose in the great floods of 1834 and 1868 to within a few feet of this bridge, carrying away the *Third Bridge*.

At the *Third Bridge* ($4\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Thusis) the gorge ends and we enter the **SCHAMSER THAL**, which suffered terribly from the flood of 1834, almost the whole valley being turned into a lake. Pasing a small cascade on the Rhine we reach **Zillis** ($21\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Inn, Post*), with an ancient Romanesque church. The interior is decorated with fresco paintings. On the opposite bank of the river is the village of **DONATH**, above which is the

ruined castle of *Fardun*, formerly the residence of the Bailiffs, who so tyrannized over the inhabitants of the valley. In 1451 one of these bailiffs was visiting at the cottage of a peasant. It happened that at the time a cauldron of soup was boiling over the fire for dinner. The brutal bailiff stepped forward and spat in the broth, when the peasant, Johann Calder by name, seized him by the neck and plunged his head into the scalding liquid, exclaiming in the Romanish dialect:—"Malgia sez il pult cha ti has conduit."—"You must eat the soup you have seasoned," and then strangled him. This event led to the general insurrection by which the Grisons obtained their freedom. Passing on the left the *Baths of Pignen*, and crossing the river Pignen, we see on the left parapet of the bridge a Latin inscription commemorating the opening of the road:—"Jam via patet hostibus et amicis. Cavete Rhæti! Simplicitas morum et unio servabunt avitam libertatem."—"Now is the way open to friends and foes. Beware Swiss! Simplicity and union will preserve your liberty."

Andeer (24 m., *Hotel Favri*, with baths, comfortable Inn) is the principal village in the valley. Fine view from the church. On the left after leaving Andeer we see the ruined castle of *Barenberg*, which was the first stronghold captured in the insurrection of 1451 (see above).

We now enter the romantic wooded **Rofna Ravine**, through which the Rhine descends in a series of picturesque cascades. Emerging from the gorge the valley widens, and in one and a half miles again narrows to a wild defile, which we enter by a rocky gateway, in the midst of which we cross the torrent over a lofty

bridge. Still ascending we come in sight of the broad *Rheinwaldthal*. To the right is the *Kalkberg* (9763 ft.), and to the left the *Einshorn* (9650 ft.), the *Gugger-nüll* (9470 ft.), and *Tambohorn* (10,750 ft.).

Splügen (4757 ft., 32½ m., HOT. *BODENHAUS*, comfortable), the Roman *Spluga*, the principal village in the *Rheinwaldthal*.

At Splügen the route to Bellinzona over the Bernardino diverges (p. 129). Leaving Splügen we cross the Rhine over a new iron bridge, and ascend steeply, passing through a tunnel 280 ft. long to the **Summit** of the **Splügen Pass** (39¼ m., 6946 ft., *Tavern*), the frontier between Switzerland and Italy. The Splügen was one of the passes used by the Romans. In the winter of 1800, before the present road was made, the French republican troops crossed this pass in a blinding snow storm, and whole companies were swept into the ravine of the *Cardinell* below. Commencing the descent we reach in ¾ m. the *Italian Custom House*. The weather here in winter is sometimes frightful, the snow almost burying the houses. During the snow storms the bells in the refuges are kept constantly ringing to guide belated travelers. The road descending from the Custom House is protected from the avalanches by three long galleries, 250, 230, and 550 yards long, lighted with small windows. These are the longest galleries on any of the Alpine passes.

Beyond **Planazzo** (44½ m. Inn) we pass the beautiful cascade of the **Madesimo**, which falls 700 ft. from the brink of a precipice. The best view is from a platform by the road. The diligence generally stops to allow tourists to see the fall. We now pass through another tunnel and descend in windings to **Campo Dolcino** (3457 ft., 49½ m., *Inns, Croce d'Oro, Posta*), and pass through the rocky and desolate valley of **SAN GIACOMO** to **Chiavenna** (HOTEL *CONRADI*), pleasantly situated amid vineyards. Opposite the Post Office are the ruins of a Palace, commenced by the last Grisons governor De Salis, but never finished in consequence of the annexation of the canton to Italy by Napoleon. From the hill above the ruin called *Il Paradiso* we have a charming view of the town. The church of **SAN LORENZO** has a fine campanile surrounded by cloisters, and two bone houses in which the skulls are arranged in patterns like the catacombs in Paris. In the Baptistery is an ancient font with curious bas-reliefs.

Now traversing the level *Piano di Chiavenna*, which has been terribly devastated by inundations, we reach

Riva (65 m.), situated on the *Lago di Riva*, in a singularly wild and desolate region surrounded by rugged mountains. From Riva the road leads through several galleries hewn out of the rock to **Colico** (see p. 150).

ROUTE LXVII.

SPLÜGEN TO BELLINZONA OVER THE BERNARDINO.

Diligence daily, 45½ m., in 8¼ hrs. Returning, 11 hrs. Fares, 15.20 c.; coupé or banquette, 18.90 c.
Extra Post, 2 horses, 104 frs.; 3 horses, 146.50 c.; 4 horses, 162 frs. From Coire, 191.70 c., 267.50 c., 328 frs.
Carriages, 2 horses, 115 frs.; 3 horses, 160 frs.; 4 horses, 195 frs. From Coire, 180 frs., 260 frs., 320 frs.

Splügen (see p. 128). Leaving Splügen, we ascend the *Val Rhein* to **Hinterrhein** (*Inn, Post*).

[From Hinterrhein we can make an excursion of 7 hrs. there and back to the SOURCE OF THE RHINE, which proceeds from the RHEINWALD GLACIER (7250 ft.). Guide necessary, 6 frs. The path is rough and fatiguing, but the excursion is most interesting.]

Beyond Hinterrhein we cross the Rhine, and ascend steeply in zig-zags, having beautiful retrospective views of the valley, to the summit of the **Bernardino Pass** (6768 ft., 12 m., *Tavern*). On the right we see the peak of the *Marscholhorn* (9520 ft.), and on the left the *Mittaghorn* (8560 ft.) and *Pizzo Uccello* (8910 ft.). The pass takes its name from St Bernardino of Sienna, who built a small chapel on the south side of the mountain. In the pass is the little *Lake Moësa*, from which

the River *Möesa* has its source. From thence we descend in extraordinary twistings and windings to **St Bernardino** (17 m., 5335 ft., *HOTEL BROCCO, HOT. RAVIZZA, Albergo de Stefanis*), a frequented watering-place. A further series of zig-zags brings us to **Mesocco** (25½ m., *Hot. de Stefanis, Hot. Toscani*), where the scenery becomes entirely Italian. Passing through the *Valley of Mesocco*, which was laid waste by a flood in 1834, destroying over 250 dwellings we reach *Soazza* (27 m.). Beyond the village, on the right, is the pretty cascade of the **BUFFALORA**. Passing *Cama* (35½ m.), *Grono* (37½ m.), *Roveredo* (39 m.), we reach *Sé Vittore*, the last Swiss village, and join the St Gothard road at the confluence of the *Moesa* and *Tincio*. Thence to **Bellinzona** (see p. 74).

ROUTE LXVIII.

COIRE TO GÖSCHENEN BY THE VORDER RHEINTHAL AND THE OBERALP.

Diligence, 63 m., daily, in 14½ hrs. Also diligence later in the day to *Dissentis*, remaining at *Dissentis* overnight, and proceeding to *Göschenen* next morning. Fares to *Göschenen*, 24.5 c.; coupé or banquette, 27.50 c. To *Dissentis*, 14.85 c.; coupé or banquette, 18 frs.
Extra Post to *Dissentis*, 2 horses, 101.70 c.; 3 horses, 140.50 c.; 4 horses, 172 frs. To *Göschenen*, 165.40 c., 227 frs., 277.50 c.
Carriages. To *Dissentis*, 2 horses, 80 frs.; 3 horses, 120 frs. horses, 160 frs. To *Göschenen*, 135 frs., 185 frs., 240 frs.

The route from Coire through the Vorder Rheinthal as far as Dissentis is exceedingly picturesque, and is particularly remarkable for the number of ancient ruined castles that lie

the heights. From Dissentis to Andermatt the scenery is much tamer, being chiefly over Alpine pasture lands. The descent, however, from Andermatt to Goschenen by the Devil's Bridge, is very fine (see p. 76).

For portion of route from **Coire** to **Reichenau** (6 m.), see p. 126.

[From Reichenau to Ilanz, a road runs on either bank of the Rhine. The through diligence takes that on the left bank, which is the more picturesque. A diligence from Coire to Ilanz also runs daily on the right bank.]

Following the left bank of the river we ascend to **Tamins** ($6\frac{1}{4}$ m., *Inn, Post*), where we have a fine view of the fertile valley of *Domleschg*. On the right is the little cascade of the *Lavoi*. At **TRINS** ($8\frac{3}{4}$ m.) is the ruined castle of *Hohentrins*. At **DIGG** ($9\frac{1}{4}$ m.) the road passes through a cutting between gigantic rocks, and winds round the *Seeboden*, a wooded amphitheatre at the base of the precipitous *Flimserstein* (6700 ft.). Passing several cascades on the right, we reach **MULINS** ($10\frac{3}{4}$ m.), with the remains of an ancient aqueduct. Farther on to the left is the little *Cresta Lake*.

Flims ($13\frac{1}{2}$ m., 3616 ft. *Inns, Post, Brun*), an ancient village with the chateaux of the Capaul and Salis families. In the "schloss" is a room with curious wood carvings (adm. 50 c.). For route to Glarus over the Segnes Pass, see Route XXV.

At **Waldhaus** ($14\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is the large **KURHAUS WALDHAUS-FLIMS** with dependence Villa Belmont, a pleasant summer resort delightfully situated in beautiful grounds near the *Flimser-See*. Baths in the lake. In the town is the **HOTEL SEGNES**, comfortable. Skirting the deep and picturesque ravine of the **LAAXER TOBEL**, and passing **LAAX** ($16\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Hot. Seehof*), we

descend into the valley of the Rhine, and reach **Ilanz** ($20\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Hotel Oberalp*, comfortable, *Hotel Lukmanier*), the most ancient village in the Upper Rhone Valley, beautifully situated on both banks of the river. Ilanz was formerly the residence of many noble Swiss families, whose fine mansions are now fast falling into decay.

The second diligence stops here 1 hr. for dinner. For route from Ilanz to Elm over the Panixer Pass, see Route xxv. A magnificent view of the Grisons Oberland and the Tödi range is had by ascending the **PIZ MUND-DAUN** (6675 ft.), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Guide desirable, 6 frs.

[From Ilanz a diligence runs daily in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 3.30 c., through the picturesque **Lugnetz Valley** to **Vals-Platz**, 14 m. The scenery in this valley is exceedingly fine.]

From Ilanz we still follow the left bank of the Rhone. Beyond **Ruis** ($22\frac{1}{2}$ m.), on the right, are the ruins of the castle of *Jorgenberg*, formerly a stronghold of banditti. Above us, also to the right, towers the *Brigelser Horn* (10,663 ft.). Before reaching *Tavanasa* (27 m., *Inn Kreuz*) we cross the Rhine, and passing *Zignau* (30 m.), again cross the river over the *Renkenberg Bridge*, where we have a lovely view of the valley. Beyond the bridge, we pass on the right the *chapel of St Anna*, which was built to commemorate the formation of the "Grey League" in 1424. This league, which took its name from the grey homespun garments of its members, was formed by the Grisons confederacy, to throw off the yoke of the tyrannous bailiffs (see p. 127). The oath was taken on the spot where the chapel stands. This oath has since been renewed from time to time, the last ceremony taking place in 1778. In the chapel are two frescoes representing the

formation of the league, and the renewal of the oath in 1778.

Just beyond the chapel we reach **Truns** (32 m., *Hot. Couronne*, comfortable; *Hot. Zum Tödi*). The first diligence stops here 1 hr. for dinner.

Passing *Rabius* (33½ m.), we catch a glimpse on the left, up the wild *Val Somvix* of the lofty peak and glaciers of the *Piz Gaglianera* (10,245 ft.). Beyond *Somvix* (34½ m.) the route becomes exceedingly picturesque. Passing through a dark forest and over a lofty wooden bridge 210 ft. long, and 160 ft. above the stream, we cross the deep ravine of the *Ruseiner Tobel*, and reach

Dissentis (39½ m., 3773 ft. **DISSENTISER HOF**; *Hot. Condrau, zur Krone*, both comfortable), beautifully situated at the junction of the *Vorder Rhein* and *Mittel Rhein*. Its ancient Benedictine Abbey was founded in 614 by St Siegbert, a Scottish monk, who accompanied St Gall on his mission (p. 30). The abbey became very rich and powerful in the middle ages. The village is protected from avalanches, which are very frequent, by a dense forest on the mountain side. Half-an-hour's walk from the town is the *Chapel of Aletta*, from which we have a fine view of the *Medelser Glacier*.

[From Dissentis a diligence runs daily in 8½ hrs. to **Biasca**, 38 m. (see p. 74). Fares—13.10 c. and 16.20.

The road crosses the **LUKMANIER PASS**, 6290 ft. The first portion of the road as far as *Curaglia* (3½ m.) passes through the **VAL MEDEL**, a wild ravine which vies in grandeur with the *Via Mala*. This route is not much frequented, and the Inns are poor.]

From Dissentis we follow the *Vorder Rhein* through the *Val Tavetsch*, having beautiful retrospective views as we ascend to **SEDRUN** (45 m., 4590 ft., *Inn Krone*), the principal village in the valley. Beyond *Ruèras* (46½ m.) we see on the left, situated on a rock nearly surrounded by the Rhine, the ruins of the ancient castle of *Potaningen*, once the residence of the noble *Potaninger* family.

The valley here is much exposed to avalanches. In 1818 one fell almost destroying the hamlet of *Selva* and killing forty-two persons. Passing the hamlet of *Chiamut* (48½ m.) we cross the *Gämmerhein* (49 m.) and ascend the *Val Surpaxix*. On our left the Rhine descends from its source in the *Toma See* (7690 ft.) in a series of small cascades. The road now ascends in windings to the **Summit of the Oberalp Pass** (52 m., 6730 ft.), the boundary between the cantons of *Grisons* and *Uri*. Passing the *Oberalp See*, which abounds in trout, we descend in long windings to **Andermatt** (59 m.).

From **Andermatt** to **Göschenen**, see **Route XLII**.

ROUTE LXIX.

LANDQUART TO DAVOS BY THE PRATTIGAU, AND DAVOS TO NAUDERS OVER THE FLUELA PASS.

Diligence to *Davos*, 27½ m.; twice daily, in 7 hrs, Fares—9.90 c.; coupe or banquettes, 12.65 c. To *Schuls*, 58 m., daily, in 14 hrs.; Fares—22 5 fr. and 27 frs. A diligence also runs daily from *Schuls* to *Nauders*, 16 m., in 3½ hrs.; Fares—6.50 c. and 7.80 c.

Extra Post to Davos, 2 horses, 74.80 c.; 3 horses, 109 frs.; 4 horses, 132.50 c. Davos Platz to Schuls, 70.20 c., 99.25 c., 124.75 c.
Carriages, 1 horse to Davos, 40 frs. Davos to Schuls, 32 frs.
 This is the direct route from the north to the **Lower Engadine**.

Landquart (see p. 34). Two and a quarter miles after leaving Landquart we enter the **Klus**, a narrow ravine $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long, through which rushes the impetuous *Landquart*. On the rocks to the left are the scanty ruins of the ancient *Castle* of Fragstein, formerly a stronghold of banditti. The pass was once fortified by a wall which extended to the river. Through the **Klus** we enter the **Prätigau**, a fertile and peaceful valley, about 20 m. long, of rich pasture lands dotted over with prosperous hamlets and picturesque ruined chateaux.

At **Grüsch** ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Inn Krone*) is the handsome chateau of the Salis-Grüsch family, now a school. **Shlers** (7 m., *Inn Post*). Here in 1622 the villagers defeated the Austrians under the Emperor Ferdinand, who had invaded the Grisons for the purpose of enforcing the Roman Catholic religion. The victory was chiefly due to the bravery of the women of the village. In remembrance of their courage they were given the privilege of partaking of the sacrament before the men, which custom still exists. Passing **Jenätz** ($10\frac{3}{4}$ m.) we reach **Fideriser-Au** (*Inn Niggli*). On the hill above, 1 m. distant, is the village of **FIDERIS**, with a good Inn. Two miles south of the village are the **Baths of Fideris** (3464 ft.) situated in a wild and romantic glen. The waters are efficacious for chest complaints and low fevers. The accommodation at the Kurhaus is plain, but fairly comfortable. On the left is the ruined castle of *Castels*, which was taken and destroyed in 1622 by the Grisons peasants, who were only armed with sticks. We now ascend a wooded and rocky ra-

vine to *Kublis* (14 m., *Inn Krone*). Beyond Kublis the views become finer till we reach

Klosters ($20\frac{1}{2}$ m., 3955 ft., **HOTEL BRÖSI**, **KURHAUS KLOSTERS-DÖRFLI**, **HOTEL SILVRETTA**, *Hotel Florin*), a scattered village much frequented by invalids. The road to Davos now ascends in windings, passing the *Schwarze See* and *Davoser See*, at the south end of which is

Davos-Dörfli ($27\frac{1}{2}$ m., 5120 ft., **Hotels**—**KURHAUS DAVOS-DÖRFLI**, comfortable and first class, fine garden, baths and magnificent view; **HOTEL FLUELA**, comfortable; *Pens Bellevue*), a health resort prettily situated at the base of the *Schiahorn* (8925 ft.). Looking up the Dischma valley we have a view of the *Scaletta glacier*, with the peaks of the *Piz Vadred* (10,610 ft.) and the *Schwarzhorn* (10,340 ft.). One and a half mile from Davos-Dörfli is

Davos am Platz. (**Hotels**—**KURHAUS DAVOS**, **HOTEL BUOL**, **HOTEL BELVEDERE**, **HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE**, **HOTEL RHÆTIA**). All these hotels are first class and exceedingly comfortable. *Hotel Schweizerhof*, *Hotel Strela*. Visitor's tax, 1.50 c. per week.

Davos am Platz (5100 ft.), the principal town in the district of Davos, is a delightful health resort both in summer and winter. Its climate is remarkably dry and bracing, and especially beneficial for pulmonary complaints. The hotels are large and comfortable, and well heated in winter, and a continual round of both indoor and outdoor amusements is provided for visitors. There are many delightful excursions in the neighbourhood. For a very full description of Davos and its surround-

ings, visitors should consult a local guide published by Füssli & Co. of Zurich, and C. Smith, London, price $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. In the RATHAUS is a collection of curiosities, and some fine stained glass. It is decorated with the heads of a number of wolves killed in the neighbourhood.

Resuming our route at Davos-Dörfli we cross the *Landwasser*, and ascend the Fluela valley to the summit of the **Fluela Pass** (38 m., *Inn Fluela Hospice*, dirty and dear), passing between two little lakes. On the left rises the peak of the *Weisshorn* (10,185 ft.), and on the right the *Schwarzhorn* (10,340 ft.). Descending to Sus we have beautiful views of the valley with the peaks of the *Piz Vadred* (10,610 ft.), *Piz Murteröl* (9816 ft.) and *Piz del Ras* (9960 ft.) on the right, and the triple peaks of the *Piz Madi* (9595 ft.) before us.

Sus (44 m., 4688 ft., *Hotels Schweizerhof, Rhätia, Fluela*), on the river *Inn*. Above the village are the ruins of a Roman fortress. **LAVNI** (46 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Hot. Post, Hot. Steinbock*). To the north is the *Piz Linard* (11,210 ft.), and the icy slopes of the *Silvretta*. **ARDETZ** (51 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Hotels, Sonne, Krone, Kreuz*), with the ruins of the castle of *Steinsberg*. [From Ardetz a carriage road leads to **FETTAN** (5404 ft., *Hotels Victoria des Alpes*), a health resort situated high above the Inn valley. Fettan can also be reached from Schuls (see below) in 3 m.] Leaving Ardetz we cross the *Val Tasna* and descend the deep and wooded valley of the Inn. On the right we pass the picturesque Val Plavna and the *Piz Plavna* the *Dadaint* (10,415 ft.), and farther on **TARASP** with its picturesque castle.

Schuls (58 m., 3970 ft., the fine old castle of *Naudersberg*).

Hotels, OLD BELVEDERE with fine garden; **NEW BELVEDERE**, both first class and comfortable; **HOTEL POST**; *Hot. Piz Chiam-patsch, Hot. Helvetia*) a beautifully situated watering place with saline, sulphureous and chalybeate springs.

[One mile from Schuls are the **Baths of Tarasp** (**KURHAUS TARASP**, fine large Hotel and bathing establishment. Eng. Ch. Ser.). The springs are chalybeate and saline, and have much the same properties as those at Vichy, Kissingen, and St Moritz. Overlooking the Inn is the castle of *Tarasp*, the residence of the Austrian governors down to 1803. Half a mile above Tarasp is the village of **Vulpera** (*Pens. Bellevue, Pens. Alpenrose and Tell, Pens. Steiner*), a prettily situated health resort.]

Leaving Schuls we pass through beautiful scenery to **KEMÜS** (5 m.), at the entrance to the deep ravine of *Wraunka-Tobel*. The village was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1880. Above is the ancient castle of *Tschanuff*, built by the Romans in the reign of Vitellius, and burnt by the Austrians in 1475. Beyond Remus the valley narrows to the romantic gorge of *la Platu Mala*. On the right we pass the narrow *Val d' Assa* and the pretty cascade of the *Piz Pisoc*, and on the left rise the peaks of the *Muttler* (10,825 ft.) and the *Stammer-Spitz* (10,680 ft.). **MARTINSBRUCK** (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Inn Posta*) is the last Swiss village. We now cross the Inn into Austrian territory. Beyond the bridge is the Austrian Custom House, on the left are the ruins of the castle of *Serviezal*. The new road to Nauders leads to the left, but the old road to the right is shorter and more picturesque. **Nauders** (16 m., 4470 ft., *Hotels Post, Löwe*), with

From Nauders a diligence runs twice daily in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to LANDECK (27 m.) on the new line from *Bregenz* (p. 21) and *Bludenz* through the ARLBERG TUNNEL to INNSBRUCK.

ROUTE LXX.

COIRE TO DAVOS, BY LENZ.

Diligence (36 m.) daily, in $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Davos* in 8 hrs. Fares to *Davos Platz*, 13.90 c.; coupé or banquette, 16.70 c. To *Davos Dörfli*, 14.90 c., 17.40 c. **Extra Post**, 2 horses, 110.10 c.; 3 horses, 147.50 c.; 4 horses, 177.0. From *Davos*, 93.80 c., 127.25 c., 156.75 c. **Carriages**, 2 horses, 100 frs.; 3 horses, 150 frs.; 4 horses, 200 frs.

Coire (see p. 124). Leaving Coire the road ascends in windings, affording fine retrospective views of the Rhine Valley, to *Malix* (3800 ft.), with a mineral spring and the ruined castle of *Strassberg*. **Churwalden** (6 m., **HOTEL KRONE, KURHAUS, Pens. Schweizerhaus**), a frequented health resort, with the ancient monastery of *Aschera*. **Parpan** (8 m., 4940 ft., *Kurhaus Parpan, Hot. Stanserhorn*), a beautifully situated health resort. From Parpan the STANSERHORN (8458 ft.) can be ascended in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Good bridle path to the summit. Guide unnecessary. Magnificent view. The descent can be made to *Thusis* (p. 126) in 4 hrs.

A short distance beyond Parpan we reach the SUMMIT OF THE PASS (5090 ft.). On the left are the peaks of the *Lenzer-Horn* (9545 ft.), the *Piz St Michel* (10,370 ft.), and the *Tinzenhorn* (10,280 ft.). Passing the *Lake of Vatz* we descend over the *Lenzer Heide*, an open tract of heath and brushwood, a dreaded waste during the winter snow storms, to **Lenz** ($14\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Hotels Krone, Post*). At Lenz the road over the *Julier Pass* (p. 136) branches off. We next pass **Brienz** ($16\frac{1}{2}$ m.). Beyond Brienz the road to *Samaden* over the ALBULA PASS

branches off (see Route LXXII.).

ALVENEU ($19\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Kurhaus Alveneu*), with a sulphur spring. To our right is the *Albulahorn* (10,740 ft.). **Wiesen** ($23\frac{1}{2}$ m., 4770 ft., **HOTEL BELLEVUE, HOTEL PALMY**, both comfortable) is a beautifully situated health resort. Its climate is very mild, dry, and bracing, and particularly suited for consumptive patients. To our right are the green slopes of the *Stulsergrat* (8390 ft.). From Wiesen the road descends in long windings through most picturesque and romantic scenery to the **BARENTRITT** ($26\frac{1}{2}$ m.) or "Bears' Step," a projecting rock from which we have a most striking view into the wild abyss below us. On our right is the pretty cascade of the *Sägetobel-fall*, 100 ft. in height. Passing through several galleries cut in the rock as a protection against avalanches, we reach the *Zuge*, a wild and narrow gorge, with almost perpendicular sides, which is continually swept in winter and spring by avalanches. The construction of the road called the *Landwasser Strasse* was one of immense difficulty. £24,000 were expended on it. Passing *Hoffnungssau* ($28\frac{1}{2}$ m.), *Glavis* ($31\frac{1}{2}$ m.), *Spinabad* (32 m.), with a sulphur bath (*Fair Inn*),

we reach FRAUENKIRCH (33½ m., *Inn Post*, fair) at the entrance of the *Sertig Thal*. The village is protected from the avalanches by

a bulwark. The Davos Valley here widens. **Davos am Platz** and **Davos Dürfl** (see p. 132).

ROUTE LXXI.

COIRE TO DAVOS BY THE STRELA.

Diligence to *Langwies*, 14 m., dally, in 2½ hrs. Fares, 3.75 c. **Bridle-path** from *Langwies* to *Davos*, 4½ hrs.

The road ascends the *Schanfigg Thal* past the villages of *Maladers Calfreisen*, with an ancient tower, *St Peter*, with a small cascade, and *Peist* (Inn), to *Langwies* (14 m). The bridle-path ascends through a narrow valley, with the precipices of the *Weissfluh* and *Kup-*

fenfluh on the right, to the **summit** of the *Strela Pass* (7800 ft.), between the *Schiahorn* (8925 ft.) and the *Kupfenfluh* (8670 ft.), from which we have a magnificent view. The descent to *Davos* (1 hr.) is very steep **Davos** (see p. 132).

ROUTE LXXII.

COIRE TO SAMADEN BY THE ALBULA.

Two routes from Coire lead to the Albula, joining at *Bad-Alveneru*. The diligence route is by *Churwalden*. The second route is by *Thusis* and over the *Schyn Pass*. Distance to *Bad-Alveneru* by *Churwalden*, 20 m. By the *Schyn Pass*, 28½ m.

Diligence by *Churwalden* and the *Albula Pass*, 45 m., dally, in 14½ hrs. Fares, 18.15 c.; *conpé* or *banquette*, 21.80 c.

Extra Post, via *Churwalden*, 2 horses, 100 frs.; 3 horses, 150 frs.; 4 horses, 200 frs. Via the *Schyn Pass*, 149.60 c., 204 frs., 248.50 c.

Carriages. Via *Churwalden*, 2 horses, 100 frs.; 3 horses, 150 frs.; 4 horses, 200 frs. Via the *Schyn Pass*, 110 frs., 160 frs., 210 frs. The fare for a carriage for four persons is cheaper than the diligence. Besides this, the charge for luggage is saved, and the carriage can be ordered for any hour. A carriage, however, cannot make the journey in one day. A night must be spent at one of the post stations.

From **Coire** by **CHURWALDEN** to **Brienzi**, see Route LXX.

Beyond *Brienzi* the *Albula* road branches off to the right, and in 3½ m. reaches **Bad Alveneru** in the *Albula Thal* (comfortable **HOTEL** and **KURHAUS**), a watering-place, with sulphur springs.

From *Coire* to *Bad Alveneru* over the *Schyn Pass*, see Route LXXIII. This latter route though longer, is much the more picturesque. Beyond *Alveneru* we pass on the right a pretty cas-

cade descending from the *Schaf-tobel*, and in 1 m. cross the *Landwasser*.

Fillsur (2¼ m., *Hot. Schönthal*). Above, on our left, are the ruins of the castle of *Greifenstein*. Now descending to the *Albula*, which we cross over a covered wooden bridge, we again ascend the densely wooded valley, passing *Bellaluna* (4¼ m.), and reach the **Bergüner Stein** (5½ m.), a wild gorge through which the road is hewn out of the face of

the rock. The impetuous Albula, 600 ft. below us, is hardly visible. Before us, to the right, are the peaks of the *Tinzerhorn* (10,280 ft.) and the *Piz d'Aela* (10,985 ft.). Emerging from the gorge we find ourselves in a beautiful green basin, in which lies **Bergün** (4560 ft., 7 m., Hotels: *Piz AELA*, *Krone*, *Kreuz*). The diligence halts here for dinner. Bergun has a fine old Romanesque church and a curious prison tower. Still ascending, and passing the hamlet of *Nay* (5725 ft., 10½ m.), near which is a cascade on the Albula and the small *Lake Palpuogna*, we reach the small *Kurhaus Weissenstein* (13½ m.), at the base of the *Grimseis* (9625 ft.), beyond which a steep ascent brings us to the wild *Teufelsthal*,

or "Devil's Valley," which is strewn with rocks brought down by the avalanches. The scenery here is exceedingly weird and savage. At the small *Hospice* we reach the **summit** of the **Albula Pass** (7595 ft., 16½ m.), a marshy tract situated between the peaks of the *Crasta Mora* (9636 ft.) on the right, and the *Albulahorn* (10,740 ft.) on the left.

The road now descends in long windings. Before us is the pyramidal peak of the *Piz Mezaun* (9730 ft.). To the right are the *Piz Lavirum* (10,020 ft.), the *Piz Colschen* (9986 ft.), and in the distance the *Piz Languard* (10,715 ft.).

Ponte (21 m., 5548 ft.). **Ponte to Samaden** (25 m.), see p. 140.

ROUTE LXXIII.

COIRE TO SAMADEN BY THE JULIER.

Two routes lead from Coire to the Julier Pass, joining at *Tiefenkasten* (see below). The first leads by *Churwalden* (17½ m.), and the second over the *Schyn Pass* (25 m.).

Diligence to Samaden by **CHURWALDEN** (51½ m.), daily, in 13¼ hrs.; Fares—20.75 c.; coupé or banquette, 24.90 c. By the **SCHYN PASS** (59 m.), in 14¼ hrs.; Fares—22.75 c.; coupé or banquette, 27.50 c.

To *St Moritz* by *Churwalden*, 18.90 c., 23.30 c. By the *Schyn Pass*, 20.85 c., 25.25 c.

Extra Post by *Churwalden*, 2 horses, 145.10 c.; 3 horses, 196.50 c.; 4 horses, 238.50 c. By the *Schyn Pass*, 160.40 c., 219 frs., 267 frs. To *St Moritz* by *Churwalden*, 136.70 c., 184.50 c., 223.50 c. By the *Schyn Pass*, 152 frs., 207 frs., 252 frs.

Carrriages to Samaden by *Churwalden*, 2 horses, 100 frs.; 3 horses, 150 frs., 200 frs. By the *Schyn Pass*, 110 frs., 160 frs., 210 frs. To *St Moritz*, 100 frs., 150 frs., 200 frs. By the *Schyn Pass*, 110 frs., 160 frs., 210 frs. The route by the *Schyn Pass*, though 7¼ m. the longer, is much the more picturesque, and affords an opportunity, by staying two or three hours at *Thusis* of visiting the magnificent scenery of the *Via Mala* (p. 127).

(a.) Route by **CHURWALDEN** as far as **LENZ** (14½ m.), see Route LXX.

From Lenz the road descends in windings to the picturesquely situated village of **Tiefen Kasten** (3 m., **HOTEL JULIER**, **HOTEL ALBULA**, *Hot. Kreuz*), which is built

on the site of the Roman camp of *Imum Castellum*. The church is built over the ruins of the ancient castle of *Ima Castra*. Below the village is the junction of the Oberhalbstein branch of the *Rhine* with the *Albula*.

(b.) Route by the **SCHYN PASS**

as far as THUSIS (see Route LXVI.). Leaving Thusis and passing the entrance to the *Via Mala* (p. 127) we enter the magnificent gorge of the **Schyn Pass**, through which runs the **Schyn Strasse**, constructed in 1869. The road is carried through the pass by a series of tunnels and cuttings in the face of the precipices. The most picturesque point in the gorge is where the road crosses the *Albula* over the SOLIS BRIDGE, 250 ft. above the stream. Stones dropped into the abyss fall with noise like a cannon shot. The **Summit of the Pass** is reached at ALVASCHEN (7½ m.), opposite the village. On the right is a pretty cascade. A descent of 1½ m. brings us to **Tiefen Kasten** (see above).

From Tiefen Kasten a steep ascent along the edge of the precipice of Stein (3596 ft.) brings us to the fertile and populous valley of Oberhalbstein (4½ m.). Above TINZEN (7¾ m., 4230 ft., *Inn Tinzerhorn*) are several pretty cascades on the *Julia*. Now passing through several wild ravines we reach **Mollins** (11½ m., *Hotel Löwe*, comfortable inn), where the diligence halts for dinner.

From this point to STALLA (18¼ m., *Inn*), we have a succession of grand landscapes. On a wooded height, in the middle of the valley, we see the square tower of the castle of *Spludastch*, from which there is a fine view. Three miles from Molins are the ruins of the castle of *Marmorera*, half-

way up the height. After passing Stalla, the road turns to the eastward, and we begin the ascent of the **Julier** in numerous zig-zags. Two hours are occupied in reaching the **summit of the Julier** (7500 ft., 23½ m.), where we see two columns of mica slate, 5 feet in height, supposed by antiquaries to be milestones erected by Augustus during the construction of the Roman road from Chiavenna to Coire. Roman coins have also been found here. Near by is a small lake. Thousands of sheep from the Italian side are brought every summer to graze on the slopes of the **Julier**. A mile below the summit is the *Julier Alp*. On the left are the *Piz Julier* (11,106 ft.) and the *Piz d' Albana* (10,170 ft.), and on the right the *Piz Pulaschin* (9900 ft.). The views of the snow-mountains of the *Bernina* which we obtain in the descent are magnificent. Immediately in the foreground are the *Piz Surlej* (10,455 ft.) and *Mount Arlas*, above which we see the *Piz Tschierva* (11,713 ft.) and the *Piz Morteratsch* (12,315 ft.), and on the right the *Piz Bernina* (13,295 ft.), the highest peak of the range, and still farther to the right the *Piz Corvatsch* (11,345 ft.), while lower down we see the whole valley of the *Upper Engadine* from St Moritz to Sils-Maria. A winding descent of 4 m. brings us to **Silvaplana** (27½ m.). *Silvaplana* to **Samaden** (34 m.), see p. 139.

ROUTE LXXIV.

CHIAVENNA TO SAMADEN, SCHULS, AND NAUDERS.

THE ENGADINE.

The Engadine, or the Upper Valley of the Inn, watered by the little river Inn, and surrounded by lofty mountains, is 56 m. in length, and barely a mile in width. On the north-west are the Engadine Alps, and on the south-east the Bernina chain, the glaciers of which are among the most extensive and magnificent in all Switzerland. The district between Maloja and Samaden, known as the UPPER ENGADINE, is the most attractive part of the valley, and has of late years become one of the great pleasure and health resorts of Switzerland. The attractiveness of its scenery is greatly enhanced by its numerous and beautiful lakes. The climate is anything but mild, and compares with that of Sweden, and the most northerly portions of Europe. The atmosphere, however, is remarkably dry, clear, and bracing. The highest summer temperature ranges from 66° to 76°, and in winter sometimes falls to 30° below zero. The changes of temperature are often very sudden, the mercury frequently falling 35° to 40° in the 24 hrs. Snow occasionally begins to fall in August. The local saying is "Nine months winter, three months cold." Except at Pontresina and Sils-Maria, where there are a few gardens and cultivated fields, there is hardly any attempt at agriculture.

Great numbers of the inhabitants migrate in early life to other parts of Europe, where they follow generally the trades of confectioners, restaurant keepers, or clerks, frequently amassing, what is for them, considerable fortunes, with which they return to their native valleys. The neat and comfortable houses, with their picturesque decorations, seen everywhere in the Engadine belong chiefly to persons of this class. The natives are generally Protestants, and are remarkable for their industry and sobriety.

The Engadine is very crowded in summer, and rooms at the hotels should be engaged beforehand.

Diligence from *Chiavenna* to *Samaden*, 34 m., twice daily, in 9½ hrs. Reverse way, 6¾ hrs. Fares—13.65 c; coupé or banquette, 16.40 c.—From *Samaden* to *Schuls* (34m.), twice daily, in 5½ hrs.; reverse way, 6¾ hrs. Fares—13.55 c. and 16.25 c.—*Schuls* to *Nauders* (6 m.), once daily, in 3¼ hrs. Fares, 6.50 and 7.80 c.

Extra Post—*Chiavenna* to *St Moritz* or *Samaden*, 2 horses 93.10 c., 3 horses 128.75 c.; 4 horses, 160.25 c. Fares descending about 16 frs. less. *Samaden* to *Nauders*, 112.30 c., 162.25 c., 206.75 c. Reverse way fares are 5 frs. more.

Carriages—*Chiavenna* to *Samaden*, 1 horse, 40 frs.; 2 horses, 70 frs.; 3 horses, 105 frs. *Samaden* to *Schuls*, same price.

From **Chiavenna** (see p. 128) we ascend the narrow and picturesque VAL BREGAGLIA. In 1½ m. we pass a fine CASCADE on the *Maira*, opposite the little hamlet of *San Croce*, where formerly stood the prosperous village of **Piurola**. In 1618 this village was entirely destroyed by a terrible landslip from the *Monte Conto*, which buried the village

and all its inhabitants, numbering 2430, under a mass of earth and rocks 60 ft. in thickness. A beautiful chestnut grove now covers this scene of destruction. A short distance before reaching *Castasegna* we cross the frontier and enter Switzerland. **Castasegna** (6 m. *Inn Switzer*) is the first Swiss village. Opposite *Spino* (8 m.) is **BONDO**, with a chateau

of the Salis family. The sun only shines on Bondo for nine months in the year. Passing the **KURHOTEL BURGELLER HOF**, we cross the *Maira* at its junction with the Bondasca, and reach

Promontogno ($8\frac{3}{4}$ m., *Inn Galleria*), above which is the ruin of *Castelmuro*, from which two walls 10 ft. thick descend to the river. The road now passes through a rocky defile, which was formerly closed by a gate. On the left (10 m.) is the Church of St Pietro and the modern *chateau* of Baron Castelmur. *Stampa* ($10\frac{1}{2}$ m.) and *Borgonuovo* ($11\frac{1}{4}$ m.) are the next villages, beyond which the road passes by the debris swept down by a great flood in 1870. **VICOSOPRANO** (12 m.) is the chief village in the valley.

Beyond **Casaecia** (16 m., 4790 ft., *Inn Porta*) we commence to ascend the *Majola* by a series of extraordinary windings. On the right a path leads in 5 min. to the beautiful cascade of the **ORDLEGNA**. The falls are illuminated at night. Tourists can dismount from the diligence, see the fall, and, taking a short cut, catch it again at the top. Three miles from Ordegna we gain the **summit** of the plateau of the **Majola** (19 m.), on which is the magnificent **HOTEL KURSAAL MAJOLA**, replete with every comfort, and one of the finest hotels in Switzerland. The hotel is well heated in winter, and the air is artificially "ozonized" by electricity, the electric light being also used throughout the building and in the grounds. A small theatre is attached to the hotel. Near the Hotel Kursaal is the small *Hotel Zum Majola Kulm*. A pleasant walk of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. is to the picturesque **CAVLOCCIO Lake**, romantically situated, and surrounded by lofty mountain

peaks and glaciers. From the lake an excursion can be made in 2 hrs., there and back, to the **FORNO GLACIER**. To the south is the peak of the *Monte del Forno* (10,545 ft.). A magnificent view of the Engadine district can be had by ascending the *Piz Lunghino* (9120 ft., 3 hrs.), not difficult, but guide desirable. At *Majola* we enter the **Upper Engadine**, watered by the *Inn*, which we cross as it descends from the *Piz Lunghino*, forming a series of small cascades, and reach the beautiful **Lake of Sils**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length. On our right is the *Piz della Margna*, and its overhanging glacier. On the south bank of the lake is the little village of *Isola*, over which towers the *Corvatsch* (11,345 ft.), and the large *Fedoz Glacier*. At the E. end of the lake is **Sils** ($23\frac{1}{2}$ m.), which is divided into the villages of **SILS-BASEGLIA** (*Hot. de la Grand Vue*) on the lake, and **Sils Maria** (5895 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the *Inn Bridge*, *Hotels ALPENROSE* and *EDELWEISS*, both comfortable). *Sils Maria* is beautifully situated, and is a desirable stopping-place. It is well sheltered from the wind, and its climate is the mildest in the valley. Beyond *Sils* we pass the *Lake of Silvaplana*, and reach

Silvaplana (5958 ft., $26\frac{1}{2}$ m.), pleasantly situated between *Lake Silvaplana* and *Lake Campfer* (*Hotels, RIV' ALTA*, comfortable; *Corvatsch, Wilder Mann*). One mile from *Silvaplana*, on an eminence between the lakes, is the **CAFÉ CRESTALTA** (6250 ft.), which commands a lovely view of the lakes and surrounding mountains. Skirting the *Lake of Campfer* we reach **Campfer** (28 m., *Hotels, JULIERHOF, HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, Pens. Cazin*). One and a quarter mile beyond *Campfer* are the

Baths of St Moritz (6090 ft., 29½ m., HOTEL KURHAUS, HOTEL VICTORIA, HOTEL DU LAC, all excellent and most comfortable; ENGADINERHOF, HOTEL ST MORITZ; Pensions *Beausite, Meyer*, and many others. A band plays daily in front of the Kurhaus).

The Village of St Moritz is 1½ m. beyond the baths (Hotels ENGADINER KULM, fine large and comfortable Hotel; BELVEDERE, Hotel BERNET, both first class; *Hotel Suisse, Hotel Poste*; Pensions, *Coviez, Perini, Gartmann*, and many others). A tramway (50 c.) connects the baths with the village. St Moritz, beautifully situated on the N. shore of *Lake St Moritz*, is one of the most frequented and favourite resorts in the Engadine. The spring is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid, iron, and alkaline salts, and is beneficial in incipient consumption and stomachic complaints. The spring was known to the Romans, but has not been in general use till of late years. There are good boats on the pretty lake, which is full of trout, though they are very shy. The lake is generally frozen over from November to March, when the visitors enjoy excellent skating. The ENGLISH CHURCH is on the road from the baths to the village. From St Moritz there are delightful excursions in every direction. Carriages per day 1 horse, 15 frs.; 2 horses, 30 frs. TRAMWAYS run to *Silvaplana, Sils, Samaden*, and *Pontresina*.

From St Moritz the road winds down past the hamlets of CRESTA (*Pens. Misani*) and CELERINA (*Pens. Murail, Pens. Rouzi*), to **SAMADEN** (5600 ft., 34 m., HOTEL BERNINA, excellent; KURHAUS SAMADEN, comfortable; *Hot. des Alpes, Hot. Krone*), the largest village in the Engadine. The

principal building is the chateau of the old Engadine families of La Planta and Salis, who have borne a prominent part in the history of the canton for ten centuries. *Eng. Ch. Ser.* in the English Chapel. Three and a quarter miles from Samaden is PONTRESINA, see Route LXXV.

Beyond Samaden we have a magnificent panorama of the valley, surrounded by snow clad peaks. At the base of the *Cresta Mora* (9635 ft.) lies the little village of Bevers (1½ m.). At **PONTE** (4 m., *Hot. Albula*) the route over the *Albula* branches off (see Route LXXII). In 1799 the bridge at Ponte was the scene of a desperate conflict between the French and Austrians, who fought for its possession for six hours in snow six feet deep. Above MADULEIN (4¾ m.) is the ruined castle of *Guardaval*, built in 1251 by Bishop Volkard of Coire, as a fortress. The rock on which it stands commands a fine view of the valley. At **ZUZ** (6 m., 5550 ft., HOTEL CONCORDIA, *Schweizerbund*) is a ruined tower, the only remaining portion of the original castle of the Plantas. At Zuz the climate becomes milder, and the country more fertile. On the right is the pretty cascade of *Arpiglia*, and high above, an immense bulwark, erected as a protection against avalanches. Passing SCANFS (7 m., *Inns Stern, Steinbock*), *Capell* (8½ m.), and *Cinuskel*, we cross the *Punt Ota* over a small brook, and enter the **Lower Engadine** valley. The beautiful snow peak of the *Piz Linard* (11,207 ft.) now comes in sight, and the valley expands as we approach **ZERNETZ** (17 m., 4900 ft., *Hot. Bär*, fair). This village was entirely destroyed by fire in 1872, with the exception of the church, which was founded in the 6th cent. and rebuilt in

1623 The fine mansion of the Plata family has been rebuilt since the fire.

From Zernetz a diligence runs daily in 6 hrs. to **Munster** (24 m., fire, 9,90 c.), through the wild ravine of *La Serra* and over the **OPEN PASS** (7070 ft.) into the picturesque *Munster Thal*. From Munster a narrow carriage road runs in 8½ m. to **Mals** on the Stelvio route (see p.). A bridle-path also leads in 4 hrs. from *St Maria* in the Munsterthal over the *Wormser Joch* (8240 ft.) to **St Maria** in the Stelvio Pass (see p. 144.)]

Leaving Zernetz we cross the Inn and pass through a picturesque defile to **Süs** (20½ m., 4688 ft., Hotels *Schweizerhof* and *Rhoetia*, fair). Above the valley are the ruins of a castle supposed to have been built by the Romans. On the rise the peaks of the *Piz Medi* (9595 ft.), and the *Piz Linard* (11,207 ft.). At Süs the route from Davos over the *Fluela Pass* joins in. For route from Süs to **Nauders** (50 m.), see p. 133.

ROUTE LXXV.

SAMADEN TO TIRANO OVER THE BERNINA.

Diligence—To *Poschiavo* (24 m.) daily in 5½ hrs. Fares, 9.65 c.; coupé, 11.60 c. *Poschiavo to Tirano* (14 m., 1¾ hrs.) diligence twice daily, and also omnibus in summer. Fares, 2.65 and 3.35 c. The diligences do not connect at *Poschiavo*. Consult local time tables.

Extra Post, St Moritz, Samaden or Pontresina to Tirano, 2 horses, 88.80 c.; 3 horses, 125 frs.; 4 horses, 187 frs. Reverse direction, 95.30 c., 131.50 c., 163.50 c.

Carriages, 1 horse, 50 frs.; 2 horses, 90 frs.

Samaden (see page 140). Leaving Samaden the road crosses the *Inn* and the *Muraigl*. As we ascend we have a fine view on the right of the immense *Roseg Glacier*, above which towers the *Piz Roseg* (12,936 ft.), and the *Piz Bernina* (13,295 ft.).

Pontresina (3¼ m., 5915 ft., Hotels, **KRONENHOF**, first-class and comfortable; **ROSEG, SARATZ, LANGUARD, Weisser Kreuz, Poste, Steinbock**.)

Pontresina, the most frequented resort in the Engadine, is beautifully situated at the foot of the Bernina pass, and enclosed by the great snow and ice fields of the Bernina range. As a centre for mountain ascents and glacier excursions it is only rivalled by Zermatt and Chamonix. The excursions round

Pontresina can nearly all be easily made even by ladies, as the town has constructed good roads or bridle-paths to most of the points of interest.

Guides are under the control of a society as at Chamonix. A fixed tariff of charges for guides and mules is posted in the hotels. *Eng. Ch. Ser.* in the new English chapel.

Excursions—

The **Schafberg** (1¼ hrs.) Guide unnecessary. Good bridle-path from the Hotel *Roseg*, past the old tower of *La Spanola* and the hill *Crast' Ota*, ascending through woods to the last bench (7300 ft.), from which we have a magnificent view of Pontresina, the surrounding peaks, glaciers of the Bernina, and the lake of St Moritz. The ascent can

be continued in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more to the summit (8965 ft.), from which the view is still more extensive. To return to Pontresina we descend on the other side to the *Alp Muraigl* in the *Muraigl Valley* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), and thence take the path down the valley, joining carriage road to Pontresina 1 hr. from the Alp.

The **Schliucht Promenade** ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). A path descends from the Hotel Saratz, crossing the Bernina over the *Punt Ota*, where we turn to the left through the wood. Ten miles from Pontresina is the *Höhle*, a chasm in which is the *Café Sansouci*. In 20 min. we arrive at a bridge from which we can view the *cascade of the Languard*. From the bridge we return to Pontresina by the road.

The Roseg Glacier. Carriage road, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. (one horse carriage, 7 frs., to the Inn), thence path, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. The road ascends the valley of the *Roseg* between the *Piz Chalchagn* (10,350 ft.) on the left and the *Piz Rosatsch* (9825 ft.) on the right. Since 1876 shooting on these two mountains has been prohibited, and in consequence the chamois have increased to over 1000 head. At the end of the carriage road is the small *Hotel du Glacier du Roseg*. From the Inn a path leads in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the base of the glacier, which has lately greatly receded. Guide unnecessary unless an excursion on the glacier itself is made. The finest VIEW of the glacier is from the *ALP OTA* (7385 ft.), to which a path from the Inn leads in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

The Morteratsch Glacier. Carriage road, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. (one horse carriage, 5 frs.), thence footpath in 10 min. The carriage road ends at the "Rutscher Platz." A finger post here points out the path to the glacier. In 10 min. we reach a bridge over

the Bernina, which descends in a series of cascades. Beyond the bridge is the *Restauran du Glacier de Morteratsch* at the foot of the glacier. A fine view of the glacier can be had by ascending the path to the right to the **Chunetta** ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), a grassy platform, from which we can descend on to the glacier itself. Guide unnecessary. Quarter of an hour farther on is the **Signal**, a still finer point of view. An extensive view of the upper portion of the glacier can be had by ascending a rough path over snow to the **Boval Hut** (8070 ft.), 2 hrs.

A magnificent **glacier excursion** can be made (guide necessary, 12 frs., 9-10 hrs.) from Pontresina, by crossing the *MORTERATSCH Glacier* from the *BOVAL HUT* (see above) to the *Isla Persa* (8170 ft.), an isolated rock in the **Pers Glacier**. From the *Isla Persa* we cross the *Pers Glacier*, and ascending to the **Diavolezza Pass** (9770 ft.), from which we descend past the beautiful blue *DIAVOLEZZA LAKE* (8463 ft.) to the *BERNINA HOUSES* on the Bernina road, 5 m. from Pontresina. A carriage can be ordered from Pontresina to meet the tourist at the Bernina Houses. This excursion can also be made from Pontresina in the reverse direction. One horse carriage to the Bernina Houses, 6 frs. Time of walking between the *Bernina Houses* and the *Restaurant at the foot of the Morteratsch Glacier*, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. This expedition is quite free from danger, and is one of the finest glacier excursions in Switzerland.

The Piz Languard (10,715 ft.) can be ascended in 4 hrs. Descent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Guide, quite unnecessary, 8 frs. A bridle-path leads to within 10 min. of the summit. Horse or mule, 9 frs. The panorama from the *Piz Languard*

is the finest to be seen from any easily accessible peak in Switzerland. The tourist should make an early start so as to avoid the mists that generally rise after 9 or 10 A.M. On the summit are several seats and a trigonometrical signal. The **view** embraces the Monte Rosa, Mont Blanc, Bernese Oberland, Tödi, Sentis, and Bernina ranges.

Leaving Pontresina, we pass ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the cascade of the *Langard*. Farther on ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.) we pass the road leading to the *Morteratsch Glacier* (p. 142), beyond which we begin the ascent, which affords fine views of the glacier. Five miles from Pontresina are the *Bernina Houses* (6725 ft.), the starting-point for the excursion over the Diavolezza Pass (p. 142). About 1 m. from the summit we pass the small *Lago Minore* ($6\frac{3}{4}$ m.), *Lago Nero*, and the *Lago Bianca*, 2 m. long. The narrow strip of land between *Lago Nero* and *Lago Bianca* is the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. These lakes are frozen over from November to June. The road turns to the left by the *Lago Nero*, and we soon reach the **Hospice** (8 m.) in the **Bernina Pass** (7575 ft.). The Hospice is now a comfortable INN. Opposite us is the CAM-

BRENA GLACIER. A few yards beyond the Hospice is the **summit** of the pass (7660 ft.), from which we descend in windings to *La Rosa* (13 m.), and

Poschiavo ($20\frac{1}{2}$ m.). The *Rom. Cath. Church* was built in 1494. Behind it is a bone house, in which, by an old Swiss custom, are collected a number of skulls. An omnibus runs several times daily (3 m.) to **Le Prese** ($23\frac{1}{2}$ m., KURHAUS), a watering-place on the *Lago di Poschiavo*. There is good trout fishing in the lake. The spring is sulphurous, and much frequented by the northern Italians. Beyond the village is a cross marking the spot where three brothers were killed by an avalanche. From Le Prese we descend through a rocky defile, passing a series of cascades which extend for nearly 3 m. to **Brusio** (27 m.), the last Swiss village. At **Campo Cologna** (28 m.) is the Italian Custom House. One mile farther on is **Madonna di Tirano** (*Inn, St Michele*), where we reach the valley of the *Adda*. Our route here joins the road over the **STELVIO** (see below).

Tirano, 31 m. from Pontresina (Hotels: *Italia, Posta, Stelvio*). In the village are the ancient mansions of the Pallavachini, Visconti, and Salis families.

ROUTE LXXVI.

TIRANO TO BORMIO AND NAUDERS OVER THE STELVIO.

Diligence (79 m.) daily to *Bormio*, $25\frac{1}{2}$ m., in 6 hrs.; Fare, 9.20 c. From *Bormio* to *Eysr*, $31\frac{1}{2}$ m., in 11 hrs.; Fares, 6 florins; coupé, 7 fl. 35 kr. (The diligence for *Eysr* leaves the Nauders road at *Spendinig*, 2 m. from *Eysr*.) *Eysr* to *Nauders*, 26 m., in 5 hrs.

The **Stelvio Road** (9045 ft.), highest in Europe. The scenery constructed by the Austrian Government in 1820-25, is the magnificent. From **Tirano** (see

above) the road ascends through vineyards. On the left is the *Piz Masuccio* (9245 ft.), from which an enormous landslip fell in 1807, damming up the valley of the Adda, and converting it into a lake.

At *Mazzo* (5 m.) we cross the Adda, afterwards the Rosasco, and again cross the Adda beyond Grosio, soon after which we reach **Bolladore** (*Inn: Posta*). Five miles beyond Bolladore, the defile of *La Serra di Morignone*, a mile in length, separates the *Valleline* from the territory of *Bormio*. At the entrance to the defile are the remains of an old fort. At the *Ponte-del-Diavola*, Garibaldi had a skirmish on the 26th of June 1859 with the Austrians. Passing a hamlet we enter, beyond the village of *Cep-pine*, the valley of *Bormio*, enclosed by wooded mountains, partially covered with snow. Crossing the valley we soon reach **Bormio** (25½ m. *Inn Posta*), a little town at the entrance of the *Val Furca*, from which village we ascend by the new road to the **Baths of Bormio** (27½ m.), a handsome building which commands a fine view of the valley and surrounding mountains. Three quarters of a mile above the new baths are the **Old Baths**. Both establishments are well fitted up, and contain reading, concert, and billiard-rooms, and restaurants. The waters are prescribed in cases of gout, rheumatism, hysteria, scrofula, and cutaneous diseases.

From the new baths the road ascends to the old baths giving us beautiful retrospective views of the valley. On our right, looking back, rise the *Piz de Colombano* (9940 ft.), the *Cerria di Piazza* (11,710 ft.), and the *Piz Redasco*. To the left are the *Cime de Gobetta* and the *Piz Tresero*. The old baths lie a little

below the road to the left. Beyond the old baths the road is protected from avalanches (which are very frequent in winter and spring), by a succession of galleries. At **St Maria**, 34 m. (*Inn*) is the Italian custom house. On our right are the immense *Eben* and *Stelvio glaciers*. A short distance farther on is the **summit** of the *Stelvio Pass* (9045 ft.), which is rarely free from snow. A column on the right marks the boundary of Italy and Austria. Half mile to the north is the Swiss frontier. As we descend in long zig-zags we have fine views on the right of the peaks of the *Geisterspitze* (11,355 ft.), and the *Tuckettspitze* (11,400 ft.). *Frankzenshöhe* (7160 ft., *Inn Wallnofer*) is the next village. Two m. further on, we pass the spot where Madam de Tourville, an English lady, was supposed to have been murdered by her husband, by throwing her over the cliff. From the *Weisse Knott*, a small platform, a little farther on, we have a splendid view. To our right is the *Madatsch Glacier*, to the left is the *Trafoier Glacier*, over which rise the *Pleisshorn* and the *Oriler* (12,815 ft.). Before us is the *Madatschspitz*. In the distance to the north is the lofty snow peak of the *Weisskugel*. Passing **TRAFOI**, 45 m. (*Inn Post*), we follow the course of the rapid *Trafoi-Bach* to **Prad** (53 m., *Inn Neue Post*), lying at the foot of the pass. At **Spondinlg** (55 m.), the road branches off to **Eyrs**, to which the diligence runs. From *Spondinlg* the *Nauders* road keeps to the left, passing the castles of *Lichtenburg* and *Churburg*.

Mals (61½ m., *Inn Post*). To the left of Mals is *Glurns*, which we pass on the route from *Zer-netz* through the *Munster Thal* to Mals. (See p. 141.) The scenery as we ascend to **ST**

VALENTIN (4695 ft., 69 m.), *Inn* the **Reschen-Scheideck Pass** (*Post*), is exceedingly dreary and (74½ m., 4900 ft.), which divides the watersheds of the Black Sea and the Adriatic. A descent of 4½ m. brings us to **Nauders** (79 m.), see p. 133.

Passing the *Mitter-See* and *Reschen-See*, we have a magnificent retrospective VIEW of the Ortler range. Beyond *Reschen* we reach the **summit** of

ROUTE LXXVII.

TIRANO TO COLICO THROUGH THE VALTELLINA.

Diligence, 43 m., daily, in 9 hrs. Fare, 11.5 c.

The **Valtellina** is justly celebrated for its wines, which are largely consumed in Switzerland under the name of Veltliner. The scenery along the route, though hardly grand, is pleasing and picturesque.

Tirano (see p. 143). **Sondrio** (17 m.) is the capital of the valley, which here was frequently devastated by floods of water and mud. These floods have been prevented by confining the *Malero* to an artificial channel. The ancient *Nunnery* is now used as a prison. The old *castle* of the

former governors commands a fine view. Looking up *Val Malenco* we see the lofty snow peaks of the *Bernina* (13,295 ft.), and the *Monte della Disgrazia* (12,075 ft.). From *Sondrio*, long and rather uninteresting stretches of road lead to **MORBEGNO** (32½ m., *Inn*, *Post* fair). The road now runs between the ranges of *Monte Spluga* on the right, and *Monte Legnone* on the left, and through the unhealthy marshes of the *Adda* to **Colico** (43 m.), see p. 50.

ROUTE LXXVIII.

LAKE MAGGIORE.

Railway from *Bellinzona* (p.) to *Locarno*, 14 m., in ¾ hr.; Fares, 2.30 c., 1.60 c., 1.15 c. *Bellinzona* to *Novaro*, E. bank, 67 m., in 4-5 hrs.; Fares, 12 frs.; 8.45 c.; 6 frs. *Laveno* is the station to alight for the steamer crossing to *Pallanza*, *Stresa*, *Baveno*, and the *Borromean Islands*.

Steamers thrice daily between *Locarno* and *Laveno*, and seven times daily between *Laveno* and *Arona*, stopping at *Intra*, *Pallanza*, *Stresa*, and *Baveno*. See local time tables.

The **Lago Maggiore**. 37 m. long by about 3 broad, is situated almost entirely in Italy, only 9 miles of the northern shore being in Swiss territory. Its greatest depth is 2600 to 2800 ft. The scenery of the upper portion of the lake is bold and picturesque, the mountains rising precipitously from the water, their lower slopes clad with vineyards, and dotted with villages, churches and villas, almost on every ledge. The finest portion of the lake

is around the Bay of Baveno, the view from Stresa being one of exquisite beauty. Below the Bay of Baveno the scenery gradually becomes tamer as we approach southwards to the level plains beyond Arona. The net fisheries in the lake, which are the property of the Borromeo family, are very productive. In 1848, Garibaldi and his Volunteers seized the steamers on the lake, and for two months cruised about and harassed the Austrian villages.

Locarno (pop. 2600; Hotels—GRAND HOTEL LOCARNO, fine large hotel with beautiful grounds, very comfortable. *Eng. Ch. Ser.* in the Hotel. Hotel CORONA, Hotel Suisse). Locarno, beautifully situated at the northern end of the lake amid groves of lemon and orange trees and vineyards, though in Switzerland, is a typical Italian village. The *Government House* in the square is a handsome modern building. In the *Church of S. Antonio* are some fair pictures. In Jan. 1863 portion of the roof of this church, being overloaded with snow, fell in during service, killing 47 of the worshippers. On a wooded hill 20 min. walk above the town is the pilgrimage church of the MADONNA DEL SASSO, which contains a fine "Descent from the Cross" by Cerisi, and other pictures. The church porch commands a lovely view of the lake. Travellers over the St Gothard, to or from Lake Maggiore, should by all means break their journey at Locarno instead of Bellinzona. Opposite Locarno is *Magadino* (*Hotel Bellevue*). ANSCONA, W., with a ruined castle.

Brissago, W. (*Albergo Antico*), beautifully situated amid groves of oranges, pomegranates, figs, olives, and myrtle. One mile beyond Brissago we leave Swiss waters and touch at

Cannobbio (pop. 2600; *Hot. Cannobbio*, at the landing; *Pens Badia*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town), one of the oldest villages on the lake. In the church of *Della Pieta* is a fine altar piece by Gaudenzio Ferrari of the "Bearing of the Cross."

Luino, E. (Hotels, *Simplon, Posta, Victoria*), a railway station, and the point of departure for Lugano. See Route LXXX. In the Piazza Garibaldi is a statue of the General.

We now cross to **Cannero, W.** On the little rocky islands in the lake opposite Cannero are the two curious ruined *Castelli di Cannero*, which now belong to the Borromeo family, but which were, in the 15th cent. the stronghold of the Mazzardi, five brothers, who were banditti and the terror of the lake.

Laveno, E. (*Inns Posta, Moro, Stella*), a station on the St Gothard railway. A diligence runs daily to Varese (see p. 152). Laveno is beautifully situated at the base of the *Sasso del Torro* (5920 ft.) from the summit of which there is a magnificent view of the lake and the Monte Rosa range. Two hours up the mountain is the little chapel of *S. Caterina in Sasso*, where are two large rocks, brought down by a landslip 450 years ago, and which support each other in a curious manner.

Intra, W. (*Hotel Intra, Vitello e Leon d'Oro*), the terminus of the diligence over the Simplon (p. 120). It is a thriving manufacturing town of 5000 inhabitants. Quarter of an hour's walk to the N. of the town is the *Villa Francosini*, in beautiful gardens. Now rounding the promontory of S. Remigo, on which is a church built on the site of an ancient Temple of Venus, we reach

Pallanza, N. (GRAND HOTEL PALLANZA, large and most ex-

cellent hotel, beautifully situated on the lake in pleasant gardens. Moderate prices and most obliging landlord. A delightful winter residence. Eng. Ch. Ser. in the Hotel. HOTEL GARONI on the hill, fine view. *Posta*, near the pier). Boats to Isola Madre, 1 boatman 1.50 c.; 2 boatmen 3 frs. To Isola Bella, 2.50 c. and 4.50 c. To both islands, 3.50 and 6 frs. To Stresa, 2.50 and 4 frs. To Laveno, 2.50 and 4.50 c. Per hour without boatmen, 1 fr. Pallanza, one of the loveliest spots on the lake, is beautifully situated opposite the Borromean Islands amid luxuriant gardens. Having the sun all day, Pallanza is the most delightful winter residence on the lake. It derives its name from being the site of an ancient temple of Pallas. In the wall of the old church of *San Stefano* is a curious sculptured block of marble, discovered in 1601, and so set that all its faces are seen. It formerly stood alone. On one face is an inscription commemorating the recovery of the Emp. Claudius Cæsar from sickness. For diligences to Domo d'Ossola and the Simplon (see p. 120). Opposite Pallanza is

Baveno (GRAND HOTEL BAVENO, large and comfortable. BELLEVUE, BEAURIVAGE, both first class; all these hotels have beautiful gardens. *Pension Suisse*). Above the village is the handsome *Villa Clara*, occupied by Queen Victoria in 1879. Visitors are admitted to the beautiful grounds on presentation of card. A handsome English church has been built at Baveno.

The **Borromean Islands**. The lake steamers calling at Baveno touch at the Islands. Boat from Baveno, 1 boatman, 2.50 c.; 2 boatmen, 5 frs.

Isola Bella (HOTEL DAUPHIN). This island was simply a

barren rock without a vestige of vegetation till the year 1671, when one of the Counts Borromeo erected the present large chateau.

Ten terraces were cut in the rock and planted with lemons, oranges, oleanders, cypresses, magnolias, palms, and other luxuriant tropical plants. Every handful of earth had to be brought from the mainland. But with all this labour the effect is stiff and strained. The immense and uninteresting chateau is open to visitors after 9 a.m.; fee to attendant, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr.

The **Isola Madre**, the largest of the islands, is also laid out in terraces covered with the most luxurious vegetation, and being less artificial is more beautiful than its sister island. "Isola Bella is in parts as artificial as a Dutch gardener could desire to see it. Isola Madre, in its beautiful naturalness, is the poet's delight. In the one island trees are planted in lines, and their foliage often carved into strange, fanciful patterns. The flower-beds are laid in rectangular or symmetrical parterres: all is *correct*. In the other, Nature seems to revel at her own sweet will; and Art, that trains her, hides behind her sister. Both islands are beautiful; each has its enthusiastic admirers; but the truer instinct and the finer taste would assuredly turn to Isola Madre as the spot that nearest approaches to perfection." Visitors are admitted to the grounds after 9 a.m.; fee, 1 fr. On the highest terrace is a ruined Palazza which commands a lovely view of the bay. The picturesque little **Isola dei Pescatori** is entirely occupied by a little fishing village.

Stresa (HOTEL DES ILES BORROMEES, excellent large hotel in beautiful gardens, opposite the Isola Bella. HOTEL MILAN, near

the pier. *Albergo Reale Bolongaro, Italia*). From Stresa we have the most beautiful of all the *views* of the Lake, and of the Bay of Baveno. In summer Stresa has also the advantage of being shaded from the sun by the hills behind, making the climate delightfully cool and pleasant. Behind the town is the large *Rosminian Monastery*, now a school. Facing the lake are the fine villas of the Duchess of Genoa and the Marquis Pallavicino. In the parish church is a fine picture by Morazzone, and a monument to Ant. Rosmini, the founder of the monastery.

As we round the point the bank becomes more level, and we catch a glimpse in the distance of Monte Rosa. **Belgirate, W.** (GRAND HOTEL BELGIRATE), with the handsome villas of the Princess Matilda, and the Fontana and Pallavicini families.

Arona, W., pop. 3000 (HOTEL POSTA, *Albergo Reale, S. Gottardo*, all on the quay), is the terminus of the steamer route. The pier is opposite the railway station. Through trains to Turin, Milan, and Venice.

The church of *Santa Maria* contains a fine altar-piece by Gaudenzio Vinci, representing the Holy Family, and some other smaller pictures round it. About a mile and a half before reaching Arona we see the celebrated COLossal STATUE (erected in 1697) OF ST CARLO BORROMEO, Cardinal Archbishop of Milan, a native of Arona. It is 66 ft. high, and is placed on a pedestal 40 ft. high. The head, hands, and feet are of bronze, the rest of the figure consists of sheets of copper sustained by masonry. The statute is hollow and can be ascended by means of ladders. The head holds three persons.

ROUTE LXXIX.

THE LAKE OF COMO.

Steamboats thrice daily between *Como* and *Colico* in 4 hrs.; Fares, 4.70 c. 2.60 c.; twice daily, between *Lecco* and *Colico*, 3½ hrs.; and twice daily between *Como* and *Lecco*, in 3½ hrs. Between *Cadenabbia*, *Bellagio*, and *Menaggio*, frequently. Good restaurants on the steamers.

Boats with 1 boatman, first hr., 1.50 c.; each add. hr., 1 fr.; 2 boatmen, 3 frs. and 2 frs. *Bellagio* to *Cadenabbia* and return, 3 frs and 4 frs.; to *Menaggio* and return, 3 frs. and 4 frs. The boatmen expect a *pour-boire*.

The **Lake of Como** is generally considered the most picturesque lake in Northern Italy, and certainly no other lake can vie with the beauty of the gardens and villas on its banks. Its length is 31 m., and its breadth 1 to 3 m. Its greatest depth is 1930 ft. Its scenery more resembles that of a river than of a lake. Throughout its whole extent the banks of the lake are formed of precipitous mountains from 3000 to 7000 ft. in height: in some places overhanging the water, in others partially covered with wood, and studded with hamlets and beautiful villas surrounded by luxuriant gardens. At *Bellagio* the lake divides into two arms, the *Lake of Como* on the W., and the *Lake of Lecco* to the E.

Como (HOTEL VOLTA, best; *ITALIA, Albergo di Capello*). Travellers wishing to remain all night and leave by the boat in the morning, should go on to

Cernobbio (see below), and stay at the fine hotel *Villa D'Este*. The hotel accommodation at *Como* is only moderate.

Como is a place of considerable

commercial importance. The *Duomo* is a handsome building of marble, commenced in 1396, and completed in 1732. The Gothic facade is richly ornamented with carvings and bas-reliefs. The remainder of the structure externally is in the Renaissance style, except the cupola. The nave and aisles are Italian Gothic, the choir is circular, and is adorned with Corinthian pilasters, surmounted by statues between the windows. There are several fine paintings in the cathedral by Luini and Gaudenzio Ferrari.

The other public buildings are the Town Hall, the *Church of St Abondio*, containing the tombs of many of the bishops of Como; the theatre, a handsome building; the *Liceo Imperiale e Reale*, containing a natural history collection, reading-rooms, &c.; the *Palazzo Giovio*, containing a library, and an antiquarian collection.

From Como a diligence runs twice daily to *Varese* (p. 152).

The view of the lake from Como is confined to a small circular basin surrounded by high hills, but on doubling the low headland of Cernobbio, a very beautiful reach opens up, in which the mountains rise on each side boldly from the water's edge, their slopes covered by plantations of olives, vines, and chestnut trees, and dotted with handsome villas and luxuriant gardens.

Soon after passing the suburb of Vico we reach **Cernobbio** (GRAND HOTEL VILLA D'ESTE, magnificent hotel, most comfortable, and delightfully situated on the lake, amid beautiful gardens. Dependence, HOTEL REINE D'ANGLETERRE. This hotel was formerly the residence of Queen Caroline, the unfortunate wife of George IV. The magnificent reception rooms are handsomely

decorated in various antique styles. There are some fine statues and pictures in the hotel).

On the east bank, a little beyond the village of *Blevio*, is the villa TAGLIONI, with a Swiss cottage, formerly the property of the celebrated danseuse. A little beyond *Torno*, on the east bank, is the VILLA PLINIANA, at the end of a bay and at the entrance of a narrow gorge. It is a gloomy edifice, now the property of the Princess Belgiojoso. Behind it is the celebrated intermittent fountain described by the younger Pliny. At LAGLIO, on the west bank, is a PYRAMID, built in memory of Professor Joseph Frank, who left money in his will for its erection.

On the promontory of *Lanedo* is the handsome VILLA BALBIANO, belonging to the Arconti family. Just before reaching Cadenabbia we pass, on the E. bank, the **Villa Carlotta**, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and formerly the property of Count Sommariva. The villa and gardens are open to visitors; fee, 1 fr. In the *Marble Saloon* are the celebrated reliefs by Thorwaldsen of the *Triumph of Alexander*, which cost Count Sommariva over £14,000. This room also contains a *Cupid and Psyche*, and several other statues by Canova. In the *Garden Saloon* is a collection of modern pictures. The GARDENS are most luxuriant and beautiful.

Cadenabbia (HOTEL BELLEVUE, opposite the landing, large and comfortable, Eng. Ch. Ser. in the hotel; HOTEL BRITANIA, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the landing, first class; *Belle Isle*; ALBERGO BAZZONI, at Tremezzo). A delightful excursion from Cadenabbia is to the summit of the Monte Crocione, 5500 ft., which commands a magnificent view of the lake. There

is a mule path to the summit. From Cadenabbia we cross to

Bellagio (GRAND HOTEL BELLAGIO, magnificent establishment, very comfortable, and beautifully situated on the lake; HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE, large fine hotel, also on the lake, with dependance, VILLA SERBELLONI, on the hill; HOTEL GENAZZINI, Second class, *Hotel de Florence*). Bellagio, situated on the promontory dividing the lakes of Como and Lecco, is one of the most beautiful spots on the Italian lakes. Its views extend in every direction, while its open and airy position makes its climate generally cool and delightful. Half a mile to the S. is the handsome VILLA MELZI, belonging to the present Duke of Melzi. It was built for his grandfather, Count Melzi d'Erile, who was Vice-President of the Italian Republic under Napoleon Buona-parté. Visitors are admitted on Thurs. and Sun., 1 fr.; garden, 50 c. The villa contains several fine statues by Canova and sculptures by Thorwaldsen. The GARDENS are very beautiful. On the hill above, is the VILLA SERBELLONI, which commands a lovely view of the lake. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the town is the VILLA GIULIA, belonging to Count

Blome, and formerly the property of the King of the Belgians. Its beautiful garden is open to visitors; fee, 50 c.

From Bellagio we cross to **Menaggio** (HOTEL VICTORIA; GRAND HOTEL MENAGGIO; Second class, *Corona*). From Menaggio a narrow gauge railway runs to Porlezza, on Lake Lugano. See Route

Varenna, East Bank (ALBERGO REALE, *Hotel Marconi*), beautifully situated at the entrance to the romantic *Val Esino*. A short distance N. of the village are five remarkable galleries cut out of the solid rock for the passage of the Stelvio road. To the S. ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is the cascade of the *Fuime Latte*, or "milk-fall," 1000 ft. in height. In spring this fall is very fine, but it almost dries up in summer. Above GETTANA, E. Bank, is the large Hydropathic Est. of *Regoledo*. BELLANO, E. Bank (*Inn Roma*), at the entrance to the Val Sassino, has large iron works. Beyond this point the villas become fewer and the shores less interesting. At **Colico** (Hotels *Isola Bella*, *Angelo Risi*) is the terminus of the steamer route. For diligence over the Splügen, see Route LXVI, and to Tirano, see Route LXXVII.

BAY OF LECCO.

Steamers from Como to Lecco and Colico to Lecco, see p. 148.

The scenery in the Bay of Lecco, though pretty, cannot vie in beauty or grandeur with that of the lake of Como. **Lecco**, Pop. 7500 (HOTEL DUE TORRI,

Croce di Malta, Italia), is a busy manufacturing town. The scene of Manzoni's celebrated novel, "I Promessi Sposi," is laid here.

ROUTE LXXX.

LUINO (LAKE MAGGIORE) TO LUGANO
AND MENAGGIO (LAKE OF COMO).

Railway from *Luino* to *Ponte Tresa*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m., in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Steamer from *Ponte Tresa* to *Lugano* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., and *Porlezza* in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. Railway from *Porlezza* to *Menaggio*, 8 m., in 20 min.

Luino (see p. 146). From *Luino* the rail passes through the fertile valley of the *Tresa* to **Ponte Tresa**, a picturesque village on a bay of the **Lake of Lugano**, which is here so hemmed in by beautifully wooded hills as to appear like a separate lake. At *Ponte Tresa* we embark on the steamer for *Lugano*, and passing through the Strait of *Lavena*, with the precipitous *Mte. Caslano* (1170 ft.) on our l., enter the W. arm of the lake. Now steering southwards, having a view to the N.E. of *Monte Salvatore* (p. 74) and the chapel on its summit, we touch at *Brusino-Piano* and *Porta*. We now turn northwards and come in sight, on our r., of the crest of *Monte Generoso* (p. 75), and touch at *Morcote* and *Melide*, beyond which we pass through the embankment of the St Gothard railway. As we ascend the lake, we have fine views, on our r., of *Monte Caprino*, and on our l., of *Monte Salvatore*. We next reach **Lugano** (see p. 74).

From *Lugano*, where the steamers on some trips wait for an hour or two, we steer into the E. arm, the most picturesque portion of the lake. The N. bank is studded with hamlets, and planted with vines, figs, and olives, while the S. bank is wild, rugged, and precipitous. We

first touch at *Gandria*, with its curious gardens supported by colonades, and then passing into Italian territory, touch at *Oria*, *S. Mamette*, and **Osteno** (S. Bank, *Tavern* on the lake). Seven minutes from the landing-place at *Osteno* is the **Grotto of Osteno**, which is reached by a small boat. The cave is a curious ravine hollowed out by the action of the brook which runs at its bottom. This gorge somewhat resembles that of *Pfäfers* (see p. 33). The **Tufa Grottoes** can also be visited from *Osteno* by boat to *Rescia* in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and thence walk 5 minutes. The grottoes, which are covered with stalactites, are illuminated by torches ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), producing a weird effect. From the second cavern we have a glimpse of a pretty waterfall in the ravine beyond. Five miles by carriage road from *Osteno* is the hamlet of *Lanzo* at the base of *Monte Caprino*, 1 m. from which are the minera baths of **Paraviso** (*Hot. BELVEDERE*), in a commanding situation, having fine views of the lake and the Piedmontese Alps as far as *Monte Rosa*.

We next reach **Porlezza** (*Hot. du Lac*), where we land for the railway to *Menaggio*, which we reach in about 20 min.

For description of **Menaggio** and the **Lake of Como**, see p. 150.

ROUTE LXXXI.

VARESE AND LAGO VARESE.

Varese can be reached by rail from *Milan*, *Arona* (p. 148), or from *Laveno* (p. 146). A branch line also runs from *Como* (p. 148) in 1½ hrs.

Varese (pop. 6000, GRAND HOTEL VARESE, excellent; *Europa*, *Angelo*) is a prosperous, but in itself an uninteresting, little town. The environs, however, are very beautiful, and attract to them great numbers of Milanese and other North Italians, who have many villas in the neighbourhood. The most beautiful part of Varese is where the *Grand Hotel* is situated about a mile outside the town. The hotel itself, which was formerly the *Villa Recalcate*, is in a delightful situation overlooking the Lake of Varese, and the little lakes of Monate and Comabbio, but the chief glory of Varese is the magnificent view from the terrace and grounds of the Grand Hotel, of the Monte Rosa chain. "On fine evenings as the sun sinks, there is a most glorious revelation, the whole Alpine range stands out behind the lake against the crimson sky; Monte Rosa, Mont Blanc, Mont Cervin, and a hundred other peaks ending with Monte Viso."—*Hare*. There is no distant view of the Alps at all comparable with this, except, perhaps, the famous view of the Bernese Oberland from the cathedral terrace at Berne. Amongst other excursions to be made from the Grand Hotel at Varese is that to the **Sacro Monte**, about three miles north of the town. (Carriage from the hotel, 3·50 francs.) From the foot of the mountain a wide and well-paved road leads up the hill (horse, 1·50 franc), but it is more convenient to walk, as one must constantly dismount to see the chapels. This road, which is 30 feet in width for the most part, and never less than 25, protected by stone balustrades on either side, winds up the side of the mountain, in numerous zigzags, and at each of the turns is a chapel, all different, and often of great architectural merit, containing a group of life-sized figures in terra-cotta, illustrative of some event of the Sacred History, connected with the different mysteries of the Rosary. *Hare* calls it expressively—"a sort of terra-cotta Ober-Ammergau." The events are illustrated in the following order:—1. The Conception. 2. The Annunciation. 3. The Visitation. 4. The Nativity. 5. The Circumcision. 6. Christ amid the Doctors. 7. The Agony in the Garden. 8. The Sepulchre. 9. The Flagellation. 10. The Crowning with Thorns. 11. The Bearing of the Cross, and the Coming of Scholastica. 12. The Crucifixion. 13. The Resurrection. 14. The Ascension. 15. The Day of Pentecost. 16. The Assumption. At the summit of the hill is the CHURCH OF MADONNA DEL MONTE, containing terra-cotta groups of the Adoration of the Magi. The view from many places in the ascent, of the Alps on the one side, and the rich plains of Lombardy on the other, is exceedingly beautiful. Another interesting excursion from Varese is to *Castiglione-di-Olone*.

(The distance is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, carriage 8 francs.) The *Collegiate Church* and *Baptistery* contain frescoes by Masolino, those in the church representing scenes from the lives of Mary, St Stephen, and St Lawrence; those in the baptistery, scenes from the life of John the Baptist. Within easy walking distance of the Grand Hotel is the *Colle Cam-piglio*, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south on the road to Laveno. The *Lago-di-Varese* is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. (Restaurant on the shore.) Several of the villas of the nobility in the neighbourhood are shown to visitors. One of the most beautiful is that of the Prince of Castel Barco, 2 miles from the hotel. The view from its terrace is very fine.

ROUTE LXXXII.

THE LAKE OF ORTA.

The **Lake of Orta** can be reached from *Pallanza* (p. 140), or *Baveno* (p. 147), by carriage road *via Gravello* (p. 124), or by bridle-path across the hills from *Baveno* or *Stresa* (in 5-6 hrs.). The bridle-path from both places affords an opportunity of ascending the **MONTE MOTTERONE**, 4900 ft., the summit of which commands a magnificent view of the Monte Rosa chain and the Piedmontese and western Tyroiese Alps.

A round trip may be made by continuing the journey by carriage road to *Arona* (p. 148) on Lake Maggiore.

The **Lake of Orta**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length and $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. in breadth, lies about 8 miles due west of the southern portion of Lake Maggiore, and is separated from it by a ridge of hilly country. The traveller will find that it will well repay him to devote two or three days of his tour among the Italian lakes to visit this most picturesque and interesting district.

Steamers run on the lake from *Orta* to *Omegna*.

The principal village on the lake is **Orta** (HOT. S. GUILIO), prettily situated on a promontory extending into the lake from the E. shore. Above the village is the **Sacro Monte**, so called from a number of pilgrimage chapels, erected in the 16th cent., which ascend the hill. The chapels, which are dedicated to St Francis of Assisi, have each

a terra-cotta representation of a scene from the life of the saint. The hill, which is prettily wooded, has been laid out as a park. On the summit is a tower which commands a fine panorama of the lake.

A pleasant excursion from Orta can be made by rowing across the lake to **PELLA** (boat 1 fr.), and crossing the hills by a good bridle-path (4 hrs., donkeys or mules, 7 frs.) to **Varello** (*Hotel, Italia*), which is a convenient centre for excursions in the Eastern Piedmont district. Near the town rises the **Sacro Monte**, on which, like the hills near Orta and Varese (p. 152), are a number of pilgrimage chapels, forty-six in all, with terra-cotta groups depicting scenes from the life of our Saviour, the figures being life size. The chapels date from the 16th centy.

The first of these was the fact that Foster was a member of the Board of Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and that he had been elected to the position of President of the company in 1887. This was a position of great responsibility, and Foster was called upon to see that the interests of the company were protected and promoted. He was also called upon to see that the company was managed in a way that was consistent with the principles of good business and good citizenship.

BORE LXXII

THE LIFE OF JOHN W. FOSTER

The life of John W. Foster was a life of public service and of the highest integrity. He was a man of great ability and of great energy, and he was called upon to see that the interests of the country were protected and promoted. He was also called upon to see that the country was managed in a way that was consistent with the principles of good government and good citizenship.

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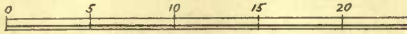
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