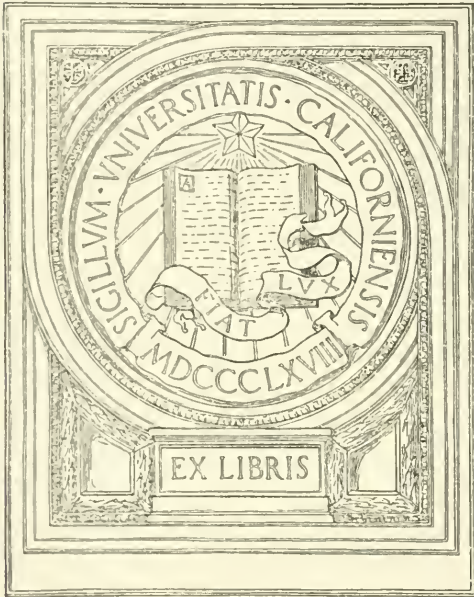


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This series of pocket guides describes every country and city worth while, and gives clear understandable **outline** maps to correspond with the descriptions. These books reduce to a minimum the time, expense, and worry of foreign travel, save the reading and study of thousands of pages in the old-fashioned guide-books, and boil down to their last essence the directions for real travel. They are valuable in what they describe, but they are especially valuable in what they omit. **THEY DO GIVE** in clear readable type, practical travel suggestions, including preparations for your trip on ship-board and in Europe, the customs and money of every country, hotels and boarding houses and their rates, nearby excursions, and places where customs examinations occur. They list ambassadors and consuls of the United States and England, transportation systems, places of amusement, specialties of every city, baths, restaurants, shops, distances, time required on ships, trains, cabs, etc., population, elevation of cities above sea level, golf clubs, churches, travel bureaus, railway stations, perfect indexes to show where to find in the books just what you want, and a list of the worth while things everywhere. **Everything mentioned is described.** These books **DO NOT** take up things that are not worth while, they **DO NOT** leave you at country frontiers or divisions, they **DO NOT** give you more than you can read or digest, they **DO NOT USE A SINGLE ABBREVIATION OF ANY KIND.**

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KEY, UKRAINE, WALES

Preparations for the Trip	How Long it Takes
Choice of Routes	How to Go
When to Go	What to See
Where to Go	How Long to Stay

WITH 23 SIMPLE OUTLINE MAPS OF THE 33 NEW
COUNTRIES, AND ELABORATE INDEX

BY

WILLIAM HARMAN BLACK

(EVERY QUESTION ANSWERED)

BRENTANOS

WASHINGTON

NEW YORK

PARIS

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Gift of G. C. De Garmo 4-27-42

TO
MY BROTHER
CHARLES HARMAN BLACK

THIS VOLUME IS AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED

COUNTRIES AND MAPS

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EUROPE IN YOUR POCKET

When and where to go, how to go, how far it is, how long it takes, what to see, what not to see, how long to stay.

This is the only guide-book with the boundaries fixed by the Peace Conference for the new Europe, and is the only guide book containing this systematic information for any of the countries of the new Europe. It is the only guide-book in English for Albania, Bulgaria, Courland, Czecho-Slovakia, Estonia, Ireland, Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania and Ukrania. With it, if you have never been to Europe, you will know where to go, how long it will take to reach there, how far it is in miles, and what to see when you arrive. It will save you time and money. The editor has tried to make it "worry proof."

The volume contains ready-made trips for every country, and circular trips of different lengths for the whole of Europe. It might be called "the worth-while Europe," and is especially valuable for what it omits, because every traveler knows that thousands of things are not intrinsically or from historical standpoints worth the time it takes to see them.

No effort or expense has been spared to produce this book, which is the result of nine trips abroad and round the world, covering a period of thirty years. It represents, in addition, two years' preparation from the best guide books and sources of information, and the official co-operation of nearly every country it describes. The data was first put on printed forms which were sent for suggestions and corrections to the mayor of every city, to railroads and steamship companies, and the foreign offices of the governments themselves.

These pages contain no confusing abbreviations to halt your attention, and do not leave you at country

lines and refer you to other books. It is **Europe complete**, giving you the pre-war and present names of cities, the elevation above sea level, railway stations, hotels and their location, the time required for each trip, the distance in English miles, short historical statements, baths, travel bureaus, golf clubs, English or American churches, steamship companies, excursions, consuls, restaurants, the specialties of different cities, frontiers where customs examinations occur, where the time changes, and an exceedingly condensed statement of the interesting things of each locality. With each is a word as to what it is, with the date of its erection, or the birth date of the characters referred to. Where possible, the interesting things in a city have been arranged in a continuous trip, so as not to cover the same ground twice. The same plan is adopted for the countries themselves.

A feature never before adopted, is to give in the text as you go along, the **direction, north, east, south or west**. With each country there are simple and understandable **outline maps** covering the routes described. In addition there is a large map of Europe.

With the uniform arrangement of the large type your eye quickly catches what you wish. The important things are in **black face** type.

Most guide books drop you into the metropolis of a country without telling you how you got there—but in addition to the circular trips describing the countries, this book details the routes of approach **from the frontiers inward to the capital or metropolis**, giving the railroads or steamships you will use and the stations or docks you will depart from or arrive at.

Each country is treated as a separate unit with its own map, but the railroad lines continue on the maps of the adjoining countries.

The alphabetical **INDEX** in front of the book gives, in ordinary type, every page where every city is referred

to. The **principal** reference to a city (where it is fully described) is given in **black face type**. From the page you find in the index, trace the trip to the point you wish to reach. If the route described at this page is not in the direction you wish to go, simply trace it backward to the point you are going to.

At the beginning of the book there are **general** routes suggested for seeing the principal places in Europe. Then, at the beginning of each country there is a list of the **main routes** for that country. A "**side trip**" is a departure from this **main route** for an excursion, from which you will return to the **main route**. Where a "**side trip**" starts, the words "**side trip, main trip resumed page ...**" occur in **black face type**. When the description of the "**side trip**" is finished you take up the "**main trip**" again at the point you left it for the "**side trip.**" The book then continues the description of the "**main trip**" after the words, in **black face type**, "**main trip resumed.**" There are also "**alternative trips,**" the beginning of which is indicated by the words "**alternative trip, main trip resumed page ...**" in **black face type**. These "**alternative trips**" are choices of two or more direct routes. After an "**alternative trip**" is described you take up the "**main trip**" again at the point the description of the "**alternative trip**" was begun. The "**main trip**" is then described after the words "**main trip resumed**" in **black face type**.

In addition to the general index, there is an advertiser's index.

I acknowledge my profound indebtedness to the officials of countries and cities, and railways, and travel agencies, especially to Messrs. **Thomas Cook & Son**, and **Mr. Leon J. Garcey**, American representative of the International Sleeping Car Company, and to **Mr. John W. Lind**, my principal assistant.

WILLIAM HARMAN BLACK.

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HOW TO USE THE BOOK

There are no abbreviations in the book.

The figures in parentheses following a person or thing indicate the birth of the person or the beginning of the thing.

The plan of the book requires no explanation, but the following suggestions are useful.

TRAVEL HINTS

You may regard these as unimportant, but disregard of any one of them may cause trouble.

PREPARATIONS BEFORE SAILING

Secure your passports for as many countries as you visit. Write your government for blank applications.

Plan out your trip carefully from this book before you start, or while "going across" (if you leave from America). **Time is money when you travel.** Select the right season to be in the different countries. Make up a schedule so you will know where you ought to be on certain days.

Arrange a **cable** address by registering it with the Cable Company before you leave. Following is form of registration:

The cable address of William Harman Black is "**Tallulah,**" number 233 Broadway, New York City.

In addition to the code words in use, invent any others you need, take original with you and leave copy with person you will cable, or who will cable you.

Arrange where you will get mail. Better usually, in care of a banker (in London, Brown, Shipley; or in Paris, Morgan Harjes & Co.), or care **Thomas Cook & Son**, or American Express—you will meet friends at these places seeking mail.

Money should be taken in Letters of Credit, but carry small amounts in travellers checks—cashable any-

where. Don't sign them until you cash them, because after you sign them anybody can use them.

Baggage: Take with you as few as possible of the following articles: Evening coat, white evening vests, a dinner coat, dinner vest, pair of evening trousers, cut-away suit, two traveling suits, several white "dress" shirts, and about ten negligee shirts. The latter, if silk, are lighter and the former if pleated stand travel better than if stiff. A big collapsible sole-leather Gladstone bag 26 inches x 16 inches wide, and capable of being expanded to 12 inches thick is ample for a man.

Also box shaving powder, razor, strop, shaving brush, hair brush, comb, tooth brush, auto goggles, pair of eyeglasses or spectacles for distance and reading, besides extra lenses for both distance and reading, with several extra cases, always one extra for use in sleeping cars, Pullman slippers, writing pad, envelopes, fountain pen, aluminum key chain, cane umbrella, a small box of collar buttons, peroxide, absorbent cotton, dressing jacket, hot-water bag, pajamas, traveling cap, nail brush, flat clothes brush, hat brush, sponge, black Tuxedo tie, 2 white ties, gold or pearl shirt studs, bathing suit, traveler's collapsible cup, wash rag, tooth powder, camphor ice, cold cream, listerine, garters, visiting cards, eyeglass prescription, evening dress vest buttons, stamps, menthol pencil, glove buttoner, shoe buttoner, needles and black and white thread, blue glasses, air pillow, compass, aneroid barometer, extra luggage straps, Prince Albert coat, slippers and bath robe.

Ladies should have a traveling dress that will not show or catch dust easily. Veils are desirable. A woman friend gives this list: Thirty-six-inch steamer trunk instead of shorter length. This, with one suitcase and the "hold all" will accommodate 1 tailored suit, 1 blouse of similar color in cr pe or chiffon, 1 silk or linen suit or 3-piece costume, 1 evening gown, 1 semi-

formal dinner gown, 2 one-piece gowns, preferably silk, less bulky and more comfortable; 2 silk petticoats, 1 pongee, washable; 2 princess slips; lingerie or china silk, messaline very unsatisfactory; 6 pairs hose, 4 combinations, 4 night gowns, 1 dressing gown, simple; corsets, soft as possible, for comfort in deck chair; shoes, comfortable; 1 small hat with brim, minus wings or breakable trimming; soft hemp hat or close-fitting bonnet for deck use; heavy steamer coat or warm rain coat and sweater for wear underneath.

Men find 2 suit cases handy because in absence of porters they can be more easily handled.

Get your baggage to the dock, if possible, the day before. There is tremendous confusion at the last minute.

A **vest-pocket diary** and memorandum book is indispensable.

Some countries forbid carrying of **fire-arms**.

There are few **books** for sale on shipboard, although they have good libraries of standard authors.

Guide books, maps, etc., should be bought before leaving, so they can be studied during the voyage.

In selecting your **ship and stateroom**, examine plan of ship and nearness of stateroom to noises, machinery, servants' halls or disagreeable features. Inquire how many are in the stateroom and try to get a "lower" berth.

The best **berths** are usually "amidships," because there is less motion. The diagrams furnished by the steamship companies show exact locations, outside, inside, etc.

To save going the rounds of the steamship offices, engage your passage through one of the big travel agencies.

Each steamship company has its own rules for baggage allowance.

Trunks or staterooms should be plainly marked in

big letters, "Stateroom number _____," with name and home address in full on top. Special tags are supplied for all baggage by steamship company when you buy your tickets. The standing pattern trunks are best, and they can be kept up with stout piece of window cord to hold them in place in rough weather. Baggage should be kept locked. You have no recourse otherwise. You should also take out baggage insurance, which is cheap. Liberal policies now cover every risk. Companies with foreign settling agents are preferable, so losses can be adjusted abroad. Also accident and health insurance. (See advertising section.)

Steamer mail should be directed in care of the steamer marked "outgoing" or "incoming." Telegrams likewise.

Field glasses take room, but give much pleasure, especially the prism that require no adjustments. Take at least one extra pair of **eye-glasses**, or at least your prescription.

A **pedometer** is useful. An **alarm watch** is indispensable in catching trains.

Buy your own kind of boots and shoes **before leaving home**.

Medicines: Carry a small quantity of Rochelle salts, Sun cholera mixture, new-skin, vaseline, bicarbonate of soda for indigestion and Murine for the eyes.

Leave at home copy of your **itinerary**, showing where you will be at certain times, so you can be wired or written there. Leave mailing directions as follows:

Send mail as late as _____ care
at _____ . Send newspapers for first
two weeks to _____ at _____
next two weeks to _____ at _____ , etc., etc.

Rules regarding **dogs** must be obtained from each ship, and each country.

In some countries **spirits** are confiscated if carried in quantities.

formal dinner gown, 2 one-piece gowns, preferably silk, less bulky and more comfortable; 2 silk petticoats, 1 pongee, washable; 2 princess slips; lingerie or china silk, messaline very unsatisfactory; 6 pairs hose, 4 combinations, 4 night gowns, 1 dressing gown, simple; corsets, soft as possible, for comfort in deck chair; shoes, comfortable; 1 small hat with brim, minus wings or breakable trimming; soft hemp hat or close-fitting bonnet for deck use; heavy steamer coat or warm rain coat and sweater for wear underneath.

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In some countries **spirits** are confiscated if carried in quantities.

Automobiles: If you intend to carry an automobile get up complete description, name of maker, style of car, horse-power, numbers of cylinders and size, wheel-base, number of motor, factory number of car, whether gasoline or electric, weight in both pounds and kilos, the color of the car, whether touring or limousine body, together with description of horns, lamps, etc. Have a small metal plate made, upon which is your name and address, together with the city and State and the letters of U. S. A., and carry 6 small photographs (2 or 3 inches) of the owner of the car and the chauffeur to be affixed to licenses in some European countries. England requires none. Duplicates of certain parts should be packed by the maker, and a box containing them should be shipped with the automobile. Have some shipper with offices in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco or Vancouver who will receive the car, box it and load it on the steamer, and attend to the unloading and delivery at the port of arrival. The steamer charges are generally less than fifty cents per cubic foot of freight, while on the slow ships they sometimes run it as low as 14 or 15 cents per cubic foot. A marine insurance policy would cover the car while in transit. No duty is charged on cars entering England, but in France you must deposit with the customs authorities, probably \$175 for a touring car and \$200 for a limousine, returnable if you leave the country within one year. The shipper arranges this for you, and the receipt you have taken for the deposit must be surrendered when you leave the country and get your car. Give the shipper as much time in advance as possible, with descriptions of car and photographs, and when you arrive permit will probably be ready. If you take a foreign-built car, have a record made by United States customs officials before you leave, otherwise you will have to pay duty on it coming back.

Foreign cars are liable to full duty on reimportation if repairs amounting to more than 10% on the value of the car have been made abroad. In France it is advisable to join Touring Club of France, 65 Avenue de la Grand Armee, Paris. This club issues maps of great utility, and the triptyque or permit, which assumes the responsibility for you. It takes a deposit of duty which would be imposed by countries to be visited. United States agent of the Touring Club of France will arrange this for you. The American agency is Adams Express Company, Foreign Department, 53 Broadway, New York City. The deposit is refunded by the Club upon the tourist's return and the surrender of the triptyque. If only touring in France, this is not required. The Motor Union should be joined in England (No. 1 Albemarle, Piccadilly, London, West). In England licenses must be secured for the car and driver and number plates also.

Before returning to America all automobile fixtures and attachments purchased abroad should be detached and shipped separately. Used foreign tires are not assessed for customs duty by the United States.

AUTOMOBILE POLICIES OF INDEMNITY

Indemnity policies covering injuries to other persons or property should be taken from an indemnity company that will indemnify in foreign countries. (See advertising Section.) **Automobilists' policies** in American countries should cover accidents abroad. Automobilists should take a first-aid to the injured box. (See Advertising Section.)

An **aneroid barometer** makes interesting the comparison of altitudes. There is an automobile type which can be put on the dash-board.

ON SHIPBOARD

There are three classes on steamers, besides "steerage."

"Intermediate" applied to steamers, means all one class; no "first," "second," etc.

A knot is 1.152 miles.

Tips on Ship: Five dollars each to room and table steward (and stewardess if services availed of), and ten shillings to bath steward and bootblack; from one dollar up to deck stewards.

Customs: Don't offer gratuities to officers.

Big baggage can sometimes be registered through. This avoids customs examination at every frontier. If you have not done this it will be examined at every frontier and if you are not there with your key to open it, it is left, and you have to go or send back for it. Every country allows a different amount of baggage free.

Steamer chairs and rugs can be rented for a dollar or so each from the deck steward. Arrange your place on the deck early.

Dining Room Seats: Early after ship starts see the dining room steward to get reservation of your seats.

Baths: See bath steward early to arrange hour for baths.

Time on Shipboard: Day is divided into four-hour watches, and the crew is divided into "port" and "starboard" watches. Bells ring the time, which begins with middle watch at 12:30 A. M., 1 bell; 1 A. M., 2 bells; 1:30 A. M., 3 bells, and so on to 4 A. M. Then morning watch begins at 8:30.

Thermometers: By adding the readings of both centigrade and Reanmur to 32 degrees the result is Fahrenheit.

Sea Sickness: Keep in the open air, and don't eat too much until you get used to the motion. If ship "pitches" take the bow. If she rolls, try to forget it—

at any rate don't talk about it. For remedies see advertising section.

IN EUROPE

Coinage: The coinage of each country appears in its description.

Specialties: Nearly every city produces one thing better than its neighbors. Consult the paragraph marked "specialties" for each city.

Hotels marked with a star (*) or in **black face type** have been used by me or recommended by men whose judgment is good. If for any reason we see fit to discontinue the recommendation of a hotel a line will be run through the name.

Hotel Bills: Always call for these not later than night before departure, to check and adjust it.

Hotel Rooms: See these before you take them, and agree definitely on price, and what it includes. Wherever possible write or wire ahead.

Theatres: Seats should be reserved at least 24 hours before.

Sleeping Cars ("wagon-lits"): Usually only to holders of first-class tickets, must be engaged long ahead.

Restaurants: Engage tables, and order in advance.

Side of Train: In summer especially, reserve seats on shady side of train, bearing in mind that the **direction is frequently changed** after the train gets out of the station. In England and some other countries trains leave on the left track. Every first class section is numbered. If you object to riding backwards see that your seat faces the engine.

Lunch Baskets: When you do not speak the language carry lunch baskets and water on all-day trips.

Time Tables: Bradshaw's for England, and Cook's or Bradshaw's Continental Guide is indispensable. Cook's is full enough and has clear maps and type is larger.

Learn to read a time table correctly by care, and by not overlooking anything.

Tips: At hotels and restaurants ten per cent.

Circular Trips: Before starting any tour see if circular or season or 1,000-mile tickets can be bought at reduced rates. The saving is big.

Consuls: Consult consuls of your country fully. That is one of their duties.

Third Class: Express trains on continent do not run third class cars.

Baggage at Stations: In some countries you must turn over your baggage to porters at station entrances. Observe the numbers on their caps, and they will meet you inside.

At Post Office: Inquiring for mail, hand your visiting card.

Customs: Keep accurate account of purchases for use in making customs house return.

Purchases: Make them as late as possible so that you do not have to lug them around.

Hotel Porters: In Europe these men can give you any information needed at hotels.

Money: Don't get out of the money of a country away from your bank, because very few will exchange with you for foreign moneys. On the other hand, don't leave a country with any money not used in place you are going to, because there is frequently heavy discount, especially as against Spain, Italy and the Balkans.

Language: If you don't know a foreign language, don't embarrass companions by trying to speak it. You can't master a foreign tongue going across the Atlantic.

Hotel Coupons: Some travelers find these convenient for the more modest hotels. Cook's are best.

At Stations: Be there at least half hour before, to register your baggage. Many countries have no checks,

and you must weigh and affix posters and see baggage is put on by porters.

Metric System: In use in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. 1 centimeter equals 0.3937 inch; 1 meter, 39.3701 inches equals 3.28 feet, equals 1.093 yard; 1 kilometer equals 1,093.6 yards, equals 0.62137 miles; 1 milligramme equals 0.015 grains Troy; 1 gramme equals 15.43 grains Troy; 30 grammes equal 1 ounce; 1 kilogramme equals 2.205 pounds avoirdupois; 1 quintal metrique equals 100 kilogrammes, equals 220.5 pounds avoirdupois; 1 tonneau equals 1.000 kilogrammes, equals 2.205 pounds avoirdupois; 1 liter equals 1.76 pints.

Longitude and Time: 1 degree equals 60 geographical miles, 69½ English miles.

Western time is used in Belgium, Holland, Spain and Portugal. **Mid-Europe** in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Switzerland, Italy, Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and part of Turkey. **West Greenwich** is 1 hour later than Mid-European, 1.35 later than Athens, 2 hours later than East Europe, and 2 hours and 1 minute later than Petrograd (pre-war) time.

Children get half fare rates in some countries.

SOME SUGGESTED TRIPS

Approaches to England, Scotland and Ireland: For Americans coming eastward the first possible stop would be at **Galway, Ireland** (from which it is 3-2/3 hours eastwardly to **Dublin**), or **Queenstown**, from which point it is about 4½ hours northeastwardly to **Dublin**, either by way of **Tipperary**, the more north-westwardly route to **Dublin**, or via **Waterford** and **Wexford**, the more eastern route. From **Dublin** it is 3½ hours eastwardly across the **Irish Sea** to **Holyhead**, from which it is 3 hours to **Liverpool**. This is the shortest sea route and therefore passengers do not usually go direct from **Dublin** to **Liverpool** by boat, which takes 8 hours. From **Liverpool** the English Lake trip begins, as well as the Scottish trip including the trip on the **Caledonian Canal** from **Oban** to **Inverness**, south from **Inverness** to the cathedral towns, and to **Cambridge**, **Bedford**, **Coventry**, **Stratford-on-Avon**, **Warwick**, **Oxford** and **Windsor**, to **London**, this trip being described in detail. Of course, from **Liverpool** or from **Holyhead** you can come southeast direct to **London** through the Shakespeare country, **Warwick**, **Oxford** and **Windsor**.

The next point at which American ships land is **Fishguard**, from whence it is 5½ hours southeast to **London**. Ships also land at **Bristol**, which is only two hours west of **London**. Another approach to **London** is at **Plymouth**, which is about 5 hours southwest of **London**. Another is at **Southampton**, which is 2 hours southwest of **London**.

Approaches to Scandinavia: The approaches to the Continent are from **Grimsby, England**, east of **Hull**, to **Christiania**, at which point you can begin westwardly the trip to **Bergen** and **The North Cape**, or you can continue southeastwardly and thence northeastwardly through the **Gotha Canal** to **Stockholm**; and there is a railway connection to the north of **Sweden** and south

through **Finland** to **Petrograd**, but the usual trip is by sea from **Stockholm, Sweden**, to **Abo, Finland**, which is the seaport of **Helsingfors**, the capital of **Finland**, and from thence eastwardly to **Viborg**, and from **Viborg** to **Petrograd**. Another way of reaching **Scandinavia** is from **Harwich, England**, to **Esbjerg, Denmark**, 30 hours, and across **Denmark**, then by boat to the island on which **Copenhagen** is, thence across by ferry to **Malmo, Sweden**, and thence northeast to **Stockholm**. Still another way of reaching **Scandinavia** is from **Harwich, England**, directly east by boat, 7 hours, to the **Hook of Holland**, then southeast to **Rotterdam**, 1 hour, and thence north, 1 hour, to **The Hague**, east 1 hour to **Amsterdam**, east 7 hours to **Bremen**, northeast 2 hours to **Hamburg**, and 10 hours northeast to **Copenhagen**.

Approaches to the Continent: Taking the trips in their order, from north to south, the next method of reaching the continent is from **Harwich** southeast to **Antwerp**, 10 hours, and from **Antwerp** you can go northeast to **Hamburg**, southeast to **Cologne**, southeast from **Cologne** down the **Rhine** to **Heidelberg**, and southwest to **Berne, Switzerland**, southeast to **Interlaken**, northeast to **Lucerne** and **Zurich**, at which point you can come almost directly east to **Munich** and from thence to **Nuremberg**, or you can go northeast from **Zurich** to **Stuttgart**, **Nuremberg**, and **Marienbad** by way of **Eger**, and **Carlsbad** and **Dresden** to **Berlin**. Or, at **Antwerp** you can come south to **Brussels** and **Paris**.

The next approach to the continent is from **Queenboro, England**, east to **Flushing (Vlissingen), Holland**, and from thence to **Antwerp**.

The next and one of the most interesting trips is from **Dover, England**, to **Ostend, Belgium**, thence southeast 1-2/3 hours to **Brussels**. From **Brussels** it is but a short distance to the **Waterloo Battlefield**, or from **Ostend** you can go through the battlefields of

the World War towards **Paris**. From **Dover** the shortest route across the trying **English Channel** is 1 hour, southeast to **Calais, France**, from which point you can go eastwardly to **Brussels** and thence southeast to **Paris**, or directly south to **Paris** via **Boulogne** and **Amiens**.

The next approach to the continent from **England** is from **Newhaven** southeast, $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours, to **Dieppe, France**, and from thence $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours southeast to **Paris**.

The next is from **Southampton** across the Channel southeast, 8 hours, to **Havre**, and from **Havre** easterly to **Paris**.

The last route from **England** is from **Southampton** to **Cherbourg**, many of the ships for French ports stopping at **Southampton** going to or from **America**.

On the Continent: At **Paris** it is rather unusual to go to **Spain** and **Portugal**, because they are out of the line of travel. They are very interesting countries, however, and from **Paris** to **Biarritz** via **Orleans, Tours** and **Bordeaux** it is 12 hours. This is the beginning of the Spanish trip, and every variation of this is described under "**Spain and Portugal**." At **Bordeaux** you could have cut out the Spanish trip and come as described in the **France** trip southeast to **Narbonne** and **Marseilles**. But it is more interesting to come south from **Paris** by way of **Fontainebleau, Dijon** and **Lyons** to **Marseilles**, 12 hours. Then take the **Riviera** trip eastwardly along the **Mediterranean** to **Nice, Monte Carlo**, and **Genoa**, $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours. From **Genoa** you can go north to **Milan**, 3 hours, taking a 2-day trip through the **Italian Lake** district, and thence through the **St. Gothard Tunnel** to **Lucerne**, 6 hours. From **Lucerne, Interlaken, Berne**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, thence southwest, 3 hours, to **Geneva**, and northwest, 6 hours, to **Dijon**, and from **Dijon**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours, back to **Paris**.

If you wish to go to **Italy** you will take the trip described under "**Italy**."

If you are going to the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and to Fiume and the Dalmatian Coast, or further south to Albania, you would at Venice come east by boat, $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours, or by train, 6 hours, to Trieste, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours to Fiume. At Trieste you could come northeast to Vienna, 11 hours, or further east, 13 hours, to Budapest.

From Budapest the Hungarian, Bulgarian, and Greek tours are made, although Greece, of course, is frequently reached by ships that go across from America to Patras, on the western coast of Greece, or to Piraeus, the Port of Athens, on the eastern coast. The descriptions under these countries in this book cover the entire trips, and the through trip from Vienna and Budapest to Constantinople.

If you do not wish to go through Germany you can at Zurich come eastwardly, 7 hours, to Innsbruck, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours to Salzburg, and $5\frac{1}{5}$ hours to Vienna, or from Zurich you can come northeast to Munich and Vienna. At Munich you can go northeast to Marienbad and Carlsbad and from Carlsbad, 4 hours east to Prague, the capital of the new Czecho-Slovakia. From Prague you can continue north to Dresden and Berlin, or at Dresden you can come east, 6 hours, to Breslau, and 12 hours more to Warsaw. At Warsaw you can go northeastwardly to Danzig through the Polish corridor between Germany and East Prussia, or you can go northeast to Vilna, Duneborg, and thence northwest to Riga and from Riga northeast to Petrograd. Or, at Warsaw you can come northeast to Moscow, or southeast to Kiev, Ukraine. These trips are fully described under "Russia" and "Ukraine."

North of Riga are the new small countries of Courland, Latvia and Estonia, and south of Riga is the former part of Russia called Lithuania.

The trips through Austria, which is reached from

Munich in **Germany** on the west, are set out under **Austria**.

It is impossible to suggest exact trips unless it is known how long you intend to stay.

The principal things in **England**, **Scotland** and **Ireland** can be seen in a month or six week; **France** and **Switzerland** in another month; **Italy** a month; **Austria** and **Hungary** a month; **Germany** two or three weeks; **Czecho-Slovakia** two weeks; **Poland** two weeks; the **Balkans** a month; **Greece** (thoroughly) a month; **Russia**, **Ukraine**, **Lithuania**, **Estonia**, **Latvia** and **Courland**, a month; **Norway**, **Sweden** and **Denmark**, a month; **Holland** and **Belgium** can be seen in two weeks; and **Finland** in a week; **Spain** and **Portugal** at least three weeks.

It will be found easy to match up the trips from one country to another from the large map enclosed in the book, and from the unit maps of each country which are made so that the through trips fit into each other.

After the index there follow the detailed routes for each country.

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ALBANIA

ALBANIA.

The oldest of Balkan states, has through centuries of Turkish, Greek, Servian invasions preserved her religion and language and customs. Albanians are oldest of European races. They still travel by mules and horses. There is but one railroad in Albania, and but little navigation along its coast, but it is an interesting and unusual country.

Circular Route 1—From **CETTINGE** (Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes) by road southeast to **SCUTARI**, Albania, thence easterly by road to **KUKUCH**, then northeasterly to **PRISREND**—thence via **STIMLJA** southeasterly to **FEROVITCH** and **USKUB**, thence southwesterly by railroad to **GRADSKO**, thence southwesterly by railroad to **MONASTIR**. Alternative Trip from **USKUB** westerly to **KALKANDELEN**, thence southwesterly by railroad to **GOSTIVAR**, thence by road south to **MONASTIR**. Main Trip Resumed from **MONASTIR** southwesterly to **KORITZA**, thence southwesterly via **KAMNITZA**, **YELMIZA**, **ERSEK** and **LESHOVIK** to **OSTANITZA**. Side Trip to **ARGY-ROKASTON**—Main Trip Resumed from **OSTANITZA** southwesterly, then northwesterly via **PREMETI**, **KLEISOURA** and **BOUVIS** to **BERAT**. Side Trip from **BERAT** northwesterly, then southwesterly to **MIFOL**, thence by railroad south to **VALONA**. Main Trip Resumed from **BERAT** northeasterly via **ELBASAN**, thence northwesterly to **DURAZZO**—and to **SCUTARI**.

Note—Transportation is so primitive in Albania, that the reader will get a better idea of the plan of the book by turning to **Austria**, page 6.

From **Cettinge**, Montenegro, it is 65 miles southeasterly to

SCUTARI, ALBANIA (Population, 32,000)

Bazaars and **Mosques** give city oriental look. But finest buildings a Venetian **Citadel** built on high crag, and **Roman Catholic Cathedral** are Italian. It is seat of Roman Catholic Archbishop.

Interesting Things: **Jesuit College** and **Seminary**, and **Ruins** dating back to **Illyrian King Gentius** (168 B. C.)

From **Scutari** to **Prisrend** it is 80 miles easterly by road to **Kukuch** thence northeasterly to

PRISREND (Population, 30,000; Elevation 1,424)

Interesting Things: **Servian Theological Seminary**, **Citadel**, **Bazaar**, and many **Mosques**, one of which ancient **Byzantine Basilica** originally a **Servian Cathedral**.

Excursions: To **Ruins of Tsar Durham's Castle**, with **Great Shar Planina** at its back. Another is to **Kosovo Valley**, and **Prishtina**.

From **Prisrend** it is 80 miles easterly by road to **Ferovitch** via **Stimlja**, thence southeasterly by the Kingdom of Serbs Croats and Slovenes Railroad to

USKUB, ALBANIA (Population, 32,000)

Is in valley which severs two mountain ranges, **Shar Planina**, and **Kara Dagh**. It is headquarters of **Army Corps**, and **See** of orthodox **Greek Archbishop**, and **Archbishop of Roman Catholic Albanians**, also of **Bulgarian Bishop**.

Interesting Things: **Citadel**, **Palace of the Vali**, **Greek and Bulgarian Schools**, **Roman Aqueduct**, and numerous **Churches** and **Mosques**.

From **Uskub** it is 120 miles easterly by Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes Railroad to **Gradsko** (where you change trains,) thence southwesterly to

MONASTIR (Population 60,000; Elevation, 2,019)

Or, you can go by railroad **Uskub** to **Kalkandalen**, thence southwesterly by same railroad to **Gostivar**, **Albania**, thence by road to **Monastir**.

Monastir is east of wooded mountains (**Perisley** 8,300 feet) between **Lake Presba** and valley of **Kara-Su**. Is seat of numerous Consulates and **American Protestant Mission**, and **Lazarist Mission**, and 1898 was made Sec of **Bulgarian Bishop**.

Interesting Things: Mosques, Churches, Schools, Baths, and Military Hospital.

From **Monastir** it is 60 miles southwesterly along the west shore of **Lake Presba** to

KORITZA, ALBANIA (Population, 4,000)

Picturesque little town lying at foot of mountain, Alps-like scenery.

From **Koritza** it is 50 miles by road southwesterly via **Kamnitza**, **Yelmiza**, **Ersek** and **Leshovik**, to

OSTANITZA, ALBANIA (Population, 5,000)

Interesting Things: Cathedrals, Bazaar, Mosques. It is about 20 miles from **Argyrokokostan**, a southern port on town on river **Dryno**.

From **Ostanitsa** it is 70 miles northwesterly by road via **Permet**, **Klesoura**, and **Bouvis**, to **Berat**, a junction point. It is located in fertile valley on river **Ergene**, and is fortified town.

Interesting Things: Orthodox Greek Church.
Side Trip to Valona, Main Trip Resumed page 4.

You can go southwesterly from **Berat** 45 miles by road to **Mifol**, where small railroad goes to **Valona**, where you can take steamer for **Italy**, or return to **Berat**.

VALONA (Population 6,000)

Excursion to Island of **Saseno**, the ancient **Sasso**, and **Cape Glossa**. Valona played important part in 11th and 12th century wars between the Normans and Byzantines, **Ruins** of which are still visible.

Main Trip Resumed.

From **Berat** it is 90 miles by road northwesterly via **Elbasan** (40 miles) and thence northwesterly to

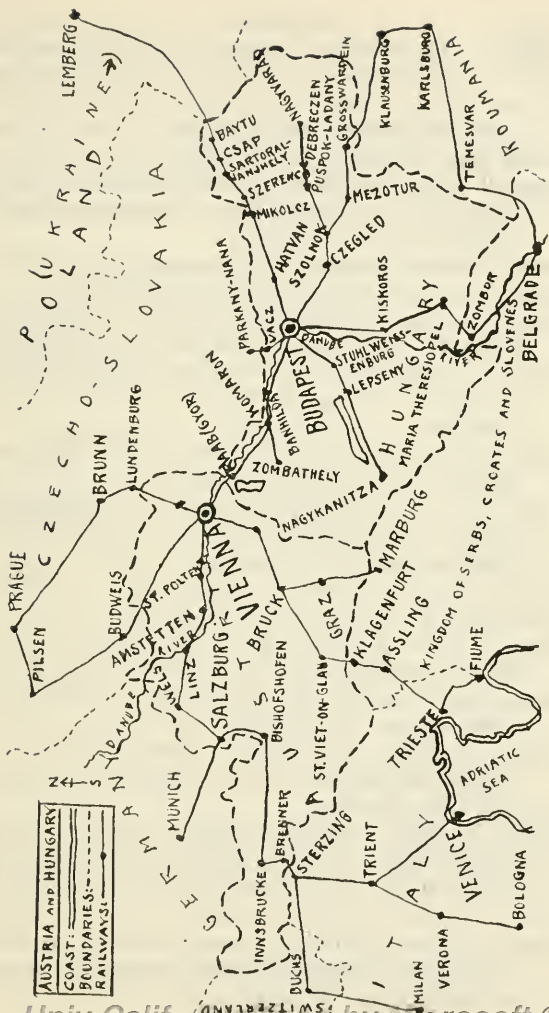
DURAZZO, Capital of ALBANIA (Population, 5,000)

Important sea-port and seat of Roman Catholic Archbishop, and Greek Metropolitan.

Interesting Things: Ruins of Byzantine Citadel—Quay with rows of **Cannons**—Bridge 750 feet long across marshes along coast. City was founded 7th century B. C. and then called **Epidamnus**.

From **Durazzo** you can take steamer to **Brindisi**, Italy, and European ports, or you can go by road 50 miles north to **Scutari**.

This itinerary covers the principal points in Albania claimed by her delegates to the **Versailles Peace Conference** in 1919.



AUSTRIA

Money: 100 heller is equal to 1 krone—coins are, bronze, 1 and 2 hellers; nickel 10 and 20 hellers; silver, 1, 2 and 5 krone; gold, 10 and 20 krone—Notes are 10, 20, 50, 100 and 1,000 krone. A silver florin is 2 kronen.

Routes from Frontiers to VIENNA.

Route 1—From BRUNN, Czecho-Slovakia, to LUNDENBERG, RABENSBERG, ANGERN, GANSERNDORF and VIENNA.

Route 2—From MARCHEGG, Hungary, to VIENNA.

Route 3—From GYOR, Hungary, to VIENNA.

Route 4—From MARBURG, Italy, to GRAZ (via STRACS), BRUCK, NEUSTADT and VIENNA.

Route 5—From ASSLING, Italy, to KLAGENFURT, ST. VIET-ON-GLAN, BRUCK, NEUSTADT to VIENNA.

Route 6—From VILLACH, Austria, to ST. VIET-ON-GLAN, and thence as in Route 5.

Route 7—From STERZING, Italy, to BRENNER, INNSBRUCKE, SALZBURG, LINZ, AMSTETTEN and VIENNA, Austria.

Route 8—From BUCHS, Switzerland, to INNSBRUCKE, thence as in Route 7.

Route 9—From FREILISSING, Germany, to SALZBURG, Austria, thence as in Routes 7 and 8.

Route 10—From SHARDING, Austria, via WELS to LINZ, thence as in Routes 7 and 8.

Route 11—From BUDWEIS, Czecho-Slovakia, to KIRSCHBAUMER (joint Customs House) to VIENNA, Austria.

Route 12—From GMUND, Austria (via SIGMUND-SHERBERG, WAIDHOFEN, ABSDORF-HIPERSDORF, SCHWARZENAN) to VIENNA.

Route 1—From BRUNN, Czecho-Slovakia, to LUNDENBERG, RABENSBERG, ANGERN, GANSERNDORF and VIENNA.

From station of the Austrian Railway at **Brunn**, Czecho-Slovakia (population, 125,700), it is _____ miles southeasterly and takes $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

LUNDENBERG, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

From station of the Austrian Railway at **Lundenberg**, Czecho-Slovakia, it is _____ miles southerly via **Rabensberg** and **Angern** and takes $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

GANSERNDORF, AUSTRIA

From **Ganserndorf** by the Austrian State Railway (Westbahn) it is 55 minutes by ordinary train to the head-station of the State Railway (West-line) at

VIENNA

(Population, 2,300,000; Elevation, 560 feet)

Railway Stations: Westbahnhof Station, located at Mariahilfer-Strasse-Neubaugürtel, where trains for **Linz** (Passau, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Cologne, London), **Salzburg** (Munich), **Bischofshofen** (Innsbruck), **Pontafel** (Venice), **St. Pölten** (Mariazell), **Amstetten** (St. Michael, Trieste) depart; Südbahnhof Station, located at X Ghega-Platz (Wiednergürtel), where trains for **Baden**, **Semmering**, **Graz**, **Trieste** depart; Franz-Josefs-Bahnhof Station, located IX Althan-Platz, where trains for **Tulln**, **Krems**, **Gmünd** (Eger, Marienbad, Karlsbad) and **Prague** depart; Nordwestbahnhof Station, located at II Am Tabor, where trains for **Znaim** and **Prague** depart; Nordbahnhof Station, located at II Praterstern, where trains for **Oderberg** (Warsaw), **Cracow**, **Marchegg** and **Budapest**, **Lundenberg**, **Brünn** and **Prague** depart; Ostbahnhof Station, located at X Ghega-Platz, where trains for **Brünn**, **Prague** (Budapest), **Bruck** (Budapest) depart; Aspangbahnhof Station, located at III Rennweg, where trains for the **Schneeberg**, **Aspnag** and **Graz** depart.

Docks: Danube Steamboat Co., located at III

Dampfschiff-Strasse and II Handelskai, where ships for Melk (Wachau), Linz, Passau and Pressburg, Budapest depart.

Excursion Tickets to Schneeberg via Puchberg and return by railway; to Wachau (Danube) by railway and return by steamer; to Pressburg (Bratislava) by steamer and return by railway.

Name of Mayor or Burgomaster of City is Jakob Reumann.

American Mission is I Stock im Eisen-Platz 3.

British Mission is III Metternichgasse.

Hotels, first class: Astoria (with baths), I Kärntner-Strasse 32; Bristol (with baths), I Kärntnerring 5; Imperial (with baths), I Kärntnerring 16; Grand Hotel (with baths), I Kärntnerring 9; Sacher (with baths), I Augustiner-Strasse 4; Krantz (with central-heating and restaurant), I Neuer Markt 5; Meissl & Schadn (with central-heating and restaurant), I Neuer Markt 2; Erzherzog Karl (with central-heating and restaurant), I Kärntner-Strasse 31; Oesterreichischer Hof, I Rotenturm-Strasse 18; Grauss, I Seilerstätte 11; Ungarische Krone, I Himmelpfortgasse 14; Park Hotel, Wiln 4 (See advertisement.)

Travel Bureaus: Oesterr. Verkehrsbüro Ges. m. b. H., I Hessgasse 1. **Branch Post Offices:** I Stock-im-Eisen-Platz 3 and I Kärntnerring 11. **Th. Cook & Son,** I Stefans-Platz 2.

Restaurants: **In the Inner City:** Sacher, Augustiner-Strasse 4; Hartmann, Kärntnerring 10; Hopfner, Kärntner-Strasse 61; Opernrestaurant, Operngasse 8; Stefanskeller, Rotenturm-Strasse 11 (first floor); Deutsches Haus, Stefans-Platz 4; Spatenbräu, Neuer Markt 5 (in sunk-floor of Hotel Kranz); Volksgartenrestaurant Lehner (zur Linde), Rotenturm-Strasse 12; Lebers Nachfl. Bayerl, Babenberger-Strasse 5; Mozart Restaurant (formerly "Roter Igel"), Maysedergasse 5; Stadtpark, Kolowratring 1; Johanneshof, Johannesgasse

2; Pohl-Gause, Johannesgasse 12; Michaelerbierhaus, Michaeler-Platz 6.

Outer City: Hauswirt, Prater-Strasse 47; Drehersbierhalle, III Haupt-Strasse 97; Rotes Rössel, IV Favoriten-Strasse 1; Zum Weingarten, VI Getreidemarkt 6; Riedhof, VIII Wickenburggasse 15; Weisser Hahn, VIII Josefstädter-Strasse 24; Alt Pilsenetzerbierhalle, IX Währinger-Strasse I (next door to the Votive Church); Zum silbernen Brunnen (Cilly), IX Berggasse 5 (with garden); Gini (Italienische Restauration), I Blumenstockgasse 5; Grabenrestaurant, I Graben 29; Constantin Hügel, Prater Haupt-Allee; Reichenbergerbeisel, I Griechengasse 9.

Telephone and Telegraph (and postal money order) offices: The General Post Office is I Postgasse 10; Telegraph Office is I Börse-Platz 1; Branch Post Offices in the Inner City, I Seilerstätte 22; Stoss im Himmel 2, Hohenstaufengasse 8, Maximilian-Strasse 4, Minoriten-Platz 9, Bräuner-Strasse 12, Nibelungengasse 6, Börse-Platz 4, Lichtenfelsgasse 2, Kruger-Strasse 6.

Baths: Zentralbad, I Weihburggasse 20; Dianabad, II Ob. Donau-Strasse 93; Beatrixbad, III Linke Bahngasse 9; Margarethenbad, V Strohbachgasse 9; Esterhaszbad, VI Gumpendorfer-Strasse 59; Brünnlbad, IX D'Orsaygasse 5; Städt. Bad on the right bank of the Danube; Gänsehuff, in the old Danube.

Churches: Britische American, I Eschenbachgasse 9; Anglican, III Metternichgasse 6.

Varieties and Cabarets: Ronacher, I Himmelpfortgasse 25; Femina, I Kärntner-Strasse 33; Rolandbühne, II Prater-Strasse 25; Apollotheater, VI Gumpendorfer-Strasse 63; Die Hölle, VI Linke Wienzeile 8; Simplizissimus, I Wollzeile 34; Künstlerspiele "Pan," I Riemergasse 11; Arkadia, II Prater-Strasse 60; Bonbonniere, I Weihburggasse; Maxim, I Rauhensteingasse 8; Gartenbau Bühne, I Kaiser Wilhelmsring 12; Schuhmann

Variete, XV März-Strasse; Max und Moritz, I Annagasse.

Volksbildungshaus Wiener Urania, I Aspern-Platz 5.

Concerts: In the Musikvereinsaal, I Dumbagasse; Konzerthaus, III Lothringer-Strasse 10.

Golf Club is Wiener Golf Club, I Nibelungengasse 8; field is in the Kriau (Prater), $\frac{1}{2}$ hour from city by tram; fare one way 60 heller.

Specialties of the City are leather works, applied art, articles of manufacture of glass, books, fancy articles.

The Inner City: The Inner City is a circle bounded by the magnificent boulevard known as The Ring Strasse. See here the **Church of St. Stephen**, largest in Vienna. Note especially Triumphant Arch in the south tower, commemorating the rescue of Vienna from the Turkish army in 1683. There is a splendid view from the tower, 449 feet, of battlefields of Wagram, Essling and Lobau. Tickets are 80 hellers for climb of 533 steps, secured at No. 1 Stephans-Platz at office of sacristan.

North side of Stephans-Platz see the Archiepiscopal Palace. At southern continuation of Stephans-Platz is **Stock-im-Eisen-Platz**. See here "**Stock-im-Eisen**," which is the stump of a larch tree bound with an iron hoop, and a lock dated 1575. **Graben**, next to the **Kartner-Strasse**, is principal business street. This was moat that surrounded the fortifications in 12th Century. In center is **Trinity Column**, erected by Leopold I (1693) to commemorate cessation of plague. From Graben go northeast by Jungfergasse to the **Church of St. Peter**, where especially see portal with leaden figures. From end of Graben go by Kohlmarkt to left to **Burg**, where **Church of St. Michael** in Michaeler-Platz. **Burg**, or Imperial Hofburg, was residence of Austrian princes since 13th Century. See especially **Imperial Treasury**, containing many jewels, particularly in room 3, case 12; **Austrian Regalia**, and

the **Jewel of the Golden Fleece**, a pink diamond weighing 25 carats and surrounded by 150 brilliants; also room 4, case 13, **Florentine Diamond**, 133-1/5 carats, valued at £57,000; the **Frankfort Solitaires**, 44½ carats; **Rose Necklace and Emerald Ornaments** of Marie Theresa, and in case 14 **Golden Ewer**. In center of Franzens Platz see **Monument of Emperor Francis I**, and on southwest side **The Old Residence**, containing apartments occupied by Maria Theresa and Joseph II. In Josephs-Platz is **Imperial Library**, 800,000 volumes, 24,000 manuscripts and 400,000 engravings. See **Gutenberg 24-line Bible**; the **36-line Bible**; Tasso's "**Jerusalem Conquistata**," and books printed by Caxton. In southeast part of Inner City see **Augustiner Kirche**, begun 1330. In Loretto Chapel adjoining preserved the hearts of all the dead emperors and empresses since a certain period. On Augustiner Bastei is **Palace of Archduke Frederick**, containing **Albertina Library** and collection of drawings, including 50 by Raphael, 52 by Rubens and 147 by Rembrandt. On west side of New Market is **Capuchin Church**, in new vault of which is double sarcophagus of Maria Theresa and her husband, Francis I; also of Maria Louise, Empress of the French, her son, the Duke of Reichstadt, and Emperor Maximilian of Mexico. Turning to right by Schwannengasse to Kartner-Strasse, which runs approximately north and south, see **Maltese Church**, and in Annagasse near by **Church of St. Anna**. Turning south to next parallel street, see **Jewish Museum** at No. 3 Kruger-Strasse, open on Saturdays from 11 to 1. Returning to Graben through Singer-Strasse, see large leaden **Statue of Moses** in the Franziskaner Platz. In northwest part of Inner City, **Exchange**, or Bourse, between Bognergasse, Schotten-Ring-Strasse, Willpinger-Strasse and Borsen-Platz. In Freiung is **Count Harrach's Palace** and picture gallery, containing landscape by Paul Potter, and representative works of Coreggio,

Ribera, Guido Reni, Van Dyck, Murillo, Rubens and A. Durer. To right is the **Palace of Prince Kinsky**, and Schotten Kirche, (1200), and at northeast corner of Freiong-Platz is **Schonborn Picture Gallery**. Coming southeast from the Freiong-Platz to the Michaeler-Platz, see the **Niederosterreichische Landhaus**, or hall of the **Diet of Lower Austria**. In Minoritzen-Platz near, see **Minorite Church**, with Mosaic, 30 by 15 feet, of **Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper."**

The Ring-Strasse (62 yards wide): The only trams that go around the entire Ring-Strasse are known as Line A, Ak, B, Bk. Beginning at the northwest part of the **Franz-Josef-Quai**, on the left see **Exchange**, on the second floor of which is **Museum of Austrian Ethnography**. The **Ring-Strasse** continues south along the **Franzens-Ring**, the best part in **Vienna**. See on west **University**, on first floor of which magnificent **Festival Hall**. West facade contains the **University Library**, with 500,000 volumes and splendid reading room. On west of **Rathhaus Park** is **Rathhaus**, or **Town Hall**, which cost about 13,000,000 kronen. Tower is 320 feet high. See **Magistrates' Courts**, **Council Chamber** with fine frescoes, **Volks Hall**, and **Restaurant** below the **Rathhaus**. **Municipal Library** and **Historical Museum** are on the first floor. On the east side see the beautiful **Hofburg Theatre**, with very rich interior. Observe frieze and a statue of **Clytie** in the rooms leading to **Imperial boxes**. Proceeding south along the **Buergring**, see **Volks Garten** and **Temple of Theseus**, which contains **Ephesus Museum**, with relics from Athens. On west side of **Franzens-Ring**, **Reichsrath-Gebäude** (**Houses of Parliament**), where especially the **Portico**. South of this is **Palace of Justice**, see the marble **Statue of Justice** in center. On the west of **Burg-Ring**, south of **Palace of Justice**, is **Maria Theresa Monument**. **Imperial Stables** are in **Hofstall-Strasse**, beyond **Maria-Theresien-Platz**. Near **Maria-Theresien-**

Platz see **Imperial Museums**, building on west being **Natural History Museum**, and one on east containing art history collections. In room No. 1 in Mineralogical and Petrographical collections in the Natural History Museum see **Rock Crystals**; in room No. 2, **Diamonds and Precious Metals**; in 3, the famous **Jewel Bouquet** in rock crystal vase, given by Empress Maria Theresa to Francis I, valued at \$32,000, also a pure **Opal** valued at \$200,000, the **Diamond** weighing 82 carats, and **Large Emerald**; and in room No. 5, collection of meteorites. The **Zoological Collection** on first floor is one of finest in world, especially fishes and birds. The **Imperial Art History Museum** contains a great collection, which was formerly housed in other places. The picture gallery is divided into two parts—the one on left for Italian, French and Spanish painters and modern painting, and on right Dutch and German Schools. Catalogues are unnecessary, each picture bears the name of the painter. The **Imperial Academy of Art** is on south side of Schiller-Platz, south of Opern-Ring. Proceeding southeast, at end of Opern-Ring is **Imperial Opera House**, open week days 3 to 5 P. M. From the Karntner-Strasse, western part of the beginning of Ring-Strasse known as Karntner-Ring, go along Frederick-Strasse westerly to **Exhibition Building of the Secession**, built in Assyrian-Egyptian style. In Karls-Platz to east, see **Statue of Ressel**, inventor of screw propeller, and south of this **Polytechnic Institution**. South of Karls-Platz is **Karlskirche**, where see especially two belfries. Proceeding northeasterly along Ring-Strasse, see **Monument to Beethoven**, just east of Kolow Rathring, and northeast of this on Lothringer-Strasse Stadt Park with its Kur Salon, and on northeast side fountain containing figure of Danube and the marble group known as the **Deliverance of the Source**.

In Stubenring, which is a continuation of Ring-Strasse, is **Austrian Museum of Art and Industry** and

new War Office. There are 19 outer districts of Vienna. In Leopoldstadt is Jewish Quarter of Vienna, on north side of Canal. The Prater is great public park of Vienna. See here Volks Prater, especially on Sundays and holidays, and the Haupt-Halle with four rows chestnut trees $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, which is the fashionable drive of Vienna. The Central Cattle Market is in Simmering, south of Landstrasse, where 37,000 cattle can be housed. The Imperial Chateau on the Wien, known as Schonbrunn, contains very handsome buildings and beautiful gardens. It requires three or four hours to see. One-half mile northwest of Schotten-Ring is Prince Lichtenstein's Park, in which is picture gallery, containing best private collection at Vienna, including many paintings by Rubens and Van Dyck.

Route 2—From MARCHEGG, Hungary, to VIENNA.

From station of the Hungarian Railway at Marchegg, Hungary (population, 2,000), it is $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles westwardly and takes $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours to the station of the Austrian Railway at

VIENNA (See page 7)

Route 3—From GYOR, Hungary, to VIENNA.

From station of the Hungarian Railway at Gyor, Hungary (population, 39,500), it is northwestwardly by that and the Austrian Railway via Sopron and takes 6 hours to the station of the Austrian Railway at

NEUSTADT, AUSTRIA,

From Neustadt to Vienna, same as Route 4 following.

Route 4—From MARBURG, Italy, to GRAZ via STRACS, BRUCK, NEUSTADT and VIENNA.

From Marburg, Hungary (population, 28,000), it is 41 miles northerly by the Hungarian and Austrian Rail-

ways and takes $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours to the station of the Austrian Railway at

GRATZ, AUSTRIA (Elevation, 1,135 feet)

Railway Stations: Süd-Bahnhof, for all trains; Köflacher Bahnhof, for **Wies** and **Köflach**; Staats-Bahnhof, for **Budapest**, **Raab** and intermediate stations.

Hotels: Elephant, with garden, Mur-Platz; Daniel, Süd-Bahnhof, Florian Griesegasse.

Interesting Things: **Schlossberg** (15th Century), towers of which blown up by French—**Cathedral** (1446), with copper roof and Mausoleum containing tomb of Emperor Ferdinand II and his parents, Archduke Charles II and wife—Across from Cathedral, **Old University** (1773) with university library 120,000 volumes and fine coin and archeological exhibits—**Statue of Emperor Francis II**, in **Franzens-Platz**—The most active street in city is **Herrengasse**, on which see **Landhaus**, with oddly painted notice of 1588 against disturbance, or the use of daggers or bread knives—**Statue of Archduke John** in **Haupt-Platz**, and on another side of same, new **Rathaus**—**Joanneum**, housing Natural History Museum, coins and antiquities from historical collection and 140,000-volume library—In **Industrial Museum** see especially **Landschadenbund-Becher**, a fine piece of wrought gold of the 15th Century.

Excursions: To the **Buchkogal** (2,150 feet), **Tobelbad** (1,150 feet), **Schöckel** (4,745 feet) and the **Schwannberg Alps**, including the summit of **Koralpe** (7,025 feet).

Marburg is on road from **Gratz** to **Trieste**, $40\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Center of fruit and wine country and headquarters of pomological school of province. Former capital of Styria.

From station of the Austrian Railway at **Gratz** it is $27\frac{1}{4}$ miles northerly and takes $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

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BRUCK, AUSTRIA (Population, 7,500;
Elevation, 1,525 feet)

Hotel: Post, at station.

From station of the Austrian Railway at **Bruck** it is 74 miles northeasterly and takes $4\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

NEUSTADT, AUSTRIA (Population, 5,000)

From **Neustadt** by the Austrian Railway it is $30\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeasterly and takes $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

VIENNA, AUSTRIA (See page 7)

Route 5—From **ASSLING**, Italy, to **KLAGENFURT**, **ST. VIET-ON-GLAN**, **BRUCK**, **NEUSTADT** to **VIENNA**.

From railway station at **Assling**, Italy (population, 1,000) it is 32 miles easterly via **Rosenbach** ($9\frac{1}{4}$ miles) and takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

KLAGENFURT, AUSTRIA (Population, 29,000;
Elevation, 1,460 feet)

Excursions: Three miles out is the **Wörther See**.

Hotels: Kaiser von Oesterreich, Heu-Platz, and the **Kärtner-Hof**, Cardinals-Platz.

Specialties: Herbert's White Lead Factory is the greatest in Austria.

Interesting Things: **Museum Rudolfinum**, and, to right, **School of Agriculture and Mining**—**Landhaus** contains stone on which Dukes of Carinthia were paid homage—**Fountain** with tremendous dragon (1590) in the principal plaza of the city—Fine view from **Parish Church Gallery** and from 82-foot tower of **Franz-Josefs-Anlagen**.

Situated on the **Glan**, which is connected by the **Lend Canal** with the **Wörther See**.

From **Klagenfurt** Station of the **Südbahn** Railway it

is $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles northerly by the Staatsbahn Railway and takes 1- $\frac{1}{3}$ hours to

ST. VIET-ON-GLAN, AUSTRIA (Population, 5,457)

Hotels: Stein; Post. Lodging, 7-10 kroner a day; breakfast, 1 kroner; luncheon, 6-12 kroner; Pension, (with bath), 30 kroner.

Restaurants: Dörner.

Baths: Vitusquelle.

Interesting Things: Erlenklammer—Old Castles and Ruins—City Museum.

From station of the Austrian Railway at **St. Viet-on-Glan** it is 88 miles northeasterly via **Judenberg** (54 miles) and **Leoben** (78 miles) and takes 4 hours to

BRUCK, AUSTRIA

Thence to **Vienna**, same as Route 4.

Route 6—From **VILLACH**, Austria, to **ST. VIET-ON-GLAN**, and thence as in Route 5.

From **Villach**, Austria (population, 8,600), by the Austrian Railway it is $31\frac{1}{4}$ miles easterly and takes 2 hours to

ST. VIET-ON-GLAN, AUSTRIA

Thence to **Vienna**, same as Route 5, page 16.

Route 7—From **STERZING**, Italy, to **BRENNER, INNSBRUCKE, SALZBURG, LINZ, AMSTETTEN** and **VIENNA**, Austria.

From **Sterzing**, Italy (population 1,700), by the Austrian Railway it is 40 miles northerly via **Brenner** (15 miles) and takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

INNSBRUCKE, AUSTRIA

(Population, 53,200; Elevation, 1,880 feet)

Hotel: Tiroler Hof. Digitized by Microsoft®

Pensions: Paul Kayers, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in suburbs in a beautiful location surrounded by rose gardens.

Telephone and Telegraph Offices: Maria-Theresien-Strasse.

Baths: Adamgasse, near Margarethen-Platz.

English Church Service: In Rodonte Building.

Interesting Things: Busiest street is **Maria-Theresian-Strasse—Golden Dachl** (1425); gilded copper roof (built by Count Frederick of Tyrol)—**Franciscan Church**, with fine **Monument of Emperor Maximilian I** in nave, which took several generations to build—Left of church, **Hofburg Imperial Palace—Botanical Gardens**, with over 500 Alpine specimens—**Ferdinandean National Museum—Bridge** to suburbs of **St. Nikolaus** and **Mariahilf—Triumphal Gate** commemorating entry Emperor Francis I to celebrate marriage of Prince Leopold II who died before end of the ceremonies—In **Pädagogium Garden** see **Alpine Plants** and **Relief Model of Tyrol—Schloss Amras** (13th Century).

Best excursion from Innsbrucke is to go up **Lanser Köpfe** (3,050 feet). A pleasant walk is **Schloss Weiherburg** (2,210 feet), with fine view of **Inn Valley**.

From Innsbrucke by the Austrian Railway it is 120 miles northeasterly via **Bischofshofen** (33 miles) and takes 6 hours to

SALZBURG, AUSTRIA

(Population, 36,200; Elevation, 1,350 feet)

Railway Stations: The State Railway Station, the **Salzkammergut Station** and the steam tramways are all in the northern part of the town.

Hotels: Hotel de l'Europe (with large garden), at the station; **Electricity Hotel**, **Makart-Platz**.

Excursion: To **Hellbrunn**, where fountain plays; **Church of Maria-Plain** (1634), which commands finest views.

Interesting Things: **Hofbrunnen**, in **Residenz-Platz**

—**Neugebäude**, with government offices, law courts, and post and telegraph offices—**Cathedral** (1614), with many things of interest in its treasury—**Bronze Statue of Mozart**; house where born is No. 7 Getreidgasse—**Mozard's House**, in the **Makart-Platz**—**Burial Ground of St. Peter**—**Franciscan Church**, with wooden Madonna on the high altar: daily performance in monastery opposite on Pansymphonicum, invented by Singer, a monk, to which ladies are not permitted—**Summer Riding School**, with three galleries cut into rock—**Neuthor**, a 450-foot tunnel cut through rock—**Museum Carolino-Augustum**, with 50,000-volume library on second floor (see old paintings on glass in Women's Apartment)—**Hohen-Salzburg**, reached by cable railway to Hasengraben restaurant, with fine view—Fine view also from view tower, 560 feet above city—To the **Mönchsberg** is attractive walk, with fine view from 1,645-foot height; the start is made from station on cable railway, and the best footpath begins by steps near the riding school—**Mirabell-Schloss** (1606), with **Natural History Museum**, **Zoological Museum**, and 20,000 specimens—To the north of Mirabell-Schloss is **Stadt-Park**, with Cosmorama and panorama of Salzburg—**Capuzinerberg** (2,130 feet) and **Capuchin Monastery**, 225 steps up; best view.

From **Salzburg** it is 33 miles to **Bischofshofen**, where 15 minutes away see Fall of the Geinfeldbach.

Salzburg was formerly a great ecclesiastical center. It is beautifully situated on the **Salzach**.

From **Salzburg** Station of the Austrian Railway it is 78½ miles northeasterly and takes 5½ hours to

LINZ, AUSTRIA

(Population, 67,800; Elevation, 873 feet)

Hotels: Erzherzog, near steamboat dock; Zaininger, Franz-Josefs-Platz.

Interesting Things: *Digitized by Google* Trinity Column, in the Franz-

Josefs-Platz—Museum Francisco-Carolinum—Promenade lined with plane trees, on which is **House of the Estates—Capuchin Church**, with tomb of Count Montecuccoli, general in the Thirty-Year War, who died in 1680—**Freinberg Tower**, erected by Archduke Maximilian—**Fine View** from **Franz-Josefs-Warte**, 66 feet high, and another from **Pöstlingberg** (1,762 feet); and on the same trip see the **Pilgrimage Church of St. Magdalena**; from there go to the **Castle Ruins of Wildberg**, and two hours further on see the **Kirchschlag**, summer resort and baths, 2,933 feet above sea.

Remarks: Former capital of old Upper Austria, on the **Danube**, across from **Urfahr**, with which it is connected by 924-foot bridge.

Some fine excursions around **Linz**.

Vocklabruck is $37\frac{1}{2}$ miles from **Linz**.

From **Linz Station** of the Austrian Railway it is $117\frac{1}{2}$ miles easterly via **Amstetten** and **St. Polten** and takes $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

VIENNA (See page 7)

Route 8—From BUCHS, Switzerland, to INNSBRUCKE, thence as in **Route 7**.

From **Buchs**, Switzerland, by the Austrian Railway it is 124 miles northeasterly and takes $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

INNSBRUCKE, AUSTRIA (See page 17)

From **Innsbrucke** to **Vienna**, same as **Route 7**, page

Route 9—From FREILISSING, Germany, to SALZBURG, Austria, thence as in **Route 7**.

From the station of the German Railways at **Freilissing**, Germany, it is southeasterly by the same railway and takes 11 minutes to the station of the Austrian

SALZBURG, AUSTRIA (See page 18)

Thence to **Vienna**, same as Route 7.

Route 10—From **SHARDING**, Austria, via **WELS** to **LINZ**, thence as in Routes 7 and 8.

From station of the Austrian Railway at **Sharding** (population, 3,000) it is $58\frac{3}{4}$ miles southeasterly via **Wels** and takes 2 hours to

LINZ, AUSTRIA,

Thence to **Vienna**, same as Route 7, page 7.

Route 11—From **BUDWEIS**, Czecho-Slovakia, to **KIRSCHBAUMER** (joint Customs House) to **VIENNA**, Austria.

From **Budweis**, Czecho-Slovakia (population, 45,700), by the Austrian Railway it is southerly via **Kirschbaumer** (joint Customs House) and takes 6 hours to

VIENNA (See page 7)

Route 12—From **GMUND**, Austria (via **SIGMUNDSHERBERG**, **WAIDHOFEN**, **ABSDORF-HIPPERSDORF**, **SCHWARZENAN**) to **VIENNA**.

From **Gmund** by the Austrian Railway it is 102 miles southerly via **Sigmundsherberg**, **Waidhofen**, **Absdorf-Hippersdorf** and **Schwarzean** and takes 4 hours to

VIENNA (See page 7)



BELGIUM.

Government: Belgium is a limited monarchy, with 102 Senators and 172 Representatives—**Language:** Flemish.—**Approaches to Belgium:** Five main routes to Belgium, from London, Holborn, Victoria or St. Paul's Station to Queensboro; steamer to Flushing; railway to Antwerp, changing cars at Roosendaal. Liverpool Street Station to Harwich; steamer direct to Antwerp. Cannon Street, Charing Cross, Holborn, Victoria or St. Paul's Station, to Dover; steamer to Calais; railway to Brussels. Charing Cross Station to Folkestone; steamer to Boulogne; railway to Brussels. Charing Cross, Holborn, Victoria or St. Paul's Station, to Dover; steamer to Ostend; railway to Brussels, Antwerp, etc. Passengers going via Harwich should not stop at Flushing, but continue to Antwerp. You can also go from Grimsby, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton or Newcastle direct to Antwerp by steamer, or direct from London to Ostend.

Enroute from Flushing to Antwerp is Callao, where the Duke of Parma built a 2,400 foot bridge which was destroyed by fire ships floated from Antwerp.

Customs: Esschen is Belgium's customs house point for travelers coming from Holland. Roosendaal is the Dutch customs house point for passengers going to Holland.

Dover to Calais (21 miles) in one hour. You arrive at Calais at the new railway station and go through the customs house there. It is about one mile from Central Station to the town.

Baggage: All except hand baggage must be paid for in Belgium, unless otherwise provided for in ticket. Baggage checked through to Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, Spa and Verviers, by way of Calais, examined at Blandain or Mouscron. Baggage checked through for Lille, Ghent, Roubaix or Tourcoing, by way of Calais, examined at Calais. Baggage checked through to Brussels,

Antwerp, Liege, Spa, Verviers, Bruges, Ghent, Ostend and Louvain, via Ostend, is examined at Ostend. Baggage checked through to Charing Cross or Victoria Stations in London, by way of Calais or Boulogne, is examined upon arrival at destination, as is also baggage checked through to Holborn Viaduct Station in London by way of Calais. Baggage checked through to Cannon Street, Herne Hill or St. Paul's Stations in London by way of Calais examined at Dover or while crossing the English Channel. Baggage checked through to London by way of Ostend is examined at Dover, or at Holborn Viaduct, Charing Cross or Victoria Stations, and passengers going to London via Ostend should inquire at Dover regarding customs examinations. Registered baggage merely going through Belgium to France or to England is not examined by the Belgians. Baggage checked through from London to Holland is only examined at Flushing. Baggage registered from Holland to London is examined at Holborn or Victoria, except in event of late arrival, when it is examined at Queensboro' or Port Victoria.

Money: The bronze coins are 2 centimes. Nickel coins, 5, 10 and 20 centimes. Silver coins, 50 centimes, 1, 2 and 5 francs. Gold coins, 20 francs. Gold notes, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 francs.—**Time:** Greenwich Time prevails on the Belgian railways—**Postage:** On letters, 25 centimes—**Churches** should be visited in the mornings, at which time they are usually free—**Belgium's Area**, about 11,400 square miles; divided into 9 provinces—**Population** is about 7,000,000, or about 600 persons to square mile—**Religion:** Almost all are Roman Catholics, and hardly more than 15,000 Protestants and 3,000 Jews in kingdom.

ROUTES FROM FRONTIERS TO BRUSSELS.

Route 1—From AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE to HERBESTHAL, VERVIERS, LIEGE, SPA, LOUVAIN, BRUSSELS.

Route 2—From LUXEMBORUG to STERPENICH, ARLON, LIBRAMONT, JEMELLE, NAMUR, OTTIGNIES, BRUSSELS.

Route 3—From MAUBEUGE to QUEVY, MONS, BRAINE LE CONTE, BRUSSELS.

Route 4—LILLE (France) to BLANDAIN, TOURNAI, BRUSSELS.

Route 5—OSTEND to BRUGES, GHENT, BRUSSELS.

Route 6—ROSENDAAL to ESSCHEN, ANTWERP, BRUSSELS.

Through line from Cologne to Paris is via Liege, then branch off southwest to Huy on the Meuse, as far as Namur, then through Charleroi (one of the centres of the Belgian iron industry) and go into France through Equelennes (Belgium) to Jeumont, the first French customs-house. This trip follows two valleys, the Valley of the Meuse and the Valley of the Sombre.

Route 1—AIX-LA-CHAPELLE to HERBESTHAL, VERVIERS, LIEGE, SPA, LOUVAIN, BRUSSELS.

From Aix-la-Chapelle by the Belgian State Railway it is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, southwestwardly, and takes 23 minutes to

HERBESTHAL, GERMANY (Population, 1,000)

Hotels: Grand; Noellens; Metropole.

Customs-House examination on way to Verviers takes place at Herbesthal.

From Herbesthal by the Belgian State Railway it is 9 miles, southwestwardly, and takes 25 minutes to the West Station at

VERVIERS, BELGIUM (Population, 49,000)

Railway Stations: Verviers Ouest where trains entering Belgium stop for customs examination; Ver-

viers-Est, where trains for **Vienna, Octend, etc.**, depart.

Hotels: Londres, Chemin de Fer.

Specialties of the City, are Clothmaking, wool dyeing, and tanning.

Interesting Things: From Railway Station go to Rue de la Tranchee—Place Villes, with fountain to Burgomaster—To the left, **Place du Martyr**, with **Statue of Chapuis**, executed 1794 for 'crime of celebrating civil marriages'—**Church of St. Mercele (1838)**—**Palais de Justice**, in Rue du Palace—Further on go up the **Escalier de la Paix** and through the Rue des Villes to **Place du Congres**, where see **Bronze Statue of Vieux Temps**, the violinist born here—Fine walk on bank of **Vesdre River**—See residential environs of **Heusy** and **Lauvarmont**.

Two miles east of **Verviers** is **Verviers-Est (East)**.

From **Verviers Ouest Station** of the Belgian State Railway at **Verviers** it is 16 miles, northwestwardly, and takes 55 minutes to the **Guillemins Station** at

LIEGE, BELGIUM (Population, 170,000)

Railway Stations: **Guillemins Station**, at left bank of the Meuse where trains for **Brussels, Paris, etc.**, depart; **Longdoz Station**, at right bank of Meuse, where trains for **Maastricht** and **Namur** depart; **Jonfosse Station**, near **Palais de Justice**; **Station de Vivegnis**.

Excursions: To **Seraing** and **Jemeppe**, where 270 acre plant uses over 1250 tons of coal a day and employs 12,000 people. Here the first locomotive used in Continental Europe was built. The "Lion of Waterloo" was cast here. Machinery to construct the **Mont Cenis Tunnel** made here.

Consul: **Geo. M. Hanson** is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: du Suede; d'Angleterre; de l'Univers.

Interesting Things: **Palace of Justice (1510)**—**Cathedral of St. Paul (1280)**, beautifully carved pulpit and

fine reliquary (1058), silver-gilt bust St. Lambert, and statuette "St. George and the Dragon" in the treasury—**Church of St. Jacques (1014)**—**University**, with **Museum and Library** (300,000 volumes)—**Musée des Beaux-Arts**—**Fine View** from **Citadel**; also from heights of **Chartreuse**—**Jardin d'Acclimatation**.

Liege is at the meeting points of the **Meuse** and **Ourthe** Rivers.

From **Liege** to **Namur** it is 37 miles on the **Cologne-Liege-Paris** Line, which runs through coal and factory districts.

Liege to **Marloie** and **Jemelle** 45 miles.

Side Trip, from **Liege**, Main Trip Resumed page 28.

From **Guillemins** Station of the **Belgian Railway** at **Liege** it is 19½ miles, southeasterly, via **Pepinster**, where you change to a branch line railway for

SPA, BELGIUM (Population 10,000)

Excursions: To **Baraque Michel** (2,200 feet), the highest point in Belgium, just outside the town. Drive to **Waterfall of Coo**, delightful scenery.

Hotels: du **Flandre**; **Orange**; **des Bains**; **Britannique**.

English Church: **Boulevard des Anglais**; **Presbyterian** service, at the **Free Church of Scotland**.

Clubs: **Cercle des Etrangers**, at **Kursaal**, where concerts, balls and other events are held; **Union Club**; **Lawn Tennis Club**.

Interesting Things: **Mineral Springs and Baths** are main attraction. **Delightful Promenades**, favorite of which is **Promenade de Sept Heures** (the **Park**), with band concerts noon and 7 P. M.—**Casino** in **Winter Garden**, and **Kursaal**—**Place Royale**, **Place d'Orleans**, **Alles du Marteau**, **Boulevard des Anglais**, and **Promenade des Artistes**.

Oldest important European watering place known as "pearl of mineral water resorts". At the meeting of **Wayai, Picherotte and Spa**, 79 miles from **Brussels**, 17 from **Liege** and 17 from **Aix-la-Chapelle**. Most important springs are **Pierre le Grand, Prince de Condé**, and in suburbs, **le Tonnelet, la Geronstère, la Source Marie Henriette, le Barisart, and la Souveniére**.

Races and steeplechases in June and September; pigeon shooting contests July 24th to August 4th. Good golf links and tennis courts. There is a visitors' tax of about 2 francs a day, with lower rates for longer periods, which includes admission to **Kursaal, Winter Garden, Park, the Pouhon, Museum and Lawn Tennis Courts**, and holders of season tickets receive a 25 per cent. reduction on admissions to theatres, baths and fêtes.

Spa to Luxembourg, 4 hours.

Main Trip Resumed.

From **des Guillemins Station** of Belgian State Railway at **Liege** it is 42½ miles, northwestwardly, via **Landen** and **Tirlemont** and takes 1½ hours to

LOUVAIN, BELGIUM (Population, 43,600)

Louvain was almost entirely destroyed by the Germans. The following were the

Interesting Things: **Weaver's Hall** (1317), with hall 200 by 50 feet, was turned over to the **University** when the weavers were expelled. It had a library with 150,000 volumes—**Hotel de Ville**, one of the most magnificent Gothic structures in existence (1748)—In **Salle des pas Perdus**, carved roof resting on the corbels—**Church of St. Peter** (300 by 75 feet), with fine interior, including carved pulpit and Sculptured **Tabernacle** for the Host.—In **St. Gertrude's** (1200), carved oak choir stalls.

From **Louvain** by the Belgian State Railway it is 18

miles, westwardly, and takes 35 minutes to Nord Station at

BRUSSELS, THE CAPITAL OF BELGIUM

(Population, 190,000, with Suburbs 562,000)

Railway Stations: Gare du Nord, where trains for Ostend, Ghent, Bruges, Antwerp, Liege, Courtrai, Ypres, and some of trains for Namur, Luxembourg, Rheims and Paris depart—These latter trains stop also at Leopold Station; Gare du Midi, where trains for Charleroi, Waterloo, Mons, Paris, Tournai and Calais depart; Station du Quartier Leopold (or Luxembourg) where trains for Namur, Givet, Luxembourg and Basle depart. The stations are connected by the Chemin de fer du Ceinture which likewise takes passengers at its intermediate stops.

Excursions: One of most interesting excursions is from Brussels to **Battlefield of Waterloo**, where Allies finally defeated Napoleon. Another is to **Villers Abbey**, founded by the Cistercian Monks in 1147, with historical buildings, finest of them being in ruins. **Laeken**, the summer residence of the **King**, is reached by tramway. Another is to **Courtrai** where in 1302, beyond the walls of **Courtrai**, the Battle of the Golden Spurs was fought. The victors afterwards took up 700 worn by the French.

Brussels Hotels: Bellevue; Palace; Metropole; Grand.

British Institute and Home for Governesses and Servants, Rue de Vienne 26.

Anglo-American Chamber of Commerce, Boulevard de la Senne 50.

Inquiry Office: Cook's, Rue de la Madeleine 41.

English Church Services: Rue Stassart and Rue Crespel. Presbyterian Church, Rue Bodenbroeck 22.

Cricket Club and Tennis Club, Avenue de Longchamps.

Interesting Things: Grand Place, old centre of Brus-

sels. See here the **Maison du Roi**, **Hall of Painters**, **Hall of Tailors**, **Hall of the Archers** and the **Hall of the Boatmen**—**Galleries of St. Hubert** and **Rue de la Madeleine**, with fine shops—**Place Royale**, with statue of **Godfrey de Bouillon**—**Place du Petit Sablon**, marble statues and bronze figures—**Colonne du Congrès**, in **Place du Congrès**, 156 feet high, with fine view from 193rd step—**Place des Martyrs**, where 445 citizens perished fighting for liberty—**Mannikin Fountain** (1619), endowed and cared for by a custodian—**Halles Centrales (Markets)**—**Ste. Gudule**; towers 228 feet, fine views; see stained glass windows, finely carved pulpit, and the **Monument of Count Frederick de Merode** in the **Chapel of Notre Dame**; in the **Chapel of Sacrament** see **Carved Wooden Altar**. (The story goes that certain Jews seized wafers at altar on Good Friday and that when cut the wafers shed blood. Upon this flimsy story **Brussels Jews** were tortured and burned).—**Palace of the King**, where hoisted flag indicates the presence of the King—**House of Representatives and Senate** (1779)—**Hotel de Ville**, one of the best specimens of Gothic architecture, with 370 foot tower—**Palace of Justice**, cost 60,000,000 francs—**Royal Library**, 300,000 volumes—**Palace of Fine Arts and Sculpture Gallery**—**Museum of Natural History**—**Wiertz Museum**, with one of wierdest collections of paintings in world—**Park**—**Wauxhall Garden**—**Botanical Garden**—**Parc Leopold**—**Tervueren Park**—**Museum of Congo Curiosities**—**The Bois de la Cambre**—**Longchamps**.

Festivals: Festival of **Ste. Gudule**, January 8th and September 23rd. Carnival on Shrove Tuesday and previous Sunday, also mid-Lent Sunday, with Opera House masked ball. Kermesse, July 15th to August 15th. Procession of **Miraculous Wafers** at **Ste. Gudule**, Sunday after July 15th. National Fetes, week July 21st. Races April to September.

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Brussels to Cologne, via Louvain, Liège, Verviers, Herbesthal and Aix-la-Chapelle, 141 miles.

Customs examination at Herbesthal.

From Brussels (North Station) to Courtrai it is 54 miles. Beyond Courtrai, Mouscron is Belgium's customs point going into France. From Courtrai to Ypres it is 21 miles. Brussels to Antwerp $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Antwerp to Rotterdam, 62 miles. Rotterdam to Amsterdam, via Gouda, $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Rotterdam to Amsterdam, via The Hague, $52\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Brussels is pentagonal-shaped city, surrounded by boulevards, most important are Bischoffsheim, Waterloo and Régent Boulevards. Boulevards de la Senne and du Nord meet at Place de Broukère. From here runs Boulevard Anspach connecting the Central and North Stations. From Porte Louise to Bois de la Cambre runs Avenue Louise. Cook's carriage drives in Brussels are recommended.

Side Trip.

From Brussels by the Belgian State Railway it is 14 miles, northeasterly, and takes $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to

MALINES, BELGIUM (Population, 59,000)

Hotels: Hotel de l'Europe near Station; In $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Station, Hotel de la Court de Baffer.

Specialties: Lacemaking, oak furniture, preserves, asparagus, fruits and hot house plants.

Interesting Things: Cathedral of St. Rumbold; see 14 foot high statue St. Rumbold surmounting high marble altar (1660); Van Dyck's "Crucifixion"; carved pulpit depicting the conversion of St. Paul. Tower was incomplete, but 369 feet high and there was a famous carillon in the belfry, played on certain dates by a Belgian Composer; clock dial 48 feet in diameter. It was shot to pieces by Germans. In Church of Notre Dame

see Rubens' "Miraculous Draught of Fishes," for which he got 1,000 florins from Fishmongers' Guild—In Church of St. John see Rubens' "Adoration of the Magi"—Les Halles, built by Drapers' Guild in 1340—The Tribunal law courts.

Fairs are held first two weeks in July and October. Malines was birthplace of Franz Hals, portrait painter.

The Archiepiscopal Palace of Cardinal Mercier was here. The Cardinal was often virtually a prisoner of the German Governor in his palace, from which he issued his famous letters about the Germans.

Brussels to Malines you pass Vilvorde, where Tyn-dale, the English Bible translator, was strangled and burned at stake (1536). One year later Bible was published throughout England and ordered placed in every church.

Route 2.—From LUXEMBOURG to STERPENICH, ARLON, LIBRAMONT, JEMELLE, NAMUR, OTTIGNIES and BRUSSELS.

From Luxembourg by the Belgian State Railway it is 102 miles, northwestwardly, via Sterpenich (12 miles) where customs examination takes place, Arlon (5½ miles), Libramont (29 miles), JeMelle (20½ miles), and takes 3½ hours to

NAMUR, BELGIUM (Population, 32,800)

Excursions: From Namur along the Meuse River to Dinant, or by coach catching the train for Luxembourg at Ciney.

Hotels: d'Harscamp; Rue de Lange; St. Aubain, Place St. Aubain; de Hollande.

Interesting Things: St. Aubin Cathedral, with carved oak pulpit and mausoleum to Don Juan of Austria—Palais de Justice—Church of St. Loup, with gorgeous interior and fine carved porphyry and black marble—

Fine View from Citadel—Archaeological Museum—Theatre—Strangers' Club.

Namur is at the junction of the Sambre and Meuse Rivers, and is 35 miles southeast of Brussels.

From Namur an interesting excursion is to Dinant (19 miles)—Population, 7,500.

Railway Station: In Suburb of Médard.

The Interesting Things that were formerly here, the Church of Notre Dame—Citadel, reach by 400 steps, cut out of the rocks, behind which is Fonds de Leffe with mills supplied by water power—Hotel de Ville, with pictures by Wiertz, who was born in Dinant; see his Monument on right bank of the river—Palais de Justice—Fine View from the Casino—Grotto de Montfat, have all been destroyed by the Germans.

Excursions: As excursion from Dinant, or on the way to Jemelle you can see the Rochefort grottos, some of which are 250 feet high. The Grotto de Han $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles outside of Rochefort, is one mile long. Four beautiful stalactite chambers, one of them, the Saal de Dome, 500 by 450, 180 feet high. Visit requires about two hours.

Luxembourg to Brussels, via Namur, and The Ardennes, 137 miles. You can stop at Groenendael, and take one hour's drive to Mont St. Jean, on the Waterloo Battlefield.

From Namur by the Belgian State Railway it is 35 miles, northwestwardly, via Ottignies (20 miles), Gembloux (11 miles), and takes 2 hours to Nord Station at

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Route 3—From MAUBEUGE to QUEVY, MONS, BRAINE LE CONTE and BRUSSELS.

From Maubeuge by the French Railway it is 16 miles, northerly, via Quevy ($6\frac{1}{2}$ miles), and takes 44 minutes to

MONS, BELGIUM (Population, 27,900; Elevation 170)

Hotels: de l'Esperance, Rue de la Station; Grand.

Interesting Things: Gothic Cathedral of St. Waltrudis (1450)—Library (40,000 volumes)—Archeological Museum, and Picture Gallery.

Customs examination at Quevy on way to Brussels.

British lines were cut to pieces by Von Kluck at Mons when the English bravely held the lines, and several English regiments were wiped out.

From Mons Station by the Belgian Railway it is $38\frac{1}{4}$ miles, easterly, via Soignies (15 miles), Braine le Conte ($18\frac{3}{4}$ miles), and takes 1 hour and 4 minutes to

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Route 4—From LILLE to BLANDAIN, TOURNAI and BRUSSELS.

LILLE (Population, 205,600 in 1910)

Hotels: de l'Europe; Grand.

English Church Services: Rue Watteau.

Interesting Things: Hotel de Ville (1846), with Communal Library (100,000 volumes)—**Museum**, fine collection of Flemish and Dutch paintings; in Room 9 see wax bust reputed to be by Raphael, also autographed letters of his, and Michael Angelo.

From Lille by the Belgian Railway it is $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles, easterly, via Blaindain ($11\frac{1}{4}$ miles), and takes $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to

TOURNAI, BELGIUM (Population, 36,500)

Hotels: Central; Belleview.

Interesting Things: Cathedral Notre Dame, 423 feet long; in interior see apses, transepts, which Ferguson said are "finest production of their age, and as magnificent piece architecture as can be conceived." See especially ivory crucifix in chapel room, and in sacristy, silver thread chasuble of St. Thomas à Becket—**Belfry**—Hotel de Ville. *Digitized by Microsoft®*

The **Customs examination** on way to **Brussels** takes place at **Blaindain**, the last French town being **Baiseux**.

Tournai is on River **Scheldt**, which divides town into almost equal parts.

From **Tournai** by the **Waasland Railway**, it is 31 miles to **Antwerp**, by way of **Enghien**, where "Point de Paris" lace is made.

From **Tournai** by the **Belgian Railway** it is 52½ miles, northeasterly, via **Ath** (19¾ miles), **Enghien** (34 miles), and takes 1½ hours to

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Route 5—**OSTEND** to **BRUGGES**, **GHENT**, **BRUSSELS**.

OSTEND, BELGIUM

Railroad Stations: Town Station; Station Maritime, for trains that connect with steamers between **Ostend** and England.

Hotels: ***HOTEL DU LITTORAL** (only hotel with sea baths, see advertisement), de l'Ocean, Continental, and de la Plage, these four on the Digue; Leopold-Deux et de Flandre, in Rue de Flandre; Grand Hotel Fontaine, Rue Longue and Rue de Flandre 42.

English Church Services: Rue Longue 101.

Concerts: Daily, forenoons on Digue (beach) and in **Kursaal**, 2:30 and 7:45 P. M.; also sometimes in parks and Place d'Armes.

Interesting Things: There are 600 **Bathing Machines** or moving bath-houses on the beach—Sea promenade of stone is called **Digue**, over a mile long, 60 feet above sea—**Kursaal**, one of finest in Europe (monthly admission includes **Casino** and **Literary Institute** in the Hotel de Ville); daily balls, afternoon teas, and gambling—**Chalet du Roi**—**Hippodrome Wellington**, fine race course—**Estacades** (piers) are at Northeast end of Digue and a mile long—Sale of fish at **Dutch Auction**, and visit to **Oyster Parks**—Interesting ceremony, "Ben-

ediction of the Sea", conducted by the clergy, with bands, at a temporary altar upon sea front, on Sunday after June 29th—**Parc Leopold** and **Parc Marie Henriette**.

Excursion: To the **Lighthouse** (1858), 190 feet high, with light visible 40 miles away.

To **Zeebrugge** (12 miles sea canal to **Bruges** completed in 1904, costing 22,000,000 francs. Lacustral village discovered in building). One of most heroic exploits of Great War was blocking of **Zeebrugge** port by English sinking ships there filled with concrete.

Ostend to Ypres, 35 miles. **Ypres** now in ruins from destructive fire of German guns, and little left of the former beautiful **Cloth Hall** (begun in 1201), which had 44 statues on facade—The **Town Hall** (1575), a fine structure, was also destroyed, as was the **Museum** and all other buildings.

Ostend to Brussels, 78 miles.

From **Town Station** by the Belgian Railway at **Ostend** it is 14¼ miles, easterly, and takes 20 minutes to **Central Station** at

BRUGES, BELGIUM (Population 55,000)

Railway Stations: **Central**, where all trains depart; **du Nord**, where trains for **Blankenberghe** and **Heyst** depart.

Hotels: **Windsor**; **de Flandre** on **Rue Nord du Sablon** 38; **Sablon**, **Rue du Sablon** 2.

English Church Services: **Rue d'Ostende** 52.

Interesting Things: **Cathedral** (founded in 646); especially **Rood-screen**, **Stall of Knights of Golden Fleece**, and **tapestries** (exhibited **feast days**—**Church of Notre Dame** (12th Century); **spire** 400 feet; in interior "**Madonna and Child**," by **Michael Angelo**, for which **Walpole** offered 30,000 florins—**Adjoining church** see **Grunt-house Palace** (1465), with fine facade—In **Hospice de St. Jean** six paintings by **Memling** (1480) and **Reliq-**

uary St. Ursula, with paintings by Memling—Les Halles (1364), with 48 bell belfry, 290 feet high; fine view from top—Hotel de Ville—Palais de Justice, with council chamber in which fine carved oak chimney (1529)—Municipal Library, 60,000 volumes—House of the English Merchants' Company, where Caxton lived learning printing—Church of Jerusalem, with model of Tomb of the Saviour—Fish Market—Botanical Gardens.

Bruges is interesting old city, formerly commercial capital Northern Europe. Now chiefly famous for lace manufactories in convents and in private houses.

The Sluis, and Damme, the port of Bruges, gradually filled up with slit, which destroyed the prosperity of the town. It is at meeting point of six canals, and has seven gates, 54 bridges, and city walls. Very healthy, with dry climate. Noted for its pretty girls.

From here also you can go to Zebrugge (by rail).

From Bruges by the Belgian Railway it is 28 miles, southeasterly, and takes 40 minutes to

GHENT, BELGIUM (Population, 168,500)

Consul: Charles Ray Nasmith is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: de l'Etoile; Royal; de la Paix.

Interesting Things: Cathedral St. Bavon, 272 foot tower ascended by 446 steps; see choir and carved mahogany stalls, and in Chapel 11 "Agnus Dei", by J. and H. Van Eyck—Grand Béguinage, in which 700 Sisters live, who make lace—Belfroi Tower, 280 feet, fine view from top; gilt dragon surmounting the spire was brought from Greek Church in Constantinople—Hotel de Ville—Musée des Beaux-Arts; see Rubens' "St. Francis receiving the Stigmata" and Jordaens' "Woman taken in Adultery"—Carthusian Convent, where Treaty of Ghent between England and United States signed (1814)—Athenaeum and Library in suppressed Baedelo Convent, 200,000 volumes—Boulevards are chief

promenades in Ghent—Nursery Gardens are very interesting.

Fetes and fairs held eighteen days March and July, and horse fairs during part of Lent and in May.

Ghent located at junction of the **Lys** and **Scheldt** Rivers, and connected by **Terneuzen Canal** with the sea. It is an eight-mile around city divided into 26 islands by canals and connected by over 80 bridges.

Ghent to Courtrai and Tournai, 48 miles.

From **Ghent** by the Belgium Railway it is 33 miles, southeasterly, via **Alost** (24 miles), and takes $\frac{3}{4}$ hour to

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Route 6—**ROSENDAAL** to **ESSCHEN**, **ANTWERP** and **BRUSSELS**.

From **Rosendaal** by the Belgian Railway it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles southerly and takes 10 minutes to

ESSCHEN, BELGIUM

Customs-House examination on way to **Brussels** takes place at **Esschen**.

Time changes to Greenwich at **Esschen**, Belgium.

From **Esschen** by the Belgian Railway it is $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles, southerly, and takes 35 minutes to **Centrale Station** at

ANTWERP, BELGIUM (Population, 360,000)

Railway Stations: **Central Station**, where trains for **Brussels**, **Ghent**, **Rotterdam**, etc., depart; **South Station**, where trains for **Antwerp**, etc., depart; **Waesland Station**, where trains for **Ghent** (direct line), depart; **Berchem Station**, where most trains for **Brussels** stop first.

Excursions: **Vlaamsch Hoofd**, on left bank of river, by steamer every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, where fine view. Steamers go every two hours to **Tamise**, through the harbors,

passing docks and ship yards. Another excursion, to **Westmael**, where Trappist Monks always keep open grave for next one who dies. They never speak.

Consul: Geo. S. Messersmith is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: de l'Europe, Place Vert 38; Grand, in Rue Gerard No. 2; de la Paix, Rue des Menuisiers.

English Church Service: Rue des Tanneurs.

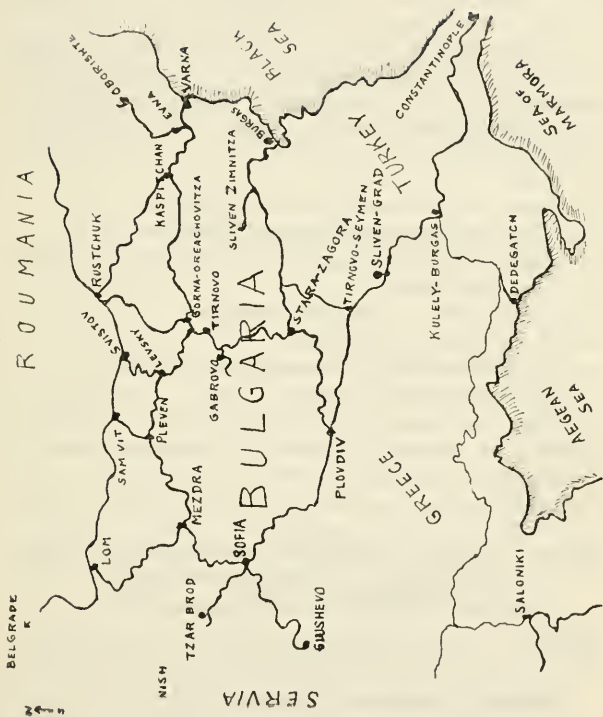
Interesting Things: Cathedral (1352) (390 by 250, height 403 feet), which Napoleon compared to Maline lace, with carillon 60 bells ringing every 7 minutes, largest weighing 16,000 pounds and requiring 16 men to ring. See here Rubens' "Descent from Cross" and the "Elevation of Cross"; also carved wooden pulpit and confessionals. See above altar Rubens' "Assumption of the Virgin", and in the Chapel of the Virgin, see the "Head of the Saviour" painted on marble, supposedly by **Leonardi da Vinci**. Fine view from upper gallery of tower, which is built on fish hides—Near Cathedral see Well by **Quentin Matsys** covered by an **Iron Canopy**—In Church St. Jacques behind altar is **Chapel of Rubens' Family**—**Royal Museum** or **Academy of Paintings**, with sculpture gallery—**Steen Museum of Antiquities**, near fish market—**Plantin-Moretus Museum**, with fine interior, containing copper plates and other relics of printing art—**Hotel de Ville** (1565). **Burgomaster's Room**, **Salle des Mariages**, **Salle Leys** and **Town Library**—**Stock Exchange**—**Palais de Justice**—**Royal Palace**—**The Citadel**—**Old Docks**, constructed by Napoleon 1803, with capacity of 350 vessels; quays 3 miles long 240 feet wide—**Fortifications**—At No. 7 **Rue Rubens** is the portico of the house which **Rubens** built—**Zoological Garden**, with entrance from Rue Carnot, with fine collection. **The Park**—**Botanical Garden**—**Nightingale Park**, for **Olympic Games** (1920)—**Steen Museum** on Scheldt. Interesting excursion to **Gheel**, where nearly every village keeps a lunatic to board. ®

Antwerp to Malines, 12 miles (1 hour). Go from Central Railway Station, near Zoological Garden, or from New Quay Station at Harwich steamer landing, via **Contich**, where is leech breeding plant.

Antwerp to Cologne, 136 miles. Dutch Eastward customs examination at **Maastricht**; German at **Aix-la-Chapelle**. Westbound Dutch customs examination at **Simpelveld**; Belgian at **Lanaeken**.

From Centrale Station of the Belgian Railway at **Antwerp** it is $27\frac{1}{4}$ miles, southerly, via **Malines** (14 miles), and takes 39 minutes to Nord Station at

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM



BULGARIA

Money: Nickel and bronze coins are 2½, 5, 10, 20 stotinki; silver, 50 stotinki, 1, 2, and 5 leva; gold coinage of 1893 correspond with that of Latin Union—Turkish and other foreign gold coins are also in circulation. Notes are for 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 leva, payable in gold. Silver, notes also issued.

The Bulgarian section of the regular oriental line from **Paris** to **Constantinople** is from **Tzaribrod**, the Servian-Bulgarian boundary, to **Sofia**, 37½ miles, and from **Sofia** to **Svilengrad**, the Turkish-Bulgarian boundary, 192½ miles.

Ordinarily the through trains run:

- a.—From **Tzaribrod** to (**Sofia**) **Svilengrad**.
- b.—From **Sofia** to **Varna**, carrying direct cars to **Lom** and **Rustchuk**.
- c.—From **Sofia** to (**Plovidiv**) **Burgas**.
- d.—From **Sofia** to **Giushevo**.
- e.—From **Rustchuk** to **Stara-Zagora**, **Svilengrad**.
- f.—From **Rustchuk** to **Varna**.

There are local trains from **Pleven** to **Samovit**; **Levsky** to **Svistov**; **Tirnovovo** to **Gabrovo**; **Devna** to **Oboriste** and **Zimnitza** to **Sliven**.

Following are the routes from the frontiers to **Sofia**:

Route 1—From **GIURGEVO**, Roumania, to **RUSTCHUK**, Bulgaria; **GORNA-OREACHO VITZA**, **LEVSKY**, **PLEVEN**, **MEZDRA**, **SOFIA**.

Route 2—The **Trans-Balkan Line**—From **RUSTCHUK**, on the Danube, where there is a ferry for **GIURGEVO**, Roumania, Rouman State Railway; to **GORNO-OREACHOVITZA**, where you can take the central line west to **SOFIA** and east to

Note: From **Sofia**, to **Rustchuk**, 255 miles; to **Oborishte**, 373 miles.

VARNA; to TIRNOVO, from where you can go to GABROVO; south to STARA-ZAGORA, where you can go east to BURGAS, or southwest to PLOVDIV; south to TIRNOVO-SEYMEN, from where you can go west to PLOVDIV and SOFIA, or southeast to SVILENGRAD (248 miles from RUSTCHUK).

Route 3—The central line from VARNA on the BLACK SEA via DEVNA (which is the junction point for RUSTCHUK to the northwest, and OBORISHTTE to the northeast), thence west to GORNA-OREACHOVITZA via KASPITCHAN; thence northwest to LEVSKY, from which is reached SISTOV on the Danube; thence northwest to PLEVEN, from which is reached SAMOVIT on the Danube; thence southwest to MEZDRA, from which is reached LOM on the Danube; thence southwest to SOFIA (285 miles from VARNA).

Route 4—South Line—From BURGAS on the Black Sea west to ZIMNITZA and STARA-ZAGORA; southwest to PLOVDIV, and northwest to SOFIA (292 miles).

Route 5—DADEAGATCH (Bulgaria) northeast to KULELI-BURGAS; northwest to ADRIANOPLÉ; thence northwest to PLOVDIV via SVILENGRAD (joint Customs House with Turkey, 125 miles) to SOFIA (317 miles).

Route 6—Southwest Line—GIUSHEVO (Servian-Bulgarian boundary), (joint Customs House), northeast to SOFIA (87 miles).

Route 7—From PIROT (Servia) southeast to TZARIBROD (Bulgaria), SOFIA.

Route 8—From LOM (Bulgaria), the first frontier after leaving Roumania, southeast to MEZDRA, and southwest to SOFIA (156 miles).

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Route 9—From SAMOVIT (Bulgaria) south to PLEV-
EN, MEZDRA, SOFIA (150 miles).

Route 10—From SISTOV (Bulgaria), (joint Customs
House with Roumania) to LEVSKY, then same
as Route 9 (201 miles to SOFIA).

ROUTE 1

Giurgevo is on the Roumanian side of the **Danube**
across from **Rustchuk**, which is the first Bulgarian
station, and where there is a customs examination.

From **Rustchuk** by the Bulgarian Railway it is 72
miles southerly and takes $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

GORNA-OREACHOVITZA, BULGARIA

From **Gorna-Oreachovitza** by the Bulgarian Railway
it is $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwestwardly and takes $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

LEVSKY, BULGARIA

From **Levsky** by the Bulgarian railway it is $29\frac{1}{4}$
miles northwestwardly and takes 1 hour 13 minutes to

PLEVEN, BULGARIA

On the **Grivitza River**, of no touring interest, but
well known for its defense by Osman-Pasha, who, with
a Turkish army of 40,000 men held in check combined
Russian and Roumanian armies from July to Decem-
ber, 1877.

From **Pleven** by the Bulgarian Railway it is $65\frac{1}{4}$
miles southwestwardly and takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

MEZDRA, BULGARIA

From **Mezdra** by the Bulgarian Railway it is $54\frac{3}{4}$
miles southwestwardly and takes 2 hours to

SOFIA, BULGARIA

Consul: Charles S. Wilson, Secretary, is Consul for
United States of America.

Hotels: Grand Hotel of Bulgaria, rooms from \$1.00 per day, Boulevard Zar Oswoboditel, near Royal Palace; Grand Hotel, rooms from \$1.00 per day, Boulevard Dondukov; Hotel Royal, rooms from \$1.00 per day, near Public Gardens.

Interesting Things: From the station, north of the city, to go to center of town (Place Alexander), follow the Boulevards Orkuschen and Marie-Louise, Tergovska Street, or take tram which leaves railroad station and follow the same route. After crossing **Bojana River** by Lion Bridge see three domes of cathedral with Mount Vitoscha in the background. On left is Mohamedan mosque Banja-Bachi which was one of the most picturesque monuments in **Sofia**, but soon to disappear to make place for modern buildings.

On Boulevard Dondoukoff is Museum of Bulgarian History. Further down the Boulevard is Place Alexander, also the Public Gardens, where the society of **Sofia** meets in the afternoon. Band plays there daily. North of place stands Royal Palace, and south National Museum, which was a Mohamedan mosque. Westward from the Place stands Saint-Kral, an antique church. North of Royal Palace is new Cathedral (Saint Alexander Newski), largest and most beautiful in **Sofia**. Near is old church of Saint Sofia, partially ruined by fire and earthquakes, but to be restored. At point of meeting of Boulevards Ferdinand and Moskovska Street stands the monument of the patriot Levsky. South of this the large palace of the National Assembly, in front of which is a monument to the Tzar Alexander II, liberator. South of Palace the Prince Boris Park.

After the town trip take a cab at railroad station and visit Tzigane Village, north of the station. It is very interesting, with the quaint old dresses the natives wear.

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Route 2—

MAIN TRIP.

From **Rustchuk** by the Bulgarian Railway it is 72 miles northerly and takes 3 hours to

GORNA-OREACHOVITZA, BULGARIA

At **Gorna-Oreachovitza** you can take central time for **Sofia** west, or **Varna** east.

From **Gorna-Oreachovitza** by the Bulgarian Railway it is _____ miles southwestwardly and takes _____ hours to

TIRNOVO, BULGARIA

From **Tirnov**o you can go to **Gabrovo**.

From **Tirnov**o by the Bulgarian Railway it is _____ miles southerly and takes _____ hours to

STARA-ZAGORA, BULGARIA

From **Stara-Zagora** by the Roumanian Railway it is _____ miles and takes _____ hours to

TIRNOVO-SEYMEN, BULGARIA

From **Tirnov**o-Seymen by the Bulgarian Railway it is 27 miles southerly and takes 1½ hours to

SVILENGRAD, BULGARIA

Route 3—**VARNA** to **GORNA-OREACHOVITZA**.

From **Varna** by the Bulgarian Railway it is 153¼ miles westwardly via **Devna** (which is junction point for **Rustchuk** to the northwest, and **Oboriste** to the northeast) and takes 6½ hours to

GORNA-OREACHOVITZA, BULGARIA

The rest of Route 3 is same as Route 1.

Route 4—**BURGAS** to **SOFIA**.

MAIN TRIP.

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BURGAS, BULGARIA

Is principal port of Bulgaria on Black Sea. Steamships of the Austrian Lloyd, the Russian Company of Navigation, and Messageries Maritime on the way to Constantinople, stop there regularly.

From Burgas by the Bulgarian Railway it takes 2½ hours to

ZIMNITZA, BULGARIA

From Zimnitza by the Bulgarian Railway it is miles southwestwardly and takes hours to

STARA-ZAGORA, BULGARIA

From Stara-Zagora by the Bulgarian Railway it is miles southwestwardly and takes hours to

PLOVDIV, BULGARIA

From Plovdiv by the Bulgarian Railway it is miles northwestwardly and takes hours to

SOFIA, BULGARIA

Route 5—From DADEAGATCH to SOFIA.

MAIN TRIP.

From Dadeagatch by the Bulgarian Railway it is miles northeasterly and takes 5 hours to

KULELI-BURGAS, BULGARIA

Hotel: Beledie, near station.

Interesting Things: The Mosque of Semlin II, whose immense dome is higher than Saint Sofia in Sofia, was built by Sinan the architect of the Suleimanie of Constantinople. Part of the walls belonged to old Roman buildings. There are four minarets which can be visited for view of the city. The Eski-Djami (old Mosque) was built under Mahomet I—At a little dis-

tance is the Bezesten, bazaar where antiquities are sold; a large square building with four entrances. This district is business center of town. Very near is Ieni Serai, or Konak, the residence of the Vali. Street back of Konak leads in ten minutes to favorite island walk in the summer and autumn, especially Fridays and Sundays. On other side of river stands Mosque of Bayazid II, in this mosque is asylum for insane.

From **Kuleli-Burgas** by the Bulgarian Railway it is 67 miles southeasterly and takes 2 hours to

ADRIANOPLE, TURKEY

The railroad station is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles outside the town. To reach town hire cab to center of the town (Ali-Pacha Bazaar).

Very interesting town built by Emperor Adrian (117-136). It is considered one of most important towns of European Turkey. There is a very strong garrison because of its proximity to the frontier—which maintains among the population a certain fanaticism.

From **Adrianople** by the Bulgarian Railway it is 186 miles northwestwardly via **Svilengrad** and **Plovdiv** and takes 7 hours to

SOFIA, BULGARIA

Route 6—From **GIUSHEVO** to **SOFIA**.

From **Giushevo** by the Bulgarian Railway it is miles northeasterly and takes $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

SOFIA, BULGARIA

Route 7—From **PIROT** to **SOFIA**.

PIROT, KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES

Town of 12,500 inhabitants, well known for the
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manufacture of carpets. This is only of interest from an historical point of view; it was the scene in 1885 of severe battles between the Servians and Bulgarians.

From **Pirot** by the Bulgarian Railway it is 16 miles southeasterly and takes $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to

TZARIBROD, BULGARIA

Customs office and vise of passports for travelers entering Bulgaria.

Is a very small village and the surrounding country is of a very wild bare nature.

From **Tzaribrod** by the Bulgarian Railway it is 39 miles southeasterly and takes $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours to

SOFIA, BULGARIA

Route 8—From LOM to SOFIA.

From **Lom** by the Bulgarian Railway it is miles southerly via **Bronsartzi** and takes 5 hours to

MEZDRA, BULGARIA

From **Mezdra** by the Bulgarian Railway it is $54\frac{3}{4}$ miles northwestwardly and takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

SOFIA, BULGARIA

Route 9—SAMOVIT to SOFIA.

From **Samovit** by the Bulgarian Railway it is miles southerly and takes $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours to

PLEVEN, BULGARIA

Balance of Route 9 same as Route 1; see page .

Route 10—SISTOV to SOFIA.

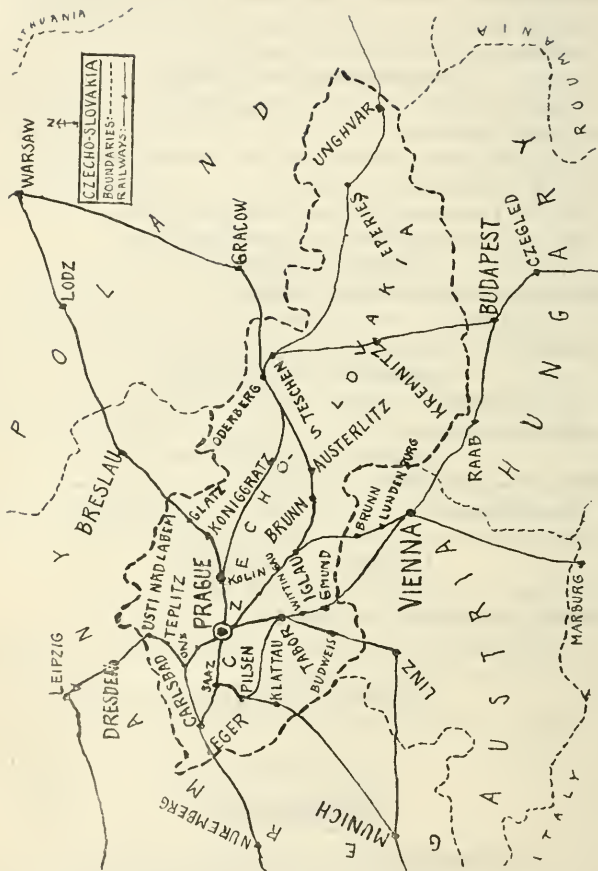
From **Sistov** by the Bulgarian railway it is miles southerly and takes 2 hours to

LEVSKY, BULGARIA

Balance of Route 10 same as Route 1; see page .

COURLAND

For **COURLAND** see pages 403-4, where description and map are combined with **LATVIA** its neighbor on the north.



CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Money: 100 heller equals 1 krone. The coins are, bronze, 1 and 2 hellers; nickel, 10 and 20 hellers; silver, 1, 2, and 5 krone; gold 10 and 20 krone. Notes (pre-war) were for 10, 20, 50, 100 and 1,000 krone.

Route 1—From DRESDEN to PODMOKL (BODENBACH), USTI-N-LABEM (AUSSIG), LITOMERICE, LOVOSICE, ROUDNICE, KRALUPY, PRAGUE.

Route 2—From (DRESDEN to BODENBACH and) USTI-N-LABEM (AUSSIG), same as Route 1; then MARIASCHEIN, TEMPLIMCE, DUCHCOV, MOST, CHUMOTOV, SAAZ, KLDADNO, PRAGUE.

Route 3—From DRESDEN to DECIN, SCHRECKENSTEIN, LITOMERICE, VESTATY-PRIVORY, NYMBURK, KOLIN, CASLAU, NEMECKY (DEUTSCH-BROD), JIHLAVA (IGLAU), ZNOJMO (ZNAIM), VIENNA.

Route 4—From VIENNA to LUNDENBURG, BRNO, PARDUBICE, KOLIN, PRAGUE.

Route 5—From VIENNA to ZNOJMO (ZNAIM), NEMECKY (DEUTSCH-BROD), CASLAU, KOLIN, NYMBURK, VESTATY-PRIVORY, LITOMERICE (SCHRECKENSTEIN), DECIN, DRESDEN.

Route 6—From VIENNA to GMUND, WITTINGAU, VESELI, TABOR, BENESOV, PRAGUE.

Route 7—VIENNA, GMUND, BUDEJOVICE, NEPOMUKY, PILSEN, PRAGUE.

Route 8—FURTH, DOMAZLICE, STANKOV, NYRANY, PILSEN, PRASKOLES-ZEBRAK, BEROUN, ZADNI-TREBAN, RADOTIN, CHUCHEL, PRAHA (PRAGUE).

Route 9—From KONIGSWORT to ZATEC. Side Trip ZATEC to FRANTISKOVY, LAZNE and return to ZATEC. if Main Trip resumed ZATEC to

**CARLSBAD, KLOSTERLE, CHOMUTOV,
SAAZ, PRAGUE.**

Route 1—From DRESDEN to PODMOKL (BODEN-
BACH), USTI-N-LABEM (AUSSIG), LITOM-
ERICE, LOVOSICE, ROUDNICE, KRALUPY,
PRAGUE.

From Dresden by the German Railways it is 53½
miles southerly via Podmohl (38 miles, Hotel Post)
and takes 1½ hours to the station of the State Rail-
way at

USTI NAD LABEM, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Hotels: Dampschiff; Goldener Schiff; Englischer
Hof; all near station and pier.

Interesting Things: Town Hall—Museum—Church
—Ferdinand Hill (880 feet)—Splendid view, also from
Schreckenstein property of Prince Lobkowitz.

From Usti Nad Labem by the Czecho-Slovak Rail-
way it is 8½ miles southerly and takes 13 minutes to

LITEMORICE, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
(Population, 17,000; Elevation, 560 feet)

Hotels: Roter Krebs; Roter Hirsch.

Interesting Things: Column of the Virgin (1681)—
Town Hall (remodelled 1539)—Kelchhaus, built by an
ultraquist 1584, with the Industrial Museum—Kaiser
Franz Joseph Bridge, crossing the Elbe 1½ miles to
Theresienstadt.

From Litemorice by the Czecho-Slovak Railway it
is 5 miles easterly and takes 15 minutes to

LOVOSICE, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
(Population, 6,000; Elevation, 500 feet)

Hotels: Germania; Schwarzes Ross.

Interesting Things: Chateau of Prince Schwarzen-
burg—Lovosice is known through first battle of Seven

Years War, October 1st, 1756, where the Prussian King Frederick defeated the Austrians.

From Lovosice by the Czecho-Slovak Railway it is 46 miles southerly via Raudnice (11 miles, where see Prince Lobkowitz's Chateau) and takes 1 hour to

KRALUPY, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Kralupy is an industrial town.

From **Kralupy** Station of the State Railway it is 16½ miles southeasterly and takes 45 minutes to

PRAGUE, (Praha) CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

(Population, 618,000; Elevation, 635 feet)

Hotels: Adria, New Town, Vaclavsk's Nam, telephone 5404; Central, New Town, Hybernska Ulice, telephone 2972; Continental, Vinohrady, Palackeho Trida, telephone 2537; terminue (Park Hotel), New Town, Sadova Trida, telephone 4725; Sasky Drur (de Saxe), New Town, Hybernska Ulice, telephone 1026.

Restaurant: Zavrels Restaurant, at the Wilson Railway Station, New Town, telephone 3142; Narodni Dum (National House), of which there are three: Karlin, Palackeho Trida, telephone 2782; Smichov, Kralovska Trida, telephone 4557; Vinohrady, Purky-novo Namesti, telephone 1525. U Tomase, Smaller Town, Letenska Ulice.

Railway Stations: (1) Wilson Station, located in the Vrchlicky Park, where trains for Plzen, Munich, Nürnberg, Paris, Vienna, Salzburg, Trieste, Liberec (Reichenberg) and Děčín (Tetschen) depart. (2) Masaryk Station, located in the Hybernská Street where trains for Brno, Bratislava, Warsaw (also from the Wilson Station) Vienna, Podmokly, Dresden, Berlin, Karlsbad, Cheb (Eger) depart. (3) Denis Station where trains for Král Hradec (Königgrätz) Breslau, Znojmo, Vienna depart.

Pensions: U Karla IV, Smichov, Karlůvar, Státny

Domov (Happy Home) Praha II Jeruzalemská Street.

Travel and Enquiry Offices: The State Railway Praha II Corner of Hybernská and Dlážďená Str. Enquiry Office of **Cesky Zemsky Svaz cizinecky** (Bohemian Union for Promoting Visits of Foreigners to Bohemia) Praha II Obecní dum (Public Hall Prašná brána (Powder Gate): Foreigner's Office Praha II Mikulandská Street 7.

Divine Services are held in English every Sunday morning, Soukenická Street 15.

Bohemian Theatres: Národní Divadlo, Bohemian National Theatre Praha II Národní Třída 2, Grand Opera, drama and operettes; Městské Divadlo na Král Vinohradech; Town Theatre; Purkynovonám.

Specialties of Bohemia are: Bohemian glass, garnets, needlework, lace, embroideries. They can be bought at Zádruha, Artěl, Reimann and others.

Excursions by Railroad to: The Bohemian Paradise, to the Mountains of Krkonoše and Sumava (Böhmerwald), to Karluv Tyn, Křivoklát (castles) Kutná, Hora, Plzen, Tábor (to Moravia and Slovensko with natural beauties and picturesque costumes). By the steamer shorter excursion on the Vltava (Moldavia).

Judr. J. Baxa advocate, is the present **Burgomaster of Praha.**

Mr. Wallace J. Young is Ambassador of the United State of America at Praha II Bredovská Street 7.

Mr. Crane is the Consul of United States of America at Praha I Mikulášská Street 7.

Mr. Gosling is British Ambassador, at Praha III Thun Street 12.

The Czechoslovak Republic has Continental (one hour earlier than Greenwich) time.

In June, 1920, there will be a great display of the Sokols from America and other countries on **Letná.**

Prague is divided into following districts: **Altstadt**, middle of town; **Josefstadt**, N. W. of Altstadt, formerly

exclusively occupied by Jews; **Neustadt**, encircling Altstadt, S., S. E. and E.; **Kleinseite**, W., on left bank of River Moldau; **Hradschin**, on heights of left bank, W. of Kleinseite; **Wyschehrad**, S. W., on right bank; **Weinberg-Gemeinde**, W. of Stadtpark; **Karolinenthal**, N. E., on right bank; and **Bubna-Holeschowitz**, N. of Karolinenthal, on left bank.

Interesting Things: One square west of northwest corner of **Staats-Bahnhof** is **Josefs-Platz**, center of town—Facing south on right, is **Konigshof**; left, **Custom House**; straight ahead, **Pulverthurm Gate Tower** (1475)—west on **Zeltnergasse**, on left at junction with **Obstmarkt** are **Civil Courts of Law**; further west on left is **Carolinum**, university law school building—Directly north is **Teynkirche** (1360); in interior see **Tombstone of Tycho Brahe**, Danish astronomer—North is **Kinsky Palace**, with valuable **Library**—Northerly **Geistgasse** leads to **Josefsstadt** in center of which, opposite old **Jewish Rathaus**, is **Altneuschule**, Prague's oldest synagogue, near which is **Jewish Burial Ground**, with interesting old tombstones—Westwardly near eastern end of **Kettensteg**, is **Rudolfinum**, with concert rooms, **Observatory of Music**, **Art-Industrial Museum**, **Picture Gallery**, etc. Southwestwardly **Kaprova-gasse** leads through **Niklas-Platz**, north of which is **Russian Church**, to **Grosse Ring**, southwest of which is **Rathaus of the Altstadt**; in Council Chamber see Brozik's "**Huss Before Council of Constance**"—Westwardly on **Karls-gasse**, on left, is **Clementinum** (1653-1726), with churches, chapels, gateways, towers, **Episcopal Seminary**, **University Library** (230,000 volumes), lecture rooms, **observatory**, **Natural History Collections**, etc.—Westwardly in **Kreuzherren-Platz**, are **Kreuzherren-Kirche**, **Statue of Charles IV.**, and **Altstadt Tower**—Crossing **Karls-Brucke** (commenced 1357; 1644 feet long, 16 arches) **Kleinseite** is reached—On left is **Maltheser-Kirche**; south **Maltheser-Platz**, **Nostitz Palace**

(with **Picture Gallery** and **Library** and **Kampa Insel**—Returning northwardly and continuing west on **Bruckengasse**, is **Kleinseite-Ring**, with **Radetsky Monument** (1858) and **Jesuit Church of St. Nicholas** (1637-1752)—North **Government Offices**—Northwestwardly, **Thomasgasse** leads past **St. Thomas' Church** to **Waldstein-Platz**, east of which is **Count Waldstein's Palace** (1623)—North is **Furstenberg Palace**—East **Kaserne Blind Institute** (southwest of which is **Kestensteg**, which crosses **Moldau** to **Josefstadt**)—Northwestwardly **Choteks-Anlagen** and **Sandthor**—Southwestwardly **Kaisergarten**—South is the **Burg** (old Imperial Palace, restored 1333, 1484 and early 17th century)—Nearby, other palaces, churches, and **Cathedral** (Metropolitan Church of **St. Vitus**, begun 1344); in nave see **Monument of the Kings**; in alabaster and **Wenzel Chapel**, many precious stones; in **Martinez Chapel** see "Head of **Christ**" on napkin, copied from old Byzantine; in choir see "Shrine of **St. Nepomuc**" (1½ tons of silver)—Westwardly is **Hradschin-Platz**, north of which see **Archiepiscopal Palace**; south **Carmelite Nunnery** and **Prince Schwarzenberg Palace**; west **Palace of former Emperor Francis Joseph**—From **Hradschin-Platz**, **Loretto-grasse** leads southwestwardly to **Loretto-Platz**, west of which is **Pohozeletz-Platz**—To south steps lead up to **Abbey of Strahow** (on highest ground in town) with **Church of the Assumption** and **Picture Gallery** (ladies not admitted)—Descending, going west and south past **Lobkowitz Palace** and **Maria de Victoria Kirche**, and continuing south two squares and west one, is cable-railway ascending to **Hasenburg** (total elevation 985 feet; **restaurant** and **Fine View**—Upon descending to the south are **Kinsky Garten**, **Smitchow**, south of which is **Palacky-Brucke**, a short cut to centre of Prague) and **Botanical Gardens**—Go north on **Ferdinands-Quai**, turn west and cross **Kaiser-Franz-Brucke**, going one square north to **Monument of Francis I.**

Southwardly at western end of Ferdinandstrasse are Bohemian Theatre and Ursuline Kloster—Continue east on Ferdinanstrasse to Brennte-Gasse, which leads south to Karls-Platz (largest plaza in Prague), surrounding which are hospitals and military institutions—Northwestwardly, Rathaus of the Neustadt (1806) with tower (1370)—Southwardly, Wyschehradstrasse leads to Wyschehrad, site of Libussa Castle, with Fine View of city to the north—Northwestwardly through Berggasse and north through Sokolstrasse, passing Blindes-Thor is Bohemian Museum, with statues, autographs, coins, and historical, ethnographical, archaeological, geological and palaeontological collections, library, etc.—Northwestwardly, passing Theatre is beautiful Stadt-Park, with Franz-Josephs Bahnhof and Weinberg-Gemeinde—Returning to Bohemian Museum go northwestwardly through Wenzels-Platz, turning northeast through Graben (Prague's finest street) to original starting point. Go from Josefs-Platz northwestwardly through Porschitscherstrasse and Konigs-strasse to Karolinenthal section, passing Nordwest Bahnhof, with Park and Variety Theatre, nearby; or take tramway northwardly across Franz-Josephs-Brucke to Bubna-Holeschowitz walking east through Belvedere Promenade (fine view) or continuing on car northeast to Baumgarten.

Route 2—Same Route as Route 1 to USTI-NAD-LABEM (AUSSIG), then MARIASCHEIN, TEMPLIMCE, DUCHCOV, MOST, CHUMOTOV, SAAZ, KLADNO, PRAGUE.

From Usti Nad Labem by the Czecho-Slovak Railway it is 12 miles westwardly via Turnitz and Chaberor and Mariaschein (8 miles, where see Jesuit Monastery with Pilgrimage Church) and takes ½ hour to

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TEMLIMCE, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

(Native population, 18,000; Elevation, 720 feet)

Railway Stations: Aussig-Teplitz or Central Station, located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Market Place, where trains for **Aussig** depart; Waldtor Station, located 1 mile northwest of Market Place, where trains for **Chumotov** and **Bodenbach** depart; Schlossgarten Station, located 1 mile southwest of Market Place, where trains for **Lobositz** and **Reichenberg** depart.

Excursions: To **Mileschauer**, four hours from **Teplitz**, where one of the most remarkable of the beautiful views in Bohemia (2,740 feet).

Hotels: Stadt London, in Langegasse; Zum Alten Rathaus, in the market place; Post, in Langegasse.

Interesting Things: **Curgarten**, around the sides of which are Kaiserbad, Theatre, Herrenhaus, and the Cursalon—**Mont de Ligne** (768 feet), approached from the Linden-Strasse, with fine view—**Kaiser-Park** and **Prince Clary's Schlossgarten**, highest point in **Teplitz**; see timbered grounds, and lakes with swans—Fine view from **Königshöhe** (867 feet), approached through **Stefans-Platz**—**Stefanshöhe** (837 feet high) is another point from which fine view.

There is a visitors' and music tax for a stay of more than one week. **Teplitz** means "warm baths."

From **Templimce** by the Aussig-Teplitz Railway it is 6 miles and takes 28 minutes to the main station at

DUCHCOV, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (710 feet)

Railway Stations: Main station, at easterly side of town, where trains for Aussig-Teplitz Railway depart; at the same station trains also for State Railway depart.

Excursion Tickets to Berlin-Sauerbrunn and return.

Name of Mayor or Burgomaster of City: Mr. Adolf Hartig.

Hotels: Stadt Hotel, located in Town Place; Hotel *Krönig Castle Street, Cesky Dum, School Street*

Lodging for one room, 5.50 Kroner; Breakfast, 4.50 Kroner; Luncheon, 8.50 Kroner; Dinner, 5-12 Kroner.

Specialties of City: Duxer Porcelain Manufactories, Ltd., at Teplitz Street; glassworks, Engels & Co.; Lukes & Co.

Interesting Things: **Museum**, in the main street, also **Museum** at the **Castle**—**Lake** with boats—Around the lake trees and parks with beautiful monuments, also a football field.

Along the street of **Teplitz** a half hour from town, near village of **Loosch**, there is old Roman Cathedral, established before Christ. In the bottom has been found jewels and money from old Roman days.

From **Duchcov** by the Czecho-Slovak Railway it is 102 miles via **Most** ($9\frac{1}{4}$ miles), **Chomutov** (23 miles), **Saaz** ($37\frac{1}{4}$ miles), **Kladno** (84 miles) and takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

PRAGUE (See page 53)

Route 3—From **DRESDEN** to **DECIN**, **SCHRECKENSTEIN**, **LITOMENCE**, **VESTALY**, **PROVORY**, **NYMBURK**, **KOLIN**, **CASLAN**, **NEMECKY (DEUTSCH-BROD)** **JIHLAVA (IGLAU)** **ZNOJMO (ZNAIM)** and **VIENNA**.

From **Dresden** (Germany) by the German Railway it is 201 miles southerly by the Czecho-Slovak Railway via **Decin** ($38\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Hotel Silberner-Stern); **Schreckenstein** (54 miles), with views 1 mile away; **Litomerice** (69 miles); **Vestaty-Privory** (98 miles); **Nymbourg** (122 miles); **Kolin** (138 miles); **Caslau** (150 miles); **Nemecky** (184 miles; Hotel Weisses Ross), and takes 6 hours to

JIHLAVA, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Interesting Things: Gothic Church of St. James—Town Hall, with book of Civic Law (1389).

From **Jihlava** by the Czecho-Slovak Railway it is 124 miles southerly via **Znojmo** (61 miles, Hotel Drei

Kronen) and takes 4 hours to the station of the Austrian Railway at

VIENNA, AUSTRIA (See page 7)

The Customs House examination on way to Vienna takes place at Retz.

Route 4—From VIENNA to LUNDENBERG, BRNO, PARDUBICE, KOLIN and PRAGUE.

From Nord Station of the Austrian State Railway at Vienna it is 52½ miles northerly by the Austrian State Railway and takes 1¾ hours to the Main Station at

LUNDENBERG (520 feet) (See page 7)

Excursions: Half hour by motor car to Eisgrub, which has large Castle and Park of 100 square miles belonging to Prince Liechtenstein, with beautiful lakes, Oriental and Chinese pavilions, and a "Granzhalle."

Hotel: Goldenes Lamm.

On the former line between Austria and Moravia.

Lundenberg is 196 miles from Prague.

From Lundenberg by the Czecho-Slovak Railway it is 37 miles northerly and takes 1 hour to

BRNO, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

(Population, 130,000; Elevation, 745 feet)

Excursions: To Tischnowitz, 18 miles by train.

Hotels: Grand, opposite station, and Padowetz Zum Kaiser von Oesterreich.

Interesting Things: Obelisk commemorating Battle of Leipzig (1813) on the Franzensberg—**Episcopal Palace—Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul** (15th Century)—**Stadthof—Spielberg** (846 feet), with **Citadel** of same name at the top, where Count Pellico, Italian poet, was confined for eight years; this citadel contains a well 370 feet deep and torture cell; there is fine view from top—**Moravian Industrial Museum—Stadthalterei**, former Augustine convent, now a lovely

garden; and, north, the Deutsches Vereinhaus—Church of St. Peter, with fine windows; iron tower 305 feet—Monument of Field Marshal Radwit, who defended city against Swedes (1645)—Across Grosse Platz see Radwit's house, and further on, the Rathaus, Krautmarkt, Law Courts, Franzens Museum, Synagogue, Augarten.

Former capital of Moravia.

It is 97 miles from Brünn to Vienna (Stadtsbahn station); 15 miles to Austerlitz, where there is the Castle of Prince Kaunitz.

From Brno by the Czecho-Slovak Railway it is 157½ miles westwardly via Pardubice (93 miles), Kolin (119½ miles) and takes 4¼ hours to

PRAGUE (See page 53)

Route 5—From VIENNA to ZNOJMO (ZNAIM) NEMECKY, CASLAU, KOLIN, NYMBURK, VESTATY-PRIVORY, LITOMERICE, DECIN, and DRESDEN.

From Vienna by the State Railway it is 63½ miles northerly via Znaim (Znojmo), Nemecky, Caslau and takes 6 hours to

KOLIN, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

From Kolin by the State Railway it is 15½ miles northerly and takes 40 minutes to

NIMBURG, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

(Population, 12,000; Elevation, 610 feet)

Hotel: Railroad Hotel.

From Nimbuk by the State Railway it is 24 miles easterly and takes 1¼ hours to

VESTATY-PRIVORY, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Fare: 1st class, 15.56 Kroner; 2nd class, 7.78 Kroner; 3rd class, 4.73 Kroner.

Name of Burgomaster of City: Josef Zoireci.

Hotel: Simon.

The **Customs House** examination on way to **Vestaty-Privory** takes place at **Decin** (Tetschen).

Vestaty-Privory is junction point of main lines **Dresden-Vienna**, and **Berlin-Prague**.

Vestaty-Privory is great vegetable section of **Czecho-Slovakia**

From **Vestaty-Privory** by the State Railway it is 79 miles easterly via **Litomerice** (29 miles) and **Decin** and takes 4 hours to

DRESDEN, GERMANY (See page 259)

Route 6—**VIENNA** to **PRAGUE** via **GMUND**, **WITTINGAU**, **VESELI**, **TABOR** and **BENESOV**.

From **Vienna** by the Austrian State Railway it is 153 miles northeasterly via **Gmund** (102 miles), **Wittingan** (123 miles), **Veseli** (136 miles) and takes 5 hours to

TABOR, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Hotel: Novys, in Husavo Namesti.

Interesting Things: Ring Place—Town Hall (1521), with the **Municipal Museum**—**Decauats Church** (1516)—A **Stone Table** in front of **Ctibor House** 6—**Statue of Zizka** (1877)—**Ruins of Fortress**.

Gmund is 187½ miles from **Eger**.

From **Tabor** by the State Railway it is 64½ miles northerly via **Benesov** (33 miles) and takes 2 hours to

PRAGUE, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (See page 53)

Route 7—From **VIENNA** to **PRAGUE** via **GMUND**, **BUDEJOVICE**, **NEPOMUKY** and **PILSEN**.

From **Kaiser Franz-Joseph Station** of the Austrian Railway at **Vienna** it is 218 miles northerly via **Gmund** (102 miles), **Budweis** (133 miles), **Nepomuky** (196 miles) and takes 6 hours to

PILSEN, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

(Population, 100,000; Elevation, 1,020 feet)

Hotels: (First class) Hotel Waldek, Smetana Park; Hotel Pilsen Court, Zbrojnicka Street; Hotel of the Golden Eagle, in the Square. (Second class) Hamburg Hotel, Station Road; Novy Hotel, Station Road; The Old Post Hotel, Palacky Square; Rihanek Hotel, Strelecka Road.

Restaurants: Tavern Knobloch, Solni Road; Grand Restaurant Salzman, Prague Road; Bath Restaurant Lochotin; Svobodva Restaurant, Perlova Road.

Baths: The Municipal Bath, Prokopova Street; The Municipal Swimming Baths, Doudlevecká Street.

Specialties of the City are beer.

Interesting Things: The Grand Square, with Church (1292)—Town Hall, built in 1558—Mariansky Column (1680)—Cloister of the Franciscan Monks (1290)—Old Cemeteries of Saint Nicholas and All Saints, with their old churches—Old Cemetery of Saint George in old parish of Tynice—Municipal Savings Bank—Court of Justice—Chamber of Commerce—Municipal Theatre—Public Gardens—Celebrated Frescoes of Ales in the houses of Neruda Street—Pechacek Park—Lochotin, with the Bath and Restaurant and the villas—Large Breweries—Excellent excursions in the neighborhood and in the Sumava (Eisenstein, the Black Lake, Ceska Kubice and Cerchov, etc.)—Gothic Church of St. Bartholomew, with Museum—Rock cellars of the Brewery, where Pilsener beer is made—Fine Arts Museum with lecture hall—The municipal theatre—Two public libraries—A public lecture hall.

Pilsen is the national and commercial center of western Bohemia, and, after Prague, the largest town in Czecho-Slovakia. It is in a basin formed by the mountains and hills of the vicinity.

Nepomuky is birthplace of St. John, patron saint of Bohemia (1320).

Pilsener beer at Beyer's Garden and Salzmann's Bierhalle.

Pilsen is at the meeting of the **Mies** and **Radbusa** Rivers.

From **Pilsen** by the State Railway it is $71\frac{1}{2}$ miles via **Zadne-Treban** and takes $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

PRAGUE, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (See page 53)

Route 8—From **FURTH** to **DOMAZLICE**, **STANKOV NYRANY**, **PILSEN**, **PRASKOLES-ZEBRAK**, **BROUN**, **ZADNI-TREBAN**, **RADOTIN**, **CHUCHEL**, and **PRAGUE**.

From **Furth** by the German and Czecho-Slovak Railways it is $121\frac{3}{4}$ miles northeasterly via **Domazlice** ($14\frac{1}{2}$ miles), **Stankov** (26 miles), **Nyrany** (42 miles), **Pilsen** ($71\frac{1}{2}$ miles), **Praskoles-Zebrak** (miles), **Beroun** (miles), **Zadni-Treban** (miles), **Radotin** (miles), **Chuchel** (miles) and takes 5 hours to

PRAGUE, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (See page 53)

Route 9—From **KONIGSWORT** to **ZATEC**, Side Trip **ZATEC** to **FRANTISKOVY**, **LAZNE**, and return to **ZATEC**, Main Trip Resumed **ZATEC** to **CARLSBAD**, **KLOSTERLE**, **CHUMOTOV**, **SAAZ**, and **PRAGUE**.

MAIN TRIP.

From **Konigswort**, Germany, by the Czecho-Slovak Railway it is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeasterly and takes $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to

ZATEC (EGER) Hotel Zwei Erzhoge.

Side Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 65.

From **Zatec** it is 4 miles northeasterly by Czecho-Slovak Railway and takes $\frac{1}{4}$ hour to

FRANTISKOVY-LAZNE, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Hotels: **Konigsvilla**, **Grand Hotel** (both on Salz-

quelle Street); Post, Kaiser Street; Bristol, Park Street; Belvedere, Morgenzeile; Kaiser von Oestererich, Louisen Street, Holzer, Krenz, Stadt Leipzig, all on Kulmer Street.

Baths of town: Mud and chalybeate.

Specialties of the City are Egerlander ornaments.

Interesting Things: Kurhaus—Salzquelle—Franzenquelle—Luisenquelle—Kalter Sprudel—Wiesenquelle.

Main Trip Resumed.

From Zatec by the State Railway it is $32\frac{1}{4}$ miles and takes 55 minutes to

CARLSBAD, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Railway Stations: Buschtiehrad Station, located on the opposite bank of the River Eger, where trains for Prague, Eger and Johann-Georgenstadt depart; Central Station, where trains for Marienbad and Johann-Georgenstadt depart.

Hotels: Grand Hotel, Alte Wiese; Savoy Westend Hotel, Wortend Street; Bristol Hotel, Wortend Street; Konigsvilla, Wortend Street.

Cafes: Pupp's Cafe Salon, Alte Wiese; Stadt Park, Alte Wiese; Elefant, Alte Wiese.

Baths: Kaiserbad; Sprudelbad.

From Carlsbad by the State Railway it is $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles easterly and takes 48 minutes to

KLOSTERLE, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Population, 3,000)

Railway Station: Klosterle.

Hotels: Stadt Carlsbad; Rathaus.

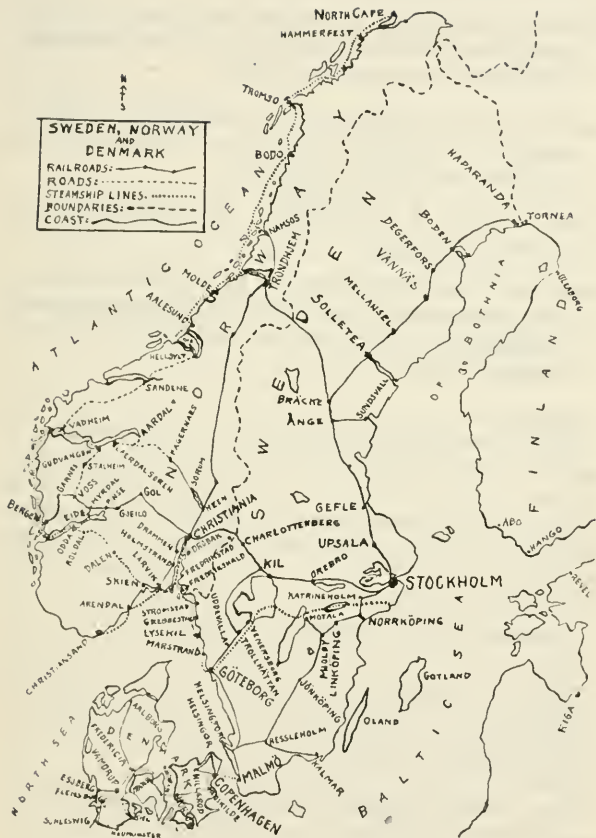
Specialties of the City are china from old "Thun" factory.

Interesting Things: Porcelain Factory of Count Thun (1792), visitors allowed—Saline Springs in large park—Castle of Count Thun and Park.

The Customs House examination on way to Prague takes place at Eger, or Carlsbad, 3 hours from Klosterle.

From Klosterle by the Austrian Railway it is $87\frac{3}{4}$ miles via Chomutov ($11\frac{3}{4}$ miles), Saaz ($14\frac{1}{4}$ miles), Krupa, Renc and Kladno and takes $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours to

PRAGUE, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA



DENMARK

Route 1—HELSINGOR to FREDENSBORG, HILL-EROD and COPENHAGEN.

Route 2—From KIEL to NEUMUNSTER, SCHLESWIG, FLENSBURG, VAMDRUP, FREDERICA, ODENSE and COPENHAGEN.

Route 3—From ESBJERG to VAMDRUP, FREDERICA, ODENSE, NYBORG, KORSOR, ROSKILDE and COPENHAGEN.

Route 4—From KLUNDBORG to HOLBAEK and COPENHAGEN.

Route 5—From HAMBURG to ELMSHORN, KIEL, NEUMUNSTER, SCHLESWIG, FLENSBURG, VAMDRUP, FREDERICA, ODENSE and COPENHAGEN.

Approaches to Denmark: Denmark is reached by steamer from England, Germany, Sweden, Norway, or from the United States, the steamers from foreign ports arriving at the Toldbod (customs house dock); and by steamers from Danish ports, which arrive at **Kvaesthus-Bro**. The ferry from Malmö, Sweden, arrives at the **Frihavn**. Denmark is also easily reached by railway from continental points.

Baggage: May be registered through to the Copenhagen customs house, from foreign ports.

Money: Unit is 1 Krone which is equal to 100 öre—Coppers are 1, 2, and 5 öre—Silver 10, 25, 50 öre, and 100 and 200 Kroner—gold is 5, 10 and 20 Kroner—Paper 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 Kroner.

Route 1—HELSINGOR to FREDENSBORG, HILL-EROD and COPENHAGEN.

HELSINGOR (Elsinore) DENMARK

On sound, 5 minutes is fine Castle of Kronborg and

its chapel with excellent stalls, pulpit, galleries, gilded carving—**Fine View from Tower**, 145 steps—**Flag Battery** is where Shakespeare makes the Ghost in Hamlet appear. Pleasant excursion from **Helsingör** is to **Marienlyst**, where there is **Casino**, fine view of **Kronborg** and the **Swedish Coast**, and former **Royal Chateau of Marienlyst** and **Stone Pyramid** said to be Hamlet's tomb.

From **Helsingör** by the **Zeeland Northern Railway** it is 10 miles, southwestwardly, and takes 20 minutes to

FREDENSBORG, DENMARK (Population, 600)

Hotels: Jernbane; Storekro.

At **Fredensborg** is **Slott**, the Royal family's summer residence, surrounded by finest garden in Denmark and "marble garden".

From **Fredensborg** by the **Zeeland Northern Railway** it is 6 miles southwestwardly, and takes 12 minutes to

HILLEROD, DENMARK (Population, 2,500)

Hotels: Leidersdorff, fifteen minutes from station; Kron Prinsen

Interesting Things: Slot **Frederiksborg** (1602), where see **Tower Gateway** and **Fore-Court**, and **Neptune Fountain**.

From **Hillerod** by the **Zeeland Northern Railway** it is 34 miles southeasterly and takes 50 minutes to **Nord Station** at

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK (Population 559,400)

Railway Stations: Central Station, for all trains except to N. Zealand; for **Helsingör**, **Gotenburg** and **Christiania**; **Holte**, **Klampenborg**, **Amager**, **Slangerup** and **East Stations**, for local trains.

Tourists' Inquiry Bureaus: Thomas Cook & Son, Kongens-Nytorv 26; the Danks Reisebureau, Kristen-Bernikøys-Gade 1.

Baths: Badeanstalt Kjøbenhavn, Studie-Straede 61; Sea Baths on the Strandvej.

English Church Service: Between the customs house and citadel, on Esplanade.

Specialties: Danish porcelain, factory of Bing & Grendahl, Amagertorv 8. Danish, Greenland and Icelandic wares, Kongensgade 55.

Interesting Things: In inner city the center is **Old Town**, between **Kongens Nytorv** and **Boulevards—Raadhús Plats** is between old town and new western part, and on its south side is **Raadhús**, with figure of **Absalom** above entrance; fine view from 348-foot tower (chimes and copper roof); inner courts used for meetings—**Fredericksberg-Gade** is interesting street—In **New and Old Market** are **Law Courts**, and to north is **Vor-Frue-Kirke**, ornamented with statues by **Thorvaldsen**; fine view from gallery 236 steps up—North of this church is **Frue-Plads**, on north side of which is **University** (1478), with 2,000 students—Nearby is **University Library**, with 350,000 volumes—Back of University, **Zoölogical Museum**; in Whale Section there is one specimen 78 feet long—**Fine View** of city and coast of Sweden from **Round Tower**, 117 feet high—**No. 6 Amagertorv** is oldest house in city (1616)—To east of **Amagertorv** is **Ostergade**, which goes to **Kongens Nytorv** (King's New Market), chief plaza of the city, with statue of Christian V on horseback, called "Hesten"—**Charlottenburg Palace** (1672), now **Royal Academy of Art**—Statue of Naval Hero **Niels Juel** on the **Holmens-Kanal**—**Holmens-Kirke**, with beautifully carved pulpit and altar—On **Slotsholm** island see **Christiansborg Palace** (1733) and **Equestrian Statue Frederick VII** adjacent—In **Grounds of Slots-Kirke** see **Bronze Figures** "Strength, Health, Wisdom and Justice," by Thorvaldsen—**Royal Library** in **Christians-Gade**, with 800,000 volumes, 22,000 manuscripts; see Icelandic manuscript (1387), with first account of

Vikings' Voyages to America and Greenland (No. 129), astronomical notes by **Tycho Brahe** (No. 142), **Ibsen's "Wild Duck"** and **"Brand"** manuscripts (Nos. 170 and 171), and **First Book Printed in Denmark** (No. 456)—**Thorvaldsen Museum—National Museum**, with Danish antiquities, and **Ethnographical and Numismatic exhibits—Museum of Industrial Art**, in **Vestre Boulevard—Ny-Carlsberg Glyptothek** (1892), unusually fine collection of sculptures donated by **Dr. Jacobson**, wealthy brewer, and wife—**Orsted Park**, with **Statue of Orsted**, discoverer of electro-magnetism, and of his brother, a noted jurist—**Botanical Garden**, with palm house and physiological laboratory—**Rosenberg Palace**, formerly occupied by Danish monarchs for part of year; see insignia of the **Order of the Elephant**, the most renowned Danish brotherhood, and the banqueting room with Danish tapestries, silver plate, porcelain—East of palace is **Rosenberg Park—Art Museum**, with national collections—**Palace of Count Schimmelmann**, and, opposite, **Palace of Count Moltke-Bregentved**, with pictures by **Rubens, Rembrandt, Teniers, Van Ruysdael**, and others—**Frederiks-Kirke** (a marble church, built in 1744), with fine view from dome, 263 feet—By way of **Bredgade** and **Amaliegade** to **Esplanade** and **Grounds** surrounding old **Frederikshavn Citadel—Langlinie**, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long—**Frederiksberg-Have**, with pretty walks overhung with shade trees—**Zoölogical Garden** to west—North of **Frederiksberg Palace** is **Royal Porcelain Works** (founded 1799) and adjoining **Faience Factory**, to which public admitted Tuesdays and Fridays.

Copenhagen is built on both sides of the **Kalvebod-Strand**, and there is a palisade between the war and commercial harbors. It is the only fortified town in Denmark.

Excursions: To **Valby** and **Breweries** founded by **Jacobsen**. See also **Jesus-Kirke**, borne upon 82 pillars.

From **Copenhagen** by steamer it is 9 hours to **Rönne**, on west coast of island of **Bornholm**, which has an area of 225 square miles.

Hotels (at Rönne): Dam's Hotel and Tourist Hotel; Hotel d'Angleterre, Kongens-Nytorv 34; Phoenix, Bredgade 37; Kongen of Danmark, Holmens-Kanal 15.

Copenhagen to **Reval**, 509 miles; **Riga**, 460; **Helsingfors**, 533; **St. Petersburg**, 683; **Danzig**, 265; **Konigsberg**, 295; **Stettin**, 160.

Route 2—From KIEL to NEUMUNSTER, SCHLESWIG, FLENSBURG, VAMDRUP, FREDERICA, ODENSE and COPENHAGEN.

From **Kiel** by the Danish Railway it is 19¼ miles southerly and takes 28 minutes to

NEUMUNSTER, DENMARK

Hotel: Banhofs.

From **Neumunster** by the Danish Railway it is 36 miles northwestwardly and takes 1½ hours to

SCHLESWIG, DENMARK (Population, 19,000)

Hotels: Ravens; Stadt Hamburg; Koster.

From **Schleswig** by the Danish Railway it is 25 miles northerly and takes 55 minutes to

FLENSBURG, DENMARK (Population, 60,900)

Hotels: Manhofs; Flensburger Hof.

From **Flensburg** by the Danish Railway it is 51 miles northerly and takes 1-1/3 hours to

VAMDRUP, DENMARK (Population, 3,100)

The **Customs House** examination on way to **Copenhagen**, Denmark, via **Vamdrup** (the Danish frontier) does not take place until the **Capitol** is reached, when luggage is booked for **Copenhagen**.

Vamdrup, which is 257 kilometers from **Hamburg**, is Danish frontier station.

From **Vamdrup** by the Danish Railway it is 21½ miles northeasterly and takes 41 minutes to

FREDERICA, DENMARK (Population, 12,700)

Hotel: Victoria.

From **Frederica** by ferry it is 35¼ miles southeasterly by the ferry and Danish Railway via **Strib** (where you take the train) and takes 1½ hours to station of the Danish Railway at

ODENSE, DENMARK (Population, 42,200)

Consul: Maurice P. Dunlap is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: St. Knud; Grand.

From **Odense** by the Danish Railway it is 108 miles northeasterly via **Nyborg**, where you take the steam-ferry across the Great Belt, and takes 3 hours to

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK (See page 69)

Route 3—From ESBJERG to VAMDRUP, FREDERICA, ODENSE, NYBORG, KORSOR, ROSKILDE and COPENHAGEN.

From **Esbjerg** by the Danish Railway it is 30½ miles easterly and takes 1 hour to

VAMDRUP, DENMARK

From **Vamdrup** by the Danish Railway it is 21½ miles northeasterly and takes 41 minutes to

FREDERICA, DENMARK (See above)

From **Frederica** by ferry it is 35¼ miles southeasterly by the ferry and Danish Railway via **Strib**, where you take the train, and takes 1½ hours to

ODENSE, DENMARK

Hotels: St. Knud; Grand.

From **Odense** by the Danish Railway it is 18 miles southeasterly and takes $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to

NYBORG, DENMARK (Population, 7,800)

From **Nyborg** by the steam ferry it is 16 miles easterly and takes $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours to ferry at

KORSOR, DENMARK

Hotel: Korsör.

Railroad steam ferry across the "Great Belt" starts here.

Korsör (railroad restaurant) is 272 miles from **Hamburg**; and 58 miles from **Korsör** to **Roskilde**, which was residence of Danish kings as late as 1445.

From **Korsör** by the Danish Railway it is 58 miles northeasterly and takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

ROSKILDE, DENMARK

Hotel: Prinsen, in the Algade.

Interesting Things: Raadhus—Cathedral, towers 246 feet.

Roskilde is 100 miles from **Gjedser**, to which point steamer comes every two hours from **Warnemünde**, Germany, making this the short route between **Berlin** and **Copenhagen**.

From **Roskilde** by the Danish Railway it is 21 miles northeasterly and takes 30 minutes to

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

Route 4—From **KLUNDBORG** to **HOLBAEK** and **COPENHAGEN**.

From **Kalundborg** by the Danish Railway it is 29 miles easterly and takes 1 hour to

HOLBAEK, DENMARK

Hotel: Isefjord.

From **Holbaek** by the Danish Railway it is 45 miles and takes 1½ hours to

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

Route 5—From **HAMBURG** to **ELMSHORN**, **KIEL**, **NEUMUNSTER**, **SCHLESWIG**, **FLENSBURG**, **VAMDRUP**, **FREDERICA**, **ODENSE** and **COPENHAGEN**.

From **Hamburg** by the German Railway it is 285½ miles northwestwardly and takes 8 hours to

ELMSHORN, GERMANY

From **Elmshorn** by the Railway it is 200 miles northerly and takes 9 hours to

KIEL, DENMARK (Population, 184,000)

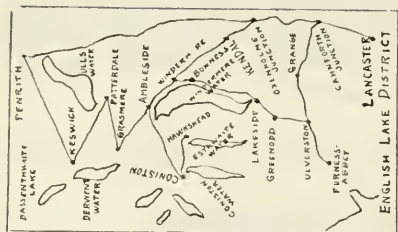
Hotels: **Germania**, **Hansa**, **Continental** (near the station; and in town, **Zum Kronprinzen** and **Deutscher Kaiser**; near **Schloss Garten**, **Hotel Holts**.

Kiel was headquarters of German Navy, with **Naval Academy** and **University**.

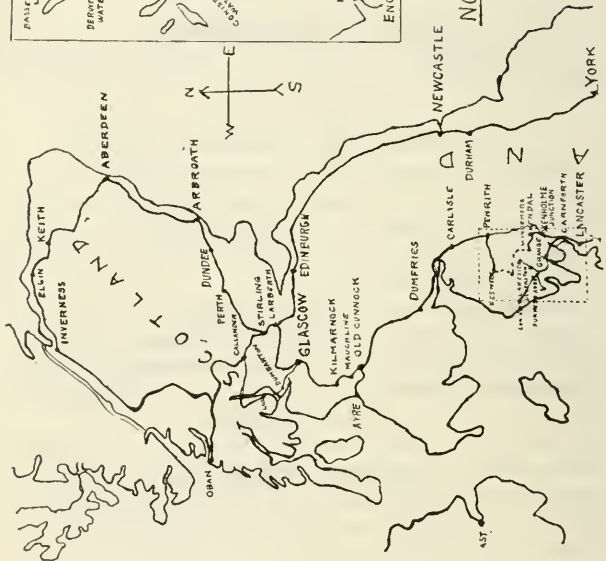
Interesting Things: **Traulow Museum**, with wood carvings 16th and 17th Centuries—**Palace** (16th Century)—**Schloss-Garten**, with **War Monument** and **Statue of Emperor William I**—**University** and adjoining institutions, with 265,000 volume **Library**.

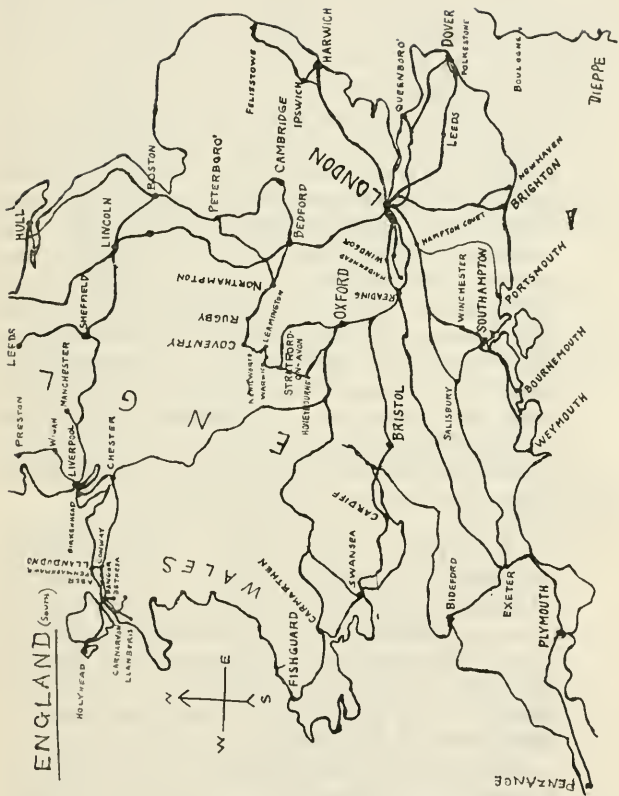
Excursion: West bank of harbor and **Düsternbrooker-Weg**. See **Kaiser Wilhelm Canal**, connecting **Baltic** with **North Sea**; cost £7,800,000, with locks at either end; 60 miles long, 30 feet deep; width at bottom 70 feet, top 220 feet; requiring nine hours for steamer to go through.

From **Kiel** you go to **Copenhagen** as in Route 2 page .



NORTH ENGLAND
AND
SCOTLAND





ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Money: Unit is shilling ("s") composed of 12 pence ("d"). One penny is composed of 4 farthings—Copper coins are $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ (tuppence h'apenny); silver, 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ (" $\frac{1}{2}$ crowns") shillings—A pound (£) is 20 shillings—A guinea is 21 shillings—Kingdom of Serbs Croats and Slovenes.

Route 1—Main trip—From DUBLIN, Ireland to HOLYHEAD, Wales, and BANGOR—**Side Trip 1—**From BANGOR to BETHESDA. **Side Trip 2—**From BANGOR to CARNARVON—**Side Trip 3—**From CARNARVON to SITE OF SEGONTIUM—**Side Trip 4—**From CARNARVON to LLANBERIS and SNOWDON—**Side Trip 5—**From LLANBERIS to BETHESDA, ABER, PENMAENMAWR. **Main Trip Resumed—**From BANGOR to CONWAY—**Side Trip—**From CONWAY to LLANDUDNO. **Main Trip Resumed From CONWAY to CHESTER—**Side Trip—From CHESTER to EATON HALL (ENGLAND) **Main Trip Resumed—**From CHESTER to BIRKENHEAD, LIVERPOOL. **Alternative Trip to MANCHESTER.**

Main Trip Resumed—From LIVERPOOL to WIGAN, PRESTON, LANCASTER, CARNFORTH, GRANGE, FURNESS ABBEY, ULVERSTON, LAKESIDE, THE FERRY, ESTHWAITE WATER, HAWKSHEAD, CONISTON, AMBLESIDE. **Alternative Route—**LANCASTER, OXENHOLME JUNCTION, KENDAL, WINDERMERE. **Side Trip—**From WINDERMERE to BOWNESS, AMBLESIDE—**Main Trip Resumed—**AMBLESIDE, GRASMERE, PATTERNDALE, KESWICK, PENRITH, CARLISLE, DUMFRIES (SCOTLAND), OLD CUMNOCK, AYR. **Alternative Route from OLD CUMNOCK to MAUCHLINE and AYR.**

Side Trip—From AYR to BRIG O'DOON. Main Trip Resumed—From AYR to KILMARNOCK, GLASGOW, DUMBARTON, BALLOCH, LUSS, ROWARDEMAN, TARBET, INVERSN AID, STRANACHLACHAR, THE TROSSACHS, CALLANDER, OBAN, INVERNESS, ELGIN, KEITH, ABERDEEN, ARBROATH, DUNDEE, PERTH, STIRLING, EDINBURGH, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, DURHAM, YORK, HULL, LINCOLN, BOSTON, PETERBOROUGH, CAMBRIDGE, BEDFORD, NORTHAMPTON, RUGBY, COVENTRY, KENILWORTH, LEAMINGTON SPA, WARWICK, HATTON, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, HONEYBOURNE, OXFORD, READING, LONDON.

Route 2—From NEW YORK to SOUTHAMPTON, WINCHESTER, LONDON.

Route 3—From SOUTHAMPTON to SALISBURY, EXETER, BIDEFORD (DEVONSHIRE), EXETER, LONDON.

Route 4—From PLYMOUTH to LONDON.

Route 5—From NEW YORK to FISHGUARD, CARMARTHEN, SWANSEA, CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON.

Route 6—From PENZANCE to LONDON.

Route 7—From WEYMOUTH to LONDON.

Route 8—From HARWICH to LONDON.

Route 9—From HULL to LONDON.

Route 10—From BOSTON to LONDON.

Route 11—From QUEENSBORO to LONDON.

Route 12—From BOURNEMOUTH to LONDON.

Route 13—From FELIXSTOWE to LONDON.

Route 14—LONDON to WINDSOR.

Route 15—From LONDON to MAIDENHEAD.

Route 16—From LONDON to HAMPTON COURT.

Route 17—From LONDON to BRIGHTON and

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Route 18—From LONDON to DOVER, OSTEND and CALAIS.

Route 19—From LONDON to FOLKESTONE and BOULOGNE.

Route 20—From LONDON to NEW HAVEN and DIEPPE (FRANCE).

Route 21—From LIVERPOOL to LONDON.

Route 22—From LONDON to LEEDS.

Route 23—From LONDON to SHEFFIELD.

Route 24—From NEW YORK to PORTSMOUTH and LONDON.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

A Circular Tour Embracing Everything Important in Both Countries.

ROUTE 1—

MAIN TRIP.

From the dock of the Royal Mail Steamship Company at Dublin it is 60 miles easterly across the Irish Sea and takes $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours to the dock at

HOLYHEAD, WALES (Population 10,636)

The Island of Anglesey is a County in Wales of 50,000 odd inhabitants. The capital town of the County is Beaumaris, population 2,000. The Mayor of Beaumaris is J. H. Burton, Esquire.

Holyhead, at the southwest extremity of the County, is the largest town, the terminus of the London & North Western Railway, and the port from which the mail steamers ply to Dublin, Ireland. The principal hotel is the London & North Western Railway; there are several smaller hotels and restaurants. The telephone and telegraph offices are in Stanley Street. There is a Golf Club on the Trearrdur Bay Road, about a mile from the town. There are two churches of the English Established Church, the oldest, St. Cybi, of unknown date, certainly prior to the Norman Conquest,

is a most interesting building. Inside the south doorway is a curious statue of the Saint to whom it is dedicated. The other Church, **Caergybi**, is a good example of the early English type of architecture.

There are many other interesting relics of antiquity near **Holyhead**, including on **Holyhead Mountain** a well-defined camp of early British origin.

There are several smaller towns in **Anglesey** of from 1,500 to 2,000 population scattered around the coastline, which from its beauty is a favorite resort of the populace of the English manufacturing districts in Summer time.

Rhosneigr, about 15 minutes by rail from **Holyhead**, is on the southwest coast. It has a population of about 1,500 and is a favorite bathing resort possessing a long stretch of beautiful sandy beach.

Menai Bridge, on the **Menai Straits**, about 50 minutes by train from **Holyhead**, has 1,800 inhabitants and beautiful scenery. The amusements are bathing, boating, fishing, golf, etc.

Beaumaris, 1,800 inhabitants, is the old capital town of the County; now a summer bathing resort and the principal yachting station in North Wales: yacht club—**Royal Anglesey Yacht Club**. There are many relics of antiquity in this neighborhood, including the ruins of the castle built in the time of Edward I. The church is also of interest, and dates back to the same period as the castle. There are many other architectural ruins within easy reach; the **Hermit's Tower** on **Puffin Island**, at the entrance to the **Menai Straits**, is considered by Archæologists to be one of the oldest buildings extant. It is still in good preservation.

Other small watering places round the coast are **Benllech**—**Bull Bay**—**Cemaes** and **Trearrdur Bay**.

The County of **Anglesey** generally is bare and wind-swept without any great rise, **Holyhead Mountain** (709 ft.) being the highest ground. It has a bright

sunny climate, and is noted for its bracing atmosphere, so that it is a favorite health resort. **Anglesey** is agricultural, mostly pasture land, with few manufacturing industries.

Time changes to Greenwich time at **Holyhead** (25 minutes faster).

From **Holyhead** to **Euston Station, London**, it is 263½ miles and takes 6 hours.

From **Holyhead** station of the Great Western Railway it is 22 miles easterly by the same railroad, and takes 45 minutes by ordinary train to the station of the Great Western Railway at

BANGOR, WALES (Population 11,237)

Hotels: **George; Castle.**

Interesting Places and Things: **Bangor** consists of **Lower Bangor**, with railroad station, and **Upper Bangor**, the residential portion—**Cathedral**, original sixth century structure—**University College of North Wales**, founded 1883.

From **Bangor** it is 239 miles and takes 7 hours to **London (Euston Station)**.

Side Trip Number 1, Main Trip Resumed page 85.

From **Bangor** station it is 6 miles southerly by the Great Western Railway, and takes 15 minutes by ordinary train to the station of the Great Western Railway at

BETHESDA, WALES (Population 4,716)

Hotel: **Douglas Arms.**

Interesting Places and Things: **Slate Quarries**, largest in the world, ½ mile from center of the town.

A walk should be taken from the Quarries back to **Bangor** via **Penrhyn Castle** (admission, Tuesdays, 2-5): It is the home of Lord Penrhyn, owner of the Quarries, and fine example of Norman architecture.

From **Bethesda** it is $242\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and takes 7 hours to London (Euston Station).

Side Trip Number 2, Main Trip Resumed page 85.

From **Bangor** station it is 5 miles southerly by the Great Western Railway, and takes 10 minutes by ordinary train to the station of the Great Western Railway at

CARNARVON, WALES (Population, 9,119;
Elevation at Twt Hill, 190 feet)

Hotel: Royal.

Interesting Places and Things:—Castle, finest in England, begun by Edward I, 1283—Town Walls, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour's walk around them—Coethelen Walk—Y Maes, the Castle Square — Carnarvon Park — Beddgelert Bridge.

From **Carnarvon** it is $247\frac{1}{2}$ miles to London (Euston Station).

Fare: 1st class, 39s. 11d.; 3rd class, 27s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Side Trip Number 3, Main Trip Resumed page 85.

From **Carnarvon** it is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile walk westwardly, and takes 20 minutes to the old

SITE OF SEGONTIUM

It was site of old Roman station in Wales.

Side Trip Number 4, Main Trip Resumed page 85.

From **Carnarvon** station of the Great Western Railway it is 9 miles, southerly, by the Great Western Railway, and takes 30 minutes by ordinary train to the station of the Great Western Railway at

LLANBERIS, WALES (Population, 2,912;
Elevation, 370 feet)

Hotel: Victoria. *Digitized by Microsoft®*

Interesting Places and Things: **Two Lakes of Llanberis**, surrounded by barren hills. **Lyn** (Lake) **Peris** (fishing free to guests of the Victoria Hotel), is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long and the most picturesque of the two.

Dolbadaru Castle, with single tower. The historic **Pass of Llanberis**.

Ascent of **Maes Cwn** and **Bwlch-y-Maes Cwn** (1,100 feet), head of the pass where splendid view of **Y-Garn Summit** is.

From **Llanberis** to **London** (Euston Station) it is $256\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

From **Llanberis** station of the mountain tram-road it is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles up, southerly, by the same tram, via **Afon Hwch, Maur** (Great Chasm, with waterfall), and takes $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours to the station of the same tram at

SNOWDON, WALES (Elevation, 2,560 feet)

Restaurant: Refreshment Hut, at half-way station.

Interesting Places and Things: **View of Moll Hebog and Moll Llafen—Clogwyn Station**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles up, 2,000 feet above **Llanberis—Snowden** is highest mountain in England or Wales, 3,650 feet.

Side Trip Number 5, Main Trip Resumed page 85.

From **Llanberis** it is 8 miles, northerly, on foot, via bridge between the lakes across a moor descending by **St. Anne's Chapel**, and takes 5 hours to

BETHESDA, WALES

From **Bethesda** station of the Great Western Railway it is 6 miles northerly by the Great Western Railway, via **Valley of the Ogwen**, passing **Penrhyn Castle**, and takes 15 minutes by ordinary train to the station of the Great Western Railway at

ABER, WALES (Population, 400)

Hotel: **Bulkeley Arms.**

Interesting Places and Things: **Mound**, called the **Mwd**, where Llewelyn surrendered to Edward I.

From **Aber** to **London** it is $223\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

From **Aber** station of the Great Western Railway it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles northerly by the Great Western Railway, and takes 15 minutes by ordinary train to the station of the Great Western Railway at

PENMAENMAWR, WALES (Population, 4,042)

Hotel: Penmaenmawr.

Interesting Places and Things: **Penmaenmawr Hill**, 1,550 feet, northern buttress of Snowden Range.

From **Penmaenmawr** it is 229 miles, southeasterly and takes $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours to **London** (Euston Station).

MAIN TRIP RESUMED.

From **Bangor** by **London & Northwestern Railway** it is 15 miles, easterly, by the same railway, and takes 32 minutes by ordinary train to the station of the same railway at

CONWAY, WALES

Hotel: Oakwood Park.

Side Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 86.

From **Conway** station of the Great Western Railway it is 4 miles northerly by the Great Northern Railway, via **Llandudno Junction**, and takes 15 minutes by ordinary train to the station of the Great Northern Railway at

LLANDUDNO, WALES (Population, 10,469)

Hotel: Imperial.

Interesting places and Things: **Limestone Headlands** (Great Orme and Little Orme)—**Pier**, 1,250 feet long, with splendid view—**Marine Drive**—**Llandudno** is a fashionable watering place.

From **Llandudno** is is $226\frac{3}{4}$ miles and takes 8 hours to **London**.

Main Trip Resumed.

From **Conway** station of the Great Western Railway it is 15 miles easterly by the Great Western Railway and takes 30 minutes by ordinary train to the station of the Great Western Railway at

CHESTER, Capital of CHESHIRE, ENGLAND (Population 39,028)

Railway Station: General station, where trains for Great Western and London and North Western both depart.

Hotels: Queen, in the station, and Grosvenor, in East Gate Street.

Restaurant: Bolland, 40 East Gate Street.

Interesting Things: Walls (14th Century), 2 miles long, excellent view of the city—**The Rows**.

Four main streets converging at market cross **Cathedral** (12th Century), once Roman temple to Apollo, 355 by 75, towers 200 feet high.

Church of St. John the Baptist.

Eaton Hall is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles out. Home of Duke of Westminster with fine gardens, greenhouses, terrace and herd of deer.

From **Chester** it is $179\frac{1}{4}$ miles and takes 4 hours to **London** (Euston Station).

Side Trip, Main Trip Resumed below.

From **Chester** it is 3 miles easterly by motor carriage, and takes 15 minutes to

EATON HALL, ENGLAND (Population, 38,309)

Hotel: Grosvenor.

Eaton Hall, home of the Duke of Westminster, contains beautiful grounds, and a park for a herd of deer.

MAIN TRIP RESUMED.

From **Chester** station of the Great Western, or by the London & Northwestern Railway it is $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles easterly by the Great Western, and London & Northwestern Railway, and takes $\frac{3}{4}$ hour by ordinary train to the Great Western station of the London & Northwestern Railway at

BIRKENHEAD, ENGLAND (Population, 133,819)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 3s. 9d.; 3rd class, 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Hotel: **Queen's.**

Docks, area 165 acres, 800 feet landing stage.

From **Birkenhead** it is $209\frac{3}{4}$ miles and takes 6 hours to **London** (Paddington Station).

Fare: 1st class, 29s.; 3rd class, 16s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

From **Birkenhead** station of the Great Western and London & Northwestern Railway it is 1 mile via **Mersey Tunnel**, and takes 10 minutes to

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND (Population 748,000)

Railway Stations: Lime Street for **London, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow**—Exchange Station for **Manchester, Lancashire, Scotland**—Riverside Station, London & Northwestern, for **Atlantic** passengers—Raneleigh Station for Great Northern Railway, Midland and Great Central Railway and some local stations.

The **Isle of Man** is 80 miles from **Liverpool** in the Irish Sea. It is 32 by 12 miles and its three principal towns are **Ramsey—Castleton—Peel.**

Consul: **Horace Lee Washington** is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: **Adelphi**, Ranleigh Street, near Central Station, and **North Western Hotel** at Lime Street Station.

Travel Bureaus: **Thomas Cook & Son.** Post Office, Victoria Street. Corporation Baths, in **Cornwallis Street.**

Interesting Places: Liverpool is second city and principal seaport of England—St. George's Hall—Walker Fine Art Gallery—Picton Reading Room, 70,000 volumes—Free Public Library and Museum—Town Hall—Exchange (1864)—Customs House—Royal Institution—St. James Cemetery—Sefton Park, 400 acres (see \$50,000 collection of palms in conservatory, and model of Christopher Columbus' ship to America)—Liverpool University—Botanical Gardens in Waver-tree Park—240 acres of docks (60) and 26 miles of water front—Floating Landing Stage, 2,463 feet long on 200 iron pontoons and shore connection by 8 bridges.

The Mersey is 3 miles across at Liverpool.

From Liverpool (Lime Street Station) it is 200¾ miles, and takes 5½ hours to London (Euston Station). **Alternative Trip, Main Trip Resumed below.**

From Liverpool (Lime Street Station) of the London & North Western Railway it is 37½ miles easterly by the same railway, and takes 1 hour by ordinary train to the London Road Station of the same railway at

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND (Population, 716,000)

Consul: Ross E. Holaday is Consul for United States of America.

Hotel: Midland. **Restaurant:** Midland Hold. **Baths:** Herriott's, 10 South Parade.

Interesting Places and Things: New Town Hall (view from 286 feet high Clock Tower)—The Exchange (1864)—Cathedral (15th Century)—Chetham College—City Art Gallery—Manchester Art Museum.

Manchester is greatest industrial town in England, and Cotton manufacturing metropolis.

MAIN TRIP RESUMED.

From Liverpool (Lime Street Station) of the Lon-

don & Northwestern Railway, it is 20½ miles northerly by the London & Northwestern Railway, and takes 45 minutes by ordinary train to the station of the same railway at

WIGAN, ENGLAND (Population 89,152)

Hotel: Royal.

Interesting Places and Things: Haigh Hall, 3 miles from town, with remarkable library.

From **Wigan** it is 194 miles and takes 6 hours to **London** (Euston Station).

From **Wigan** Station of the London & North Western Railway it is 15 miles northerly by the London & North Western Railway, and takes 30 minutes by ordinary train to the London & North Western Station of the same railway at

PRESTON, ENGLAND (Population, 117,113)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 2s. 7d.; 3rd class, 1s. 11d.

Railway Stations: London & North Western, and London & Lancashire (joint) station, located at **Fishergate—Albert Edward Dock**, where no passengers are taken—Excursion tickets to **Blackpool** and **Southport** and return, 1st class, 2s.

Mr. Alderman Harry Cartmell is Mayor of the city.

Hotels: **Park**, near joint station, and **Bull** and **Royal**, in centre of town, 10 minutes from station.

Travel Bureaus: **Frame & Co.**, Fishergate. **Telephone and Telegraph Offices:** Northwest side Market Square, and 25 sub-offices. **The Public Baths**, in Saul Street—Also Turkish Baths on Lancaster Road. 9 Roman Catholic and 25 Non-Conformist Churches. **Theatre Royal**, Fishergate—**Empire Theatre**, Church Street—**Hippodrome**, Friargate.

Preston Golf Club at Fulwood, reached by tram; fare, one way, 3d.

Interesting Places and Things: **Moor Park** and **Miller Park**, **Market Square**—**Town Hall**, from a design by Sir G. G. Scott, houses **Free Library** and **Museum**; good sculpturing—**Parish Church**, partly rebuilt in 1885.

Preston was where the **temperance** movement started—**Joseph Livesey** and friends in 1833 signed pledge of total abstinence here.

From **Preston** it is 209 miles and takes 7 hours (**Euston Station**) to **London**.

From **Preston Station** of the **London & North Western Railway** it is 21 miles northerly by the same railway, and takes 30 minutes by ordinary train to the station of the same railway at

LANCASTER, ENGLAND (Population, 41,410)

Railway Stations: **Castle Station**, and **Green Ayre Station**.

Hotel: **County**.

Interesting Places and Things: **Castle**, with ancient keep, and turret called "**John of Gaunt's Chair**," now a jail—**Church of St. Mary**, 15th Century, beautiful stained glass—**Corporation Buildings**, presented by **Lord Ashton**—**Storey Art Gallery**.

See alternative trip from **Lancaster**, which eventually picks up the following trip at **Ambleside**, at page .

From **Lancaster** it is 230 miles and takes 6½ hours to **London** (**Euston Station**).

From **Lancaster Station** of the **London & North Western Railway** it is 7 miles northerly by the same railway, and takes 30 minutes by ordinary train to the station of the same railway at

CARNFORTH, ENGLAND

Hotel: **Station**.

At **Carnforth** there is one way of starting for the beautiful **Lake Trip**. The trip described now is the trip by way of **Grange** and takes in the westward trip

over the Furness Railway to **Furness Abbey**. But you can also go on from Carnforth by the main line of the London & North Western to **Oxenholme Junction**, and there go into the Lake district by way of **Kendal, Stanley and Windermere**. That trip is described on page .

From **Carnforth** it is 236½ miles and takes 9 hours to **London** (Euston Station).

Fare: 1st class, 34s.; 3rd class, 19s. 8d.

From **Carnforth** Station of the Furness Railway it is 9 miles northerly, and takes 20 minutes by ordinary train to

GRANGE, ENGLAND (Population, 400)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 2s. 3d.; 3rd class, 1s. 1d.

Hotel: **Grange**.

Castle Head, once a Roman station is nearby.

Suggested Alternative Trips:

At **Grange** you can go on west by Furness Railway to **Furness Abbey**, or you can go northeasterly to **Kendal and Windermere**, or you can go by Furness Railway to **Greenodd, Javerthwaite and Lakeside**. (Lakeside is at the foot of **Lake Windermere**).

From **Grange** one can go by coach to **Lakeside**.

From **Grange** Station of the Furness Railway it is 16 miles northerly, and takes 30 minutes to

FURNESS ABBEY, ENGLAND

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 5s. 4d.; 3rd class, 2s. 8d.

Hotel: **Furness Abbey**, adjoining station. From 15s. per day inclusive. Lodging, 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. (with bath), 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.; breakfast, 3s.; luncheon, 3s. 6d.; dinner, 6s. **Baths** located at **Abbey Road, Barrow**. Theatre, Music Halls, etc., at **Barrow**.

Interesting Places and Things: **Furness Abbey**,

founded 12th century, by Stephen. Once very rich, Abbey exercising regal sway over surrounding country.

From **Furness Abbey** it is 261½ miles and takes 9 hours to **London** (Euston Station).

Fare: 1st class, 38s. 2d; 3rd class, 21s. 9d.

From **Furness Abbey** Station of the Furness Railway it is 6 miles northerly by the same railway, and takes 20 minutes to

ULVERSTON, ENGLAND (Population, 9,552)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 1s. 6d.; 3rd class, 9d.

Hotel: Sun.

Interesting Places and Things: **Conishead Priory**, 2 miles from town; very interesting.

At **Ulverston**, going north, you start the English Lake trip which ends at **Keswick**.

From **Ulverston** it is 255¼ miles and takes 8 hours to **London** (Euston Station).

Fare: 1st class, 37s.; 3rd class, 21s. 3d.

From **Ulverston** Station it is 9½ miles northerly, and takes 25 minutes by ordinary train to

LAKESIDE, ENGLAND (on Lake Windermere)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 3s. 2d.; 3rd class, 1s. 7d.

Hotel: Lakeside.

From **Lakeside** it is about 259½ miles and takes 8 hours to **London** (Euston Station).

Fares: About 37s., 1st class, and 21s. 6d., 3rd class.

From **Lakeside** Station of the Furness Railway it is 5 miles northerly by the **Furness** steamship route, and takes 30 minutes by steamer to the pier of the Furness Railway and Steamship Route to

THE FERRY, ENGLAND

Fare, by steamer: 1st class, 2s. 6d.; 3rd class, 1s.

Hotel: Ferry Hotel.

The Ferry is on the west side of Lake Windermere. From The Ferry Station of the Furness Railway it is 4 miles westwardly by coach, and takes 1 hour to

ESTHWAITE WATER, ENGLAND

(Elevation, 214 feet)

Esthwaite Water is a small lake, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles long and $\frac{1}{3}$ mile broad.

From Esthwaite Water it is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles westwardly by carriage, and takes 15 minutes to

HAWKSHEAD, ENGLAND

Hotel: Red Lion.

Interesting Places and Things: Grammar School, where Wordsworth was educated—Hawkshead Hall, 1-3 mile north; very interesting.

From Hawkshead Station it is 5 miles westwardly by coach and takes 30 minutes to

CONISTON, ENGLAND (Population, 1,006)

Hotel: Waterhead.

Interesting Places and Things: Old Man of Coniston (mountain, 2,633 feet)—Coniston Lake, 147 altitude, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide—Brantwood, home of Ruskin.

From Coniston it is 279 miles and takes 9 hours to London (Euston Station).

Fare: 1st class, 41s. 1d.; 3rd class, 23s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

From Coniston it is 10 miles northeasterly by carriage, via Oxenfell, Skelwith, Elter Water and Brathay, and takes 45 minutes to

AMBLESIDE, ENGLAND (Population, 2,553)

Hotel: Queen's.

Interesting Places and Things: Stock Gill Force, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile picturesque waterfall 70 feet high—Beautiful

view of **Lake Windermere—Church of St. Mary**, with window to the memory of Wordsworth.

For trip from **Ambleside** to **Keswick** and return to main line, see page .

From **Ambleside** the 1st class fare to **London** is 39s.; 3rd class, 23s.

Alternative Route—Main Trip Resumed at Ambleside, (page 96)

From **Lancaster** Station of the London & North Western Railway it is 19 miles northerly by the Furness Railway, and takes 30 minutes by ordinary train to the station of the Furness Railway at

OXENHOLME JUNCTION, ENGLAND

Hotel: Commercial.

From **Oxenholme** it is 249¼ miles, and takes 9 hours to **London** (Euston Station).

Fare: 1st class, 34s. 10d.; 3rd class, 20s. 9d.

From **Oxenholme** Station of the London & North Western Railway it is 3 miles northerly by the Furness Railway, and takes 10 minutes by ordinary train to the station of the Furness Railway at

KENDAL, ENGLAND (Population, 14,033)

Hotel: Commercial.

Interesting Places and Things: Ruins of Castle where Queen Catherine Parr was born.

From **Kendal** it is 251¼ miles and takes 8 hours to **London** (Euston Station).

Fare: 1st class, 34s. 5d.; 3rd class, 20s. 10d.

From **Kendal** it is 11 miles northerly by the London & North Western Railway (or by carriage) and takes 30 minutes to the **Bowness** Station at

WINDERMERE, ENGLAND

(Population, 5,147; Elevation, 350 feet)

Windermere Station where all London & North Western trains depart. Digitized by Microsoft®

Docks: Bowness dock on east shore of Lake Windermere where boats for Lakeside depart.

Excursion Tickets to Coniston, Furness Abbey, Ambleside, by steamer, rail and coach, or part of all three in two first cases. Also excursions by coach to Ullswater, Keswick and Langdales.

Hotels: The Belsfield, close to lake; the Crown, 200 yards from lake; the Hydro Hotel, with Turkish and other baths, 300 yards from lake; the Old England Hotel, close to lake; the Stoers Hotel, close to lake but 1½ miles away; Rigg's Windermere Hotel, close to London & North Western Railway, rates from 12s. to 25s. per day inclusive terms.

Interesting Things: Orrest Head, 738 feet high, ½ hour walk from Windermere—Windermere Lake, 10½ miles long, 1 mile wide.

Windermere Town is served by two railway routes 1½ miles apart, and is between them, one Windermere Station on the London & North Western Railway and the other, Bowness Station, on Windermere Lake, which is connected with Furness Railway.

Bowness is a section of Windermere.

From Windermere it is 259½ miles and takes 8 hours to London (Euston Station).

Side Trip, Main Trip from Windermere Resumed, (page 96)

From Windermere Station of the London & North Western Railway it is 1 mile southerly by the same railway and takes 20 minutes by road to

BOWNESS, ENGLAND

(Population, 2,877; Elevation, 350 feet)

Hotel: Old England.

Interesting Things: Church of St. Martin (1260), remarkable stained glass—Steamer "Britannia" of Eur-

ness Railway Co. may be taken at **Bowness** for sail on **Lake Windermere**, passing many pretty islands.

Trip from Windermere.

From **Windermere** Station of the London & North Western Railway it is 5 miles northerly by motor and takes 15 minutes (you can also go by the Furness Railway Company's steamer from **Bowness** pier to **Ambleside** pier) at

AMBLESIDE, ENGLAND (Population, 2,553)

Hotel: Queen's.

Interesting Things: **Stock Gill Force**, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, picturesque waterfall 70 feet high—**Beautiful View of Windermere**—**Church of St. Mary**, with window to the memory of Wordsworth—**Ambleside** is headquarters for excursions in southern part of lake district.

Main Trip Resumed:

From **Ambleside** it is 4 miles northerly by coach and takes 35 minutes to

GRASMERE, ENGLAND

(Population, 781; Elevation, 208 feet)

Hotel: Prince of Wales.

Interesting Things: **Dove Cottage**, Wordsworth's home (1788-1808)—**Grasmere Lake**, 1 mile long, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad—**Thirlmere Lake**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, $\frac{1}{3}$ mile wide, 150 feet deep, very beautiful.

From **Grasmere** it is 8 miles northerly by carriage and takes 65 minutes to

PATTERDALE, ENGLAND

Hotel: Patterdale.

Interesting Things: **Ullswater**, 1 mile from **Patterdale**, second in size of English lakes, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide—**St. Sunday's Crag**, 2,756 feet high.

You can go from **Patterdale** to **Keswick** by steamer

to **Pooley Bridge** $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, motor from there to **Penrith** 6 miles, and from **Penrith** to **Keswick** by rail 18 miles (Hotel Keswick) or you can go from **Patterdale** to **Keswick** direct.

From **Keswick** it is 18 miles northerly by the London & North Western Railway and takes 30 minutes to

PENRITH, ENGLAND (Population, 9,182)

Hotel: **George**.

Interesting Things: **Gloucester Arms** (small inn, containing room once slept in by Richard III)—**Penrith Beacon**, 937 feet, commanding excellent view of the **Ullswater**—About 4 miles northeast is **Eden Hall**, ancient home of the **Musgroves**.

From **Penrith** it is $281\frac{1}{4}$ miles and takes 7 hours to **London** (Euston Station).

Fare: 1st class, 38s. 3d.; 3rd class, 22s. 7d.

From **Penrith** it is 19 miles northerly by the London & North Western Railway and takes 45 minutes by ordinary train to

CARLISLE, ENGLAND (Population, 53,064)

Hotels: **County and Station**.

Interesting Things: **Carlisle Cathedral**, (13th Century), whole building was restored in 1853—**Castle**, with Norman keep erected by Rufus, dungeons dating back to 1745 and relics of Queen Mary's captivity there—**Court Houses**.

Carlisle is at meeting point of **Eden Caldew** and **Petteril** rivers.

From **Carlisle** it is 299 miles and takes 7 hours to **London** (Euston Station).

Fare: 1st class, 40s. 6d.; 3rd class, 24s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

From **Carlisle** Station of the Glasgow & South Western Railway it is 33 miles northwestwardly and takes 45 minutes by ordinary train to

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DUMFRIES, SCOTLAND (Population, 72,825)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 8s. 3d.; 3rd class, 4s. 1½d.

Hotels: Station and Commercial.

Interesting Things: **New Greyfriar's Church**, on site of monastery where Bruce slew Ked Comyn (1306)—Near New Greyfriar's Monastery is **Burns' Monument—Burns' House**, in Burns Street, where poet died July 21, 1796—**Globe Inn**, containing many memorials of Burns, including his chair, and window pane cut by his diamond—**Burns' Mausoleum** over his grave in **St. Michaels**—Near Dumfries is **Lincluden Abbey**, and **New or Sweetheart Abbey**, which contains heart of John Baliol placed there by his wife, Devorguilla Baliol—**Caerloverock Castle** (1300)—**Lincoln Abbey**.

From Dumfries it is 341 miles and takes 9 hours to **London** (Euston, and St. Pancras Stations).

From Dumfries Station of the Glasgow & South Western Railway it is 42½ miles northerly and takes 1 hour 30 minutes by ordinary train to

OLD CUMNOCK, SCOTLAND

Fare, ordinary train. 1st class, 10s. 7½d.; 3rd class, 5s. 3d.

From **Old Cumnock** it is 383½ miles and takes 11 hours to **London** (St. Pancras Station).

Fare: 1st class, 53s. 2d.; 3rd class, 35s. 5½d.

From **Cumnock Station** (Ayr and Cumnock Section) of the Glasgow & South Western Railway it is 18 miles westwardly and takes 45 minutes by ordinary train to

AYR, SCOTLAND (Population 268,337)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 4s. 6d.; 3rd class, 2s. 2d.

Hotel: Station.

Interesting Things: **Burns' Monument**—Ayr is the

centre of the "Burns" country—Wallace Tower, 130 feet high, built 1832 on site of old town—To Brig o'Doon it is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles by tram—A quarter of a mile on is Cardiff where Burns was born, and Burns' Museum—See the old Alloway Kirk with grave of Burns' father between it and the tram line.

From Ayr it is $40\frac{1}{2}$ miles and takes 12 hours to London (St. Pancras Station).

Alternative Route, Old Cumnock to Ayr by Mauchline.

From Old Cumnock Station of the Glasgow & South Western Railway it is 7 miles northerly and takes 15 minutes by ordinary train to

MAUCHLINE, SCOTLAND

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 3rd class, 9d.

Hotel: London Arms.

Interesting Things: An alternative route to Mauchline is Ayr—Burns spent several years here and married Jean Armons, and later lived at farm of Mossiel ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile north from town) where many of his best poems were written.

From Mauchline the trip is southwesterly to Ayr.

The distance from Mauchline to Ayr is 11 miles, the fares being, 1st class 3s., 3rd class 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.

From Mauchline it is $380\frac{3}{4}$ miles and takes 11 hours to London.

Side Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 100.

From Ayr it is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles southerly via Burns' Statue and route taken by Tam o'Shanter and takes 20 minutes to

BRIG O'DOON, SCOTLAND

Interesting Things: Cottage where Burns was born (1759) Auld Alloway Kirk, with grave of Burns'

Father—Bridge over the Doon over which Tam o' Shanter escaped—**Burns' Monument** containing interesting relics.

Main Trip Resumed.

From **Ayr Station** of the Glasgow & South Western Railway it is 15 miles northerly by the same railway and takes 40 minutes by ordinary train to

KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 3s.; 3rd class, 1s. 6d.

Hotel: George.

Interesting Things: **Burns' Monument**, very elaborate with museum of relics and manuscripts of his best-known poems.

From **Kilmarnock** it is 339 miles and takes 12 hours to **London** (St. Pancras Station).

From **Kilmarnock Station** of the Glasgow & South Western Railway it is 24 miles northerly by the same railway and takes 45 minutes by ordinary train to the St. Enoch Station of the same railway at

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND (Population, 1,111,428)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 5s. 3d.; 3rd class, 2s. 9½d.

Consul: John M. McCunn is consul for United States of America.

Hotel: St. Enoch's.

Interesting Things: **Cathedral** (12th-15th Centuries), 320 feet long, 70 feet wide, 90 feet high; tower 220 feet high—**Kelvingrove** or **West End Park**, divided by the **River Kelvin**—**Art Galleries**, with unusually good collection—**Metropolis**, containing many monuments, one to the memory of John Knox—**Statue of Sir Walter Scott**, 80 feet high.

From **Glasgow** it is 86 miles to **Oban**. You can go by steamer to **Ardrishaig** where you take a small steamer

on the **Crinnan Canal** (9 miles long, taking 2 hours to go through the 12 locks). You can go from **Glasgow** by rail (from **St. Enoch's** or **Waverly** Stations), and catch steamer 22 miles away at **Greenock**, **Dunoon** or **Gourock**. From **Ardrishaig** you can go either by **Crinnan Canal** or **Loch Awe**.

From **Glasgow** it is 401½ miles and takes 12 hours to **London** (Euston Station).

From **Glasgow** (Central) or (Queen St.) Stations of the Caledonian and North British Railways it is 15 miles westwardly and takes 40 minutes to

DUMBARTON, SCOTLAND (Population, 22,000)

Fare from Glasgow: 1st class, single, 2s. 1½d.; 3rd class, single, 1s. 3d.; 1st class, return, 4s.; 3rd class, return, 2s. 6d.

Railway Stations: (1) **Dumbarton Station**, located near centre of town, where trains for **Glasgow**, **Balloch**, **Helensburgh** and **Port William** depart; (2) **Dumbarton East Station**, located at east end, where trains for **Glasgow** and **Balloch** depart.

The only docks are those in connection with local shipbuilding yards.

Hotels: Elephant, Lennox Arms, Dumbarton.

Golf Clubs: Dumbarton, 7 minutes from city.

Interesting Things: From **Dumbarton** easy access is had to **Helensburgh** and the **Firth of Clyde** and **Lochs** or to **Loch Lomond**, **Loch Katrine** and the **Trossachs**, etc.—The principal features of interest to tourists are **Dumbarton Rock** and **Castle**, which figure extensively in Scottish history down to the sixteenth century.

Dumbarton is at mouth of **Severn River**. From **Dumbarton** it is 415½ miles and takes 13 hours to **London** (Euston Station).

From **Dumbarton Station** of the Caledonian and North British Railways it is 5 miles northerly and takes 10 minutes to

BALLOCH, SCOTLAND

Fares by all trains from **Glasgow**: 1st class single, 3s.; 3rd class single, 1s. 8d.; 1st class return, 5s.; 3rd class return, 3s.

Railway Stations: **Balloch Station**, located at **Balloch Bridge**, and **Balloch Pier Station** on **Loch Lomond** where trains for **Glasgow** and **Stirling** depart.

Docks: **Balloch Pier**, where pleasure steamers depart for **Balmoha**, **Luss**, **Rowardeman** (for **Ben Lomond**), **Tarbet** (for **Loch Long** and **Glen Croe**), **Inversnaid** (for **Loch Katrine** and **The Trossachs**) and **Ardlin**.

Steamer Fares **Balloch Pier** to **Ardlin**: 1st class single 4s. 6d., return 5s. 3d.; steerage single 3s., return 3s. 9d

Hotels: **Balloch Hotel**, **Tullichewan Hotel**.

Restaurants: **Balloch** and **Tullichewan Hotels** and station.

Interesting Things: **Glasgow Corporation's Balloch Park** on the shores of **Loch Lomond** ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile from **Balloch Station**)—**Inch Murren** and the other islands of **Loch Lomond**—**Loch Long** and the **Arrochar Mountains**—**Steamer to Tarbet**—**Ben Lomond**, steamer to **Rowardeman** (tourists generally climb to the top of the **Ben**, ascent fairly easy)—At **Balloch** there are ample facilities for pleasure sailing and angling on **Loch Lomond**—**Loch Lomond** 23 by 5 miles, depth 100 feet, covers 20,000 acres and has 23 islands.

From **Balloch** it is 420 miles and takes 13 hours to **London** (**Euston Station**).

From **Balloch** dock it is 8 miles northwestwardly by the lake steamer to the right of **Inchmurrin Island**, and to **Balmaha** (on the east) and takes 30 minutes to the dock of the same steamship company on the west shore of the lake at

LUSS, SCOTLAND

Hotel: **Luss**. Digitized by Microsoft®

Interesting Things: On the steamer trip to **Luss** you pass **Inchcailloch**, called "Island of Women," because it formerly was a **Nunnery**; it contains the graves of the **MacGregors**—**Stone Brae Hill**, near **Luss**, excellent view.

From **Luss** dock it is 6 miles northerly by steamer via east shore of **Loch Lomond** and takes 25 minutes to the east side of the lake at

ROWARDEMAN, SCOTLAND

Interesting Things: From **Rowardeman** take pony six miles to **Ben Lomond** (3,192 feet), ascent is easily accomplished in 2 to 3 hours; view very extensive, stretching on the south to **Edinburgh**; on the west lies **Loch Lomond**, with the peaks called the **Cobbler**, **Ben Vane**, **Ben Vorlich** surrounding it and a little to the right **Ben Cruachan** and **Ben More**.

From **Rowardeman** dock it is 10 miles northerly via west side of **Loch Lomond** and takes 35 minutes to

TARBET, SCOTLAND

Interesting Things: **Tarbet** is 8 miles south of the head of the lake—**Loch Long**, salt water lake, very long and narrow, is a fine walk through the woods.

From **Tarbet** dock it is 10 miles northerly via east shore of **Loch Lomond** and takes 30 minutes to

INVERSNDAID, SCOTLAND

Hotel: **Inversnaid**.

Interesting Things: **Inversnaid** is 3 miles south of the head of the lake, and is the end of the **Loch Lomond** steamboat journey; it is one of the finest points on **Loch Lomond** and splendid views of the mountains above **Arrochar** can be obtained—**Rob Roy's Cave**, 1 mile to the north by coach is an interesting trip—**Inversnaid Waterfall**—**Invernghes Isle**, where **Poet Wadsworth** met the "Highland Girl."

If you do not wish to take the whole **Trossachs** trip you can go on from **Inversnaid** via **Ardlui** to **Crianlarch**, and thence on to **Oban**. However, if the weather is fair go by the steep road five miles to **Stranachlachar Pier** at the west end of **Loch Katrine** "Robbers' Lake" (8 miles long), which furnishes **Glasgow** with water 34 miles away, through nearly 70 tunnels at a cost of £1,500,000. On the way see home of **Helen Macgregor** and **Rob Roy**, and the **Fort of Inversnaid** built to check **Rob Roy's** followers.

From **Inversnaid** dock it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles northerly by carriage via **Arklet Water** and **Loch Arklet** and takes 30 minutes to the **Stranachlachar** pier at

STRANACHLACHAR, SCOTLAND

Hotel: Stranachlachar.

Interesting Things: From **Stranachlachar Pier** you take small steamer up beautiful **Loch Katrine**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; you are carried easterly passing **Ellen's Isle**, **Silver Strand** and **Goblin's Cave**—**Ben Venue** (2,393 feet) rises at the right—You land $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles above **Ellen's Isle** for **The Trossachs** ("bristling country").

From **Stranachlachar** dock it is 10 miles via **Loch Katrine** and **Ellen's Isle** (by coach) and takes 45 minutes to

THE TROSSACHS, SCOTLAND

Hotel: Trossachs.

Interesting Things: The **Trossachs** is a wooded and romantic valley—Coach should be taken from the hotel along the shore of **Loch Achray** ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long) to the **Brig of Turk** ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant); 1 mile further you come to **Loch Vennachar** along which the coach road runs for 4 miles—See **Ben Ledi** (2,875 feet) on the left—Two and a half miles beyond at the east end of **Loch Vennachar** is **Corlantogle Ford** where **Fitzjames** and **Roderick Dhu** fought—Scott's "**Lady of the**

Lake" is an excellent guide for this entire neighborhood.

From **Trossachs** pier of the Loch Katrine Steamboat Company it is 10 miles easterly by coach via **Lochs Achray** and **Vennachar** and takes 1½ hours to the railway station of the Caledonian Railway at

CALLANDER, SCOTLAND

(Population, 1,500; Elevation, 250 feet)

Railway Stations: Callander Station, where trains for all parts depart.

Name of Provost, Macdonald.

Hotels: Callander Hydropathic, Ancaster Arms Hotel, Trossachs Hotel, Dreadnought Hotel.

Telegraph Office on Callander Street.

Golf Clubs: Callander (18 holes), 10 minutes' walk.

Interesting Things: **Trossachs** and **Loch Katrine**, 10 miles; **Loch Vennachar**, 2½ miles; **Loch Lubnaig**, 3½ miles; **Ben Ledi** (2,875 feet), 2½ miles; **Falls of Leny** and **Pass of Leny**, 2 miles; **Falls of Brachlinn**, 1½ miles; **Lake of Menteith** and **Ruined Priory of Inchmahane**, 7 miles, **Aberfoyle Village**, 10 miles.

Tennis, Golf and Bowling in Callander are open to visitors.

From **Callander Station** of the Caledonian Railway it is 71 miles westwardly by the same railway via **Balquhitter**, **Killin Junction**, **Crianlarch** and **Loch Awe**, and takes 2 hours 30 minutes by ordinary train to

OBAN, SCOTLAND (Population, 6,000)

Fare from Glasgow: 1st class, single, 19s. 9d.; 3rd class, single, 11s. ½d.; 1st class, return, 32s. 7½d.; 3rd class, return, 20s.

Railway Station: Oban Station, located at centre of town, where trains for **Glasgow, Edinburgh, London**, depart.

Docks: (Railway Pier) located at station, where

steamers for various pleasure cruises depart; North Pier, located at Esplanade, where steamers for **Mull, Iona, staffa**, etc., depart.

Issue of **Excursion Tickets** suspended.

Name of provost, Mr. D. McD. Skinner.

Hotels: Great Western, and the Alexandra, on Esplanade, from 19s. a day; also (tourist and commercial), Queens; Kings Arms, George Street; (Temperance) Palace, George Street.

Golf Clubs: Glovernitters (18 holes); Ganavan, 9 holes; 1 mile from city.

Oban is the most important yachting centre on the west coast of Scotland, and is the headquarters of the Royal Highland Yacht Club. It is starting point for **Islands of Glencoe** (by rail to **Ballachulish**, thence by coach); **Staffa** and **Iona**, **Caledonian Canal**, and **Loch Awe** and **Loch Tay**, by rail.

From **Oban** it is 98 miles northeasterly by steamer to **Fort William**, thence to **Bonaire**, and takes 12 hours to the dock of the canal company at

INVERNESS, SCOTLAND

Hotels: Caledonian; Alexandra Palace; Station.

Interesting Things: Fine View from **Godsman's Walk**—The **Islands** (Promenade)—**Cathedral of St. Andrew**, very handsome, 1866—**Town Hall**, before which is Cross covering the Clach-na-Cuddin, which is regarded as the palladium of Inverness—**County Buildings** and **Sheriff Court House** on the site of **Macbeth's Castle**—**Ben Nevis** (4,406 feet) is passed shortly beyond **Fort William**, and may be ascended from there in 4 hours, or from **Bonaire**.

From **Inverness** it is 631 miles and takes 16 hours via **Aberdeen** to **London** (King's Cross).

From **Inverness Station** of the Highland Railway it is 37 miles easterly, and takes 1 hour to

ELGIN, SCOTLAND (Population, 8,400)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 9s. 3d., single; 18s. 6d., return; 3rd class, 4s. 7½d., single; 9s. 3d., return.

Railway Stations: (1) Elgin (H. R.) Station, located at Elgin, where trains for **Inverness** and **South** depart; (2) Elgin (G. N. S. R.) Station, located at Elgin, where trains for **Aberdeen** and **South** depart.

Excursion Tickets to **Lossiemouth** and return, by railway, 1st class, 1s.; third class 6d.

Name of Lord Provost: William Ramsay.

Hotels: Station, and Gordon Arms, Moss and High Streets. Lodging, 3s. 6d. upwards (with bath); breakfast, 2s. 6d.; luncheon, 3s.; dinner, 4s. 6d.

Golf Clubs: (1) Elgin, located at **Elgin**, 1 mile from city by bus, cab, rail. Fare one way, 1s.; round trip, 2s. (2) Moray, located at **Lossiemouth**, 5 miles from city; reached by rail, bus. Fare one way, 1s., round trip, 1s. 4d.

Specialties of the City are Home-Made Tweeds, which can be bought at Messrs. Johnston, Newmill.

Interesting Things: **Elgin Cathedral**, one of the finest ecclesiastical ruins in Scotland—**Ilascarden Priory**, (ruins)—**Kinloss Abbey** (ruins)—In the vicinity are some of the best studs of horses and cattle.

From **Elgin** Station of the Great North of Scotland Railway it is 87¼ miles southerly and takes 1½ hours to

KEITH, SCOTLAND (Population, 6,359)

Hotel: Royal.

From **Keith** it is 59¾ miles and takes 18 hours to **London** via **Aberdeen**.

Fare: 1st class, 84s. 6d.; 3rd class, 42s. 6d.

From **Keith** Station of the Great North of Scotland Railway it is 59 miles southerly by the same railway via **Orange** and **Kintore**, and takes 1 hour 20 minutes to

ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND (Population, 178,000)

Hotel: Imperial, Sterling Street.

Interesting Things: Aberdeen is one of the oldest towns in Scotland. First charter was granted by William the Lion in 1179—**Cathedral of St. Machar**, 1366, only known granite cathedral—**University of Aberdeen**, one of the four universities of Scotland—**Mitchell Tower of Roman Catholic Church**, 233 feet—**King's College**, 14⁰⁴, only remaining building of the Chapel—In **Union Terrace** there is a Statue of William Wallace—**Art Gallery**.

From **Aberdeen** it is 522¾ miles and takes 17 hours to **London** (King's Cross Station).

From **Aberdeen** Station of the North British Railway it is 54½ miles southerly by the same railway, and takes 1 hour 30 minutes to

ARBROATH, SCOTLAND (Population, 22,000)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 3s. 10½d.; 3rd class, 6s. 9½d.

Railway Station: Located at Keptie Street, where trains for **Aberdeen**, **Edinburgh**, **Dundee** and **London** depart.

Hotels: Imperial (adjoining station), and White Hart (High Street).

Interesting Things: An industrial town, between **Dundee** and **Montrose**, on North British Railway main line to **Aberdeen**. It is the Fairport of Sir Walter Scott's "Antiquary," while near it is the quaint old fishing village of **Auchmithie**—the "Musselcrag" of the same author. The town possesses the extensive ruins of a magnificent old abbey; splendid cliff scenery, numerous caves, and perforations in the rocks amply repaying a visit. Capital sea bathing, on a sandy beach; 18-hole golf course, property of the town—The **Arbroath Golf Club** have erected a handsome club-house, where luncheon and teas can be provided—**Memorial Chapel** in the Cemetery.

From **Arbroath** Station of the North British & Cale-

donian Joint Railway it is 17 miles southerly to the station of the same railway at

DUNDEE, SCOTLAND

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 4s.; 3rd class, 2s. 2½d.

Name of Provost is Provost Don.

E. H. Dennison is **Consul** for United States of America. His address is 31 Albert Square.

Hotels: Christie's Temperance Hotel, Whitehall Crescent; City Hotel, 15 Tally Street; Crown Hotel, 1 Shore Terrace; Eagle Inn, 42 Murraygate; Lamb's Temperance Hotel, 60 Reform Street; Mathers' Temperance Hotel, Whitehall Place; Queen's Hotel, 160 Nethergate; Royal Hotel, 54 Nethergate; Royal British Hotel, 4 Castle Street; Waverley Temperance Hotel, 7 South Union Street.

Interesting Things: Royal and parliamentary burgh: the third in Scotland as to population and commercial importance, is finely situated on slope overlooking the **Tay**, about 10 miles from mouth of the **Firth**; is well supplied with public parks, the most notable of these is Baxter, presented to town by late Sir David Baxter and sisters—Part of **Balgay Hill** is available for a recreation ground, and in immediate neighborhood is Lochee Park—**Dundee Law**, which is 600 feet above sea level, has also been acquired by the Corporation for public recreation—To the east and south it commands an extensive and splendid picturesque view, including the estuary of the **Tay**, the **North Sea**, nearly the whole of **Fife**, and the smiling **Carse of Gowrie**.

From **Dundee Station** of the North British Railway it is 2 miles westwardly and takes 5 minutes to

PERTH, SCOTLAND

Railway Stations: General Station, located at west side of city, where trains for **Glasgow**, **Edinburgh**, **Liverpool**, **London**, **Crief**, **Dundee** and **Inverness** depart.

E. H. Dennison is **Consul** for United States of America; his address is 31 Albert Square.

Hotels: **Station;** Royal British.

Travel Bureaus: E. Burlas & Son, High Street; D. L. Edward, Hospital Street.

Baths: 1 Mill Street.

Golf Clubs: Craigie Hill, 18 holes, 3 minutes by tram; also the Moncriel Island course, 18 holes; Gleneagles, King's Course, 18 holes; Queen's Course, 9 holes—27 minutes by train.

Interesting Things: **North and South Inch Parks**—Near **North Inch Park** see **Fair Maid of Perth's Home**, at **South Inch Park** see **Scott Monument**—**Museum**—**Perth Bridge**—**Fine View from Kinone Hill**—**Sandeman Public Library and Art Gallery**.

A fine illustrated guide-book is furnished by town clerk.

From **Perth Station** of the **North British & Caledonian Railway** it is $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwestwardly by the same railways via **Alloa**, **N. British** via **Dunblane** and the **Caledonian** and takes 1 hour 45 minutes to

STIRLING, SCOTLAND (Population, 21,200)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 8s. 3d.; 3rd class, 4s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Provost: Raphin.

Hotel: Douglas Hotel, opposite Station Entrance.

Golf Clubs: Stirling Golf Club, 10 minutes' walk; Gleneagles, Championship, 18 holes, 17 miles by train.

Interesting Things: Stirling occupies a delightful situation near south bank of the **Forth**—The views from the Castle embrace the battlefields of **Stirling Bridge**, **Bannockburn**, **Sauchieburn**, and **Falkirk**; the **Old Bridge of Stirling**, the **Wallace Monument** on **Abbey Craig**, and **Cambuskenneth Abbey**, the **Ochil Hills** and **Western Grampians**, the windings of the **Forth**, and the vales of the **Teith** and **Allan**. The Castle is of

unknown antiquity—The old town, with its narrow, steep, irregular streets, contains many quaint, antique buildings, while in the more modern parts of **Stirling** there are many fine villas.

Stirling was favorite residence of Scottish kings—From here to (Euston Station) **London** it is 416¾ miles, and takes 10 hours and 45 minutes.

From **Stirling** Station of the **North British** Railway it is 39 miles southeasterly and takes 1 hour and 10 minutes to the **Waverly** Station of the same railway at

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND (Population, 320,318)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 9s ; 3rd class, 4s. 6d.

Railway Stations: (1) **Waverley** Station (**North British** Railway), **Princes Street**, where **London** (via **Newcastle** and **York**, or by way of **Carlisle** and **Leeds**), **Glasgow**, and the stations in the **North** (via **Forth Bridge** and **East Scotland**) trains depart; (2) **Haymarket** Station, where western trains depart; (3) **Caledonian** or **Prince's Street** Station, where **London** (via **Carlisle** and **Crewe**), **Liverpool**, **Manchester**, **Glasgow** and **Greenock** and **Southern** and **Southwestern Scotland** trains depart.

Excursions: To **Leith**, the harbor of **Edinburgh**, with extensive docks and piers, and view of **Firth of Forth**—**Melrose Abbey**, at **Melrose** Station, should be visited if possible on moonlight nights; founded 12th Century, destroyed, and rebuilt by **Bruce**; again destroyed, only to be again rebuilt. Note especially the **Choir**, and the traceries of the windows. In north end are buried **Alexander II**, and the **Heart of Robert Bruce**. To the west, 3 miles from **Melrose**, on the **Tweed River**, is home of **Sir Walter Scott**, **Abbotsford**. See the house bought in 1911, with study, library, drawing room, and historical and personal relics. Now owned by **Scott's** granddaughter. It is 369 miles from **London** to **Melrose**. Another interesting excursion is from **Edinburgh**

to **Dryburgh**. All three of these places can be easily covered in one day, and form a charming outing. The best way to go to **Dryburgh** is by train to **St. Boswell's**.

Hotel: North British, at Waverly Station.

Pensions: Miss Grant, Caledonian Station; Carlton, North Bridge Street; Balmoral, Old Waverly (Temperance), 43 Princess Street.

Golf Clubs: The railroads furnish free a Golfer's Guide.

Interesting Things: Best View from **The Castle**, which overhangs West Prince's Street Gardens—Ascend to **Castle** from Princess Street, thence to **Esplanade** and **Castle Gate**—See in **Crown Room** the **Scottish Regalia**—**Queen Mary's Room**, in which **James 1st of England** born, 1566; **St. Margaret's Chapel** (oldest house in **Edinburgh**), and the **Big Cannon**—Next see **St. Giles Church**, which at Reformation was divided into four separate places of worship—See **Scottish Barrel Vaulting**. This contains memorials of **John Knox** and **Robert Louis Stevenson**. In 1643 the **Solemn League and Covenant** signed here—Northeast of **St. Giles** is a heart-shaped design in the pavement called "**Heart of Midlothian**"—To south is reputed grave of **John Knox** (1572)—On south side of this square is **Parliament House**, meeting place of former **Scottish Parliament**, now the higher law courts—In great hall see largest law library in Scotland (490,000 volumes; manuscript of **Waverley**, and copy of **Gutenberg Bible**)—Next see **City Museum**, near **Canonsgate Churchyard**, where **Adam Smith** was buried. At foot of **Canonsgate** is **Holyrood Palace** (on site of old **Holyrood Abbey**), the home of **Scottish kings**—See here **Room of Mary Queen of Scots**—**Old Calton Burying Ground** contains **Martyr's Monument** to Scots killed in **American War**, and a **Lincoln Monument**—**Heriots Hospital** for education of parentless boys (1624)—**Scottish National Portrait Gallery** and **Museum of Antiquities**, containing

sea-chest of Selkirk, who was novelized as **Robinson Crusoe**—The **Principal Thoroughfare** is **Prince's Street**, with pretty gardens along it. In it are **Scott Monument**, **Royal Institution**, and **National Gallery**, where annual exhibition of **Scottish Academy** in Spring—**Botanic Garden** in **Inverleith Row**—**Blackford Hill Park** (500 feet) **View**, referred to in **Scott's Marmion**.

From **Edinburgh** (**Waverly Station**) to **London** (**Kings Cross**) it is $392\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and takes 9 hours.

From **Edinburgh** (**Waverley Station**) of the **North British Railway** it is 125 miles southerly via **Dunbar** and **Berwick on Tweed**, and takes 2 hours 46 minutes to

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND

(Population, 336,500)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 30s. 4½d.; 3rd class, 15s. 6½d.

Hotels: **Station Hotel**, adjoining **Station**; **Tyne Temperance Hotel**, **Hood Street**.

Pensions: **Richmond Boarding House**, 15 **Victoria Square**.

Newcastle is situated on the popular **East Coast Route**, over which a splendid service of **Express Corridor Trains** is run between **Edinburgh** (**Waverley**) and **London** (**Kings Cross**). The city is an important centre for **Shipping** and **Shipbuilding**, and possesses a well equipped **Electric Tramway Service**. Interesting features are its **Cathedral**, **Castle**, **Colleges**, **Public Parks** and **Golf Courses**, scenery of the **Northumbrian Coast**, the beauty spots of **Tynedale**, **Hexham Abbey**, the **Roman Wall** and **Durham Cathedral**.

Interesting Things: **Church of St. Nicholas**—The **Castle** (11th Century)—**High Level Bridge**, 112 feet above water, built 1850—**Museum** (**Fossils** and **Birds**).

Newcastle is most important coal shipping and shipbuilding port.

From **Newcastle-on-Tyne** to **Gothenburg** it is 422

miles; to **Hamburg**, 484 miles. To **London** (King's Cross) it is 268 miles, and takes 7 hours 7 minutes.

From **Newcastle** (Central Station) of the North Eastern Railway it is 15 miles southerly, and takes 36 minutes to

DURHAM, ENGLAND

(Population, 17,550; Elevation, about 300 feet)

Fare: 1st class, 2s. 2d., plus 50%; 3rd class, 1s. 3½d., plus 50% (war measure still in force).

Railway Stations: **Durham Station**, located at **Durham City**, where trains for all parts depart; (2) **Elvet Station**, located at **Durham City**, where trains for East Coast depart.

Hotels: County Hotel, Old Elvet; Three Tuns Hotel, New Elvet; Rose and Crown Hotel, Market Place; Castle Hotel, Silver Street.

Baths: Public, on Elvet Waterside.

Durham City Golf Clubs at Golf Links, **Durham**, 1 mile from city by motor bus; sixpence.

Specialties of the City are Sanctuary Knocker replica, which can be bought at most fancy shops in city.

Interesting Places and Things: **Cathedral**, Norman Period, commanding structure, built on eminence overlooking winding **River Wear**, surrounded by beautiful wooded slopes—Near on north side is the beautiful **Castle**, early Norman, at present used as one of the colleges of **Durham University**—**County Buildings** in **Old Elvet**, modern, but of handsome design—Many very old churches, among them **St. Oswald's Church**, the pastorate of the late Dr. Dykes, the well-known hymn writer—The city is very old-fashioned and abounds with many places of interest. Beautiful walks boating and punting on river.

Many **Castle** residences within easy driving distance, also interesting ruins and Roman remains

From **Durham** by the North Eastern Railway it is 66 miles southerly, and takes 2½ hours to

YORK, ENGLAND (Population, 82,282)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 13s. 3d.; 3rd class, 8s. 3d.

Excursion Tickets to **Fountains Abbey, Bolton Castle, Middeham Castle, Rievaulx Abbey, Aysgarth Falls, Castle Howard, Harrogate.**

Mayor of City: Alderman Ed Walker.

Hotels: **Station; Harker's York,** central position.

Lodging from 5s. (with bath), 6s; breakfast, 3s.; luncheon, 3s. 6d.; dinner, 5s.

Travel Bureau: Thomas Cook & Sons, Quay Street.

Baths: Corporation, in St. George's Field.

Interesting Things: Two and three-quarter miles of **City Walls—Philosophical Society's Gardens—York Minster (Cathedral)** (1215), which is 438 x 105 feet—100 feet high. Best decorated nave and finest stained glass in Europe—See **Jesse Window** in north side, also **West Window, Tabernacle**—Also prettiest **Chapter House** in England—**Petergate—The Shambles—St. Clifford's Tower—St. Mary's Abbey—St. Leonard's Gardens and Hospital Museum—Micklegate, Walingate, Monk, and Bootham Bars.**

Interesting Places nearby are **Aldbrough Manor** (18 miles)—**Bishop Thorpe Palace** (2½ miles)—**Castle Howard** (15½ miles)—**Coxwold Ruins** (18 miles)—**Knaresborough Castle ruins** (16½ miles)—**Pontifrad ruins** (21 miles), where Richard III was murdered—**Selby Abbey Church** (14 miles).

Scarborough on the sea is but a short distance north-west of York.

From **York** to **London** (King's Cross) it is 188¼ miles, and takes 5 hours.

From **York**, by the North Eastern Railway, it is 42 miles easterly, and takes 1 hour, to **Paragon Station.**

HULL, ENGLAND (Population, 290,000)

Fare, by ordinary train: 1st class, 8s. 4½d.; 3rd class, 5s. 3d.

Railway Stations: (1) Paragon Station, in centre of city, where trains for all parts depart; (2) Cannon Street station, Cannon Street, where trains for the Midlands depart; (3) Corporation Pier, Ferry across River Humber to New Holland, connecting with trains for Lincolnshire.

Docks: (1) Riverside Quay, and (2) King George Dock, from both of which ships depart for Continental ports.

Lord Mayor: Alderman T. G. Hall.

Consul: Charles M. Hathaway, Prudential Buildings, is consul for the United States of America.

Hotel: Station, Paragon Station. Lodging, 5s.; with bath, 6s.; breakfast, 3s.; luncheon, 3s. 6d.; dinner, 5s.

Travel Bureaus: Paragon Station enquiry office, Thos. Cook & Sons, Carr Lane.

Baths: Corporation, Hessle Road, Beverley Road.

Golf Clubs: "Hull" (18-hole course), at Newington, 2½ miles from City, reached by electric tram, which runs within ¼ mile of the links; "Hornsea" Golf Club (18-hole course), 18 miles from city, one mile from Hornsea Bridge station, close to sea.

Fare from Hull (Paragon Station) to Hornsea Bridge: Single: 1st class, 3s.; 3rd class, 1s. 6d.; return: 1st class, 4s. 6d.; 3rd class, 2s. 3d. "Brough" Golf Club, 10 miles from city, 5 minutes from Brough Station.

Interesting Places and Things: Art Gallery—Museum—Parks—Docks at Hull.

Minster, Westwood, Beverley, Bridlington, Hornsea and Wuthernsea are seaside pleasure resorts.

Steamers go from Hull to Christiania and Bergen.

From Hull it is 58 miles southerly by the Great

Northern Railway, and takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to the High Street Station at

LINCOLN, ENGLAND

Hotels: Great Northern; White Hart, near Cathedral.

Interesting Places and Things: Stonebow, a 15th Century gate house, upper story of which is now used for guild-hall—**Jews House**, one of the oldest specimens of English home architecture—**Castle** with walls around $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres of gardens—**Lincoln Cathedral**, one of finest churches in England, 280 x 80 x 82 feet high—the **Choir**, oldest example of early English architecture.

From **Lincoln** it is 130 miles, and takes 3 hours to **London** (Kings Cross).

Fare: 1st class, 18s. 10d.; 3rd class, 10s. 9d.

From **Lincoln** Station of the Great Northern Railway it is 31 miles southerly and takes $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

BOSTON, ENGLAND (Population, 16,673)

Hotels: Peacock Inn; Red Lion.

Boston was "St. Botolph's Town."

Interesting Things: Church of St. Botolph, with high tower called "Boston Stump"—**Old Guildhall**—**Shodfriar's Hall**, an odd, timbered building.

Boston is at the mouth of the **Witham**.

From **Boston** it is $107\frac{1}{4}$ miles and takes 3 hours to **London** (King's Cross).

Fare: 1st class, 15s. 4d.; 3rd class, 8s. 11d.

From **Boston** Station of the Great Northern Railway it is 30 miles southerly via **Spalding** and takes $\frac{3}{4}$ hour to

PETERBOROUGH, ENGLAND (Population, 34,000)

Railway Stations: (1) Great Northern Station, located at Cowgate, where trains for **London** and **Scotland** depart; (2) Great Eastern Station, located at

Bridge Street, where trains for **Ely** and **Cambridge** depart.

Mayor: Captain C. T. Vergette, J. P.

Hotels: Great Northern; "The Angel," Narrow Street; "The Grand," Wentworth Street; "The Bull," Westgate.

Restaurants: Glower's, Narrow Street; The Falcon, Cowgate; The Bull Hotel, Westgate.

Peterborough Golf Club, at **Walton**, 2 miles from city; 9-hole course; reached by railway.

Fare, one way: 3d.

Interesting Places and Things: Market (held Saturday and Wednesday)—The **Cathedral**, fine Roman building founded 1117; burial place of Queen Katherine of Aragon—**Crowland Abbey**, ruins and curious three-angled bridge (9 miles)—**Fotherington Church** and **Castle Mound**, where Mary, Queen of Scots, was executed (11 miles)—**Castor**, Roman Church and Settlement (4 miles)—**Burghley Hall** by **Stanford Town** (13 miles)—**Kerby Hall**, ruin (20 miles)—**Thorney Abbey** (7 miles)—**Public Library**.

Hippodrome and Skating Rink.

Peterborough is an ancient city, which has grown up around the Benedictine Abbey founded by King Wulphere (A. D. 656). The **Cathedral** is the monastic church; the ruins of the buildings are to be seen in the precincts. On the dissolution of the monastery in 1539 **Peterborough** became a city by letters patent of King Henry VIII in 1541. Charter of municipal incorporation, 1872. Students of Gothic architecture will find a special field of study in the churches of the Were Valley. Amusements, hunting and boating. Annual Fixtures: **Peterborough Agricultural and Foxhound show**, first week in July; **Peterborough Bridge Fair**, first week in October. Get a handsome, free Visitors' Guide Book from the **Peterborough Corporation**.

Distances from Peterborough: **Birmingham**, 80

miles; **Bradford**, 120; **Bristol**, 148; **Derby**, 74; **Doncaster**, 80; **Grimsby**, 80; **Hull**, 138; **Leicester**, 49; **Leeds**, 110; **Liverpool**, 148; **London**, 76; **Manchester**, 127; **Newcastle-on-Tyne**, 195; **Norwich**, 84; **Nottingham**, 52; **Northampton**, 43; **Rugby**, 50; **Sheffield**, 85; **York**, 114.

From **Peterborough Station** of the Great Eastern Railway it is 29½ miles southerly, and takes 50 minutes to

CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND (Population, 55,812)

Hotels: **University Arms**, Regent Street; **Blue Boar**, Trinity Street.

Interesting Places and Things: **Fitzwilliam Museum**—**Archaeological Museum**—**St. Peter's College** (1284)—**Pembroke College** (1347), of which **Ridley** and **William Pitt the Younger** were graduates—**Pitt Press** (University printing office and registry)—**Queen's College** (1488)—**Corpus Christi College**, of which **Fletcher** and **Samuel Wesley** were graduates—**King's College**, of which **Sir Robert** and **Horace Walpole** were graduates (see stained glass windows in chapel, fan-vaulted ceiling, organ screen, and carved halls)—**University Library** with 772,000 volumes, 80,000 maps and 8,000 manuscripts — especially **Great Beza-Graeco-Latin manuscripts** of the Gospels and Acts (6th Century)—**Senate House**, where graduations, etc., held—**Trinity Hall** (see **Garden Court** and **Fellows Hall**) (1350)—**Gonville and Cains College** (1348)—**Clare College**, at rear of which go across to **Fellows Garden** and **Lime-tree Avenue**—**Trinity College** (1546), largest in England—here see the **Great Court**, the **Kitchen**, the **Cloister**, and the **Avenue of Limes**. **Trinity's** membership embraces the names of **Newton**, **Bacon**, **Dryden**, **Macaulay**, **Byron**, **Thackeray** and **Tennyson**—**St. John's College** (1511) boasts **Ben Jonsen**, **Erasmus**, **Darwin** and **Wordsworth**—**Magdalene College**, most interesting feature of which is **Pepysian Building**, containing the

Cypher Manuscript to his diary, which was discovered 1825—In the **Gardens of Christ's College** (1506) see Mulberry tree planted by Graduate **John Milton**. There is a **Benvenuto Cellini** "Founder's Cup" in **Emmanuel College**.

There are three beautiful row-boat rides on the three levels of the **Cam**. The great boat races in June are on the **Lower River**.

From **Cambridge** it is $55\frac{3}{4}$ miles and takes 2 hours 5 minutes to **London** (Liverpool Street or St. Pancras).

It is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles to **Ely**, where is the famous **Cathedral** (1083), 520 x 774, 178 feet high.

From **Cambridge**, by the London & North Western Railway, it is 30 miles westwardly, and takes 45 minutes to

BEDFORD, ENGLAND (Population, 39,183)

On both banks of **Ouse**, $47\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London.

Railway Stations: (1) Midland Station, on west side of town; (2) London & North Western Station, on southeast side of town.

Hotels: ***Swan** (on river) (see advertisement). Sittingrooms from 7s 6d single bedrooms with attendance from 5—double 8s 6d—breakfast, plain (bread, butter, jam) 1s 6d—table d'hote 3s. Luncheon (hot) from 1 P. M. 3s. Teas, cup tea, coffee, 6d—plain (jam, cake, etc. 1s 6d. Dinners table d'hote 4s 6d. Fires 2s 6d daily Baths hot or cold 1s. Telegrams **Swan Hotel, Bedford**. Telephone, Bedford 74.

Interesting Places and Things: At **Elstow**, 1 mile away, is **Bunyan's Cottage**, where he was born in 1682—**Bunyan's Meeting**, in Mill Street. He was confined in jail here. His statue on **St. Peters Green**—**Monument to Howard** (prison philanthropist). Pike, Perch, bream fishing. Eighteen hole golf links.

From **Bedford** it is $49\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and takes 45 minutes to **London** (St. Pancras Station).

From **Bedford** Station of the Midland Railway it is 21 miles westwardly and takes $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to

NORTHAMPTON, ENGLAND (Population, 95,064)

Fare, via **Olney**, by ordinary train: 1st class, 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 3rd class, 2s. 9d.

Railway Stations: (1) **New Street Station**, where trains of the London & North Western Railway depart; (2) **Snow Hill Station**, where trains of the Great Western Railway depart.

Hotels: **George**, George Row; **Grand**, in Gold Street.

Interesting Places and Things: **The Parade—Market Square—Church of St. Sepulchre (1100)—Town Hall—Cromwell House—Queen Eleanor's Cross.**

From **Northampton** to **London** (**Euston Station**), it is $65\frac{3}{4}$ miles and takes 1 hour 40 minutes.

From **Northampton** Station of the London & North Western Railway it is 19 miles westwardly, and takes 40 minutes to

RUGBY, ENGLAND (Population, 21,758)

Hotel: **Royal George.**

From **Rugby** it is $82\frac{1}{2}$ miles and takes $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours to **London** (**Euston Station**).

From **Rugby** Station of the London & North Western Railway it is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles and takes 15 minutes to

COVENTRY, ENGLAND (Population, 128,098)

Fare, by ordinary train: 1st class, 14s. 9d.; 3rd class, 7s. 10d.

Hotel: **Queen's Hotel.**

Coventry got its independence because of the sacrifice **Lady Godiva** made by riding nude through the streets. See statute of **Peeping Tom** in **St. Mary's Guild Hall.**

From **Coventry** it is 94 miles and takes 3 hours to **London** (**Euston Station**) and by **London & North**

Western Railway it is 5 miles easterly and takes 15 minutes to ' .

KENILWORTH, ENGLAND

Interesting Places and Things: **Guy's Cliff** (Lord Percy's Seat)—**Kenilworth Abbey**—**Kenilworth Castle** (1120), one of the finest baronial relics in England.

From **Kenilworth** it is $96\frac{3}{4}$ miles and takes 3 hours to **London** (Euston Station).

From **Kenilworth Station** of the **London & North Western Railway** it is 4 miles and takes 12 minutes to the **Avenue Station** at

LEAMINGTON SPA, ENGLAND

(Population, 30,000; Elevation, 166 feet)

Railway Stations: (1) **Great Western Station**, High Street, and (2) **London & North Western Station**, Avenue Road, from both of which trains leave for all parts.

Excursion Tickets to **Stratford-on-Avon**, **Coventry**, **Birmingham**, etc., etc., and return by road or rail.

Mayor of Borough: George Cashmore, J. P.

Consul: Address of **United States Consul**, New and Cannon Streets, Birmingham.

Hotels: Regent; Manor House; Clarendon.

Pensions: "Lachine," Newbold Terrace; Langton House, Cranbrook; Hawthorn House, Leamington Terrace.

Travel Bureau: Archer's, in Warwick Street.

Baths: Pump Room, on the Parade.

Golf Clubs: Leamington and County Club, at **Whitnash**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, reached by cab or private conveyance.

Interesting Places and Things: **Warwick Castle** (2 miles)—**Stratford-on-Avon** (10 miles)—**Stoneleigh Abbey and Park** (5 miles).

Specialties: Saltine Springs and Bathing Establishment; at **Pump Room**.

From Leamington Station of the London & North Western Railway it is 1 mile westwardly and takes 5 minutes to

WARWICK, ENGLAND (Population, 11,858)

Hotels: Woolpack; Warwick Arms.

Interesting Places and Things: Perpendicular Church of St. Mary—At southeast of town see the great Warwick Castle, imposing home of the Earl of Warwick.

From Warwick it is $89\frac{1}{4}$ miles and takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to London (Paddington Station).

From Warwick Station of the Great Western Railway it is 4 miles northwestwardly, and takes 9 minutes to

HATTON, ENGLAND (Population, 1,362)

From Hatton it is $93\frac{1}{2}$ miles and takes 3 hours to London (Paddington Station).

Fare: 1st class, 15s. 6d.; 3rd class, 7s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.

From Hatton Station of the Great Western Railway it is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles southerly and takes 25 minutes to

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, ENGLAND

(Population, 8,531)

Railway Stations: (1) East and West Junction Station, where trains for Euston, London, depart; (2) Great Western Station, in Alcester Road, where trains for Paddington (London) depart.

Hotels: Shakespeare (with rooms named for Shakespeare's plays; Golden Lion, Bridge Street.

Interesting Places and Things: Shakespeare's House—New Place, where Shakespeare died—Church of Holy Trinity, where Shakespeare and his wife, Anne Hathaway, are buried—Anne Hathaway's Cottage—Shakespeare Museum.

From Stratford-on-Avon it is 103 miles and takes 3 hours to London—(Paddington Station).

From **Stratford-on-Avon Station** of the Great Western Railway it is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles and takes 25 minutes to

HONEYBOURNE, ENGLAND

From **Honeybourne** it is $101\frac{1}{2}$ miles and takes 4 hours to **London** (Paddington Station).

From **Honeybourne Station** of the Great Western Railway it is $38\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeasterly, and takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

OXFORD, ENGLAND (Population, 53,048)

Fare, by ordinary train: 1st class, 9s. 6d.; 3rd class, 4s. 9d.

Railway Stations of the Great Western Railway and the London & North Western Railway are near each other at west side of city.

Excursions to **Woodstock** and **Blenheim Park** (presented to **Duke of Marlborough** with residence fund of £500,000). Facade 400 feet wide—Park is 12 miles across, and stocked with deer.

Hotels: **Randolph**, Beaumont Street; **Clarendon**, Cornmarket Street; **Mitre**, High Street.

Travel Bureau: Tourists' Committee, 117 St. Aldgate's Street, furnish information and guides.

Interesting Places and Things: The two main thoroughfares of **Oxford** cross at **Carfax**—See **Municipal Buildings**—**Christ's Church**, founded by **Wolsey**, 1524 (bell of $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons), curfews 101 times at 9.05 P. M. and college gates close 5 minutes after—**The Cathedral**, **Merton College** (oldest at **Oxford**); here **Harvey**, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was Warden—**Corpus Christi College** (where **James Oglethorpe** was a student)—**Radcliffe Camera** (1739) fine view from dome—**Oriel College** (1326), which had **Sir Walter Raleigh**, **Cardinal Newman** and **Dr. Thomas Arnold** as students—**Brasenose College** (1509)—See **Bodleian Library** (700,000 volumes, 30,000 manuscripts, and 50,000 coins—

Divinity School (1445)—Convocation House (where degrees conferred)—Sheldonian Theatre, built by Sir Christopher Wren, where undergraduates allowed to express their views regarding those who are awarded degrees—Walham College, with pretty gardens—University Museum—St. Mary Magdalen College (1474)—New College (1379)—University College (1249)—All Souls College, which had Blackstone, the great law writer, and Max Muller, as students—Trinity College, where elder Pitt, James Bryce and Sir Richard Burton studied—Baliol College (15th Century)—St. John's College, with fine garden—Lincoln College (1429)—John Wesley (see rooms), and Dr. Radcliffe, were students—Jesus College (1621), intended at first only for Welsh students—See huge 10-gallon silver punch bowl in bur-sary—Martyrs Memorial to Ridley Cramner and Latimer, who were burnt 1555-6 before Baliol College—Ashmolean Museum.

The University has 22 Halls, each of which is run by graduates who sign the University register and are called the Convocation. Their proposals are brought before the "Hebdominal Council" and must receive the approval of the "Congregation." The Chancellor (of royal blood) is the head. The Vice-Chancellor does the real work. The proctors preserve order—The head of each college is assisted by ex-graduate fellows—The undergraduates live in the Colleges and dine in the halls, and wear gowns and cap—The doctors wear scarlet and other brilliant-hued costumes.

Good two-days' trip, Oxford to London, by Thames boats (112 miles), which generally stop at Kingston (91½ miles). At 47 miles Henley, where see decorated houseboats; 62 miles, Maidenhead; 69 miles, Windsor (Castle). Oxford lies at meeting point of the Cherwell and the Thames.

From Oxford it is 63½ miles and takes 1¼ hours to London (Paddington Station).

Fare: 1st class, 10s. 6d.; 3rd class, 5s. 3½d.

From **Oxford Station** of the Great Western Railway it is 26 miles southeasterly, and takes 40 minutes to

READING, ENGLAND (Population, 75,798)

Fare, by ordinary train: 1st class, 6s. 9d.; 3rd class, 5s. 3½d.

Hotel: Great Western, at the station.

From **Reading** to **London** (Paddington Station) it is 36 miles, and takes 50 minutes.

From **Reading Station** of the Great Western Railway it is 43½ miles easterly, and takes 1 hour 40 minutes to the Waterloo Station at

LONDON (the Capital of England)

The most useful and interesting guide book to London is by Herbert Fry, published by Simpkin Marshall Hamilton Kent Co., Stationers Court. I have followed in my trip through **London** somewhat the same sequence he has (although much briefer) because I advise my readers to buy his book, which costs you little. You will need his maps anyway. Orient the illustrations, which do not always appear with north at the top.

Remarks: Population increases over 100 persons daily. Population, 1911, Metropolitan City Police District, 7,250,000, Metropolitan District, extending 15 miles in every direction from Charing Cross (exclusive of "the city"), covering nearly 700 square miles. Under Redistribution Act, metropolis represented by 59 members, 2 from City of London and the others from the other districts. Corporation consists of the Lord Mayor, elected from the Aldermen, 26 Aldermen, elected for life by Freemen and rate-payers of 26 wards. Two sheriffs elected annually in London and Middlesex. 206 Common Councilmen, 10,000 liverymen, and 20,000 freemen. The city's freedom is secured by being born of

a freeman, by a gift or vote of the corporation, by redemption (or purchase by rate-payers).

You can secure free from the Electric Railway House, Broadway, Westminster, S. W. (London) map of the electric railways of London (the "Underground"). You can also arrange through Thomas Cook & Sons, or the American Express Company, for the sight-seeing tours with lecturers, which form a splendid way of getting birds-eye view of London.

The motor omnibus and tram-way services are splendid. These are set out in Bacon's map of London with index guide to streets and objects.

Railway Stations: (1) Great Central, Marylebone road, for trains to Leicester, Nottingham, Grimsby, Sheffield, York, Scarborough, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Inverness, Barnsley, Manchester, Liverpool, etc., (2). Great Eastern Railway in Liverpool street, E. C. (East Central is terminus for Eastern counties lines, Cambridge, Colchester, Harwich, Ipswich, Norwich, Petersborough, and via Harwich and steamer to Antwerp for Belgium, north of France, or Rotterdam for Holland and Rhine towns. (3). Great Northern Railway, King's Cross Station, for line through Yorkshire to Edinburgh by "East Coast" route, York, Newcastle, Berwick, Cambridge, Grimsby, Hull, Scarborough, etc. (4). Great Western Railway Station (Paddington) for lines through western counties to Exeter, Cornwall, South Wales and Waterford, or Weymouth to Cherbourg, or to Channel Islands. Also line to Liverpool, Manchester, Oxford, Shrewsbury and Chester, Newport and Cardiff to west, and Exeter, Plymouth and Penzance to southwest. (5). London, Brighton & South Coast (station at London Bridge, and another at Victoria station for the West End. Trains go to Crystal Palace, Brighton, Hastings, and Eastbourne. Also Portsmouth and Isle of Wight, and New Haven, where connection made by steamer with Dieppe) cheap-

est route London to Paris. (6). London & Northwestern, Terminus in Euston Square, Lines go through Midland Counties to north and south Wales and Holyhead, connecting there with Dublin steamer, also to Liverpool and northwest coast of Scotland and England by "West Coast Route". (7) London & Southwestern Railway station in Waterloo Road. Lines go through southern and western counties to Southampton, connecting with Havre steamers, Channel Islands, and Portsmouth to Isle of Wight. Also to Exeter, Ilfracombe and Plymouth. (8). London Tilbury & South End, in Fenchurch street E. C. for Essex side of Thames, the Docks, Tilbury, Southend, and Shoeburyness. (9). Midland Railway, station at St. Pancras, Euston road, for Midland Counties to Scotland, through Derby and The Peak, also for Liverpool. (10) Southeastern & Chatham, 5 stations, 1 at Holborn Viaduct, 1 at St. Paul's, and at Cannon Street for the City, 1 at Victoria, 1 at Pimlico and 1 at Charing Cross, for the West End of London. The lines go through Kent, and to Dover via Rochester and Chatham, connecting with steamers for Ostend and Belgium, also with steamers for Calais. Branches to Crystal Palace, and one to Queenborough for Flushing route (Vlissingen) to Continent. (11). City and South London Railway at Euston Station (London & Northwestern Railway) to Clapham Common. (12). Waterloo and City Railway, from Waterloo to Bank (5 minutes.) (13). Central London Electric Railway, connecting City with Shepherd's Bush, where electric trams taken to Acton, Kew, Hammersmith, etc. (14). North London Railway, station in Broad street, E. C. goes to north of London, but also west to Richmond, and east to Poplar. Great Northern & City Railway, in connection with Great Northern from Moorgate street to Finsbury Park. (15). Great Northern & Piccadilly, going from Finsbury Park to Holloway, King's Cross, Holborn, Covent Gar-

den, Leicester Square, Piccadilly, Brompton Road, Hammersmith, Connects with Bakerloo, City, and South London Electric, Metropolitan, District, and other lines. (16). Bakerloo, goes from Elephant and Castle to Paddington by way of Waterloo, Piccadilly Circus, Regent's Park, and Baker streets. (17). Charing Cross Euston and Hempstead (tube) from Charing Cross by way of Tottenham Court Road, Euston Road, and Camden Town, from whence one branch goes to Golder's Green terminus by way of Chalk Farm, Belsize Park and Hampstead, and the other to Highgate by way of Kentish Town and Tufnell Park.

Hotels: Savoy, Ritz, Carlton, Cecil, Piccadilly, Hotel Russell, Charing Cross, Waldorf, Strand Palace.

The Consul for the United States of America is Robert P. Skinner, at 123 Victoria street, S. W. the American Embassy is at Dorchester House, Park Lane, West.

Interesting Things: The centre of London is **Trafalgar Square**. On the north side is the **National Gallery**, 500 feet front (free Sunday 2 P. M. until dark, and Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 6) where king's mews were. The most famous pictures in the gallery are by Turner and Sir Edwin Landseer. **Fountain** in the square supplied from artesian wells, one 300 the other 395 feet deep, connected at 170 foot depth by tunnel with capacity 70,000 gallons; height of jets 25 to 40 feet; square named in honor of Nelson's victory over French and Spanish, with column erected by public subscription, copied from Corinthian temple of Mars at Rome; it is 145 feet high, with colossal statue of Nelson 17 feet high; capital of column is bronze from cannon he captured. At southeast corner of Trafalgar Square is **Tube Station** of the **Bakerloo** Railway, and at northeast corner of square is **Church of St. Martin in the Fields**; Nell Gwynne was buried here.

Quarter of a mile North from Trafalgar Square is

Leicester Square. The great painter **Hogarth** was an apprentice at the southeast corner, and **Kosciusko**, Polish hero, afterwards lived in the same house; also **Lord Byron** born—**Countess Guiccioli**; **Sir Isaac Newton** lived at corner of St. Martin street. Leicester Square is in the midst of the theatre district.

Charing Cross (and Charing Cross Railway Station) where Edward I erected cross in memory of Elynor, whose body rested here and was taken from Grantham to Westminster Abbey. It was formerly site of Pillory, where victim's head and hands were tied. **Ben Johnson** born near Charing Cross in **Hartshorn Alley**.

Starting from Charing Cross, at the southwestern corner of **Whitehall** and Trafalgar Square is entrance to the **Mall** and **St. James' Park**. See on west side of Whitehall the **Admiralty Building**, and on opposite side a little further on the great **Scotland Yard** headquarters of **Metropolitan Police**. On the west side of Whitehall see **Whitehall Palace** where **Henry VIII** married **Anne Boleyn**, and where he died. In front of Whitehall, **Charles I** was beheaded; **Cromwell** afterwards occupied it. **Charles II** died, and **James II** washed feet of poor here. In Whitehall see **Museum of Royal United Service Institution**, with models of **Battle of Waterloo** (with 190,000 figures) also of **Sebastopol**. The **Horse Guards**, half way down on the western side of Whitehall, and, behind it, the **Parade**. **Parliament Street** runs parallel to Whitehall Street, just east, and in **Downing Street**, at the corner of **Parliament Street**, (which runs east and west) are the **Colonial Offices**. The **Board of Trade** is in **Whitehall Gardens**.

At the southern end of **Parliament Street** is **Westminster Abbey** (upon site of Christian Church 610), 513 by 203 feet; length of choir 155; height 101; height of tower 201; see rose window 90 feet in circumference in transept. The nearest railway station is **Westminster Bridge Station** of the **District Railway**. Most in-

teresting part of Abbey is Poets' Corner, with tombs of Chaucer, Tennyson, and others; statue of William Shakespeare, busts of Johnson, Butler, Milton, Dryden, Addison, Thompson, Goldsmith, Sheridan, Southey, Thackeray, and the remains of Macauley and Dickens. The two finest memorials are to the elder, and the younger Pitt. From Poets' Corner go through the chapels (for which there is a small fee and see especially Edward the Confessor's and Henry VIII's).

The Crypt, and Chapter House, where House of Commons met 300 years. Across Parliament Street Westminster Hall, 290 by 68 feet, 92 feet high is the present entrance hall to the Houses of Parliament. There Parliament assembled as far back as 1248 and the High Courts of Justice were held 7 or 8 centuries. Here "men of straw" ("straw in their shoes to denote their quality") came ready to sell their testimony. Charles I condemned, and Cromwell inaugurated 1657, and Warren Hastings' 7 years' trial here.

Houses of Parliament, covering 8 acres, 940 feet along the river, embrace 11 courts, 500 departments, and 18 official residences. Clock tower 40 feet square, 320 high; varies less than 4 seconds a day; wound twice a week, taking 10 minutes. Victory Tower 75 feet square, 350 feet high. House of Lords, 97 by 45 by 45 feet high, with crimson "wool sack" in front of throne, upon which speaker sits. Reporters' Gallery, behind, facing throne. House of Commons, 75 by 45 by 41 high, with visitors' gallery over the speaker's chair; members ballot for opportunity to introduce lady visitors.

North is Westminster Bridge, 85 feet wide, roadway 53, footways 15, 1160 feet long, with 7 iron arches; centre span of 120 feet rests on foundations 30 feet below the water. See, facing Clock Tower, Boadicea Group. At the east end of Westminster Bridge go southeast to

Waterloo Road where see **Union Jack Club**, erected by public subscription; 350 bedrooms.

Standing in front of **Nelson Monument**, a short cut to the **Thames Embankment** is southerly by **Northumberland Avenue**, which is the direct route to the **Mansion House** section and takes but half the time. **Benjamin Franklin** lived at No. 7 **Craven**, the next cross street, which runs southeast from the **Strand**.

Charing Cross, on the southeast side of the **Strand**, is one of the liveliest spots in London and is but two minutes' walk from the **Hotel Cecil** and the **Savoy**, on the **Strand**. **Lord Bacon** was born in **York House** in **Villiers Street**, 1561. **Peter the Great** lived at **Buckingham Street**, the next cross street, and **Samuel Pepys** in the house opposite. The next street that crosses the **Strand** is **Thames Street, Adelphi**; **David Garrick** died at No. 5 **Adelphi Terrace**. **Adelphi** was named from four brothers who built the arches over the old **Durham House** site and capitalized the streets by a lottery of 110 prizes, the highest £25,000 (1744). Two cross streets beyond this is **Hotel Cecil**, largest hotel in Europe, with $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres of ground and over 1250 rooms. Beyond **Cecil** is **Savoy**, one of London's finest hotels. **Egyptian Obelisk** (**Cleopatra's Needle**) near **Hotel Cecil** on **Thames Embankment**, 70 feet high by 8 at base; weight 200 tons; for many years stuck in sand in **Alexandria**. Going further east, on north side of **Strand**, take **Southampton Street** to **Covent Garden**. Upon **Maiden Lane**, on the left was born the great English painter, **Turner**. **Voltaire** lived here. Near **Covent Garden** see **Church of St. Paul**, built by **Inigo Jones**, 1634.

Covent Garden Market north of **Strand** is interesting 6 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. In **Russell Street** were the famous **Coffee Houses**, "Will's" "Tom's" and "Button's", the former at the corner of **Bow Street**. The **Bow Street Police Court** is near **Co-**

vent Garden, and across is the Royal Italian Opera House, on the east of which Garrick played. Near, just north of Bow Street, see Drury Lane, oldest theatre in London (1812), where had appeared Nell Gwynne, Booth and Mrs. Siddons; here Macready left the stage. Further east, on south side of Strand, beyond Savoy Hotel, is Simpson's, the most famous chop house in London. Savoy Hotel named from a palace built 1245 by Earl of Savoy. Beyond Savoy, Wellington Street leads southeast to Waterloo Bridge, with 9 spans of 120 feet each.

Further northeast, on south side of Strand, is Somerset House, with terrace on the Thames 800 feet long; here are the Audit Office, Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages; Inland Revenues; and Wills and Probates offices; see wills of Shakespeare, Newton, Dr. Johnson, and others.

Further east is King's College and School. In front of college formerly stood May Pole 134 feet high, set up at Restoration. Between the college and Aldwych is Church of St. Mary Le Strand.

Still further east in the middle of the Strand is Church of St. Clements Danes, frequented by Dr. Johnson, to whom there is a tablet in Pew 18; in churchyard in Portugal Street, near, was buried the facetious Joe Miller.

On the north side of the Strand, further on, is Clements' Inn, whose chimes are still heard at midnight, now used for lawyers' chambers and offices. Further, on north side of Strand, are Royal Courts of Justice (1868), with front on the Strand 500 feet; 80 feet high; bell tower 160; in centre see rose window above main window of Central Hall of Temple Bar, 230 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 80 feet high.

See St. James' Clock, in Fleet Street, showing time on two sides. Temple Bar was one of city gates and boundaries separating the city from Westminster (built

by **Wren**). At Temple Bar **Daniel De Foe** was pilloried for having satirized the church, but people drank to his health and hung pillory with flowers. **Fleet Street** begins here, named after **River Fleet**. On south side of Fleet is **Gateway of Inner Temple**, named from **Knights Templar**, where students studied law; entrance gateway by **Wren**; middle temple hall, where Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" played, with fine roof, screen and mosaic gallery, and Charles I portrait by Van Dyck. South from Fleet Street by Inner Temple Lane is **Dr. Johnson's Buildings**, where lexicographer lived; see circular **Temple Church** (1185); **Oliver Goldsmith's** grave, east of choir: memorials of **Gibbon** and others, and very fine organ for which there was contest decided in favor of Schmidt, who said, "I don't care if zee pipe look like von Teuffel, I shall make him speak like von angel"; adjoining cloisters were built by **Wren**.

Opposite **Middle Temple** was **Cock Tavern**, immortalized by **Tennyson**. **Isaac Walton** formerly lived near.

Chancery Lane extends north from Fleet Street to **Holborn**. Old hall has been turned into offices—**Church of St. Dunston's** in the west, with memorial to **Isaac Walton** and **Statue of Queen Elizabeth**—**Fetter Lane**, with **Peel's Coffee House** at the corner, where lived "**Praise God Barebones**"; at No. 17 lived **John Dryden** (1631).

On the south side of Fleet Street go down **Bouverie Street** to **White Friars** (formerly Carmelite Convent), which formerly had the privilege of sanctuary and became the refuge of thieves and crooks—On north side, "Cheshire Cheese" Tavern, haunt of 18th century literati—**St. Bride's Steeple**, by **Wren**, where buried **Richard Lovelace**, and where **Milton** once lived, south side of Fleet.

Shoe Lane leads northwardly to **Holborn Viaduct** by **Chatterton's Burial Ground** at **St. Andrew's Church**. At No. 9 was formerly **Fleet Street Prison**. (Fleet mar-

riages were made by clergymen who begged people to come in and be married, the registry of which was kept in the adjoining gin shops. **Ludgate Hill** runs easterly from **Ludgate Circus** to **St. Paul's Church**; named for "flood gate" of Fleet River.

Easterly, the **Old Bailey** reaches from Ludgate Hill to **Newgate Street**—**Old Bailey Sessions House** is in former **Surgeons' Hall**, where **Oliver Goldsmith** was rejected at his examination. On south side of Ludgate Hill are **Playhouse Yard**, **Printing House Square**, **Times office**, and **Apothecaries' Hall**.

In **Herald's Collage**, in **Queen Victoria Street**, applicants petition the Earl Marshal for leave to prove title to arms and have armorial ensigns, and patent is registered at cost of 75 Guineas. Here is pedigree of **Saxon Kings**, beginning with Adam.

At **Doctors' Commons**, on south side of Ludgate Hill, across from **St. Paul's Church**, civil lawyers dined together four days in each term. At **Stationers' Hall**, on north side of Ludgate Hill, before reaching **St. Paul's Church**, see portraits of **Steele**, **Richardson** and **Pryor**. All publications are "entered at Stationers' Hall". Word is derived from "statio", or "open street stall". Parallel with Ludgate Hill, on north side of **St. Paul's** is **Paternoster Row**, named from rosary makers. In this neighborhood were **Daniel Lambert Tavern** in Ludgate Hill, whose proprietor, "though drinking only water, weighed 53 stones" and the "goose and gridiron" where **Sir Christopher Wren's** masonic lodge met. There was also "Swan and Harp", "Angel and Steel-yards", "Bull and Bed Post", "Ship and Shovel", "Swan with Two Necks", "Green Man and Still", and many other coffee houses or taverns with catchy names. **St. Paul's** (1675) reached from **Mansion House**, **Holborn Viaduct**, or **St. Paul's Stations**; architect, **Sir Christopher Wren**; 35 years building; cost \$3,500,000; architect's fee £200 per annum (Sir Wren lived 90 years); plan is Latin cross;

length east to west 500, width 125 feet (except west end 180) with campaniles 222 feet high; height to top of cross 370 feet; each dome has gilt pinnacle choir contains finest carving; see Statues to **Howard**, **Dr. Johnson**, **Sir Joshua Reynolds**, **Lord Nelson**, **Lord Cornwallis**, **Sir John Moore**, **General Napier**, **General Gordon**, and **Duke of Wellington's Monument**; in crypt lie bodies of **Wren**, **Reynolds**, **Turner**, **Landseer**, **Leighton**, **Milias**, and **Nelson** (latter's coffin from mast of "L'Orient"; Nelson's flag was torn to pieces by sailors bearing coffin just before interment), and **George Cruikshank**; **Whispering Gallery**, 260 steps up; library, with many thousands of books and manuscripts; clock 19 feet long, wheels 3 feet and dials 17 feet diameter, pendulum beats every two seconds (15 feet long weighs 700 pounds); larger than clock at Houses of Parliament; **Fine View** from outer gallery in the morning; vault (admission fee); **Churchyard**, two acres; on the east side was formerly **St. Paul's School** where were educated **Milton** and **Pepys**. **Cannon Street** begins at southeast corner running eastward. In **St. Swithin's Church** at south end see **London Stone** (1,000 years old), central milestone for all distances. In **St. Swithin's Lane** is the **Rothschild Counting House** (red shield taken from sign board of the Dutch money changers). **Mincing Lane**, occupied by wholesale tea, wine and spice dealers; sales in the Commercial Sales Room by auction. **Hall of the Cloth Workers Co.** of which **Pepys** was master on east side.

Beyond Cannon Street at the entrance of **Eastcheap** is **King William's Statue** (go east through **Great Tower Street**, to Tower of London). The **Czar's Head**, named after Peter the Great; frequented by him with "soakers and smokers".

Tower Hill was scene of many executions up to 1747. **Edmund Spenser** and **William Penn** born near here.

Tower of London; a mass of heavy stone or brick buildings; white tower built by William, Conqueror, (1078); enter under middle tower; then go by Byward Tower over the **Moat** and to **St. Thomas' Tower**; see "**Bloody Tower**", where princes were murdered; the **Record Tower** and **Bell Tower**, where Queen Elizabeth and Guy Fawkes imprisoned; White Tower has three stories, and here Raleigh imprisoned 12 years (wrote History of the World); **Beauchamp Tower**, named after Earl of Warwick; **Deveraux Tower**, after Earl of Essex; **Horse Armory** contains helmets, chain armor, etc. from the time of Agincourt down to the War of Roses; in Eastern Vestibule are relics of Indian battlefields and **Toledo Swords**, model of tower, and cloak upon which **General Wolf** died; the glorious regalia kept in the **Record Tower** contains the crowns of Queen Victoria with "inestimable sapphire" and the Black Prince's heart-shaped ruby, and St. Edward's crown, which was once stolen from the Tower but recovered. Prince of Wales' crown, ancient queens' diadem; St. Edward's staff 4 feet 7 inches long with orb reputed to contain a portion of true cross; royal sceptre and rod with the dove, ivory sceptre, golden sceptre, pointless sword, swords of justice, coronation vessels and spurs, anointing vessel and stone, gold salt cellar, royal baptismal font; and silver wine fountain. In Chapel of St. Peter in Fetters Sir Thomas Moore beheaded for refusing to take oath, and head set up on London Bridge; Anne Boleyn (1536) executed on green outside. Here were also executed **Queen Catherine Howard** (Henry VIII's wife), **Lady Jane Gray**; **Sir John Perrott**, who swore by God's Wounds ("zwounds") died in prison 1592. **Lord Jeffries**, of "bloody assize" fame, died here; he had arranged to escape to Hamburg but went ashore to drink at the "Red Cow", was recognized, and captured.

Royal Mint is on **Tower Hill**, where specimen coins

are laid aside for annual examination, called "Trial of the Pyx" (box); admission by order from master; British coins are 925 parts silver to one part alloy; gold coins 916 2-3 parts to 1000. Architect **Inigo Jones** buried 1653 in **St. Bennett Churchyard**, 225 foot tower, **Thames Street**.

In **Church of St. Magnus** is **Monument to Coverdale**, who printed first Bible, 1535.

Returning through **Trafalgar Square** on the north side go west through **Pall Mall** 1-3 mile (from French game of "Paille Maille"). One block west of **National Gallery**, on north side of **Trafalgar Square**, is **University Club House**, for 500 members each of Oxford and Cambridge. On east side of **Suffolk Street**, running north from **Pall Mall**, is gallery of **British Royal Society of Artists**. **Richard Cobden** died in this street, 1865. Westward from **Suffolk Street**, at meeting of **Cockspur** and **Pall Mall**, **Equestrian Statue of Charles II**. This is **Haymarket District**, and at **Her Majesty's Theatre**, **Jenny Lind** made success, 1887, **Hotel Carlton** is on west side of **Haymarket**, **Haymarket Theatre** on east side. In same neighborhood, **Criterion**, **Prince of Wales**, and **Comedy Theatres**. Westward, beyond **Haymarket Street** on south side **Pall Mall** **United Service Club**, and, in open space in front, **Guards' Crimean Memorial**. Across the street **Athenaeum Club House**, for men in distinguished professions. Next door, **Travelers' Club**. Next **Reformed Club Chambers and Club**.

On north side of **Pall Mall**, **Junior Carlton Club**, and, at No. 25, **Marlborough Club House**. Further westward, **Royal Automobile Club**, and, opposite, **Army and Navy Club House**. 16 and 17 **St. James Square**, **East India United Service Club House**, **Windham Club House**, **London Library**, and **Portland Club**. At 81 and 82, **Schomberg House**, where painter **Gainsboro** lived until 1788, and painted celebrated "Blue Boy". No. 71, **Oxford and Cambridge Club**. **Nell Gwynne** lived until

her death in 1687 at No. 79. **Malborough House** on south side of **Pall Mall**, where duke died 1722. Further west is **St. James' Palace**, southwest corner **Pall Mall** and **St. James Street**; **Charles I** taken from here to **Whitehall**, where beheaded; from **St. James Palace** May 10, 1910, **George V** proclaimed king. Guard mount every morning in **Marlborough Court** 10:45, when band plays 15 minutes. See **Royal Chapel**; **St. James** divine service 10, 12 and 5:30 Sundays. Further west, **Stafford House**, finest private London mansion, with **Sutherland Gallery** containing de la Roche's picture "On Way to Scaffold"; **Marlborough Chapel** here commemorates **Garibaldi's** visit 1864. **St. James Park**, 91 acres; **Horse Guards** on east; **Pall Mall** and **St. James Palace** north; **Buckingham Palace** and **Green Park** on west; bounded south by **Bird Cage Walk**, **Queen's Square**, and **Westminster**.

The **Mall**, south of and **Parallel to Pall Mall**, runs to **Buckingham Palace** from **Trafalgar Square**. At end of **Mall**, see **Buckingham Palace**, city residence of king, built by **Duke Buckingham** 1703, with **King George's Library** (80,000 volumes); **State Apartments** are **Grand Ball Room**, **Drawing Room**, **Grand Saloon** (for concerts), **Throne Room** (64 feet long, with crimson satin decorations); fine **Picture Gallery**; in **Garden** is **Chapel** and 5-acre **Lake**; entire grounds 43 acres; **Royal Mews** (stables), 3½ acres, stable 147 horses, 70 to 80 carriages, with riding school 200 by 50 feet and residence for 230 people; **State Coach** cost £6661. **Red Morocco Harness** for eight horses. Admission by order from **Master of the Horse**.

Start another walk at **Regent Street**, one of the finest shopping streets in the world, which runs at right angles to **Pall Mall**, from northwest to southeast. Starting at **Duke of York's Column**, **Pall Mall Club** is on east side in **Waterloo Place**, and further north on same side, **Raleigh Club**, and, beyond, **Piccadilly Circus**, with semi-

circular curve. Curving northwesterly is **Regent's Quadrant**, which is entrance to continuation of **Regent Street**. This is **Restaurant District**, with **Cafe Monico**, **London Pavilion**, **Piccadilly**, and **Criterion Restaurants**, and **Cafe Royal**. West side of **Regent Street** beyond the **Quadrant** was formerly site of **Pest Field**, especially during plague in 1664, when 4,000 died in one night, one pit for burial of victims was 40 by 16 by 20 feet deep. Further northwest on **Regent Street** is **Oxford Circus** at intersection of **Oxford Street**, one of busiest spots in London, one of finest shopping districts. North of **Oxford Circus** is **Portland Place**, with fine **Mansion** built by **Adam Brothers**. Further north and west is **Regents' Park**, 472 acres, formerly **Marylebone Park**, containing garden of **Royal Botanic**, and **Gardens of the Toxophilite Society**; at northern end, gardens of **Zoological Society**. From top of **Primrose Hill** is one of **Finest Views** in London. **Shakespeare Oak**, planted here to commemorate poet's tercentenary.

Starting at **St. James' Palace** on **Pall Mall**, going west on **St. James' Street**, you pass, at No. 86, **Thatched House Club**, and, at No. 8, across the street, **Lord Byron** lived, 1811. In **St. James' Place**, home of **Samuel Rogers**, author of "**Pleasures of Memory**", overlooking **Green Park**, No. 64, the **Coca Tree Club**, a Tory resort in **Queen Anne's** time. No. 60, **Brook's Club**; No. 5 **Primrose Club**; No. 28, **Boodles Club**; 57 and 58, **New University Club**. In **Jermyn Street**, 27 (which crosses **St. James' street**) poet **Tom Moore** lived, and 29 **Daniel O'Connell**; also in same street **Richard Steele**, and **Swift**. Crossing **Piccadilly** which crosses **St. James'**, north, turning to right a short half block on **Piccadilly** to **Old Bond Street**, built by **Bond** 1786; **Lawrence Stern** died at No. 41, when he was sought by **Garrick Hume** for a gay company, his last words being, "Now it is come". From this point north **Bond Street** is wonderful array of jewelry, perfumery, lace, tobacco

and articles de-luxe. The court jewelers are in **Old and New Bond Street**, New Bond being the northern extension. **Lord Nelson** lived 141 New Bond.

Piccadilly extends westwardly from **Haymarket** to **Hyde Park Corner**, nearly one mile. (Named from Piccadilly Hall or from "frills or ruffs," called "Piccadillies"). **Criterion Theatre**, built below street level; opposite, **London Pavilion**, with sliding roof to insure ventilation. **Piccadilly Circus** at junction with **Regent Street**, from which **Fine View of Westminster**. Westwardly, beyond **Swallow Street** on South side **St. James' Church**, by **Wren**, with beautiful interior; organ presented by **Queen Anne**; figures representing **Adam and Eve**, and **Tree of Life** on marble font; **Isaac Walton**, **Dodgeley** the publisher, and **Hayman**, painter, buried here.

To the north **Sackville Street** is longest in London not crossed or entered by any other street.

At **Albany Chambers**, 46 and 47 **Piccadilly**, **Lord Byron**, **Canning**, **Bulwer** and **Lord Macauley** have lived, the latter 15 years, and wrote history of England.

University of London in **Burlington Gardens**, north of **Piccadilly**, and **Burlington Arcade**, west of it.

In **Albemarle Street**, further to west, are houses of **Murray** and **Harper Brothers**, the **Royal Thames Yacht Club**, **Albemarle Club**, and **Junior Constitutional Club**.

Half way down **Piccadilly** it is crossed by **Arlington Street**, which was formerly **Harlingdon**, a village where lived **Robert** and **Horace Walpole**. The **New Whitehall Cellar**, established 1720, here, was patronized by the smart set; it was starting point or terminus of coaching trips referred to in "**Pickwick Papers**".

Green Park, on south side of **Piccadilly**, 60 acres, with **Mall** and **Buckingham Palace** on south. Near eastern end of park is **Half Moon Street** named for old inn, which leads into **Curzon Street**, **Mayfair**, named for the

festival which lasted first fifteen days of May, and was suppressed 1708.

Whitehorse Street north side of Piccadilly further west, was named from old inn. Nearby is **Badminton Club**. At corner of **Park Lane** was **Dorchester House**, occupied by **Earl of Elgin**, who brought famous marbles for Museum, from Greece.

From 139 **Piccadilly** Lady Byron fled with infant daughter.

Apsley House, residence of Duke of Wellington, at **Hyde Park Corner**, where the Waterloo Banquet was held annually until 1852, date of Duke's death; contains **Coreggio's Masterpiece**, "Christ on the Mount of Olives"; also Allen's picture, "Battle of Waterloo".

On south side, **St. George's Hospital**, and beyond, between Brompton Road and Knightsbridge (the southerly boundary of Hyde Park) is site of former **Tattersalls** famous horse stables and auction yard.

Hyde Park Corner is at top of **Constitution Hill**.

Hyde Park, named from ancient Manor of Knights Bridge, 388 acres; ("a hide of land" was as much as could be cultivated by one plow). Principal gates, at **The Corner, Cumberland**; at western end of **Oxford Street** is **Marble Arch**; **Princess' Gate**, between **Knights' Bridge** and **Kensington**, near **Queen's Memorial** to **Prince Consort**; and **Victoria Gate**, leading towards **Gardens**. The **Bridle Path**, with sidewalk for pedestrians, from **Hyde Park Corner**, is called "**Rotten Row**". **Carriage Road** in park along north bank of artificial Lake is "**Lady's Mile**". A bridge connects **Hyde Park** with **Kensington Gardens**.

Kensington Palace, nearest **Railway High Street Station, Kensington**, was bought from **Earl of Nottingham** by **William III**. **Holland House** here was meeting place of big politicians during **Lord Holland's** life; it was two miles westward beyond **Hyde Park Corner**. **Lord Macauley** died at **Holly Lodge, Kensington, 1859**,

and **Thackery** died 1863 in a house built by **Macauley**.

One mile from **Hyde Park Corner** by **Omnibus**, at corner of **Brompton Road** and **Exhibition Road**, is **Victoria and Albert Museum**, with wealth of interesting articles; **Library** (70,000 volumes on art subjects; 15,000 drawings; and 90,000 engravings and photographs); note on western staircase, copy of **Bayeux Tapestry**, 231 feet long, 20 inches wide, needle work in eight colors of worsteds, representing England's conquest by Normans, 72 scenes; original used on feast days to decorate **Bayeux Cathedral**, exhibited in Paris by Napoleon 1803; now exhibited in **Bayeux** under glass. **Damascus Room**. In the **Forster Collection**, see original manuscripts by **Dickens**; **Oliver Goldsmith's** chair and walking cane; in **North Picture Gallery** are Raphael cartoons in 1513 as tapestry designs for Leo X. "**The Stoning of Stephen**", "**Conversion of St. Paul**", and "**St. Paul in his Dungeon**" are lost. **Exhibition Galleries**, **Architectural Court**, **Lower Gallery**, and, in **Inner Room**, representation of jewels of untold value. In 4th Room see ivory palanquin, loaned by Queen Victoria.—In **Royal College of Sciences** on **Exhibition Road** see model of original locomotive, "**Puffing Billy**", also Stephenson's "**Rocket**," Arkwright's original spinning jenny, first marine steam engine, and clock made 1325 for **Wells Cathedral**. **British Museum of Natural History Collection** on **Cromwell Road**, which is the westerly extension of **Brompton Road Central Hall**, 170 by 87 by 72 feet high; mineralogical, botanical, and zoological; see skeleton of whale, bird and coral galleries, shell and starfish, reptiles, and insects; minerals, including meteorites. In the rear of **Natural History Collection** is **National Portrait Gallery**—Northward is **Royal Albert Hall**, circular, with glass dome, holding 10,000; cost \$1,000,000—Across the road is **Albert Memorial**, Gothic cross and spire 175 feet high, with 15 foot sitting statue under canopy, costing \$750,000.

A good starting point is the **Marble Arch** at the junction of Oxford Street and Park Lane, near where Edgware Road runs southeastwardly into Oxford—Near here were hung the bodies of **Oliver Cromwell** and **Jack Shepherd**, and **Catherine Hayes** was burned alive for murdering her husband; **Earl Ferrers** for murdering his steward was hanged in wedding clothes by silken rope. The **Marble Arch** was originally before **Buckingham Palace**. It cost nearly £100,000.

From the arch, the western continuation of **Oxford Street** is **Bayswater Road**, which bounds **Hyde Park** and **Kensington Gardens** on north and leads through **Notting Hill Road** to **Shepherd's Bush**. From **Bayswater Road** you can go by **Ladbroke Grove Road** northwest to **Kensal Green Cemetery** by 'bus; it contains remains of **Rev. Sidney Smith**, **Tom Hood**, **Thackeray**, **Macready**, and **Anthony Trollope**.

From **Marble Arch** west on north side **Oxford Street** see **Great Cumberland Place**, and further east **Baker Street**, where **Madam Taussaux's** wax works formerly were. Go south at **Duke Street** to **Grosvenor Square**; at No. 39 occurred the **Cato Street** conspiracy to assassinate all the ministers at dinner; when the officers tried to seize **Thistlewood** he ran knife through his body, put out the light and escaped, but was caught the next day and afterwards hanged at the **Old Bailey**—Or you can go north through **Duke Street** to **Manchester Square**. **Davies Street** runs south to **Berkeley Square**. in **Marylebone Lane**, north of Oxford see old church where **Hogarth** educated; **Charles Wesley** buried here.

In **Hanover Square**, south of **Oxford Street**, **Statue of William Pitt**, with **Fine View** from **George Street**.

Further east **Oxford** intersects **Regent Street**; here is **Oxford Circus**. **Soho Square**, which **Addison** referred to is north of **Oxford Street** at **Charing Cross Road** and **Old Compton Street**—At eastern end of **Oxford Street**, **Tottenham Road** crosses, and its continuation is **Char-**

ing **Cross Road**; **Whitfield's Tabernacle** where he is said to have "melted the hearts and torn tears from the eyes of the most brutalized, and even stirred Lord Chesterfield, was toward north end.

Go north from east end of Oxford Street through Tottenham Court Road, Hempstead Road and High Street to beautiful **Cemetery** at **High Gate**, where **George Elliott** and **Michael Faraday** buried. The oath on being sworn in High Gate is, "* * Never drink small beer when you can get ale; never walk when you can ride; never kiss the maid when you can kiss the mistress—unless you really like her or either of the other commoner articles better." **Waterlow Park**, 30 acres, is at **High Gate**.

New Oxford is the eastern continuation of **Oxford Street**, and its eastern continuation is called **High Holborn**, here in **St. Giles** were the **Seven Dials**, so-called from former seven clock faces.

From **New Oxford Street** go northeast through **Russell Street** to **British Museum**, originated 1753. In **Archaic Gallery** see **Harpy Tomb**; **Ephesus Room**, containing tombs from **Temple Diana**; **Elgin Room** and marbles obtained from the **Turks** for £35,000; these are part of the **Parthenon**, the **Temple of Victory**, and **Erectheum** at **Athens**. **Japanese Galleries**, with big sculptures, 2,000 years B. C.; in **Egyptian Ant-Room**, see cast of **Moabite stone**; see glass collection, gold ornaments and gems.

In **Bloomsbury Square**, east of **British Museum** on **Great Russell Street**, is **Statue of Charles James Fox**.

Lincoln's Inn Hall, upon site of an ancient friars' monastery, became an **Inn of Court**, where **Ben Johnson** helped building with trowel in his hand; contains **Hogarth's "Paul before Felix."** **Old Curiosity Shop**, immortalized by **Dickens**, at southwest of **Lincoln's Inn Fields**.

At the bottom of **Holborn Hill** was formerly **Saffron**

Hill and Field Lane, a rendezvous of thieves described by Dickens. St. Sepulchre's Church, where criminals were presented with a flower on their way to be hanged; here was buried father of Capt. John Smith; Oliver Goldsmith lived near in Green Arbor Court, where he wrote his "Enquiry into the Present State of Polite Learning". In Smithfield, where public tournaments, fairs, etc. were held, were burned over 270 religious martyrs for heresy. St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, is the last remains of the Monastery of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who were destroyed by Wat Tyler's rebels in 1382. Southeast end of Newgate Street the eastern continuation of Holborn Viaduct where Statue Sir Robert Peel is Paternoster Row, where were famous publishers, including Blackwood, Longman's, Simpkin, Hamilton, Marshall and Kent, and others. Longman's occupy the same place where their predecessors printed the first "Robinson Crusoe," 1719. St. Martins Le Grand, formerly was a collegiate church and a sanctuary near London's walls; the French Church of St. Martin's Le-Grand, where Rubillack, the sculptor, buried, is in Soho Square.

Further east, Hall of the Goldsmiths Company, in Forster Lane, has privilege of stamping and assaying gold articles with their hall mark; best contains two parts alloy, marked 22 carats; plate mark shows where manufactured; letters show date; ruler's head shows duty has been paid; $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ is charged for stamping.

At Charter House Square north of Newgate, the eastern extension of Holborn Viaduct is Charter House School, which has 60 scholarships open to competition, in addition to the Eighty Brothers; visitors admitted to Great Hall except Sundays; here were educated Addison, Blackstone, Thackeray, John Wesley and Steele.

From Newgate go north Aldersgate Street, then north through its continuation Goswell Road to Old Street

(oldest in London). Milton married his third wife in Jewin Street, off Aldersgate.

In **St. Giles' Church, Cripple Gate** where **Oliver Goldsmith** was married, and here are graves of **Milton**, and father.

Cheapside, the eastern continuation of **Newgate Street** leads to **Poultry**, the land beyond which was scene of tournaments and festivities. **Cheapside** was an excursion spot, and from here the wife of the Duke of Gloucester walked with white sheet over her, holding taper, as penance for crime of witchcraft. **Jack Cade** and **Wat Tyler's** mob executed many people here. See **Clock** outside of **Bennett's House**, where hours are struck by figures "**Gog**" and "**Magog**".

Near in **St. Albans Church**, over pulpit, is hour glass to keep sermons short, and in **Milk Street** **Sir Thomas Moore** was born. In **Monkwell Street** is **Barbers' Hall**, built by **Inigo Jones**, with its celebrated **Theatre of Anatomy**. **John Martin** was born in **Bread Street**, 1608.

At the **Mermaid Tavern** south of **Cheapside** between **Bread** and **Friday Street** gathered **Shakespeare**, **Ben Johnson**, **Sir Walter Raleigh** and **Beaumont**. On south side of the way is **Bow Church** (men born within sound of its bell are "**cockneys**") built by **Wren**; height spire 225 feet, and dragon 10 feet.

Go south through **King Street** to **Guildhall** (1411), 153 feet long, 50 broad, 55 high, with beautiful Gothic roof; windows occupying all of the ends; **Guildhall** holds 6,000 to 7,000 people; **Library** (70,000 books) and **Museum of London Antiquities**; the oldest guild is the **Mercers Company**.

Poultry, at east end of **Cheapside**, was birthplace of **Tom Hood**.

From **Finsbury Circus** north of **Cheapside** go to **Bonhill Fields Burial Place**, where lies **John Bunyon** (died 1688), and, near, mother of **John**, also **Charles Wesley**;

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in same place **Dr. Isaac Watts** and **Daniel De Foe**, author of "**Robinson Crusoe**", buried.

Nearby is **Friends' Burial Grounds**, where lies **George Fox**, founder of Quakers; **John Wesley**, buried near. "**Crusoe**" was the name of a Huguenot refugee from Flanders.

Further north in **High Street, Islington** on west side **Royal Agricultural Hall** covers 3 acres. Main Hall 384 by 217 feet, where cattle and horse shows held.

Saddlers' Wells Theatre, oldest in London, near **Upper St. John Street** which goes from **Islington** to **Smithfield** in **Roseberry Avenue**.

South of **Cheapside** is **Mansion House**, official residence of Lord Mayor. See especially **Egyptian Hall**, Lord Mayor's Procession, on 9th of November, with banquet and festivities, half paid by him and one-fourth by each Sheriff. Official salary, £10,000.

Nearly across on opposite side of street is **Bank of England**, occupying 3 acres, for which £50,000 annual rent is paid; Corinthian architecture, with entrance to **Bullion Yard** taken from **Constantine's Roman arch**. Bank conducted by Governor, Deputy, and 24 Directors, who meet Thursdays in the "**Bank Parlor**". In **Weighing Office**, machine separates light and full-weight coins; 60,000 of former can be defaced daily. The Register holds 77,000,000 redeemed notes in 14,000 boxes.

Royal Exchange faces **Cheapside**. The second exchange was burned 1038; after the clock tower had finished "there's nae luck about the house."

Lloyd's Subscription Rooms were founded in **Charles II's** reign. **Lloyd's List** is still printed and insurance underwriters are subscribers. **Lloyd's Register** classifies ships. The entrance is near **Eastern Gate of Royal Exchange**.

Southeast of 64 **Queen Street** is **Statue of Hill**, the founder of penny postage.

Stock Exchange at junction of **Cornhill** and **Threadneedle Streets**, opposite **Mansion House**, 3,000 members.

Lombard Street, named after rich bankers whose emblem was that of the Medici's, three gold balls, runs southeast from the **Mansion House**. **Alexander Pope** was born here.

In **St. Michael's Alley** south side of **Cornhill**, which is the eastern continuation of **The Poultry** was **First Coffee House** in London., and here handbill set forth virtue of "the coffee drink". Tea was introduced in 1660. At the end of **Leadenhall Street**, which is the eastern reach of **Cornhill**, where it joins **Fenchurch**, is **Aldgate Street**, called from **Aldgate** (old), east gate of old London. The northeastern extension of **Aldgate** is called **Whitechapel**, **Petticoat Lane**, now called **Middlesex Street**, formerly famous for Sunday morning traffic, was scene of murders by "**Jack the Ripper**".

A 2 HOURS TRIP ON THE THAMES (Eastward)

The source of the **Thames** is about 110 miles from its mouth; probably twice that long because of winding course; navigable for sea-going vessels from **London Bridge** to the **Nore**; width 800 to 1500 feet; tidewater 15 miles above the **London Bridge**, at **Teddington** ("tide-end-town").

Take **Boat** at **Chelsea Street Pier**, near **Battersea Bridge**. See site of mansion where **Sir Thomas Moore** lived and entertained the king. **Don Saltero** (a barber) had his museum and coffee house at end of **Cheyne Walk**, mentioned in "**The Tattler**". At 25 **Great Cheyne Road** lived **Thomas Carlyle** and **Turner**, the great painter; at No. 119 lived "**George Ellicott**".

Chelsea Embankment of **Thames** is from **Old Battersea Bridge** to **Grosvenor Road**. Opposite **Chelsea Hospital** on south side of **Thames** is 180-acre **Battersea Park**, with 4-acre sub-tropical garden. On north bank of **Thames**, near **Battersea Railway Bridge** (widest in

the world), is low level **Pumping House** of London sewerage system, built to dispose of 63,000,000 cubic feet daily.

Famous **Doulton Ware** is made at the **Pottery** on south bank, opposite **Milbank**.

In **St. Mary's Church, Lambeth**, south side of the river, a peddler left an acre of ground to the parish on condition that he and his dog should be set up in the church, but the window commemorating it was removed. After much discussion it was restored.

The **Victoria Embankment** on north side is solid granite wall 8 feet thick, 40 high, 7,000 feet long; roadway 100 feet wide; reclaiming land from 200 to 459 feet wide, amounting to 30 acres. After leaving **Pier** at **Westminster Bridge** where **Statue of Queen Boadicia**, see **Statue of Robert Burns** and of **William Tyndale**, first English translator of **Bible**, who was hanged and burned 1536 near Brussels. **Vintner's Hall**, with Van Dyck's picture of "St. Martin dividing his Cloak with a Beggar." **Barclay's Brewery** on north shore which Dr. Johnson auctioned, saying, "We are not here to sell a parcel of boilers and vats but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice."

The **Old London Bridge** was 962 feet long, 40 wide, 60 feet above level of water, with one draw and 19 broad arches. **New London Bridge** has two arches 130 feet, two 140, center 152, roadway 52 feet wide (it has been widened 11 feet on each side). Below **London Bridge** really begins **London Port**. **Fish Market** on north shore built by corporation under act of Parliament.

Tower Bridge cost £1,000,000; its bascules weigh about 1,000 tons each. **Tower of London**, with its **Traitors' Gate**, can be seen here. Next observe **St. Catherine's Docks** cost £2,000,000 and cover 24 acres; **London Docks**, 90 acres, cost £4,000,000; here are **Tobacco Warehouses**, **Wine Vaults** and the mixing house

with vat holding 23,000 gallons. Further on is **Wapping** ("Wapp", a "ship's rope"), birthplace of **Arthur Orton**. Next see **Jacob's Island**, described in "**Oliver Twist**", surrounded by ditch filled at high water by opening the lead mill sluices. Opposite **Isle of Dogs** ("ducks") on north shore is **Greenwich**, with **Hospital**, where see **Obelisk** of red granite. In the **Picture Gallery** in the **Royal Hospital School**, **Turner's "Battle of Trafalgar"** and **Nelson's** coat and waistcoat with hole over the left shoulder where bullet killed him. **Fine View** from **Greenwich Observatory**, where time signals are given and time ball dropped at 1:00 P. M., established 1676, for observations of moon to assist in determining longitude at sea. Around the bend is **Woolwich**, where **Royal Arsenal** is. Here the river is mile wide. In **Cemetery** is **White Marble Cross**, 17 feet, to memory of 120 people drowned by **collision of Princess Alice**. Here you can go back to London by ferry to the **North Woolwich** side of the river, or go on to **Gravesend** or **Shereness** and **Rochester**, or across the river to **South-end** on the **Essex Coast**, and return by rail or steamer to London.

LONDON SUBURBS.

Acton, reached by Central London Railway from **Bank Station** to **Shepherd's Bush**, rest of trip by tram.

Alexander Park, 15 minutes by Great Western Railway from **Kings' Cross** or from **Mooregate Street** or **Liverpool Street**; with **Fine Palace**, 1500 acres grounds, and **Good View**.

Ascot, Races in June; 29 miles from **Waterloo Station**.

Blackheath, 7 miles, by Southeastern & Chatham Railway or Great Northern Railway from **Ludgate Hill**; or by steamers to **Greenwich**; was headquarters of **Wat Tyler's** band.

Bushey Park is next to **Hampton Court Palace**

grounds; see horse chestnut and lime tree avenue mile long.

Chiswick, beyond **Hammersmith**, adjoining **Turnham Green**, is 5 miles from **Ludgate** or **Waterloo** stations. In churchyard is buried **Hogarth**, in whose house nearby, **Fox** and **Canning** died.

Crystal Palace is one of famous amusement places of London, with good grounds and lively games; fire-works in summer evenings; reached by London & Brighton Ry. from **London Bridge** and **Victoria**, and the South Eastern & Chatham from **Holborn**, **St. Paul's**, and **Victoria**. Length of nave of palace 1608 feet, central transept 390 feet long, 72 wide and 175 high. Splendid views from towers. Wonderful organ; and concert hall holding 4,000. Egyptian, Greek, Roman and Alhambra Courts are very interesting, also Byzantine and others; fine **Aquarium** and **Skating Rink**.

Dulwich Gallery, at **Dulwich**, 5 miles out by South Eastern & Chatham Ry. from **Ludgate Hill** or **Victoria**, contains pictures by many of great masters.

At **Epsom**, 18 miles by London Brighton & South Coast Ry. and South Western Ry. of the District Railway. The **Derby** is run on the **Downs** last week in May. **Epsom Salts** are made from spring here.

Eton, half mile from **Windsor**; seat of famous **College**, with splendid playing fields; established 1441.

Gravesend, 24 miles out by Southern & Chatham Ry., is departure point for Peninsular and Orient Co.'s ships. Special trains to **Tilbury** run from London, and there steamers take them to Gravesend.

Hampton Court Palace is reached by District Railway, by electric tram from Shepherd's Bush, or South Western Ry. from **Waterloo**, and in summer by steamers at **Putney Bridge** connecting with the District Railway. Built by **Cardinal Wolsey** and given to Henry VIII. Go through entrance, **Clock Court**, and the **Colonnade** built by **Wren**, to the **King's Grand Staircase**

and the **Guard Chamber**; **Great Hall** 106 by 40 by 60 feet high, where some of **Shakespeare's** plays performed. Beautiful **Gardens** with interesting **Maze** and wonderful **Grape Vine** bearing 3,000 bunches annually. (In solving maze, except first turn, always keep to the left in going in; coming back keep to the right until first turn passed on entering is come to.)

Harrow, 12 miles by London & North Western and Metropolitan Railways, was school where Byron, Peel and Palmerston were educated.

At **Henley-on-Thames**, 36 miles by Great Western Ry., is **Annual Regatta** about last of June.

Kew, 5 miles from **Hyde Park Corner** by rail, by omnibus, or by the Thames. 25 acres of beautiful **Gardens**, with wonderful flowers, especially orchids, ferns, cactuses, palm trees, and remarkable *Victoria-Regia* lilies 5 feet in diameter.

Richmond, on right bank of river, 9 miles away, reached by London & North Western, Metropolitan, North London, and District Railways, or tram, omnibus or steamer. **Richmond Park**, 2,200 acres, with herds of deer, and **Star & Garter Hotel**, **Fine View**. **Trout Fishing** in the river from April to September.

Wimbledon, 7 miles from **Victoria**, **London Bridge**, **Waterloo** and **Ludgate Hill**, has fine **Views** and pretty **Scenery**. **William Pitt** died unattended in house at Wimbledon, and poet **Swinburne** lived at "**The Pines**" here.

Windsor, one hour away by London & North Western and South Western Rys., also reached by District, Metropolitan or North London Railways. Built by William Wykeham; cost £1,000,000 since reign George IV. State apartments shown when His Majesty is away. See **St. George's Chapel**, decorated with banners of **Knights of Garter**, and their stalls; also West Window, stained glass. In Royal Tomb House, east of Chapel, are bodies of George III, George IV and

William IV. Above Royal Crypt is Wolsey Chapel, with ceiling in Venetian mosaic and walls of marble mosaic, and, in centre, sarcophagus. **State Apartments**, also **Royal Stable**, south of **Castle**. Take the "Long Walk" to **Virginia Water** and **Artificial Lake** with **Miniature Man-of-War**, and **Queen Victoria's Oak**.

In Frys book, already referred to he says London can be seen in two days as follows:

"10:00 A. M.—Start from Trafalgar Square in a taxicab, drive along Charing Cross Road, round Bedford Square and Russell Square, to British Museum. Here glance at a few famous autographs, and look generally round, not forgetting the mummies (3,000 to 4,000 years old); then along New Oxford Street and Holborn, passing Gray's Inn on the left and stopping at the old Elizabethan fronts of Staple Inn. Turn round and go down Chancery Lane, peeping in at Lincoln's Inn (on the right), and so on to the Law Courts. Then into the Temple, look at the ancient church and wide-spreading smooth lawns, and back into Fleet Street, up Ludgate Hill and into St. Paul's Cathedral for ten minutes. Then along Cheapside, past the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow and Mansion House (on the right), the Bank of England (on the left), down Cornhill, Leadenhall Street, the Minories, and so on to the Mint (on the left), the Tower Bridge, and an hour in the historical and never-to-be-forgotten Tower of London. Then over the Tower Bridge, turn to the right along Tooley Street and over London Bridge, then to the left along Cannon Street and Queen Victoria Street, past Blackfriars Bridge, along the Victoria Embankment, taking note of Somerset House, the Savoy and Cecil Hotels, the Embankment Gardens, etc., then up Northumberland Avenue to Trafalgar Square. Here discharge the "taxi," which will have cost about 30/. After admiring the Landseer lions, stroll into the National Gallery, then walk along Pall Mall, looking at a

few club houses, and back to Charing Cross and Whitehall, passing the new War Office, Whitehall, etc., on the left, and the Admiralty, Downing Street, etc., on the right, then on to Westminster Bridge, looking at St. Thomas' Hospital and Lambeth Palace (on the Surrey side of the river) and the Houses of Parliament (on the Middlesex side). Here stroll round for a short time, then into the Abbey, where an hour may be spent sitting and walking about. Out of the Abbey and into St. James' Park, sitting down under the shade of the trees until Big Ben strikes the hour of six. Anywhere in the evening.

Second Day.—10:00 A. M. Make your way to Bloomsbury, getting on the underground cars at the corner of Theobalds Road and Southampton Row, coming out on the Embankment at Waterloo Bridge. On past Charing Cross Station, Montague House (the residence of the Duke of Buccleuch), and New Scotland Yard (on the right), then once more past the Houses of Parliament and the Abbey. After a good look round Parliament Square, jump once more into a motor cab and along Victoria Street, past the Army and Navy Stores, Westminster Cathedral and Victoria Station (on the left), then turn down Buckingham Palace Road to the right, and so on to Buckingham Palace (on the left). Then down the Mall (St. James's Park and Wellington Barracks on the right) to St. James's Palace and Marlborough House, the residence of Queen Alexandra. Then up St. James's Street, turn to the left down Piccadilly, past the Ritz Hotel and the Green Park (on the left hand), Devonshire House, Apsley House (the Duke of Wellington's), and Hyde Park Corner, opposite which is St. George's Hospital. Then down Knightsbridge and Brompton Road (Harrod's on the left) to South Kensington Museum and the Imperial Institute (half an hour in each), up by the Albert Hall, and out opposite the Albert Memorial, and so on

into Kensington Gardens. Here walk by way of the Round Pond to Kensington Palace, the birthplace of the late Queen Victoria, then out by the Broad Walk into Bayswater Road. After lunch (which may be taken at Whiteley's), back along Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park to the Marble Arch; then down Park Lane, along Curzon Street, through Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares (Mayfair), and into Old Bond Street. Out once more into Piccadilly, past Burlington Arcade and the Royal Academy (on the left), up Regent Street, across Oxford Circus, up Portland Place into Regent's Park, then stroll through the Zoological Gardens. After a stroll through the gardens, make your way to Madame Tussaud's. Here take tea, walk through the rooms, then by way of Baker Street on to the Wallace Collection at Hertford House. Then along Oxford Street and back to Trafalgar Square.

Total cost of "taxi" for the two days, about £3 10s.

The routes here given, if strictly followed, may be done in two days—say from 10 to 6 each day, but of course it is necessary to have the aid of a taxicab and the route already written out and in the hands of the driver."

Route 2—From New York by the Cunard Steamship Company to

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND (Population, 119,012)

Railway Stations: (1) Terminus at the dock section, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the Main Street, where steamers arrive and depart, and whence go trains to **London**; (2) Southampton West Station, where trains for the West and **Bournemouth, Weymouth, etc.**, depart.

Docks, etc.: (1) Outer dock, where ships for **London, Channel Islands, St. Malo, Cherbourg and Havre** depart; (2) Royal Pier, where ships for **Isle of Wight, Plymouth, etc.**, depart; (3) Town Pier, where ships for

Glasgow, Plymouth, Falmouth, Dublin, etc., depart; (4) Empress Dock; (5) Outer Quays.

Consul: Albert W. Swalm is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: Southwestern, at the Terminus; Polygon House, in the upper town.

Interesting Things: Southampton Common—In the environs go to see Netley Abbey, and Beasslien Abbey at the edge of the "New Forest," which latter embraces 140 square miles—The Mayflower sailed from near Southampton August, 1620—See Mayflower Monument.

The Customs House examination takes place at the pier upon the landing of passengers from the ship.

Southampton-Havre-Paris special boat train (with supper-car during summer) from Waterloo to the ship's side allows getting aboard and comfortable sleep before vessel leaves Southampton Docks. The traveller thus reaches Havre in early morning prepared to enjoy journey to Paris through the lovely Seine Valley, arriving at St. Lazare Station, Paris, about 11:00 A. M. A similar service runs in the reverse direction on week-nights, and from end of July to middle of September, on Sunday nights also. Breakfast car train, Southampton to London (during the summer) in connection. The steamers are turbines and one of their features is the Cabine-de-Luxe, of which there are five on promenade deck.

From Southampton (Terminus Station) it is 78½ miles and takes 2½ hours to London (Waterloo Station).

From Southampton it is a night's boat ride to Havre, France, 120 miles; Cherbourg, 83 miles; St. Malo, 151 miles; Guernsey, 3 miles; Bremerhaven, 444 miles.

From Southampton are reached Isle of Wight, and the Channel Islands.

The Isle of Wight is 65 miles in circumference, and 23 miles long from east to west, by 13 broad from

north to south. The principal town is **Ryde** (Royal Pier Hotel) and the other places are **Newport** (Bugle Hotel), **Bentnor** (Royal Hotel), **Cowes**, where Royal Yacht Club is located (Gloster and Marine Hotels), **Brading** (Bugle Hotel) and **Sandown** (York and Ocean Hotels).

The **Channel Islands** are **Guernsey**, which is 6½ hours sail from **Southampton**; **Jersey**, which is 6½ hours sail from **Southampton** in the bay of **St. Malo, France**. **Alderney** and **Sark** reached by steamers from **St. Peter Port (Guernsey)**.

From **Southampton Station** of the London & South Western Railway it is 12 miles northeasterly and takes 30 minutes to

WINCHESTER, ENGLAND

Fare, by ordinary train: 1st class, single, 2s., return, 3s. 6d.; 3rd class, single, 1s., return, 1s. 10d

Railway Stations: (1) London & South Western Station, located at upper part of city, where trains for north depart; (2) Great Western Station, located at lower part of town, where trains for north and west depart.

Hotels: **George**, High and Jewry Streets; **Royal** (with a garden), St. Peters Street.

Interesting Things: **West Gate**, and **Castle Hill** and **Great Hall Castle** (1220, by William the Conqueror)—See here **King Arthur's Round Table** hanging on the wall—**High Street** and **Old Arcade**—The **Cathedral** (1079), 560 feet, largest in Europe except St. Peter's at Rome, by 208 feet wide—Observe especially the beautiful groining and the **Chantry Chapel** of William of Wykeham, and tablet to **Jane Austen**, and **Memorials of Bishop Wilberforce**—See all the **Oaken Stalls**, and the **Shrine of St. Swithin**. **Winchester** is an exceedingly old city, going back to Roman days. It is where **Egbert** was crowned first King of England in 827.

From **Winchester** Station of the London & South Western Railway it is 66 miles and takes 2 hours to the Waterloo Station at

LONDON, ENGLAND (See page 126)

Fare, by ordinary train: 1st class, single, 11s., return, 19s. 3d.; 3rd class, single, 5s. 6d., return, 10s. 6d.

Route Number 3, SOUTHAMPTON to LONDON via SALISBURY and EXETER.

From **Southampton** it is 26 miles northerly by the London & South Western Railway and takes 1 hour to

SALISBURY, ENGLAND

Fare, by ordinary train: 1st class, single, 4s. 4d., return, 7s.; 3rd class, single, 2s. 2d., return, 4s. 4d.

Hotel Whitehart, on St. John Street.

Interesting Things: Magnificent **Cathedral** (1220), with highest English spire, 404 feet—**Salisbury Plain**, out 10 miles north—**Stonehenge** (Drudical remains 1½ miles west).

From **Salisbury** it is 83¾ miles and takes 3 hours to **London** (Waterloo Station).

From **Salisbury** it is 87 miles southwestwardly by London & South Western Railway and takes 2 hours to

EXETER (Queen Street), ENGLAND

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, single, 14s. 6d., return, 25s. 6d.; 3rd class, single, 7s. 3½d., return, 14s. 7d.

Railway Stations: (1) Queen Street Station, for London & South Western trains; (2) St. Davids Station, near the river, for trains of Great Western, and also London & South Western; (3) St. Thomas Station for trains of Great Western.

Hotels: **New London**, High Street; **Rougemont**, near Queen Street Station.

Interesting Things: Northernhay Park, see ruins of Rougemont Castle—**Guildhall—Cathedral** (408 by 76, 66 feet high)—**Fine view from Mt. Dinham** at Church of St. Michael.

If you wish to go through **Devonshire** you can go from **Exeter** to **Bideford**, return to **Exeter**, then to **London**.

From **Exeter**, (Queen Street) Station by the London South Western Railway, it is 49 miles, westwardly, via **Barnstaple Junction** and takes 2 hours to

BIDEFORD (DEVON), ENGLAND

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, single, 8s., return, 14s.; 3rd class, single, 4s., return, 8s.

Hotel: Royal, at the Station.

From **Bideford** it is a fine drive in motor-bus to **Clovelly** (11 miles) to see this latter town built like the **Riviera** towns, on the heights of **Bideford Bay**. Be sure to take the **Hobby Drive** on the way, which costs 1½ shillings extra. Returning to **Bideford** you can go back to **Exeter**, and from thence to London. At **Exeter** change for the Great Western Railway as it takes you a different route back easterwardly, and is quickest to **London**.

From **Barnstaple** to **Ilfracenthe** it is 15 miles by London & South Western, and takes 44 minutes.

From **Bideford** it is 220½ miles and takes 7 hours to **London** (Waterloo Station).

Route Number 4, **PLYMOUTH** to **LONDON**.

PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND

Plymouth Railway Stations: (1) Millbay Station, located near Docks and the Hoe where Great Western trains depart; (2) Friary Station, located in eastern part of town, where trains of London & South Western Railway depart. North Road and Mutley Stations for both lines; **Devonport** and **Honehouse** Station for

London & South Western trains; **Devonport** Station (Stoke) of the Great Western Railway; **Ford** Station of the London & South Western Railway; **Kegham** Station for Great Western Railway, and **Ocean Quay** Station for London & South Western **London** trains.

Hotels: **Duke of Cornwall**, near Millbay Terminus; **Terminus**; **Grand**.

Interesting Things: **Hoe**, a high promenade—**Armada Tercentenary Memorial**—**Marine Biological Laboratory** with **Aquarium**—**Church of St. Andrew**—**Municipal Office** and **Guildhall**—**Stonehouse**, covering 14 acres, where English Navy is victualled.

From **Plymouth** (Mutley Station) by Great Western Railway it is 225 miles northeasterly via **Exeter** and **Reading** and takes 6½ hours to the Paddington Station of the same railway at

LONDON, ENGLAND (See page 126)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 56s. 1½d.; 3rd class, 28s. 1½d.

From **Plymouth** to **Brest** is 158 miles.

Route Number 5—NEW YORK to FISHGUARD.

From **New York** it is 2,850 miles easterly by the **Cunard** steamship and takes 5 days to

FISHGUARD, ENGLAND (Population, 2,892)

Hotel: **Fishguard Bay**.

From **Fishguard** to **London** (Paddington Station) it is 268¼ miles and takes 6 hours.

Fare: 1st class, 43s ; 3rd class, 20s. 9d.

From **Fishguard** by Great Western Railway it is 42½ miles easterly and takes 2 hours to

CARMARTHEN, ENGLAND (Population, 10,221)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 9s. 9d.; 3rd class, 5s. 6d.

Hotels: Ivy Bush and Boars Head.

Interesting Things: Walls near County Jail—Parade Walk—From Parade take walk to Pondside—Church of St. Peter.

From **Carmarthen** it is 228 miles to **London** (Paddington Station).

From **Carmarthen** by Great Western Railway it is 30 miles easterly and takes 1 hour 13 minutes to

SWANSEA, ENGLAND (Population, 114,663)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 8s.; 3rd class, 4s.

Railway Stations: (1) High Street Station, where trains for Great Western Station depart; (2) St. Thames Station, located east of Docks, where trains for midland stations depart; (3) Victoria Station, Rutland Street, where London & South Western trains depart; (4) East Dock, where Great Western trains depart; (5) **Swansea Bay Station**, where western trains of London & North Western Railway depart.

Consul: Bernard F. Hale is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: Metropole, Wind Street; Royal, High Street.

Interesting Things: Castle—Church of St. Mary—Market—Royal Institute of Wales—Free Library—A visit to one of large **Copper Works**.

From High Street, **Swansea**, it is 198½ miles and takes 4 hours to **London** (Paddington Station).

From **Swansea** by Great Western Railway it is 45 miles easterly and takes 1 hour 5 minutes to

CARDIFF, ENGLAND (Population, 182,259)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 11s. 3d.; 3rd class, 5s. 8½d.

Railway Stations: Great Western Station, located near end of St. Mary Street; Taff Vale Station, located at Queen Street; Rymney Station, near Taff Vale.

Consul: William F. Doty is Consul for United States of America. *Digitized by Microsoft®*

Hotels: Park, Queen Street. and Royal.

Interesting Things: Five Basins or Docks with area of 160 acres and 7 miles of quays—**The Castle** (11th Century), where Robert Curthose, eldest son of Conqueror, imprisoned 30 years.

From **Cardiff** it is 153 miles and takes 3 hours to **London** (Paddington Station).

From **Cardiff** by Great Western Railway it is 18½ miles easterly and takes 30 minutes to

BRISTOL, ENGLAND (Population, 357,048)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 10s. 6d.; 3rd class, 5s. 3d.

Railway Stations: (1) Temple Meads Station, for Great Western and Midland trains; (2) St. Philips, Midland Station, for **Bath**, **Bournemouth**, etc.; (3) Hotwells Station, where trains for **Avonmouth** depart.

Consul: Robertson Honey is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: **Royal**, in College Green; **Grand**, near the station.

Interesting Things: Temple Church Tower (5 feet out of plumb)—**Church of St. Mary Radcliffe** (13th Century), 240 by 117, spire 285 feet—**Cathedral** (1142)—**Art Gallery**—**Bristol University**—**Clifton Down** (a fine plaza surrounded by residences).

Bristol is at junction of **Avon** and **Frome**. There are large tobacco, soap, chocolate, leather, boot and shoe, brass and copper factories here.

From **Bristol** by Great Western Railway it is 117½ miles easterly via **Reading** and takes 2 hours 45 minutes to the Paddington Station of the same railway at

LONDON, ENGLAND (See page 126)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 29s. 3d.; 3rd class, 14s. 8½d.

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Route Number 6—PENZANCE to LONDON.

PENZANCE, ENGLAND

Penzance Railway Station: Great Western Station, where trains for London depart.

Penzance Hotels: **Queens**, on the Esplanade; **Riviera Palace**, with garden, Alverton Road.

Interesting Things: From the station to Market House runs **Market Jew Street**—See **Statue of Sir Humphrey Davy**—**Public Library**—**Free Library**.

Penzance means Holy Headland. It is headquarters for mackerel and pilchard fisheries. Its population is 13,478.

From **Penzance** by Great Western Railway it is 324½ miles easterly and takes 11 hours to the Paddington Station of the same railway at

LONDON, ENGLAND (See page 126)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 75s. 9d.; 3rd class, 37s. 10d.

Route Number 7—WEYMOUTH to LONDON.

WEYMOUTH, ENGLAND (Population, 22,324)

Hotels: **Burden**; **Gloucester**.

Interesting Things: Four miles south of **Weymouth** on railway see **Portland Island** and breakwaters built by convict labor; contains 6,000,000 tons of stone and is 1¾ miles by 100 feet; cost a million pounds sterling.

Thomas Hardy, in "Trumpet Major," describes the **George the Third** era of **Weymouth**.

See the pretty **Alexandra Gardens**, the **Jubilee Clock Tower**, **Nothe Gardens**, **Pulpit Rock**, the **Pavilion** and the two fine golf links.

From **Weymouth** by Great Western Railway it is 154 miles northeasterly and takes 4 hours 45 minutes to the Paddington Station of the same railway at

LONDON, ENGLAND (See page 126) ®

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 35s. 9d.; 3rd class, 17s. 10½d.

Route Number 8—HARWICH to LONDON.

HARWICH, ENGLAND (Population, 13,622)

Hotels: Three Cups; Royal.

It is at the junction of the **Stour** and the **Orwell**.

From **Harwich** to **Antwerp** is 135 miles; to **Amsterdam**, 141 miles; to **Hook of Holland**, 106 miles; to **Rotterdam**, 122. miles.

From **Harwich** by Great Eastern Railway it is 70¼ miles westerly and takes 2 hours 27 minutes to the **Liverpool Street Station** of the same railway at

LONDON, ENGLAND (See page 126)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 13s.; 3rd class, 5s. 1½d.

Route Number 9—HULL to LONDON.

HULL, ENGLAND (Population, 277,991)

Railway Stations: (1) **Paragon Station**, located at centre of city, where trains of North Eastern Railway depart; (2) **Cannon Street Station**, located west part of city, where trains of **Hull** and **Barnsley** line depart. At **Victoria Pier** a ferry takes passengers to terminus at **New Holland** across the **Humber**.

Hotels: **Royal Station**, at the **Northeast Station**; **Crosskeys**, in the **Market Place**; **Victoria**, at the pier.

Interesting Things: **Paragon Square**, with **African War memorial—Victoria Square**, see **Statue of Queen Victoria** and **City Hall—View of Docks from Monument Bridge—Holy Trinity Church—Birthplace of William Wilberforce—Church of St. Mary—Town Hall—Museum and Art Gallery.**

Remarks: Hull is on the **Humber**.

From **Hull** to **Antwerp** is 245 miles; to **Trondjeim**,

763 miles; to **Christiania**, 520 miles; to **Zeebrugge**, 204 miles; to **Rotterdam**, 204 miles; to **Ghent**, 243 miles.

From **Hull Station** of the North Eastern Railway it is $205\frac{1}{4}$ miles southerly by the North Eastern and Great Northern Railways and takes 6 hours to the King's Cross Station of the Great Northern Railway at

LONDON, ENGLAND (See page 126)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 25s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 3rd class, 14s.

Route Number 10—BOSTON to LONDON.

BOSTON, ENGLAND (See page 126)

From **Boston** by Great Northern Railway it is $107\frac{1}{4}$ miles southerly and takes 3 hours to the King's Cross Station at

LONDON, ENGLAND (See page 126)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 15s. 4d.; 3rd class, 8s. 11d.

Route Number 11—QUEENSBORO to LONDON.

From **Queensboro** by Southwestern & Chatham Railway it is $49\frac{1}{2}$ miles via **Sittingbourne** ($\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile) and takes 2 hours to Victoria Station at

LONDON, ENGLAND (See page 126)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 7s.; 3rd class, 3s. 6d.

From **Queensboro** to **Flushing** is about 5 hours by boat.

From **Queensboro** to **Flushing** is 110 miles; **Ostende**, 136 miles.

Route Number 12—BOURNEMOUTH to LONDON.

BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND (Population, 78,674)

Hotels: Royal Bath, located at East Cliff, with view of sea; **Highcliffe**, on the West Cliff.

Interesting Things: See Rhododendrons, 3 miles of them on road Christ Church to Wimborne—The Chimes in the Sandstone Cliffs.

Bournemouth's population is 78,674.

From Bournemouth by London & South Western Railway it is 108 miles northeasterly and takes 3 hours 30 minutes to the Waterloo Station of the same railway at

LONDON, ENGLAND (See page 126)

Fare: Ordinary train (West Station), 1st class single, 18s. 6d., return, 32s. 6d.; 3rd class single, 9s. 3d., return, 16s. 6d. (Central Station), 1st class single, 18s., return, 31s. 6d.; 3rd class single, 9s., return, 16s.

Route Number 13—FELIXSTOWE to LONDON.

FELIXSTOWE, ENGLAND (Population, 8,666)

Hotel: Felix (bath).

From Felixstowe by Great Eastern Railway it is 84½ miles via Ipswich and takes 2 hours 28 minutes to the Liverpool Street Station of the same railway at

LONDON, ENGLAND (See page 126)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 15s. 4d.; 3rd class, 7s. ½d.

Route Number 14—LONDON to WINDSOR.

From London (Paddington Station) by Great Western Railway it is 21¼ miles westwardly and takes 45 minutes to

WINDSOR, ENGLAND (Population, 12,681)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 5s. 3d.; 3rd class, 2s. 7½d.

Hotels: White Hart; Castle.

Interesting Things: Windsor Castle, cost £900,000;

see the apartments which are open on different days—
Royal Stables—Eton College.

Route Number 15—LONDON to MAIDENHEAD.

From **London** (Paddington Station) by Great Western Railway, it is $24\frac{1}{4}$ miles westwardly and takes 1 hour 15 minutes to

MAIDENHEAD, ENGLAND (Population, 15,219)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 6s.; 3rd class, 3s.

Hotel: Raymead Riviera; Bear; Thames.

Route Number 16—LONDON to HAMPTON COURT.

From **London** (Waterloo Station) of the London & South Western Railway it is 15 miles southwestwardly and takes 34 minutes by electric train to

HAMPTON COURT, ENGLAND

Fare: 1st class single, 2s., return, 2s. 9d.; 3rd class single, 1s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., return 1s. 10d.

Interesting Things: **Hampton Court Palace**—On opposite bank see **David Garrick's Villa**, where he died in 1779.

Route Number 17—LONDON to BRIGHTON and DIEPPE.

From **London** (Victoria Station) by London, Brighton and South Coast Railway it is 51 miles southerly and takes 1 hour 10 minutes to the Central Station of the same railway at

BRIGHTON, ENGLAND

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, £1 2s. 6d.; 3rd class, 12s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Railway Station: Central Station, located at north end of Queens Road.

Hotels: Bedford, on Esplanade; Norfolk, on Esplanade.

Interesting Things: Public Library—Museum—Royal Pavilion, and Aquarium—Esplanade, 4 miles long.

Brighton was founded by an Anglo-Saxon Bishop in the 10th Century.

From Brighton to Dieppe, France, it takes 8½ hours.

Route Number 18—LONDON to DOVER, OSTENDE and CALAIS.

From London (Charing Cross Station) by South Eastern & Chatham Railway it is 76½ miles easterly, and takes 2 hours 30 minutes by ordinary train to the station of the same railway which connects with steamships for Ostende, Belgium (61 miles), and Calais (22 miles) at

DOVER, ENGLAND (Population, 43,645)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 14s. 8d.; 2nd class, 9s. 2d.; 3rd class, 7s. 3½d.

Docks where ships for Calais depart: Promenade Dock, where ships for Folkestone, Ramsgate, Deal, Hastings and Brighton depart; Red Star Dock, where ships for New York depart.

Hotels: Lord Warden, near pier; Burlington.

Interesting Things: Prince of Wales Pier, 1,100 yards long—Admiralty Pier, 1,300 yards long—Shakespeare Cliff, 350 feet high—The Breakwater, 1,400 feet long—Marine Parade—Promenade Pier—Ruins of St. Martin's Priory—Dover Castle—Museum—Church of St. Mary—Municipal Buildings.

Dover was one of the Cinque (5) Ports which had privileges contingent upon their providing ships for State purposes.

Route Number 19—LONDON to FOLKESTONE and BOULOGNE.

From London (Charing Cross, Cannon Street, and

London Bridge Stations) by South Eastern & Chatham Railway it is 70 miles easterly, and takes 2 hours 45 minutes to the station of the same railway (which connects with steamship for **Boulogne, France**) at

FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND (Population, 33,502)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 11s. 10d.; 3rd class, 5s. 11d.; express train (faster), 1st class, 17s. 4d.

Hotels: Grand; Metropole.

Interesting Places and Things: **The Leas** (at head of the Cliff), which can be mounted by hydraulic elevator—**Victoria Promenade**—**Parish Church**—**Harvey**, who discovered the blood's circulation, was born in **Folkestone**—**Sugar Loaf** and other Walks.

From **Folkestone** to **Flushing** is about 7 hours by boat. From **Folkestone** to **Boulogne, France**, is 75 miles.

Route Number 20—LONDON to NEW HAVEN (for Dieppe).

From **London** (Victoria Station) by the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway it is $56\frac{1}{4}$ miles southerly, and takes 1 hour 23 minutes to the station of the same railway, which connects with the steamship for **Dieppe, France** (67 miles), at

NEW HAVEN, ENGLAND (Population, 131,237)

Fare (return): To **New Haven**—1st class, £1 5s.; 3rd class, 14s. 2d.; to **Dieppe**—1st class, £3 8s. 4d.; 3rd class, £2 7s.; to **Rouen**—1st class, £3 19s. 1d.; 3rd class, £2 17s.; to **Paris**—1st class, £4 19s. 10d.; 3rd class, £3 11s.

Hotels: **Ship**; **New Haven Hotel** is at the **London & Paris Bridge Inn**.

Route Number 21—LIVERPOOL to LONDON:

From **Liverpool** (Central Station) by **Cheshire Lines**

Committee Railway it is 240 miles southeasterly by the Great Central Railway via **Sheffield** and **Nottingham**, and takes 6 hours 30 minutes to the Marylebone Station of the Great Central Railway at

LONDON, ENGLAND (See page 126)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, single, £2 3s. 6d.; return, £4 7s.; 3rd class, single, £1 4s. 9d.; return, £2 9s. 6d.

Route Number 22—From LONDON to LEEDS.

From **London** (Kings Cross Station) by Great Northern Railway it is $185\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and takes 5 hours to

LEEDS, ENGLAND (Population, 445,550)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 25s. 9d.; 3rd class, 15s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Railway Stations: (1) Wellington Station, where trains of Midland Railway depart; (2) Central Station, where Great Northern Railway and L. & L. trains depart; (3) New Station, where trains of London & North Western and North Eastern Railways depart.

Consul: Percival Gassette is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: Queens at Midland Station; Great Northern at Central Station; Metropole on King Street.

Interesting Things: **Town Hall**—Main Street is **Briggate**—**City Art Gallery**—**Zoological and Geological Museum**—**Leeds University**—**Church of St. John** (see oaken fittings and great screen)—**Roundhay Park**—**Woodhouse Moor**— $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles away, ruins of **Kirkstall Abbey**.

Leeds is centre of cloth industry.

Route Number 23—From LONDON to SHEFFIELD.

From **London** (St. Pancras Station) by Midland Railway it is $158\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and takes 4 hours to

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND

(Population, 459,916)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 31s. 4½d.; 3rd class, 19s. 7½d.

Railway Stations: (1) **Victoria Station**, located at northeast side, for trains of Great Central Railway, and Great Northern Railway; (2) **Midland Station**, located at the southeast side, where **Midland** trains depart.

Consul: John M. Savage is Consul for United States of America.

Hotel: Royal Victoria, near Victoria Station.

Interesting Things: **St. George's Museum** (founded by Ruskin)—**St. Peter's Church**—**Cutler's Hall**. The highest office next to the Mayor is Master Cutler—**Fitzalan Square** and **Norfolk Market Hall** and **Town Hall** (tower 187 feet)—**University**—**Public Museum**—**Art Gallery**.

Route Number 24—From **PORTSMOUTH** to **LONDON**.

From the **New York** dock it is 3,250 miles easterly and takes 6 days to

PORTSMOUTH, ENGLAND

(Population, 231,141)

Hotels: **Esplanade**, near **Esplanade Pier**; **Carlton**, fronting the **Common**.

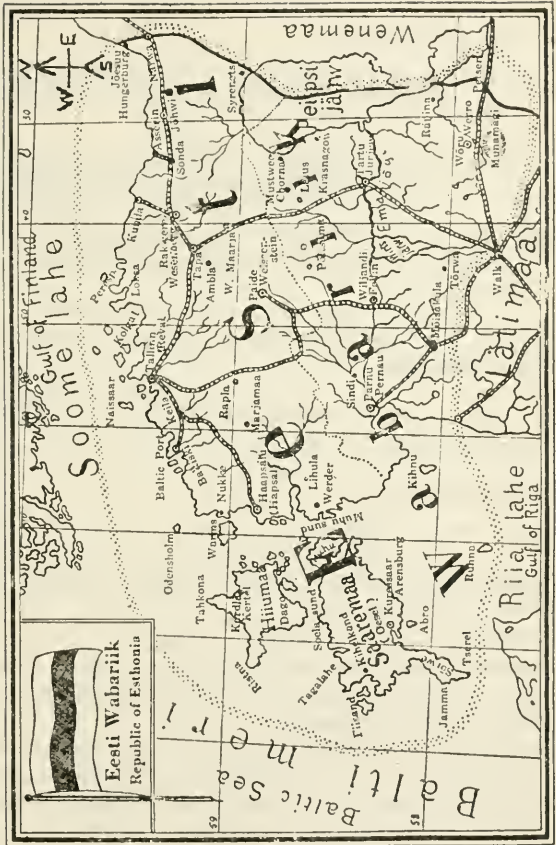
Interesting Things: **Dock Yard** of 300 acres—**Gun Wharf**—**Church of St. Thomas a Becket**—**Town Hall**.

From **Portsmouth** by **London & South Western Railway** it is 74 miles northeasterly, and takes 2 hours 7 minutes to (**Waterloo**)

LONDON, ENGLAND

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, single, 12s. 4d.; return, 21s. 6d.; 3rd class, single, 6s. 2d.; return, 11s. 8d.

ESTHONIA



America Eesti Uniuue kirjastus, New York

ESTONIA

Money: The unit is a mark, value about 18 cents.

Route No. 1—From NARWA to SONDA, TAPA, REVAL (TALLINAN).

Route No. 2—From PETSER to WALK, TARTU-JURJEU (DORPAT) and TAPA.

Route No. 3—From WALK to MOISAKULA, ALIENKULL, PAIDE (WEISSENSTEIN) and REVAL.

Route No. 4—From PARNU to MOISAKULA, ALLENKULL, PAIDE (WEISSENSTEIN) and REVAL.

Route No. 5—From HAPSAL to KEGEL and REVAL (or TALLIN).

Route No. 6—From PORT BALTIQUE to KEGEL and REVAL.

ARENSBURG.

Route 1—From NARWA to REVAL.

NARWA, ESTONIA (Population, 50,000; Elevation 70)

Hotel: St. Petersburg.

Steamboat: To Hungerbirg, one hour.

Formerly Esthonian fortress and part of government of Petrograd; on left bank of Narova River, 8 miles above the Gulf of Finland.

Interesting Things: Castle of the Teutonic Order, now Esthonian barracks—Tower called "Long Herman," 16th Century, with Fine View—Walls and Towers of former Fortress of Ivangorod (1492)—On west side of market place of inner town, Obelisk to Peter the Great and Town Hall—On south, Theatre—At corner of Ruitzarskaya and Osterskaya, House of

Peter the Great, with Municipal Museum—Promenades begin at end of Ruitzarskaya, with **Fine Views**—There are two **Water Falls** 33 feet high nearly a mile from town.

From **Narwa Station** of the Estonian Railway it is miles westwardly and takes hours to

SONDA, ESTONIA

From **Sonda** you can go north to **Asserin**.

From **Sonda** by the Estonian Railway it is miles southwestwardly via **Rakwere (Wesenburg)** and takes hours to

TAPA, ESTONIA (Elevation, 305 feet)

From the station of the Estonian Railway at **Tapa** it is 47 miles northwestwardly via **Charlottenhof** and **Joanna** and takes $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

REVAL TALLINAN, ESTONIA (Population, 131,000; Elevation, 45 feet)

Hotels: Hotel du Nord, Rader-Strasse 3; Royal, Sustern-Strasse 8.

Passport Bureau: In **Schloss** (Palace).

Specialties: Catching and pickling fish, like sardines, which are exported.

Interesting Things: Divided into upper and lower town and suburbs—In **Lower Town**, place of merchants, surrounded by **Walls, Forts** and **Promenades** (14th Century)—**Suburbs** are industrial part—Go by Sustern-Strasse from **Railway Station** to the **Domberg**—**Grosser-Markt**, on side of which is **City Hall** (1635), whose arcades were turned into shops; on first floor is Council Room, with carved furniture (15th Century) and frieze—On east, in **Alter Markt**, see **Boockler House**, with curious reliefs—**Domberg** (castle) Hill, where is **Upper Town**, believed by Estonians to con-

tain grave of Kalev, a fabled hero—**Alexander Nevski Cathedral**, in Schloss-Platz—On west side, **Palace** (13th Century), with **Fine View** from southern tower, called "Long Herman"—**Cathedral** (Domkirche); opposite cathedral choir is Estonian **Chamber of Nobles'** meeting place—Opposite is **Provincial Museum**—North of **Ritterhaus** is **Borough Court**, with **Fine View** from stone parapet behind—In Ritter-Strasse, **Church of St. Nicholas**, with big tower; in interior, carved stalls of "Black Heads" and beautiful screen—**Schwarzhaupterhaus**, a meeting place of Society of Black Heads, former military organization and public weal society—Gothic **Olai-Kirche**, one of the finest in Baltic Provinces, dedicated to **Olaf**, who introduced Christianity in the 11th Century; **Fine View** from tower (456 high); finest in north Europe—In the **Suburbs**, **Katharinental** (Imperial Chateau), with concert garden, park, etc., erected by Peter the Great, who gave to his wife, Katherine; and, east, house occupied by him—**Strand Promenade**, with **Fine View**, on which **Rusalka Monument** perpetuating loss of men in War 1893—2½ miles northeast is **Kosche**, and, on the way, **Chateau of Marienberg**, with **Fine View**—One mile west of Kosche are ruins of **St. Bridget's Nunnery**.

Situated on Gulf of Finland.

From **Reval** to **Petrograd** it is 299 miles; to **Taps** (or **Tapa**), 48 miles; to **Petrograd** via **Dorpat**, 408 miles; to **Reval**, 44 hours by sea.

Route 2—From PETSER to WALK, TARTU-JURJEU (DORPAT) TAPA.

From **Petser** by the Estonian Railway it is miles westwardly and takes hours to

WALK, ESTONIA (Population, 2,000)

Hotel: Baltischerhof.

On the boundary line, 105 miles from Riga.

From **Riga** it is 149 miles to **Moisekull**, by way of **Walk**.

From **Walk** by the Estonian Railway it is 52 miles northerly and takes 2¼ hours to

TARTU-JURJEU (DORPAT), ESTONIA (Population, 50,000; Elevation, 195 feet)

Hotels: London, Promenaden-Strasse 2; Bellevue, Rathaus-Strasse 2.

Interesting Things: A popular agricultural show is held annually, in August—From railway station it is 15 minutes' walk to **Domberg**, on north side of which is ruins of **Cathedral**, burned 1624; (choir rebuilt) and now **University**, 246,000 volumes and 202,000 graduation essays; also books by **Klinge** and drawing and portraits Goethe—North of this, bronze figure of naturalist Karl Ernst von Baer—South of **Domberg**, **Observatory**—Go by **Schloss-Strasse** east to **Grosse Markt**, where **Town Hall** with **Municipal Archives**—From here, by way of **Ritter-Strasse** (main street), go to **Old University** containing valuable collections of **Estonian Society of Scholars**—In **Barclay-Platz** see bust of Field Marshal Barclay de Tolly—**University Church** (Lutheran) and **Art Museum**—**Techelfer Park**, on west side of town—**Show Grounds**, with **Fine View**, and, 20 minutes away, **Ratshof** and **Von Liphart Chateau**, with one of finest northern picture collections.

On **Embach River**, 156 miles from **Riga**.

From **Tartu-Jarjeu, (Dorpat)** by the Estonian Railway it is 70 miles northerly and takes 2½ hours to

TAPA, ESTONIA

Then to **Reval** as in Route 1.

Route 3—From **WALK** to **REVAL**.

From **Walk**, by the Estonian Railway it is 41 miles

northwestwardly and takes 3½ hours to

MOISAKULA, ESTONIA

From **Moisakula** by the Estonian Railway it is 61 miles northerly via **Wiljandij** (**Fillin**) and takes 5½ hours to

ALLENKULL, ESTONIA (Population, 7,700;
Elevation, 150 feet)

Hotel: Park Hotel.

Specialties: The horses of Fellin are famous.

Interesting Things: **Museum of Fellin Literary Society** contains objects from ruins of Lodge of Teutonic Order.

Fellin (Estonian: Willandilin), 177 miles from **Riga**.

From **Allenkull** by the Estonian Railway it is miles northeasterly and takes hours to

PAIDE (WEISSENSTEIN), ESTONIA

From **Allenkull** by the Estonian Railway it is 61 miles northwestwardly via **Turgel** and **Lelle** and takes 5½ hours to

REVAL (TALLIN)

Route 4—From **PARNU** to **REVAL**.

PARNAU (Estonian: Parnu)

33 miles from **Moisekull**, taking 2½ hours.

Hotels: Hotel Bristol, near the station; Hotel du Nord, near the harbor.

From **Parnu** (**Parnau**) by the Estonian Railway it is miles southerly and takes hours to

MOISAKULA, ESTONIA

From **Moisakulla** to **Reval** same as Route 3, page

Route 5—From **HAPSAL** to **KEGEL** and **REVAL**.

From **Hapsal** by the Estonian Railway it is 48 miles northeasterly and takes 2 hours to

KEGEL (or KEILA), ESTONIA

Summer resort for Reval.

From Kegel (or Keila) by the Estonian Railway it is 17 miles northeasterly and takes 1 hour to

REVAL (or TALLIN), ESTONIA

Route 6—From PORT BALTIQUE to REVAL.

From Port Baltique by the Estonian Railway it is 37 miles easterly via Kegel (12 miles) and takes 1¾ hours to

REVAL (TALLIN), ESTONIA

Arensburg, Estonia (Population, 5,000) is the capital of Oesel, on south coast of Estonia, 8½ hours from Riga, and 17 or 18 hours from Hapsal by steamer. Entire Island of Oesel is 1,010 square miles, 65,000 inhabitants.

Hotels: Meissner and Osilia; Pensions of Baroness Stackelberg.

Specialties: Salt mud baths.

Interesting Things: Bishop's Castle, 14th Century, with interesting chapel, knights' rooms, and museum of collections from Bronze and Middle Ages.

FINLAND

FINLAND (Means "Land of Thousand Lakes")

Area, 145,686 square miles. Population, 3,200,000; mostly Protestant; 87% Finns, divided into West and East Finns; aboriginal Lapps are reduced to about 1200; there are 11% Swedes. Swedish was court language till 1863, now both Swedish and Finnish; there are about 8,000 Russians and 2,000 Germans. Percentage of illiteracy is only about 1½.

Finland was conquered about middle of 12th Century by Sweden, which introduced Christianity; was finally taken over by Russia under treaties of 1721, 1743 and 1809. Prior to the World War it was Grand Duchy with right to govern itself. It was divided into "län." House of Representatives numbered 200 members. Women vote and are eligible. Above this there is Senate. The interior is the Finnish Plateau, and altitude varies, 250 to 1,000 feet.

Passports are required.

Money: Unit is markkan, which contains 100 penni. There are gold coins of 10 and 20 markkan, silver of ¼, ½, 1, and 2 markkan, copper of 1, 5 and 10 penni. Paper currency issued by the Finnish Bank at Helsingfors is in 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 markkan. Russian money was formerly legal tender.

The best route from the **United States** or **England** to **Finland** is **Christiania** and **Bergen**, **Norway**, **Stockholm**, **Sweden**, and **Abo** (the port of **Helsingfors**) **Finland**.

Steamers formerly went from **Petrograd** to **Helsingfors**, the capital, thence by way of **Tango**, to **Stockholm**. They also went to **Viborg** and to **Joensuu** and **Kuopio**. Finland also reached from **Hull**, **England**, by the Finnish Steamship Company, to **Abo**, **Hango** and **Helsingfors**. Steamers formerly went from **Lubeck** by way of **Reval**, **Esthonia**, to **Helsingfors**, **Abo** and **Hango**; also from **Stettin** and **Stockholm** to **Helsing-**

fors, Hango and Abo, and weekly from Copenhagen to Helsingfors.

First class carriages are painted blue, second green, and third brown. Fares are charged under zone system. Tickets are good for five days, and stop-overs allowed on showing ticket to master of the station. Baggage, 55 pounds free. Combination tickets issued for not less than 800 kilometers, good for three months, valid on some steamships, and tourist tickets for shorter distances and briefer periods can be bought in Helsingfors.

Posting is done by the small cars at kilometer rates.

Meals are preceded by *hors d'oeuvre*, "smärgasbord," for which there usually no extra charge. Best Season for traveling is June, July and August.

Finland Tourist Society, Helsingfors, cheerfully informs tourists and issues tour tickets with maps.

Route No. 1—From VIBORG to VILLMANSTRAND, IMATRA FALLS, HELSINGFORS, HANGO and ABO.

Route No. 2—From TORNEA to ULEABORG, TAMMERFORS and HELSINGFORS.

Route No. 3—MANKALA RAPIDS.

Route 1—From VIBORG to VILLMANSTRAND, IMATRA FALLS, HELSINGFORS, HANGO and ABO.

MAIN TRIP.

From Finland Railway Station at Petrograd it is 80 miles northwestwardly via Raivola, Perkjarvi and Galitzina and takes 3 hours to

VIBORG (Finnish VIIDURI) (Population, 35,000)

Hotels: Belvedere, Alexanders Perspektivet; and Andrea, Katarine-gatan (commercial).

Interesting Things: See Esplanade and Torkelsgata,
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parallel, the former ending at Market Place at white round tower known as "Fat Catherine"—Old Town Hall Market, with Statue of Knutson—Museum Viburgense—Go across Abo Bridge to Gothic Castle, which was reason for contest between Sweden and Russia; View from top (239 steps); nearby, Statue Peter Great—New Town Hall Square—Monrepos, Baron Nikolay's chateau, open to public; fine hour's walk through Park—East of villa, View at Obelisk, to east of which Marie Tower.

Old capital of Karelia, entirely surrounded by water, at head of gulf. Strong defense fortifications on east side.

From Viborg to Imatra, it is 45 miles by rail, and takes $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

From Viborg by the Finnish Railway it is 37 miles northwestwardly via Antrea and takes 2 hours to

VILLMANSTRAND (Finnish LAPPEENRANTA), FINLAND

Hotels: Patria; Societetshus.

Interesting Things: View from Lake Saima Hill—Garrison Church—Old Fortress—Lake Saima (680 square miles, 225 feet elevation)—From it the Vuoksen runs into Lake Ladoga. Saima Canal, 37 miles long by 40 feet wide—Level differences of 250 feet are attained by 28 locks 130 feet long, 26 wide and 10 deep.

From Villmanstrand you can go by steamer to Vuokseniska (3 hours), then by rail to Imatra (15 minutes).

IMATRA

Hotel: Grand-Hotel Cascade, near Fall, on the Vuoksen.

Imatra Fall is surging rapid 2,790 feet long, 65 wide, with 111,000 gallons falling (62 feet) each second.

Interesting Things: The middle of Waterfall is reached by 58 steps from Hotel Cascade—There is

Bridge above hotel, **Good Views**—On other side go down 46 steps where is another **Fine View**, and you can go lower to edge of **Fall**.

Or you can go to **Imatra** as follows:

Alternative Trip, Main Trip Resumed below.

From Salakkalahti Dock at **Viborg** it is northeasterly through the **Saima Canal** via **Rattijarvi** (3¼ hours) and **Lauritsala** (1 hour) and takes 5½ hours more to

VILLMANSTRAND

Or you can go by steamer from **Viborg** through the Canal to **Rattijarvi** and then by motor (23 miles) to **Imatra**. This is a 2-day trip, leaving **Petrograd** by morning train for **Viborg** and returning next day to **Viborg** or **Petrograd**.

Main Trip Resumed.

From **Villmanstrand** by the Finnish Railway it is 169¾ miles southwestwardly and takes 7½ hours to

HELSINGFORS, FINLAND (Population, 150,000; One-Half Speaking Swedish)

A fine modern city, capital of Finland.

Steamers: Anchor in the **Sudrehamn**.

Hotels: Societetshus, Brunnsgratan 12, opposite railway station; Kamp, Norra Esplanadgatan 29.

Tourist Agencies: Finland Tourist Society, Norra Esplanadgatan 21.

Steamboat Offices: Victor Ek, Vestra Kajen 16, agent for all lines.

Interesting Things: **Harbor** and **Salu-Torg** (market)—**Imperial Palace**, northeast corner of **Market Place**—**Greek Catholic Church of the Assumption**—Best street is **Esplanade**, with four rows lime trees—**Students' Club House**, and **New Students' Club House**—**Athænaeum**, with gallery of **Art, Museum**—**Lutheran Emperor Nicholas Church**—**University**, 86 professors,

95 instructors, 3,500 students, 830 women—Zoological and other museums in same building—Senate House, 660 by 330 feet—Riddarhus (armour and pictures of Finnish families)—University Library, 250,000 volumes; see primer of 1842, the First Printed in Finland—Botanical Gardens, orangeries and greenhouses—Observatory Hill, Fine View—Brunns-Park suburb, baths in southern part—National Museum, and north of it, Tolo Park, with Municipal Water Works.

..Excursion (from Helsingfors): To Sveaborg, Russian naval fortress, 20 minutes by steamer.

From Helsingfors by the Finnish Railway it is miles northwestwardly and takes 5½ hours to

ABO, FINLAND (Population, 50,000)

(Oldest Finnish town).

Passengers coming by steamer from Stockholm are transferred in outer harbor to trains, where passports and baggage examined.

Railway Station: North of town.

Hotels: Hamburger Börs; Phoenix.

Interesting Things: Electric Tramway from Harbor to Castle and Town—Art Museum—Nicolai-Torg—Cathedral, 290 by 125 by 145 feet high, in center of old Graveyard on Hill of Unikankari; largest organ in Finland (5,000 pipes)—Statue of Tott, Swedish General in 30 Years' War—Biological Museum of Mammalia—Castle of Abo, reach by tram in 15 minutes; in interior, Historical Museum—Church of St. Mary, 1¼ miles from town (1161)—Island of Runsala, 3¾ miles (5½ miles long), formerly royal domain, now villas and gardens.

Excursions: To Aland Islands, by Stockholm local steamer, passing through Skiftet Sound; total area islands, 550 square miles.

At Abo you can go west to Stockholm by steamer—For the trip from Stockholm, Sweden, and Abo to Petrograd reverse the trip just described.

Route 2—From TORNEA to ULEABORG, TAMMERFORS, and HELSINGFORS.

This connects at Haparanda, Sweden, with Swedish route. From Tornea this route goes south to Helsingfors via Uleabork and Tammerfors.

**TORNEA (Finnish, Tornio) FINLAND
(Population, 1,700)**

Interesting Things: From Railway Station on left bank of Torniojoki a ferry goes to town of Tornea on right bank—Church (1684).

Furthest north in Finland.

Excursions: 50 miles north, on Finnish side, is Hill of Avasaxa (730 feet). Tourists view the Midnight Sun June 22nd to 25th ($\frac{3}{4}$ hour climb). This is a three-day trip by carriage. Take your own provisions.

From Tornea by the Finnish Railway it is $81\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeasterly and takes 4 hours to

ULEABORG, FINLAND (Population, 21,000)

Hotel: Societetshut.

Railway Station: East of town.

Founded 1605. Located on Oulunjoki, where it reaches Bothnia Gulf.

Interesting Things: On Franzen Esplanade see bronze Bust of Franzen, poet (a native), and House of Governor; also Church on east side, near Grave of Messenius.

From Uleaborg by the Finnish Railway it is miles southerly and takes hours to

TAMMERFORS, FINLAND (Population, 46,500)

Hotel: Central.

Founded 1778. Largest manufacturing place in Finland. Located on rapid Tammerkoski River.

Interesting Things: Johanneskyrka; in aisle, picture

representing "Garden of Death"—Frenckell Paper Works, oldest in Finland—On Pyynikki, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile out, 88-step Tower, Fine View.

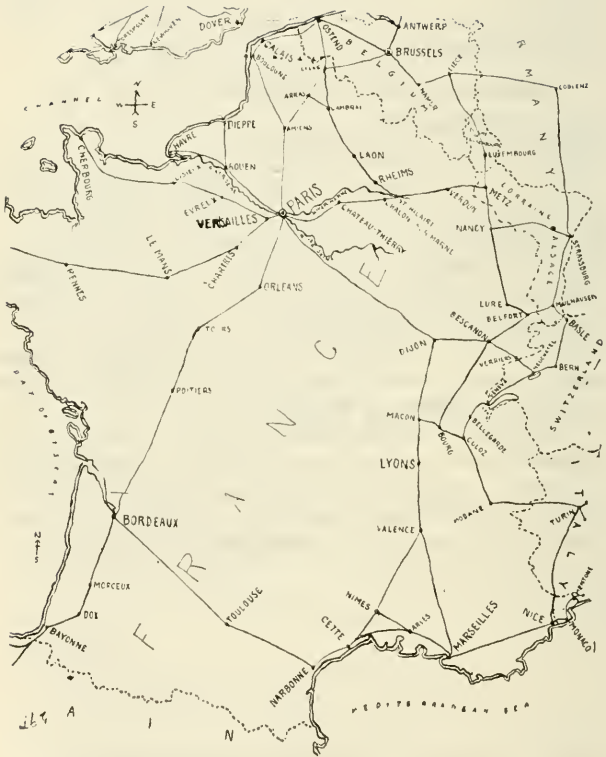
From Tammerfors you can go west to Bjerneborg (4 hours).

From Tammerfors by the Finnish Railway it is 116 miles southeasterly and takes $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

HELSINGFORS, FINLAND (See page 184)

Route 3—MANKALA RAPIDS

are reached from Lahti, 114 miles from Viborg, or 80 miles from Helsingfors. Take branch railway north to Vesijarvi; then steamer on Lake Vesijarvi north-east to Heinola (5 hours; Temperance Hotel; Societets-hus). At Heinola buy excursion tickets for Rapids trip from Finland Tourist Society. Steamer proceeds southeasterly to Vuolenkoski ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hours). Here from the motor boat dock go down the Kymmene to Mankala (1 hour). After hour for luncheon at Eskola Farm go through Mankala Rapids (left seats are best) in 20 minutes; very gorgeous scenery. On reaching Perolahti take another motor launch to Hannula Farm ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour). From here it is $\frac{1}{2}$ hour back to Sidikkala Railway; thence back southeast to Viborg (152 kilometers) or southwest to Helsingfors (161 kilometers).



FRANCE.

Money: Unit is 1 franc, composed of 100 centimes. Coins are, bronze, 5 and 10 centimes; nickel 25 centimes; silver, 50 centimes, 1, 2 and 5 francs; gold, 5, 10, 20 francs. Notes are for 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 francs.

Circular Route 1—Covering principal cities of France as follows. From CALAIS to PARIS, BORDEAUX, NARBONNE, CETTE, MONTPELIER, MARSEILLES, NICE, MONTE CARLO, MENTONE, GENOA, TURIN (Italy), CULOZ (France), BELFORT, NANCY, METZ (Germany), VERDUN (France), RHEIMS, LAON, CALAIS.

Route 2—From BAYONNE (France) to BORDEAUX, POITIERS, TOURS, ORLEANS, PARIS.

Route 3—From NICE to MARSEILLES, LYONS, DIJON and PARIS.

Route 4—From GENEVA to BELLEGARDE, MACON and PARIS.

Route 5—From NEUCHATEL to PARIS.

Route 6—From BASEL to BELFORT and PARIS.

Route 7—From STRASBOURG to NANCY, CHATEAU-THIERRY, PARIS.

Route 8—From LUXEMBOURG to METZ and PARIS.

Route 9—From LILLE to PARIS.

Route 10—From CALAIS to AMIENS and PARIS.

Route 11—From DIEPPE to ROUEN and PARIS.

Route 12—From HAVRE to ROUEN, PARIS.

Route 13—From CHERBOURG to PARIS.

Route 14—From BREST to LE MANS, VERSAILLES and PARIS.

Circular Route 1—Covering following principal cities: From CALAIS to PARIS, BORDEAUX, NARBONNE, CETTE, MONTPELIER, MARSEILLES, NICE, MONACO, MONTE CARLO,

MENTONE, GENOA, TURIN, CULOZ, BELFORT, NANCY, METZ, VERDUN, RHEIMS, LAON and CALAIS.

CALAIS, FRANCE (Population, 66,627)

Railway Stations: Gare des Fontinettes and Calais-St. Pierre, for Anvin Line; Calais-Ville or Gare Centrale, for other trains; Calais-Maritime, for trains connecting with channel boats.

Docks: For steamboat to **Dover**.

Hotels: Terminus, Gare Maritime; Central, Gare Central.

Consul: Thomas D. Davis is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: Grand; Terminus; Central.

English Church Services: Rue du Louin Brulé, Calais; and at the Wesleyan Chapel, Rue du Temple, St. Pierre.

Specialties: Lace, bobbin, net and tulle.

Interesting Things: Harbor, cost £2,400,000—**Hotel de Ville;** in front, bust of Richelieu, 1636—**Church of Notre-Dame—Museum and Watch Tower,** founded 810—**Pier,** $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long—**Hotel de Guise,** original guild hall of wool traders—**Church of Notre Dame** (14th Century)—**Lighthouse,** 180 feet, 253 steps, with good view.

Queen Mary of England said, when dying, that Calais would be found "engraved on her heart." "**White Cliffs of Dover,**" 21 miles, seen from here. The best part of Calais is called **St. Pierre-les-Calais.**

From **Calais** to **Brussels,** by way of **Lille,** it is 134 miles.

From **Calais** by the Northern Railway it is $210\frac{1}{4}$ miles, southeasterly, via **Boulogne** ($27\frac{1}{4}$ miles), and **Amiens,** and takes $4\frac{1}{4}$ hours to North Station at

PARIS, FRANCE (Population, 3,000,000).

Railway Stations: (1) Gare du Nord (Northern Railway) west end rue de Dunke and rue de Mau—where trains depart for Boulogne and Calais by way of Creil and Amiens; for Brussels via Creil, St. Quentin and Hautmont; for Ghent via Creil, Arras, Lillie and Mouscron; for Cologne via Creil, Compiègne and Jeumont; for Laon via Soissons; for Mezieres via Soissons and Rheims; for Beauvais via Beaumont. Entering Station building, the Gare de la Ceinture is to right. The Metropolitan Station is outside the building in front. (2) Gare de Est (Eastern Railway) at north end of rue de Strasbourg—where trains depart for Strasbourg via Epernay and Nancy; for Forbach via Metz; for Bale via Troyes and Langres. (2) Gare St. Lazare (State Railway) Ouest rue St. Lazare where trains depart for Dieppe and le Havre via Rouen; for Cherbourg via Lisieux and Caen; for Brest via le Mans and Rennes; for Granville via Dreux and Argentan; for Angers, Nantes and St. Nazaire. Entering the station building to right is main line, and to left are Ceinture and Banlieue Stations. (4) Gare de Quai Austerlitz (Orleans Railway) Boulevard de l'Hopital where trains depart for Nantes and South Brittany via Tours and Angers; for Toulouse and the Pyrenees Mountains via Orleans and Limoges. This Station is crossed by the Viaduct of the Metro. The Orleans Line was continued to Gare de Quai d'Orsay between Pont Royal and Pont Solferino from the terminus on Quai d'Austerlitz.

5. Gare de Lyon (Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway), south end of Rue de Lyon, where trains depart for Lyons and Marseilles via Dijon and Macon; for Lyons via Nevers, St. Germain des Fosses and Roanne; for Nimes via St. Germain des Fosses and Clermont Ferrand; for Italy via Macon, Chambéry and the Mont Cenis; for Geneva via Macon and Culoz; for Lausanne and Neuchâtel via Pontarlier.

The Northern Station (Nord) and the Western Station (**St. Lazare**) are joined by a line which has fourteen local stations between.

The suburban lines are called **Lignes de Banlieue**.

(1) The **French State Railways** station is in **Rue St. Lazare**, where trains depart for **St. Germain, Auteuil, Argenteuil** and **Pontoise** and **Marly le Roi**. (2) **Boulevard Montparnasse**, where trains depart for **Versailles**. (3) **Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean**, where trains depart for **Corbeil** and **Fontainebleau**. (4) Station in **Rue Gay-Lussac**, where trains depart for **Sceaux** and **Limours**. (5) Station in **Place de la Bastille**, where trains depart for **Vincennes** and **Brie-Comte-Robert**.

Taxicabs: "Libre" on the flag of a taxi means it is free or disengaged. When it is engaged flag is lowered and red disc displayed when you are traveling by the course, and blue one by the hour. Driver upon request will produce his "numero" (number ticket) for inspection.

Hotels: Hotel Claridge; Hotel King Edward VII; Hotel Meurice, Rue de Rivoli; Hotel Elysee Palace; Hotel Majestic; Grand Hotel; Hotel Continental; Hotel des Sts. Peres (65 Rue des Sts. Peres, modest but most satisfactory.)

Omnibuses: The omnibus fares vary according to the kind of bus and the distance. There are no transfers.

Tramways: First and second class—**Ceinture Railway Line:** This line encircles the city within the fortifications, and connects at the **Gare St. Lazare** with the State Railway, and at the **Gare du Nord** with the Nord Railway. The entire trip takes about two hours, and the trains run every 15 minutes. You should buy a "**Paris à Paris**" ticket.

Metropolitan Railway: This is the subway, in which the trains are run by electricity. Return tickets are sold before 9:00 a. m. for second class only.

River Boats: A very agreeable trip can be made by steamboat on the **River Seine**. This includes a trip from **Charenton** to **Auteuil**, for which section the boats leave about every eight minutes for a trip of $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles, requiring $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours if going up the river, and one hour coming down.

The second section is from the **Pont National** to **Auteuil**. The trip requires 50 minutes for the distance of six miles.

The third section is between the **Pont Royal** (near the **Tuileries**) and **Sèvres**, **St. Cloud** and **Surésnes**. The boats leave every 20 minutes. In summer there are two additional boat services on the river, one between **Paris** and **St. Germain** and the other between **Paris** and **Ablon**.

Sight-Seeing Cars: The best way to see **Paris**, if your time is limited, is to take one of sight-seeing coaches of **Thos. Cook & Son**, or the **American Express Co.** They leave from the respective offices in morning and afternoon and cover various places that are available during certain days of week.

In addition to city trips, **Messrs. Cook & Son** conduct very delightful trips to **Fontainebleau**, **Chantilly**, **Compiègne**, **Pierrefonds**, **Rambouillet**, **Vallee de Chevreuse** and **Vaux de Cernay**.

Guides in Paris: The guides recommended by **Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son** and **American Express Company** can be relied upon, and can save the visitor great deal of time and expense.

English Churches in Paris: American Church, 21 Rue de Berri; English Church, Rue Possin; American Episcopal Church, 23 Avenue de l'Alma; New Christian Church, 12 Rue Thouin. English service at 4:00 p. m. second Sunday each month; English Baptist Church, 48 Rue de Lille; First Baptist Church, 123 Avenue du Main; Church of England, 5 Rue d'Aguesseau; Wesleyan Methodist Church, 4 Rue Roquepine, Boulevard

Malesherbes; St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, 50 Avenue Hoche; St. Luke's Chapel, 5 Rue de la Grande Chaumiere, Boulevard Montparnasse; Christian Scientist Church, 14 Rue Gagellan; St. George's Church, 7 Rue Auguste Vacquerie; Church of Scotland, 17 Rue Bayard; Greek Catholic Church, 11 Rue St. Julien le Pauvre; Russian Church, 12 Rue Daru; Jewish Synagogues: 44 Rue de la Victoire; 15 Rue Notre Dame de Nazareth; 21 Rue des Tournelles; 30 Rue Buffault; and 9 Rue Vauquelin.

Luggage: Fifty-six pounds of luggage can be registered free by way of **Calais** or **Bologne**, and 66 pounds by way of **Dieppe** or **Havre**. By way of **Dieppe** and **Newhaven**, or **Havre** and **Southampton**, and via **Calais** or **Boulogne** there is a registration charge.

Famous Restaurants: Café de la Paix and Café Americaine, in the Boulevard des Capucines; Paillard, in the Boulevard des Italiens; Café de Paris, Avenue de l'Opera; Noel-Peters, Passage des Princes; Restaurant Prunier, famous for oysters, Rue Duphot; Marguery, Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle; Restaurant de la Tour d'Argent (Frederick's) 15 Quai de la Tournelle, established in 1582 and famous for its fine duck dinners. Pavillon d'Armenonville, Restaurant de la Cascade, and Restaurant Paillard au Pre-Catelan, in the Bois de Boulogne. The prices are high in these places. Cheaper restaurants are the Bouillons Duval, Boulant and Charrier, of which the last named is the least expensive.

Concerts: These are advertised in the daily press, and notices are posted on the iron pillars along the Boulevards with the heading "Spectacles."

Hippodromes: Nouveau Cirque, 251 Rue St. Honore, Equestrian and aquatic performances, 2 to 5 francs admission; Cirque Medrano, Rue des Martyrs, Boulevard Rochechouart, admission 50 centimes to 3 francs; Cirque de Paris, 18 Avenue de la Motte-Picquet, admission 50 centimes to 5 francs.

Balls: Jardin de Paris, in the Champs Elysee—very fashionable; Bal Bullier. Fêtes Thursdays Ball Saturdays and Sundays. Freqented by students and grisettes. Bal du Moulin de la Galette. Dreary and uninteresting; Bal Tabarin. Evenings at 9:00, Saturdays gala.

Paris is divided into two unequal parts by the **Seine**, which runs east and west, best part of the city being on the right, or north, bank. In the centre of the city is island called **Isle de la Cite**, the old seat of **Paris**, on which are **Palace of Justice** and **Cathedral of Notre Dame**.

In 1784, just before the Revolution, a new wall was built around **Paris**, and fortifications now extend for 45 kilometres. They were built in 1841 at cost of about \$2,500,000. The walls are 36 feet high, with a moat 18 feet deep and 65 feet wide, and there are detached forts on the outside at varying intervals.

The centre of **Paris** is **Grand Opera House**, and directly south of it is office of **Thos. Cook & Son**, while directly west is office of the **American Express Company**, the two great gathering places for Englishmen and Americans, who come to receive their mail and get travel information. A good starting point from which to see city is **The Grand Opera House**. This building covers three acres, and to secure the site between four and five hundred houses were destroyed, costing over \$2,000,000, while the building itself cost over \$7,000,000. The **Library** and **Museum** are open daily except Easter Week, and July 1st to September 1st; the Library from 11:00 to 4:00, except Sundays, Mondays and fete days; and the Museum from 1:00 to Thursdays it is open from 12:00 to 3:00. The **Avenue de l'Opera**, which runs approximately southeast for 4:00 except Sundays and fete days, except that on nearly a mile, intersects Boulevard des Capucines just south of Opera House. Proceeding west along the

north side of Capucines, you come to **Grand Hotel**, which occupies the triangle bounded by the Rue Auber (the southwest boundary of the site of the Opera House), Boulevard Capucines and Rue Scribe. West of this is **Café de Paris**, and a little further to west, at end of short street called Rue Edward VII (opening on the north side of the Boulevard des Capucines), is square called **Place Edward VII**, where is located the Hotel of same name. Further to west, at intersection of Rue Royal, is great Church, **La Madeleine**, which cost over \$2,500,000, and is one of finest specimens of classic architecture in world. The Madeleine marks the western boundary of the continuous line of streets known as the **Grand Boulevards**, which extends from the Madeleine on west to **Bastile** on the east. These were originally lines of fortifications of city on north of **Seine**. On the southern side of river the circle of these streets is known as **Inner Boulevards**. Outside of this is another circle known as the **Outer Boulevards**, which are formed by Boulevards de l'Hospital, d'Italie, St. Jacques, Raspail, Montparnasse and des Invalides on southern side, and by Avenues Marceau and Wagram and Boulevards de Courcelles, des Batignolles, de Clincy, Rochechouart, de la Chapelle, de la Villette, Belleville, de Menilmontant, Charonne, etc., on northern side. There is also a third circle immediately inside fortifications. Returning eastward along Boulevard des Capucines and turning south along Rue du Quatre Septembre, in Rue de Richelieu, on west side of Quatre Septembre, **Bibliothèque Nationale**, containing over 3,000,000 books, 150,000 manuscripts, 300,000 maps and plans, and over million engraving plates, and said to be largest library in the world. It is open to students only, except reading room, which is open to public daily 9:00 to 5:00. The collection of coins, open on Mondays and Thursdays from 10:00 to 4:00, is very interesting. At rear of this library to southwest is

Palais Royal, built in 1629 by Lemercier for Cardinal Richelieu. It was enlarged in 1781 for Duke d'Orleans, who erected the galleries around the gardens. See great staircase and the assembly room, decorated by Delaunay. The galleries and gardens are open day and night. **The Bourse, or Stock Exchange**, is located in the Place de la Bourse southeast of Rue Quatre Septembre. Bourse opens at 12 o'clock and closes at 3. Men are admitted to floor, but ladies to gallery only, from which stock transactions can be observed. The clock in Bourse regulates all city pneumatic clocks. **The Porte St. Denis**, erected by city in 1673 in honor of Louis XIV, is at junction of Boulevard St. Denis and Boulevard de Strasbourg. This arch is 81 feet high and 82 feet wide. The north bas-relief represents the capture of Maestricht in 1673, and south bas-relief the crossing of Rhine by Louis XIV in 1672. East of Boulevard de Strasbourg at Boulevard St. Denis is **Porte St. Martin**, 57 feet high and 57 feet wide, erected in 1675 by city to commemorate triumphs of Louis XIV, including taking of Besancon in 1668 and taking of Limbourg in 1675. The Allied Armies entered Paris through this gate in March, 1814, and Government had a desperate struggle here with forces of the Commune in 1871. South of **Porte St. Martin** in the Rues St. Martin is the **Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers**, open from April to October, Sundays and Thursdays, 10:00 to 4:00; Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 12:00 to 4:00. From October to April, Sundays, 10:00 to 4:00; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 12:00 to 3:00. The Library is open free 10:00 to 3:00 daily except Mondays, and 7:30 to 10:00 p. m. except Sundays and Mondays. The Conservatoire contains weights and measures, agricultural implements and exhibits of metallurgy and mining and machinery models. Ask to hear the whisper in the **Salle de l'Echo**. Proceeding south along the Boulevard de Sebastopol, which is the south-

ern continuation of the Boulevard de Strasbourg, at the Rue de la Cossonerie you turn west to the **Halles Centrales**, the great provision market of **Paris**, composed of a group of ten pavilions divided by covered streets. The best time to visit the Halles is in early morning, when marketing is being done. Immediately northwest of the Halles Centrales is the **Hotel des Postes** (General Post Office), where all postal money orders on **Paris** are payable, unless otherwise specified. Proceeding south along the east side of the Boulevard de Sebastopol, in the Rue de Rivoli, see the **Tour St. Jacques**, located in the midst of fine garden. From top of the tower there is very fine view. Open 12:00 to 3:00 except Sundays and festival days. Permission (free) to ascend the platform can be obtained in Direction des Travaux at Hotel de Ville. Passing the **Theatre du Chatelet** and the **Theatre Sarah Barnhardt** in Place du Chatelet, go southeast along Quai de Gesvres and Pont d'Arcole to the Ile de la Cite. Here, to the southeast, in the Rue d'Arcole, is the **Cathedral of Notre Dame**, in Place du Parvis Notre Dame on Isle de la Cite. It was commenced by Louis VII in 1163 and not finished until two hundred years later under Charles VII. Besides being one of most beautiful cathedrals in world, Notre Dame has capacity 20,000 people, and contains one of largest bells in France, called "**La Bourdan**," weighing 13 tons and the clapper 1,000 pounds. From the tower (368 steps) there is magnificent view. Napoleon was crowned in Notre Dame in 1804 by Pope Pius VII, and event is commemorated by painting by David in the Louvre. See especially spire, made of wood and covered with lead, reconstructed during the reign of Napoleon III, which is model of grace and beauty. See also the Choir with its very fine wood carvings. In Sanctuary see painting of "**Piety**" (called **The Vow of Louis XIII**) by Coustou, and statue of Louis XV; and in chapel see statue of **Simon Mathias**

de Bucy. In the Treasury (in vestry) are fragments of **Crown of Thorns**, and of the **True Cross**, many ecclesiastical vestments, Napoleon's coronation robe and a nail from the Cross. In Place du Parvis, Notre Dame, see equestrian statue of Charlemagne, and in rear of Cathedral see Morgue, where are exposed for identification the bodies of unknown persons who meet death accidentally or by suicide. The Cathedral is open daily (Sundays and fete days for divine service only). Visitors admitted to the Choir Galleries at 10:00 a. m. and the Chapter House, Treasury and Sacristy. Leaving Cathedral, cross Place du Parves and take Quai du Marche Neuf in front of Prefecture of Police to Quai des Orfèvres. Fronting this is the **Palais de Justice**, in Rue d'Arcole on Isle de la Cité. It was residence of French Kings up to time of Philip de Bel. Open daily 12:00 to 4:00, except Sundays and holidays. See especially **Salle des les Perdus** with statue of **Berryer**; the statue in memory of Malesherbes, the counselor of Louis XVI; two new Assize Courts, and Gallery of St. Louis; **Conciergerie**, used for prisoners awaiting trial—the principals of first Revolution awaited execution here, and it was place of imprisonment of Marie Antoinette and Robespierre. Prince Jerome Napoleon and Duke of Orleans were also confined here. Can be visited only on Thursdays from 9:00 to 5:00 upon order from Bureau of Prisons at Prefecture of Police, which can be obtained upon written application. In interior is the Sainte Chapelle, a very fine specimen of Gothic architecture of time of St. Louis. Open daily except Mondays, 12:00 to 4:00. See especially decorations in **Cour de Cassation**, where Dreyfus trial was held. In Boulevard du Palais, opposite Palais de Justice, is the **Tribunal de Commerce**, one of finest modern buildings in Paris, erected in 1866 at cost of \$1,000,000.

Returning from Ile de la Cite by Pont au Change, in Place du Chatelet is famous **Fontaine de la Victoire**.

At the base of this erected to commemorate first victories of Napoleon I, are sculptured figures representing Fidelity, Vigilance, Justice and Power; and the column, on which are inscribed the names of battles commemorated, is surmounted by a figure of Victory. Going to left along the Quai de la Megisserie and Quai du Louvre to Rue de l'Arbre-Sec, you come to **Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois**, facing chief entrance to **Louvre**. The original church which stood on this site was founded before time of Charlemagne. It has disappeared entirely, present building having been erected in 15th and 16th centuries. See especially figure of Angel of the Last Judgment on the gable, and in interior fresco representing Descent from the Cross. A point of historical interest in connection with this Church is that its bell sounded signal for massacre of Huguenots on August 24th, 1572. Near church is tower containing famous chime of bells, rung daily at 11:00 and 4:00 o'clock. Proceed to right along Rue du Louvre to Rue Coquilliere, which leads to **Bank of France**, the gallery of which is worth visit, but otherwise bank has no special interest for visitor. Just behind the Bank is **Palais Royal** built in 1629 by Cardinal Richeleu and willed by him to Louis XIII. Was occupied by Anne of Austria and her two sons, Louis XIV and Philip of Orleans; after death of Philip it was occupied by two generations of Orleans family, by whom allowed to fall into bad repute, grandson of Philip having built the present arcades and let them to shopkeepers to recover in part means which he had exhausted in wild living; at time of Restoration it again passed into the hands of Orleans family, and was occupied until 1832 by Louis Philippe. Royal apartments and pictures, etc., were wrecked by mob in Revolution of 1848, and Communists made a similar raid in 1871. The arcades of Palace were formerly occupied by jewelers' shops and restaurants, but many of them are now

vacant, and garden, once the resort of fashion, is now frequented mostly by the servant class and children. Returning to Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, you find yourself at main entrance to **The Louvre**, containing greatest art collection in world. It is situated in triangle bounded by Place St. Germaine l'Auxerrois, River Seine, Place du Carrousel and Rue de Rivoli. Commenced in 1541 by Francis I, it was continued by Catherine de Medici, Charles IX and Louis XIII. It was going to ruins when Napoleon joined it to the Tuileries, and it was finished by Napoleon III. It contains thousands of works of great masters and minor artists and sculptors, and requires weeks to see. Best plan is to secure the services of guide, who will point out the most celebrated objects. Catalogues can be bought at entrance. Louvre is open free to public daily, except Mondays and some holidays. In Louvre buildings see also **Musee des Arts Decoratifs** (entrance at 107 Rue de Rivoli), open daily 10:00 to 5:00 in summer and 10:00 to 4:00 in winter, on Mondays from noon; on Sundays 10:00 to 4:00 free. Building contains pictures of noted 19th century artists. From Louvre go along Quai de Louvre to Pont du Carrousel, on northeast of which is **Place du Carrousel**, at eastern entrance to Tuileries. Facing arch erected here by Napoleon I is Gambetta Monument, and also an equestrian statue of Marquise de Lafayette. **Jardin des Tuileries**, closed in summer at 9:00 p. m. and in winter at 5 p. m. A military band plays in the Garden on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 5:00 to 6:00 p. m. in summer.

Going from the centre of the Tuileries, proceed along the Rue Castiglione to the Place Vendome, containing **The Vendome Column**, erected by Napoleon to commemorate victory over Russians and Austrians, is 142 feet high and 13 in diameter, composed of metal from 1,200 guns and weighing one million eight hundred

pounds, and surmounted by statue of Napoleon. Communists threw the column down in 1871. Going back to Rue de Rivoli, proceed westward to north end of Tuileries to **Place de la Concorde**, finest public plaza in the world. In centre is **Obelisk of Luxor** (143 feet high and 13 in diameter), on site of which originally stood guillotine, of which Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI were among first victims. In 1875 more than two thousand persons executed here. In 1770 at fireworks display in this Plaza 1,200 people were crushed to death or suffocated, and more than two thousand seriously injured. Looking northwest from Plaza is Place de l'Etoile at top of Avenue des Champs Elysees, which is surmounted by great **Arc de Triomphe**.

On northeast, at the end of Rue Royale, can be seen Madeleine, and on west Chamber of Deputies and other public buildings.

Montmartre. In the Place St. Pierre, on the north, is the **Church of the Sacred Heart**, which is reached by a funicular railway, of Byzantine architecture, and cost over \$5,000,00. See view from dome. Here also the largest bell in France, weighing 19 tons. The notorious **Moulin Rouge** is in the Place Blanche, reached by following the Boulevard de Rochouart and the Boulevard de Clichy westward. Still further westward along Boulevard de Clichy is **Montmartre Cemetery**, containing tombs of Theophile Gautier, Greuze, Delaroche, Offenbach, Dumas the Younger, Halevy, Heine and others.

From cemetery you can go by Metropolitan Railway to Monceau Station, where is very pretty **Parc Monceau**, a summer resort laid out by Philip of Orleans, and where concerts are now given by military bands on Sundays. From Parc Monceau go by Avenue Hoche to **Place de l'Etoile**, in which is **Arc de Triomphe**, and from which point twelve avenues branch out. The arch was designed by Chalgrin for Napoleon I. is

160 feet high, 146 broad and 72 deep, and cost over \$2,000,000. Splendid view from the top (273 steps), open daily 10:00 to 6:00.

From the Arc de Triomphe, Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, fashionable promenade and drive of **Paris**, leads to **The Bois**, a park comprising about 2,250 acres. See in Bois the artificial lake and the Grand Cascade, a 45-foot waterfall coming out of artificial grotto, from top of which good view of race course of Long Champs, ruins of the ancient Long Champs Abbey and Heights of Mont Valerian.

The Café de Armononville, Restaurant de la Cascade, Pavillon Chinois, Café du Touring Club and Café Pre-Catelan are fashionable restaurants, the latter being the most expensive. Races are held at Long Champs, and at other course, at Auteuil, in Spring and Fall—In Bois de Boulogne see **Jardin d'Acclimation**, or **Zoölogical Garden**, which is greatly crowded on Sunday afternoons, when band concerts are given.

Returning to city by Place de l'Etoile, drive southeast along Avenue des Champs Elysees to Place de la Concorde. On south of Champs Elysees just before reaching Place de la Concorde are **Grand Palais** and **Petit Palais**, now used as museums and for annual exhibitions of arts and industries, exterior decorations and figures being very fine. To north of Champs Elysees at this point is **Palais de l'Elysee**, built in 1718 for the Count d'Evreux; it was later residence of La Marquise de Pompadour, Napoleon I and Napoleon III, and is now official residence of President of French Republic. A point of historical interest in connection with Palais de l'Elysee is that it was occupied by German Emperor for three days when German Army entered **Paris** in 1871.

Leaving Grand and Petit Palais and continuing south along Avenue Alexandre III, you cross **Seine** by **Pont Alexandre III**, a magnificent structure, 377 feet long

and 131 wide, to Quai d'Orsay, on south side of which is **Chamber Deputies** (or Palais Bourbon), continue along southerly in the Boulevard des Invalides to **Hotel des Invalides**, covering area of 31 acres and having facade 600 feet. In Church of Invalides is magnificent tomb of **Napoleon**. Going west along Avenue de Tourville, to south of Hotel des Invalides, you come to Avenue de la Motte Picquet, in which is **Ecole Militaire** (or Military School), facing Champ de Mars. The school contains barracks capable of housing six thousand soldiers. Continuing northeast from Ecole Militaire along the Champs de Mars a few blocks, you come to **Eiffel Tower**, built for the 1889 Paris Exposition, on south bank of the **Seine**. The third platform of tower is 905 feet high, and the total height is 984; affords the finest view of **Paris**, country being seen for 50 miles around. The restaurants are pleasing resorts for luncheons, or, in hot weather, for evening dinner. From Eiffel Tower cross **Seine** again, this time by Pont d'Ena to **Palais du Trocadero**, built in 1878 for Universal Exposition, and contains **Museum of Ethnography**, **Museum of Comparative Sculpture** and public hall seating about seven thousand—On south bank of **Seine**, east of Pont des Arts, is **Hotel des Monnaies** (or Mint), and further to east and then south by Boulevard Michel in Boulevard St. Germain is **Musee de Cluny**, the most interesting museum in France, and southwest of this, on west side of Rue St. Jacques, is the **Sorbonne**, containing departments of Science, Theology and Philosophy of **University of Paris**, a magnificent building, containing several fine paintings and a particularly large fresco. South of Sorbonne a short distance to east in Place du Pantheon is **Le Pantheon**, a memorial temple consecrated during **Constituante** "To the Memory of Great Men" (built in 1764 under Louis XV), containing the tombs of Voltaire, Marat, Rousseau, Victor Hugo, Mirabeau, President Sadi Carnot, and the novelist Emile

Zola—Open 10:00 to 4:00 in summer and 10:00 to 5:00 in winter, except Mondays, admission free—Fine view from the dome, and in interior an extraordinary echo, which will be indicated to visitors by the attendants—A little to east of Pantheon and to north is **Church of St. Etienne du Mont**, which was commenced in 1517 and not completed until 1624. It contains a remarkable sculpture, called a "Jube," executed by Biard in 1600, and the bones of St. Genevieve in a shrine of brass, in front of which are piled crutches of many cripples who are said to have been restored to health through the efficacy of prayer.—Proceeding south from rear of Pantheon along **Rue d'Ulm**, and thence southeasterly along the Rue l'Homond and Avenue des Gobelins, you come to the **Manufacture des Gobelins**, the French state manufactory of the famous **Gobelin Tapestries**—Returning along Avenue des Gobelins, turn westward along Boulevard de Port Royal, and thence north in Avenue de l'Observatoire to **Palais du Luxembourg**, which is open free 10:00 to 4:00 in winter and 9:00 to 5:00 in summer, daily except Mondays, but visitors are allowed only in the Museum and Picture Gallery. The Palace contains Senate Chamber of the Republic of France, which can be seen only by permit obtainable upon application to Secretaire General de la Questure—Gardens of palace contain interesting fountains and monuments, and military band concerts are given on Sundays in summer—Proceeding northward from **Luxembourg**, cross **Seine** by Pont Neuf, and at end of Quai de Gesvres, reached by turning to right along the Quai de la Megisserie, you come to **Hotel de Ville**, or **City Hall**, magnificent building, containing a number of beautiful modern mural decorations, open to visitors from 2:00 to 4:00 p. m. upon application to office of Secretary—From Hotel de Ville, proceed southeast along Quai de l'Hotel de Ville, and recross **Seine** by Pont Sully, and, turning thence southeastward into Quai St. Ber-

nard, you reach **Halle aux Vins**, Government's warehouse for wines and liquors in bond—To southeast of Halle aux Vins is **Jardin des Plantes**, or Botanical Garden, open daily, admission free, in summer from 11:00 to 5:00 and winter 11:30 to 4:00; library open 10:00 to 4:00 daily, except Sundays and holidays; and the hot-houses are open only on Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 1:00 to 4:00. Band concerts are given in the Garden in the summer on Thursdays and Sundays—Again crossing **Seine**, from Place Valhubert at entrance to Jardin des Plantes, by Pont d'Austerlitz, proceed north by Boulevard de la Bastille to **Place de la Bastille**, in which is famous **Column of July**, the monument erected in memory of defenders of **France** in July, 1830—A fine view from top, reached by stairway, and vaults beneath contain remains of a number of soldiers killed in Revolution—At Place de la Bastille there is station of the Metropolitan Railway, from where a train may be taken north to **Cemetery of Pere la Chaise**, opened 1804, comprising 110 acres. It contains tombs and monuments of many prominent personages, including Héloïse and Abelard, Casimir Périer, Molière, Rachel, Balzac, Talma, Faure, Rossini, Rosa Bonheur, Thiers and others—From Place de la Bastille go north along Boulevard Beaumarchais and turn west into Rue des Francs Bourgeois a few blocks to **Musee Carnavalet**, containing a collection of antiquities connected with history of **Paris**.

Near Porte d'Auteuil in Parc des Princes is **Jardin Fleuriste**, or Flower Garden, of the **City of Paris**—See especially azaleas and camelias in winter—Most unique trip in **Paris** is through the **Egouts**, or Sewers, which can be seen upon application to Prefect de la Seine in Hotel de Ville, or to Ingenieur en Chef du Service Technique des Eaux, No. 9 Place de l'Hotel de Ville—Trip is taken in boat through sewers, at side of which runs tramway, and can be made only on second and

fourth Wednesday in each month from May to September.

The charming excursions around **Paris** include **St. Cloud** (Restaurants: Belvedere; de la Gare); **Sevres**, where is porcelain factory and ceramio museum; **St. Germain en Laye**; **Rueil** and **Malmaison**; **St. Denis**; **Enghien** and **Montmorency**; **Sceaux**; **Meudon**; and **Versailles** (page).

From **Quai d'Orsay** by **Orleans Railway** at **Paris** it is $365\frac{1}{4}$ miles, southwestwardly, via **Orleans**, **Tours**, **Poitiers**, and takes $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours to **St. Jean Station** at

BORDEAUX, FRANCE (Population, 261,678)

Railway Stations: (1) **Gare St. Jean (du Midi)**, on left bank of **Garonne**, for express trains; this station is connected with (2) **Gare de la Bastide**, on right bank, for **Orleans Company** trains, and (3) **Gare de l'Etat** for local trains on government lines, both on right bank; (4) **Gare du Medoc**, north part of town, for **Lacanau** and **Medoc** trains.

Hotels: **Hotel Terminus**, near **Gare St. Jean**; **Hotel France** and **Grand Hotel**, in town.

Motor Omnibuses: From **Jardin Public** to **Place d'Aquitaine**; and between principal hotels and railway stations.

Steamboat Offices: **Messageries Maritimes**, 20 **Allees d'Orleans**; **Compagne Generale Transatlantique**, **Pacific Steam Navigation Co.**, and **Chargeurs Beunis**, 15, 6 and 16, **Quai Louis XVIII**; **Worms & Co.**, 7 **Allees de Chartres**; **General Steam Navigation Co.**, 39 **Quai des Chartrons**.

Travel Bureaus: **Thomas Cook & Son**; **Lubin**, 42 **Cours de l'Intendance**.

British Consul: **A. L. S. Rowley**, 18 **Rue Blanc-Dutrouilh**; **American Consul:** **A. K. Moe**, 52 **Cours du Jardin-Public**.

Fourth town in France. Harbor third largest in

France. 16 miles from the meeting of the **Garonne** and **Dordogne**, 16 miles from the sea. Was one of main ports for debarkation of American troops in **Great War**.

Interesting Things: From **Gare St. Jean** go by left bank of river north to **Pont de Bordeaux**, one of finest bridges, 1,650 feet long, 48 wide, 17 arches—**Harbor** is crescent-shaped, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; average depth 20 feet; the **Bassin a Flot No. 1** is 25 acres and holds 76 ships—**Porte de Cailhau**, in memory of victory of Charles VIII—**Place des Quinconces**, 1,272 feet long, 1,020 wide, with rostral columns 65 feet high, with statues "Commerce" and "Navigation"; in centre, statue of **Montaigne** and **Montesquieu**—On west side, **Monument to the Girondins**—**Place de la Comedie** is centre of activity, with **Rue Esprit-des-Lois** running to the east and **Rue Ste-Catherine** to south—**Grand Theatre**, with Corinthian and Ionic columns in interior—**Allées de Tourny**, with **Statue of Gambetta** in middle, is very busy place—**Library**, 200,000 volumes, with copy of **Essays of Montaigne** annotated by him; **Museum of Antiquities**—**Public Garden**, with magnolia and other exotics, and **Botanical Garden**, with **Statue Rosa Bonheur**, born here—**Natural History Museum**—**Institut Colonial** (spring exhibition)—**Palais Gallien**, ruins of Roman amphitheatre—**Musee de Peinture et de Sculpture**—**Cathedral of St.-Andre**, with sculpture of Christ in tympanum—**Clocher Pey-Berland**, bell weighs 11 tons; fine view—**Grosse Cloche**—**Fortified Gateway**, 13th Century—**St. Michel Church**, carved stone screens; tower 360 feet.

From **St. Jean Station of Railway Du Midi** at **Bordeaux** it is 252 miles southeasterly via **Toulouse** and takes 8 hours to

NARBONNE, FRANCE (Population, 25,300)

Hotels: Grand; Dorade.

Five miles from the Mediterranean, with which connected by **Canal de la Robine**—**Archeveche**, 13th Cen-

ture fortress, and between two towers is Hotel de Ville, with Musee in same building—Cathedral of St. Just (130 feet high), splendid choir.

From Narbonne by Railway Du Midi it is 43 miles northeasterly and takes 1½ hours to

CETTE, FRANCE (Population, 33,000)

Steamers: To **Algiers** and **Oran** by way of **Port-Vendres**; also to **Balaruc-les-Bains** and **Meze**.

Consul: Paul H. Cram is Consul for United States of America.

Hctel: Grand.

Interesting Things: Musee Municipal—Bains de Mer, with Kursaal—Zoological Station—Harbor and Canals, 110 acres; old basin, and new—Lighthouse at harbor entrance, 105 feet, with breakwater one mile long—Go by **Rue de l'Esplanade** to **Esplanade** and up to **Square de Chateau d'Eau** on side of **Mont St. Clai**; fine top view, 590 feet—Go down to sea by **Rue Franklin** and beautiful **Route de la Corniche**.

Second French seaport on **Mediterranean**.

From **Cette** by Railway Du Midi it is 17 miles and takes ½ hour to

MONTPELLIER, FRANCE (Population, 80,200; Elevation, 90 feet)

Railway Stations: Gare du P. L. M., for **Paris**, **Marseilles**, **Nimes**, **Cette**, **Bordeaux**, etc.; Gare de Palavas, for Palavas Line; Gare de Rabieux (Montpellier-Chaptal), for Rabinieux Line and via **Meze** to **Beziers**.

Hotels: Hotel de la Metropole, 3 Rue de Clos-Rene; Grand Hotel, 8 Rue Maguelone; Pensions, Mme. Aymard, 6 Rue du Gymnase.

Interesting Things: In station square, **Statue of Planchon**, who brought **American** vines to replace vines destroyed by phylloxera germ—In center of town, **Place de la Comedie**, with fountain. Three

Graces—**Peyrou Promenade**, and, opposite entrance, **Arc de Triomphe**, 60 feet wide, 50 high (1691), in honor of Louis XIV—**Jardin des Plantes**—**Faculte de Medecine**—**University Library**, 226,566 volumes—**Cathedral of St. Peter**, and, east, **University**—**Musee Fabre**, 800 paintings.

From **Montpellier** by the P. L. M. Railway it is easterly via **Arles** and takes 3½ hours to

MARSEILLES, FRANCE (Population, 550,600)

Consul: Alphonse Gaulin is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: Grand Hotel de Russie; Terminus; du Louvre et de la Paix.

Interesting Things: Boulevards lead from **Railway Station** to **Centre of City**; are lined with elms and three miles long, sections being known as **de Paris** and **Grand Cheminaix**—The finest **Bourse**, cost £360,000, and behind it **Old Town**, whose streets were constructed 1895—Fine **Harbor**, and the **Sante** on the **Canal** behind **Fort Grasse-Tilly** has an interesting **Council Room** with **Art Treasures**—**Cathedral**, near the beginning of the **New Harbor**, 460 feet long, is of green and white, with towers over facade, and 197-foot dome, all costing nearly £1,000,000—**Palais de Justice**, with fine approach and outer hall with gallery on 16 red marble columns—**Notre Dame-de-la-Garde**, on high summit south of the harbor, reached by lift, after which 174 steps to upper church, over facade of which there bell tower 150 high surmounted by statue of Virgin; see **Silver Figure** under Bronze canopy; **Splendid View** at sunset, when the sun going down and moon rising immediately after—Famous **Corniche Road** begins beyond **Fort de Entrecasto** and goes along **Rock Coast** 4½ miles, with **Splendid Views** on way to Nice and Monte Carlo—**Public Library**, 100,000 volumes, 20,000 coins—**Palais de Longchamp**, at top of boulevard, with cascade in front with

fine fountain—**Musee de Beaux Arts**—**Museum of Natural History**, with mammals, fish, mineralogy, birds and shells; see rooms and staircase with paintings on wax, and behind **Palace, Public Garden** and **Zoological Garden**—The **Prado** is principal promenade outside of city, and walkers frequently return by way of **Corniche Road**.

From **St. Charles Station** of the **P. L. M. Railway** at **Marseilles** it is $139\frac{3}{4}$ miles, northeasterly, and takes 4 hours to

NICE, FRANCE (Population, 142,940)

Railway Stations: **Gare du P. L. M.**, **Av. Thiers**, on line from **Marseilles** to **Ventimiglia**; **Gare de Riquier**, suburban station on same line; **Gare du Sud**, for lines to **Grasse** and **Digne**.

Steamers: In pre-war days there was steamer to **Monaco, Mentone, San Remo** and **Genoa** from February to April, also service from **Nice** to **Toulon** and **Marseilles**.

Hotels: ***Hotel Suisse**, **Quai des Etats Unis**; American plan, from 30 francs up (see advertisement).

Excursions: To hill called **Cimiez**, residential villa suburb.

Consul: **Wm. Dulany Hunter** is Consul for United States of America.

British Consul: **J. W. Keogh**, 95 **Rue de France**.

Travel Bureaus: **Thos. Cook & Son**, 13 **Promenade des Anglais**; **Lubin**, 12 **Av. Felix-Faure**.

Baths: **Hammon de Nice**, 8 **Rue de la Buffa**.

Festivals: **Carnival** 12 days before Lent and at Mid-Lent. **Confetti** thrown in battle of flowers on the **Promenade des Anglais** at the theatre and processions.

Interesting Things: **Avenue Thiers**, bordered with eucalypti—**Avenue de la Gare**, and **Church Notre-Dame**—**Musee Municipal**; **The Bleeding by Ryckaert**, No. 283—**Place Massena**, one of principal places activity—

Casino Municipal, and, behind it, Square Massena, with Statue—Natural History Museum—Public Garden—Promenade des Anglais, built 1822 to make work for the idle—Champ d'Aviation—Hippodrome—Extension of promenade is Quai du Midi, leading to Fish Market—theatre de l'Opera—Library, 60,000 volumes—Cours Saleya, winter vegetable and flower market—Chateau, at east of Old Town, with little Zoological Garden on top, reached from Place Garibaldi by Rue Segurane—Cemetery on north side, with Gambetta Monument and tombs of Garibaldi's family—Beautiful house Gardens seen by permission, especially Villas Valrose, Kirchner, Liserb and des Palmiers—Cathedral, only Russian cathedral, beyond bounds of Russia—Palais de Glace, with ice skating.

Nice is on the Bay of Angels at mouth of Paillon, with the old town on left side and on the right Ville des Etranges.

From Nice by the P. L. M. Railway it is 11 miles. northeasterly, and takes ½ hour to

**MONACO and MONTE CARLO in Kingdom of
MONACO (Population, 22,956 [Monte Carlo
alone 9,627]; Elevation, 195)**

Railway Station: At La Condamine.

Hotels: Bristol Hotel, Majestic Hotel, Boulevard de la Condamine; Hotel Beau-Sejour, 13 Rue St. Louis; Hotel de la Condamine, 1 Rue des Princes. **Pensions:** Anglaise, 3 Rue Albert; Suisse, 19 Rue Grimaldi.

Restaurants: Criterion, Boulevard de la Condamine; Mediterranee, Boulevard de la Condamine.

Interesting Things: The Gambling Rooms pay all expenses, so citizens are not taxed—The town of Monaco, which is reached first by railway, is on high rock at foot of Tete de Chien—Between it and Monte Carlo is Condamine, 11,000 population—The road leading from the one to the other is called the Boulevard—The

42-acre sheltered harbor is popular with yachts—Visitors are permitted within the **Palace Yard** at **Monaco** from which there are **Magnificent Views**; it contains French cannons and bust of Prince Charles III, surrounded by beautiful gardens—**Cathedral of St. Nicholas** and **Burial Chapel**, with ancient wooden crucifix and Descent from Cross—**Anthropological Museum**, with relics from nearby grottos, and caves near **Mentone**, including the earliest black race skeleton—**Musee Oceanographique** in Avenue St. Martin, with interesting **Aquarium** (a hobby of the Prince of Monaco).

Permit required for longer stay than two weeks. Name comes from Phoenician temple of Melkarth (Greek, Monoikos). Monaco's 8 square miles separated 1348 by Charles I, the Genoese.

MONTE CARLO (proper)

Hotels: **Hotel Beau Rivage** (see advertisement); **Hotel de Paris**, Place du Casino; **Hotel Metropole**, N. E. of Casino gardens; **Heritage Hotel**, Avenue de la Costa; **Hotel de Londres**, Boulevard des Moulins.

Restaurants: **Ciro's**, Galerie Charles III; **Restaurant Francais**, at the Grand-Hotel; cheaper restaurants are the **Re**, Boulevard des Moulins, and **Rocher-de-Cancale**, Boulevard du Nord.

Baths: **Nouvel Establishment Thermal**, below the Casino; Sea bathing at **Larvotto**.

Church Services: **Anglican Church**, Rue de la Source.

Interesting Things: The **Gambling Rooms** are open 10 A. M. until 11 P. M. and tickets are obtained upon presentation of visiting cards; minors not allowed **Casino**, overlooking sea, facing inland; beautiful salons; principal of which is **Salles de Jeu**, with cascade, mural paintings and fine marbles; **Roulette** and **Trente-et-Quarante** are played, minimum bets 5 Francs with 6,000 **Limit on Roulette**, minimum 20 Francs and max-

imum 12,000 on **Trente-et-Quarante**—Behind **Casino**. **Splendid View** from terrace adjoining which is **Tir aux Pigeons**, where grand prize is 20,000 francs—In front of **Casino**, beautiful gardens with tropical plants.

Excursions: By railway to **La Turbie**, where there is a **Wonderful View**—To **Stalactite Grotto de St. Roman**—Another excursion is to **Beausoleil**, 655 feet.

British Consul is C. J. Sim; **Hotel Metropole**.

Golf Club: 18 holes on **Mont Angel**.

Motor Omnibus: Mornings from **Casino**.

From **Monte Carlo** by P. L. M. Railway it is $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles, easterly, and takes 1-6 hour to

MENTONE, FRANCE (Population 18,001)

Railway Stations: Gare Principale; Menton-Garavan.

Hotels: Hotel Bellevue and Hotel d'Italie & Grande-Bretagne, in the English Quarter.

Travel Bureau: Thos. Cook & Son, 22 Avenue-Felix-Faure.

English Church: St. John's, Avenue Carnot.

Golf Club: At Sospel, reached by motor omnibus; **Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club**, Avenue-Carnot.

Interesting Things: **Casino Municipal** and **Casino de Mentone**, with winter garden, skating; flower carnival in spring—**Promenade du Midi**, along bay with beautiful views; connected with this, are **Quai de Montleon**, and **Promenade Garavan**, ending at railway terminus—From there **Promenade St. Louis** crosses **St. Louis Torrent** (restaurant and **Museum**) which is frontier between France and Italy.

Excursions: Drive (one hour) to **Cap Martin** and return, with **Fine View**. Another excursion, **Convent de l'Annonciade**, reached by funicular starting from Sospel Road.

From **Mentone** by the P. L. M. and Italian Railways it is $105\frac{1}{4}$ miles, northeasterly, by the French and

Italian Railways, via **Ventimiglia** (Customs examination), and takes 6 hours to the Principe Station of the Italian Railway at

GENOA, ITALY

From Principe Station of the Italian Railway at **Genoa** it is 103 miles, northwestwardly, and takes $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours to the Porta Nova Station at

TURIN, ITALY

From Porta Nova by Italian Railway at **Turin** it is 148 miles, northwestwardly, by the Italian and French railways, via **Modane**, and takes 6 hours to

CULOZ, FRANCE (Population, 1,600; Elevation, 780)

Hotel: de la Gare.

Customs-House examination on way to France takes place at **Modane** and time changes to Greenwich.

From **Culoz** by the P. L. M. Railway via **Bourg** ($50\frac{1}{2}$ miles) and **Besancon** it takes 6 hours 17 minutes to

BELFORT, FRANCE

From **Belfort** by the Eastern Railway via **Lure** (19 miles) it takes 3 hours 28 minutes to

NANCY, FRANCE (Population, 119,900)

From **Nancy** by the Eastern Railway it is 36 miles, northerly, and takes 2 hours to

METZ, GERMANY (Population 68,700)

From Haupt Station of the Alsace-Lorraine Railway at **Metz** it is 42 miles, easterly, by the same, and French Railway, and takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

VERDUN, FRANCE (Population 21,400)

Hotels: Trois Maures, Rue de l'Hotel de Ville 7;
Coq Hardi, Place St. Paul.

Interesting Things: In **Upper Town** narrow streets are very interesting—Scene of great battle during World War—**Palais de Justice**—**Porte Chaussee**, with crenelated towers—In court of **Hotel de Ville**, cannon presented by French Government—**Cathedral of Notre-Dame**.

First class fortress, on the **Meuse**.

Note: 174 miles from **Paris**.

From **Verdun** by the Eastern Railway via **St. Hilaire** (56 miles) it takes 3 hours to

REIMS, FRANCE (Population, 115,200)

American Consul: William Bardel.

British Consul: J. W. Lewthwaite.

Hotels: Grand Hotel, near cathedral; Continental Hotel, near station.

Specialties: Champagne cellars, which visitors can inspect; apply Maison Pommery, in Boulevard Gerbert.

Interesting Things: **Cathedral Notre-Dame**, 16th century, 445 by 99 by 125 feet high; one of most beautiful in existence, which was partly destroyed by German shells during World War, with 530 statues in the recessed portals above them, exquisite and famous rose windows 40 feet in diameter; costly church plate, chalice and reliquaries in the **Treasury**, also **Coronation Vessels** and **Crucifixes** and famous **St. Ampoule**—**Archiepiscopal Palace**—**Hotel de Ville**, capped by high bell tower, 120,000 volume **Library**, also **Museum**—**Porte de Mars** (Roman), triple gateway—**St. Remi**, oldest ecclesiastical building in Reims (11th century).

Banks: Banque de France, Place de l'Hotel-de-Ville; Credit Lyonnaise, Rue Carnot 25; Comptoire d'Es-compte, Rue Carnot 14.

From **Reims** by the Eastern Railway it is 33 miles, northwestwardly, and takes 1 hour to

LAON, FRANCE

Univ Calif, Digitized by eGangotri (Population, 15,288; Elevation, 595) ft ®

Hotels: De l'Ecu-de-France, Rue David 23; da la Hure, Rue du Bourg 4.

Interesting Things: Go by Rue de Bourg to **Notre-Dame Cathedral**, 397 by 100 by 79 feet high, with beautiful facade between two towers, 184 feet, rose windows and carved wooden pulpit—**Musee** by **Garden** enclosing **Chapel of Templars**; marble **Statue of Gabrielle d'Estrees**, mistress of Henri IV. **Fine View** from promenade to south.

Built on long hill, 595 feet. Town is 236 steps above station.

From **Laon** by the Northern Railway it is 211 miles northwestwardly via **Amiens** (67 miles) and **Lille** (142 miles) and takes 5½ hours to

CALAIS, FRANCE (Population, 66,627)

Route 2—**BAYONNE** to **BORDEAUX**, **POITIERS**, **TOURS**, **ORLEANS** and **PARIS**.

BAYONNE.

Population: 27,886.

Railway Stations: Gare du Midi, St. Esprit, on right bank of Adour; Gare de Biarritz, on left bank.

Hotels: Grand Hotel, Rue Thiers 21; Hotel de Paris, Rue Thiers 13.

Banks: Credit Lyonnaise, Place de la Liberte; Comptoir d'Escompte, Rue Thiers.

River **Nive** separates **Little Bayonne** from **Great Bayonne**—"Basque" means Harbor.

Interesting Things: Arena, for bull fights and amusements—**Horse Racing**—**Citadel**, in suburb of **St. Esprit**—From station cross by **St. Esprit Bridge**, to **Place du Reduit**, on **Place de la Liberte**—See **Theatre**, **Customs House** and **Marié**, and, further on, the **Jardin Molinie**—12th century **Chateau Vieux** at end of **Rue Thiers**—**Cathedral of Notre-Dame**, 1213; see triforium, chapels of apse, glass windows, portal, and cloisters—

Musee Bonnat, gift of painter—Cimetiere des Anglais.

From **Bayonne** by the Railway Dui Midi it is 123 miles, northeasterly, via **Dax** (31 miles), **Morceux** (55 miles), and takes 3 hours to the St. Jean Station at

BORDEAUX, FRANCE (See page)

From St. Jean Station of the Orleans Railway at **Bordeaux** it is 153 miles, northeasterly, and takes 3 hours to

POITIERS, FRANCE (Population, 41,242)

Hotels: Grand-Hotel du Palais, 2 Rue Boncenne; Hotel de France, 28 Rue Carnot.

Baths: Modernes, 29 Rue Gambetta.

Interesting Things: Musee des Augustines, with good sculptures and pictures—Hotel de Ville, in which Musee des Beaux Arts et d'Archeologie—Temple St. John, oldest French Christian Church (4th century) 43 by 26 feet—Cathedral St. Pierre, with fine interior, stained glass, and Descent from Cross in carved wood—Ste. Radegonde (560), with legendary foot print of Christ in interior—Hypogee-Martyrium—Notre-Dame-la-Grande (the "pearl of churches")—University, opposite, 75,000 volumes—Palais de Justice; see chimney piece, gallery and three windows—St. Hilaire, abbey-church, 13th century—Parc de Blossac, with "Joys and Griefs of Motherhood" at entrance.

Old capital of **Poitou**.

From **Poitiers** by the Orleans Railway it is 60¾ miles, northeasterly, and takes 1¾ hours to

TOURS, FRANCE (Population, 67,601)

Excursions: To **Chenonceaux**, 20 minutes by rail (Hotel du Bon-Laboureur et du Chateau); see **Chateau**, 1515; here **Catherine** was visited by poet **Tasso**, and Francis II and **Mary Queen of Scots**, spent honeymoon.

Hotels: Metropole Hotel, Place du Palais-de-Justice; Grand Hotel de Bordeaux, near the station. Pen-

sions: Hotel-Pensions Brunswick, Boulevard Beranger 64; Castel-Fleuri, Rue Ernest-Palustre 2.

Interesting Things: New Hotel de Ville and Palais de Justice, on Public Square—Cathedral (1170) ornamental facade, beautiful glass windows; fine view from 225 foot towers—Theatre Municipal—Basilica St. Martin, with dome capped by statue—Hotel Guoin, 1440, with 16th century facade—House of Tristan the Hermit—Musee, on the Rue National, Thursdays, Sundays and holidays 12 to 4.

Old capital of Tcuraine.

From Tours by the Orleans Railway it is $70\frac{1}{4}$ miles, northeasterly, and takes 2 hours to

ORLEANS, FRANCE (Population, 68,614)

Excursions: To Source of the Loire. Another excursion is to Chateau of St. Loup, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles. To Montargis, 47 miles; St. Benoit-sur-Loire, 21 miles, with remarkable church.

Hotels: Hotel Moderne et Terminus, opposite station; Central Hotel, Rue du Colombier 9.

Banks: Credit Lyonnaise and Comptoire d'Escompte, Place du Martroi.

Baths: Bains du Chatelet, Rue Charles-Sanglier 4.

Garages: Grand Garage Central, Rue Bannier 47; Mancon Garage, Rue de la Republique 38.

Interesting Things: Church of St. Paterne—Place Gambetta—Boulevards—Place du Martroi in centre of city with Statue of the Maid of Orleans—Cathedral Ste. Croix (1601) 485 feet; towers 285 and between them, central spire 328 high—Hotel de Ville (1530) former royal residence Francis II who died here 1560; in court, bronze Statue of Jeanne-d'Arc—Musee de Peinture et du Sculpture, and Natural History Museum in Old Hotel de Ville—Historical Museum—House of Joan of Arc, Rue du Fabour 37—Musee Jeanne-d'Arc,

in House of **Agnes Sorel**; see **Flemish Tapestry** picturing her arrival at **Chinon**.

From **Orleans** by the **Orleans Railway** it is $77\frac{3}{4}$ miles, northeasterly, and takes $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours to the **Quai d'Orsay Station** at

PARIS, FRANCE (See page 191)

Route 3—**NICE** to **MARSEILLES**, **LYONS**, **DIJON**, and **PARIS**. ..

From **Nice** by the **P. L. M. Railway** it is $130\frac{3}{4}$ miles southwestwardly, via **Toulon** (98 miles), and takes 4 hours to **St. Charles Station** at

MARSEILLES, FRANCE (See page 210)

From **St. Charles Station** of the **P. L. M. Railway** at **Marseilles** it is $217\frac{1}{2}$ miles, northerly via **Valence** (152 miles), and takes 5 hours to **Perrache Station** at

LYONS, FRANCE (Population, 523,796; Elevation, 560)

Railway Stations: **Gare de Perrache**, **Paris**, **Geneva**, etc.; **Gare de Vaise**, **Paris** and **Dijon** line; **Gare des Brotteaux**, and **Gare de St. Clair**, on the **Geneva Line**; **Gare de la Croix-Rousse** (des **Dombes**), for **Bourg**, **Trevoux**, etc.; **Gare St. Paul** and **Gare de Gorge-de-Loup**, for **Montbrison Line**; **Gare de St. Just**, for **Mornant** and **Vaugneray Line**; **Gare de l'Est**, for **Aoste-St. Genix Line**.

Excursions: To **Ile-Barbe Island**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north on the **Saone**, where see **Old Convent**—Another excursion is to **Roman Aqueduct of Bonnard**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

British Consul: **E. R. E. Vicars**, 9 **Quai de Retz**.

American Consul: **C. B. Hurst**, 2 **Place de la Bourse**.

Hotels: **Hotel Terminus**, near **Gare de Parrache**; **Grand-Hotel**, 16 **Rue de la Republique**.

Cafes: **Maderni**, 19 **Rue de la Republique**; **Opera**, **Place de la Comedie**; **Maison-Doree**, **Place Bellecour**.

Travel Bureaus: Thomas Cook & Son; Lubin, 3 Rue de la Hotel de Ville.

Interesting Things: There are 12 miles of Docks and 50 of Fortifications—Divided by Rhone and Saone into three parts, city being between rivers, with old suburb of La Croix-Rousse—In city, **Place Carnot**, with **Monument of the Republic**, 24 feet—In centre of town, **Statue of Ampère**, physicist—On west of same square, **Church of St. Martin d'Ainay**—Beyond Place Ampere go by **Victor Hugo Street** to **Place Bellecour**, 1080 by 960 feet, with **Equestrian Statue of Louis XIV**—Rue and **Place de la Republique**, with **Monument of Carnot**—**Palais de la Bourse et du Commerce**, with handsome clock, and, on second floor, **Musee Historique des Tissus**; see especially gallery with **Lace**, **French Textiles** and **Silk Pictures**, **Library**, and **Thimmonier's** first sewing machine—**Church of St. Nizier**—At end of Rue de la Hotel de Ville is **Place des Terreaux**, where **Cinq-Mars** and **de Thou** beheaded by Richelieu in 1642—In 1794 the guillotine was considered too slow, and grape-shot was used—**Palais St. Pierre**—In quarters on right bank of River Saone, **Cathedral of St. John**, 12th Century; bell weighs 10 tons—**Church of St. Paul**—**Best View** from **Fourviere Hill**, with **Pilgrimage Church**, containing **Black Image of Virgin**, and votive offerings—**Church of Notre Dame de Fourviere**; magnificent view from northeast tower, 316 steps—**Tour Metallique**, 280 feet—On left bank, **Parc de la Tete-d'Or**, protected from river floods by 2,500,000 franc dike.

Third city of France. At meeting of Rhone and Saone Rivers.

Paris to Lyons, 317 miles.

From Perrache Station of the P. L. M. Railway at Lyons it is 122¼ miles, northerly, via Macon (45 miles) and takes 3 1-3 hours to

DIJON, FRANCE (Population, 74,113)

Railway Stations: Gare de Paris, west of town; Gare Porte-Neuve, east of town; Steam Tramway Stations, Rue de Mulhouse and Boulevard Sevigne.

American Consular Agent: Nicholas Chaupis, Place Darcy 8.

Hotels: Grand-Hotel de la Cloche, Place Darcy; Terminus Hotel, Rue de la Gare 20.

Interesting Things: From station go to **Place Darcy**, with **Statue of Rude**—**Promenade du Chateau-D'Eau**—**Porte Guillaume**, with **Triumphal Arch**—**Cathedral of St. Benigne** (1280), behind choir 11th century crypt with domed chapel—**Birth House of Bossuet** (1627)—**Palais des Etats**, now used as Hotel de Ville, contains **Musee** and **Post Office**; in former see paintings and tombs of Philip Brave and John Fearless—In **Hotel de Ville** is **Archeological Museum**—**Church of St. Michael**, 1537—**Notre Dame Church**, one of best **Burgundian** specimens (1178); (clock above facade)—**Park**, 85 acres, extending to the **Ouche**, and, adjoining, it, old **Citadel**—**Monument of 30th of October**, to those who fell at Dijon 1870—**Statue of St. Bernard**—**Botanical Garden** and **Promenade de l'Arquebuse**, and at end, black poplar 130 feet high, 30 round, and 500 years old—**Lunatic Asylum**, with famous "Puits de Moise".

Dijon to Neuchatel, 119 miles; to Lausanne, 131½ miles.

From **Dijon** by the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway, it is 195¾ miles, westwardly, via **Herley** and takes 4 hours to Gare P. L. M. Station of the same railway at

PARIS, FRANCE (See page 191)

Route 4—**GENEVA**, Switzerland, to **BELLEGARDE** and **PARIS**.

From **Geneva** by the P. L. M. Railway it is 21 miles, southwestwardly, and takes ½ hour to

BELLEGARDE, FRANCE
(Population 3,000; Elevation, 1,220)

Excursions: The **Credo**, four hours northeast of Bellegarde; elevation 575 feet.

Hotel: Des Tourist, near the station.

Interesting Things: **Perte du Rhone**, a chasm into which river flows, in picturesque valley.

Bellegarde is French Customs House for passengers entering from Switzerland.

From **Bellegarde** by the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway it is 368 miles, via **Macon** (94½ miles), to the P. L. M. Station at

PARIS, FRANCE (See page 191)

(Macon) **Hotel:** Terminus, and Hotel de l'Europe.

Interesting Things At Macon: From station go by **Quai du Sud** to **Statue Lamartine**, and **Hotel de Ville** and **Musee—Queer Timber House**, in **Place de l'Herberie—Ile de la Palme**, 2½ miles above **Macôn**, where **Caesar** defeated **Helvetians** 58 B. C.

Route 5—From NEUCHATEL, Switzerland, to PARIS, France.

From **Neuchatel** by the Swiss Railway it is 316¼ miles, northwestwardly, by the Swiss and French railways via **Verriers** (customs examination) and takes 8 hours to the P. L. M. (Boulevard Diderot) Station of the French railway at

PARIS, FRANCE (See page 191)

Time changes to Greenwich time at **Verriers**.

Route 6—BASEL, Switzerland to BELFORT and PARIS, France.

From **Basel** by the German Railway it is 44 miles, westwardly, by the German and French railways via **Croix** (customs examination) and takes 1¼ hours to

BELFORT, FRANCE (Population, 39,300;
Elevation, 1,180)

Hotels: Grand-Hotel et du Tonneau d'Or; Hotel de Paris.

Interesting Things: Citadel on rock 220 feet high, and, in front, Lion of Belfort, 36 feet high, 72 long, in red sandstone, by Bartholdi—Fort de la Miotte.

Time: Changes to Greenwich at Belfort, France.

Belfort is on Savoureuse River, and important because it commands ways between the Vosges and Jura. Divided into two parts, the right bank called **Faubourg de France**.

Belfort to Bale, 62½ miles; to Strassburg, 97½ miles; to Mulhausen, 30½ miles.

From Belfort by the Eastern Railway it is 275¼ miles, northwestwardly, via Chaumont (111 miles) and Troyes (172 miles) and takes 5 hours 30 minutes to the Gare de l'Est Station of the same railway at

PARIS, FRANCE (See page 191)

Route 7—STRASBOURG, France, to NANCY, CHATEAU-THIERRY and PARIS, France.

From Strassburg by Eastern Railway it is 93¼ miles, westwardly, via Igney Avricourt (55 miles) (where in pre-war times a customs examination), and takes 2 1-3 hours to

NANCY, FRANCE (Population 119,900)

Hotels: Grand-Hotel, Place Stanislas 2; Hotel Americain, Place St. Jean 3.

Specialties: Macaroons, artistic glass, pottery and embroidery.

Interesting Things: Porte Stanislas and six other fine gates—Public Library, 126,140—Place Stanislas—Hotel de Ville, 17th century—Museum Paintings and Sculptures—Cathedral, 1703; in interior see cupola, em-

bellished iron work, and **Treasury**—**Arc d'Triomphe**, by **Stanislas**, in honor of Louis XV, his son-in-law—**Pepiniere Park**, with Statue **Claude Lorrain**, by Rodin—**Church of St. Epvre**; tower 285 feet—**Palais Ducal** (1508), and, inside, **Musee Lorrain**—**Franciscan Church**—**Cours Leopold**, shady square, 1530 by 390 feet—**Monument to Carnot**, in **Place Carnot**—**University**, with **Natural History Museum**—**Mausolea of King Stanislas** and wife in **Eglise de Bonsecours**.

Time changes to Greenwich time at **Embermenil**, France.

Located on **Meurthe-et-Moselle**. Vacation course for foreigners July to October at university.

From **Nancy** by the Eastern Railway it is 159 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, northwestwardly, and takes 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

CHATEAU-THIERRY, FRANCE

(Population—Pre-war, 7,347)

Hotels: Elephant; Cygne; Buffet-Hotel.

Specialties: Mathematical and wind instruments.

Interesting Things: Hotel de Ville and Theatre—**Castle Ruins** at top of 102 steps (720)—**Birth House of Jean de la Fontaine**, 1621; now **Library** and **Museum**.

Excursions: To **Romilly**, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and **Montmirail**, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where **Napoleon** defeated Allies in 1814—**Fine Chateau** in beautiful **Park**.

Was scene of violent battle 1814 and one of the thrilling battlefields of the war of 1914. Here begin the champagne vineyards.

59 miles from **Paris**.

From **Chateau-Thierry** by the Eastern Railway it is 59 miles, westwardly, and takes 1 1-3 hours to the Est Station at

PARIS, FRANCE (See page 191)

Route 8—**LUXEMBOURG** to **METZ** and **PARIS**.

LUXEMBOURG

The area of Luxembourg is almost 1,000 square

miles, with a Roman Catholic population of about 240,000. It was connected with Holland from 1839 to 1890, but at the death of King William the Grand Duke Adolf of Nassau got it by treaty terms. The language is French and German, but mostly French money is used. **Luxembourg** was dismantled by the Treaty of London in 1867 and by the Convention of Berlin in 1872 Germany administered the customs and railways until 1912.

Interesting Things: Church of Notre Dame (16th Century), with Image of Virgin said to have miracle working powers—Hotel de Ville—Palais du Roi.

In August and September the **Schobermesse** Fair is held.

LUXEMBOURG (Capital)

(Population 21,000 (1910); Elevation 1,065 feet)

Hotels: Grand-Hotel Brasseur, Rue de l'Arsenal 2 (in old town); Hotel Clesse, near railway station. **Luxembourg** time is 55 minutes faster than French time.

Old seat of Counts of Luxembourg, to which family Emperor Henry VII (1398) belonged; since 1890 capital of independent grand-duchy of Luxembourg.

Interesting Things: Pont Adolphe Bridge, 692 feet long, with span of 280 feet—**Vauban Barracks** in Pfaffental suburb contains **National Museum**—**Fine View** from **Terrace** reached through the **Park**—**Place de la Constitution**—**Place Guillaume**, in which is **Grand Ducal Palace**—**Place d'Armes**, with monument to poets **Dicks** and **Lentz**—**Statue of William II**, King of Netherlands, in **Place Guillaume**, and **City Hall** on the south side, containing **Pescatore Museum** of Dutch and late French paintings—**Chamber of Deputies**, alongside the Grand Ducal Palace—The center of town is **Place d'Armes** or **Parade Place**, with music summer evenings—**Summer Park** on south side of old **Fortifications**—**Splendid view** of upper town from **Drei Eichen** (three

powder towers)—**Old Chapel of St. Quiranus**, cut out of the solid rock (20 minutes out by railway).

From **Luxembourg** by the **Alsace-Lorraine Railway** it is $38\frac{1}{2}$ miles, southerly, and takes 1 hour to

METZ, GERMANY (Population, 68,700)

From **Metz** by the **Alsace-Lorraine Railway** it is $216\frac{1}{4}$ miles, westwardly by **Alsace-Lorraine** and **Eastern railways** via **Chalons** ($108\frac{1}{2}$ miles) and takes $7\frac{3}{4}$ hours to the **Est Station** of the **Eastern Railway** at

PARIS, FRANCE

Route 9—LILLE to PARIS.

LILLE, FRANCE (Population, 205,602)

Hotel: de l'Europe; Grand; Continental; Central.

English Church: Corner **Rue Watteau** and **Boulevard de la Liberte**.

Hotels: **Hotel de l'Europe**, **Rue Basse** 30; **Hotel Continental**, **Parvis St. Maurice**, dej 3.

Excursions: **Lille to Ypres**, $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

British Vice-Consul: **J. E. Walker**, **Rue des Stations** 95.

American Vice-Consular Agent: **C. J. King**, **Rue des Stations** 97.

English Church: (Once a month). **French Presbyterian Church**, **Rue de Metz** 47.

Interesting Things: **Bourse**, with bronze **Statue of Napoleon**—**Hotel de Ville**, with **Municipal Library**, 67.-000 volumes—**Palais des Beaux Arts**, with picture gallery **Flemish** and **Dutch paintings**—**Porte de Paris**, triumphal arch commemorating union **France** with **Flanders**—**Church of St. Maurice**—**Esplanade** in front of **Citadel**, and at north end, **Statue of General Negrier**—**Jardin de la Citadelle**—**Boulevard Vauban** and free **University**—In **Church of Notre-Dame-de-Consolidation**; see **pulpit** representing a sailing ship.

Specialties: Lisle thread, machinery, oil and chemicals.

Was old capital of French Flanders, and now first class fortress with fine **Citadel**. Centre of battle during World War. **Lille to Tournai**, 15½ miles; **Basieux** (last French station) 8 miles to **Blandain** (first Belgian station) 11 miles.

From **Lille** by the Northern Railway it is 153½ miles, southerly, via **Arras** (33½ miles) and takes 5¼ hours to

PARIS, FRANCE

Route 10—From **CALAIS** to **AMIENS** and **PARIS**.

From **Calais** by the Northern Railway it is 103¾ miles, southeasterly, via **Boulogne** (27¼ miles) and takes 2¾ hours to

AMIENS, FRANCE (Population, 90,920)

Railway Stations: Gare du Nord; Gare St. Roch.

American Consular Agent, Charles Tassencourt.

British Vice-Consul: William Sutcliffe.

Hotels: Hotel du Rhin; Grand-Hotel de l'Univers.

Banks: Banque de France, Rue des Jacobins 60; Credit Lyonnaise, Comptoire d'Escompte, Rue des Trois-Cailloux.

Specialties: Pates de Canards, Degand's, Rue de Noyon 20; **Linen**, woolens, silk thread, cashmeres and velvets.

Interesting Things: Fine **Boulevards** stand where fortifications were—**Cathedral**, one of finest Gothic, (1220); length 475 feet, transept 230, nave 105, spire 370, with finely carved facade; southwest door called **Porte St. Christopher** because of adjoining his **Statue**; between doors see **Vierge Doree**, also rose windows representing wheel of fortune—**Musee de Picardy**, antiquities, sculptures and paintings—**Local Library**, 80,000 volumes—**Jardin des Plantes**, and, near, **Hotel Morgan**,

private residence (15th century)—**Belfry** behind **Hotel de Ville**.

On the Somme, the Arve and the Selle. Former capital of Picardy.

Bookseller: Librarie Centrale, Rue de la Republique 8.
Amiens to Havre, 72½ miles.

From **Amiens** by Northern Railway it is 82 miles, southerly, and takes 1¾ hours to the North Station at

PARIS, FRANCE (See page 191)

Route 11—From DIEPPE to ROUEN and PARIS

DIEPPE, FRANCE (Population, 23,629)

Railway Stations: Central Station, ¾ miles from beach.

Hotels: Hotel Royal; Hotel Metropole; Grand.

Baths: Warm baths in Casino.

American Consular Agent: W. P. S. Palmer-Sambourne, Quai de Lille 8.

British Vice-Consul: H. W. Lee-Jortin, Quai Duquesne 8.

English Church: All Saints', Rue de la Barre.

At mouth of **Arques**, whence name of **Dieppe** ("deep").

Interesting Things: Gothic Church of Notre-Dame-de-Bonsecours—Casino bathing establishment, terrace—Musee in Rue de Hotel de Ville, with Library presented by Saint-Saens—Castle, 1433, at top of sheer cliff, where Fine View—Church of St. Remy—Church of St. Jacques—Place National, with Statue of Duquesne.

From **Dieppe** by the French State Railway it is 38 miles, southerly, and takes 1 hour to (right bank) Station of the same railway at

ROUEN, FRANCE (Population, 125,000)

Railway Stations: Gare de l'Ouest Rive Droite (de la

Rue Verte), for Le Havre and Dieppe; Gare de l'Ouest Rive Gauche or de St. Sever; Gare d'Orleans; Gare du Nord.

Excursions: To Bonsecours, 20 minutes by tram, where see **Monument to Joan of Arc**, **Church of Bonsecours**, and **Fine View**.

Hotels: Hotel de la Poste, Rue Jeanne-d'Arc 72; Hotel de Paris, Quai de Paris 50; Hotel d'Angleterre, Cours Boieldieu 6.

English Church: All Saints', Ile Lacroix, Rue Centrale 38.

Interesting Things: Chief street is Rue Jeanne-d'Arc, running from Rue Verte to Quai de la Bourse—**Tour de Jeanne-d'Arc** and **Dungeon**, with small **Museum—Church of St. Patris**, 1538; stained glass; allegorical window—**Palais de Justice**, fine facade—**Tour de la Grosse-Horloge**, 1389, with clock and two sculptured dials, and fountain in basement—**Grand Cathedral of Notre-Dame**, 1202, 446 by 169 by 92 feet high, with towers unequal height, about 250 feet and spire 486 feet; see **Lady Chapel** with magnificent monuments; in chapter library treasury see lead box which enclosed **Heart of Richard Coeur-de-Lion**; **Fine View** from top spire—**St. Maclou**; spire 289 feet, and fine carving on wooden doors—**Quays** 900 feet wide and mile and a half long—**Church of St. Vincent**, 16th century, with best stained glass in Rouen, especially at end north aisle—In **Hotel du Bourgtheroulde** (now a bank) see relief of "**Field of the Cloth of Gold**"—**Musee-Bibliotheque—Municipal Library**, 140,000 volumes and 2,000 portraits of Normans—**Beautiful Church of St. Ouen**, 1318, 489 by 85 by 108 feet high; tower 296 feet; capped by lantern, from which **Fine View**—**Hotel De Ville—Fountain of St. Marie—Museum of Antiquities and Natural History**, in old **Convent**.

Former capital of **Normandy**.

From **Rouen** to **Havre**, by sea, 80 miles.

From right bank station of the French Railway at Rouen it is 88 miles, southeasterly, and takes 2 1-6 hours to the St. Lazare Station of the same railway at

PARIS, FRANCE (See page 191)

Route 12—From HAVRE to ROUEN and PARIS.

HAVRE, FRANCE

Hotels: Grand-Hotel Frascati, Rue du Perrey 1; Hotel Continental, Chaussee des États-Unis 13.

Steamboats: To Honfleur, from Grand-Quai; to Rouen, from Quai Notre-Dame; From Grand-Quai steamboats also leave for Trouville, Caen, Southampton and London, to St. Malo, from Quai d'Anvers and to Cherbourg; to New York, from Bassin de l'Eure.

American Consul: Alphonse Gaulin, Place Gambetta 23.

British Consul-General: Harry L. Churchill, Rue Edouard-Larue 5.

English Church: Rue de Mexico 54; Place Gambetta 21.

Interesting Things: Musee south end of Rue de Paris—Church of Notre-Dame—Place Gambetta—Public Gardens—Hotel de Ville, on Boulevard de Strassbourg—Magnificent Harbor and Docks, with area of 190 acres and 8 miles frontage, not counting the outside harbors.

Excursions: By omnibus to Etretat—By tram to Ste. Adresse—Also Fine View from Cote de Ingouville at the end of the cable railway, especially at sunset and in evening.

At the mouth of the Seine; third important seaport in France.

From Havre by the French State Railway it is 141¾ miles, southeasterly, via Rouen (54¾ miles), and takes 3½ hours to the St. Lazare Station at

PARIS, FRANCE

Route 13—From CHERBOURG to LISIEUX and PARIS.

CHERBOURG, FRANCE

Hotels: Palace des Bains et du Casino (open in the season only); Hotel de l'Amirante et de l'Europe, 16. Quai Alexandre Trois, rooms from 3½ francs; breakfast, 1¼ francs; déjeuner, 3 francs; dinner, 5 francs; en-pension, from 10½ francs; omnibus, ¾ franc.

There is an American Consular Agent here and a British Vice-Consul.

English Church Services are held in August and September at the French Protestant Church, 10:00 a. m. and 6:00 p. m.

The available anchorage in the roadstead of **Cherbourg** is about 500 acres, but after a third attempt in 1832 a breakwater was erected, 3,942 yards long, 164 to 220 yards broad at the bottom and 65 yards at the top, at a cost of £2,680,000.

Interesting Things: The **Naval Harbor**, which is entered from the Rue de l'Abbe upon presentation of passports which have been vised by your Consul. This was opened by Napoleon III in the presence of Queen Victoria in 1858, 100 years after the last attack by the English. The three main basins can accommodate 40 ships at once. See especially here the arsenal containing about 50,000 weapons artistically arranged, and a collection of models.

Upon the equestrian statue of Napoleon in the Place Napoleon is the inscription: "J'avais resolu de renouveler à Cherbourg les merveilles de l'Egypt." (I will renew at Cherbourg the wonders of Egypt.)

Church of La Trinite. See especially the gilded relief, representing a "Dance of Death."

Hotel de Ville and Musee, open Sundays 10:00 to 12:00, and 2:00 to 4:00, admission free.

Public Park Emmanuel-Liais, containing natural history museum and collection of coins.

Public Garden, east of the station, containing a statue of Millet.

For a fine view beyond the garden and the roadstead, see the Montagne du Roule.

The **Chateau de Nacqueville**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Cherbourg, was formerly the residence of Count de Tocqueville, the political historian and writer.

There is a special train from the Gare St. Lazare Station in **Paris** to **Cherbourg**. It makes the trip in express time. Dining cars are attached.

Upon arrival in **Cherbourg** you are met by porters, who carry your baggage aboard a tender, which conveys you to the steamer immediately upon its arrival at the anchorage.

From **Cherbourg** by the French Railway it is $230\frac{1}{2}$ miles, southeasterly, via **Lisieux** ($112\frac{1}{4}$ miles) and **Evreux** ($163\frac{1}{2}$ miles) and takes 6 hours by ordinary train to the St. Lazare Station at

PARIS, FRANCE

Route 14—**BREST** to **LEMANS**, **VERSAILLES** and **PARIS**.

BREST, FRANCE (Population, 85,294)
(155 Miles from Paris.)

Hotels: Hotel Continental, Place de la Tour-d'Auvergne; Grand-Hotel Moderne, Rue Louis-Pasteur 1.

Steamers: To **Dunkirk** once a week, to **Le Havre**, **Nantes** and **Bordeaux**.

American Consular Agent: A. Pitel, Rue Emile-Zola 11.

British Vice-Consul: S. S. Dickson, Place du Chateau 5.

Interesting Things: Place du Champ-de-Bataille—Rue de Siam is principal thoroughfare—Harbor as well

as the **Quays** and **Warehouses** greatly improved during the World War by the **Americans**—Harbor formerly including five basins, 100 acres, with half mile break-water and two moles—**Fine View** from the **Commercial Harbor**—The former **Naval Base** was 3 miles long, 300 feet wide, 30 deep, cut mostly from rock—**Swing Bridge**, one of the largest, 384 feet long, height 70 (1861) connects **Brest** with **Recouvrance**—**Arsenal** formerly employed between 8,000 and 9,000 men—**Musee**, in **Place Sadi-Carnot**—**Botanical Garden** and **Museum of Natural History**.

Built on both sides of the **Penfeld**, principal part being on left bank. Was great American army port and naval base.

From **Brest** by the French Railway it is 256¼ miles, southeasterly, via **Rennes** (155¼ miles) and takes 6 hours to

LEMANS, FRANCE (Population, 65,467)

Hotels: Hotel du Dauphin, Hotel du France, both in Place de la Republique; Hotel de Paris, Avenue Thiers 16.

Specialties: Grain and flax.

Interesting Things: Church of Notre-Dame-de-la-Couture, 14th century, with imposing portal; **Museum** in the Prefecture—**Cathedral**, 1217, with very old stained glass windows, especially in choir; see Tomb of Queen Berengaria of Sicily, wife of Richard Coeur-de-Lion—**Horticultural Garden**.

Le Mans to Tours, 61½ miles.

From **Le Mans** by the French Railway it is 120½ miles, northeasterly, via **Chartres** (76¼ miles) and takes 4 hours to the **Chantiers Station** at

VERSAILLES, FRANCE (Population, 75,000)

Hotels: des Réservoirs; du Vatal; de France.

Interesting Things: **Palace** (not occupied steadily

since 1789) and **Park** built by Louis XIV for \$200,000,000—**Hotel de Ville**—**Palais de Justice**—**Library**, 60,000 volumes—**Salle de jeu de Paume**, Birthplace of **French Revolution**—**Statue of Vernet**—**Place Hoche** with **Hoche Statue**—**Cathedral of St. Louis**—**Palace**, now **Museum**—Beautiful chapel—**Marble Staircase** to first, **Queen's Staircase** to second floor—33 pictures, in **Gallery of Battles**, 396 by 52 feet—In **Salle du Sacre**, "Consecration of Napoleon"—Le Brun's paintings in **Galerie des Glaces**, 240 by 35—Louis XIV bed-room, **Salle des Gardes**—**King's Antechamber**—**Council Hall**—**Salle de la Guerre**—On ground floor 67 pictures of **Kings of France** from Clovis II to Napoleon—**View of Canal**, 4,674 by 186 feet, and **Basin of Apollo** from front steps of **Palace**—**Fountains** play certain **Sundays**—In **Gardens** see **Orangery**; **Parterres du Nord** and **du Midi**; **Piece de Eau des Suisses**; **Neptune Fountain**; **Latona Basin**; **Grand Allee du Tapis Vert**—The German princes dwelt here during the siege of **Paris** in the **Franco-Prussian War**—The **Treaty of Peace** was signed here which ended the **Great War** in 1919—**Villa of Grand Trianon** which Louis XIV built for **Madame Maintenon**—**Gardens of Petit Trianon**—**Old State Coaches** near **Grand Trianon**.

From **Chantiers Station** of the **French Railway** at **Versailles** it is 10½ miles, easterly, and takes ½ hour to **Mont Parnasse Station** of the same railway at

PARIS, FRANCE



GERMANY

Money: The Mark is divided into 100 pfennigs. The bank notes issued before the new German Republic was formed are 20, 50, 100 and 1,000 marks, and there were other issues of 100 and 500 marks. Gold coins were 10 and 20 marks. Silver coins were $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3 and 5 "thaler" (dollars). Nickel coins were 5, 10 and 25 pfennigs, copper 1 and 2 pfennigs.

Luggage: No luggage free except hand articles taken by passengers into the railway coach. For 55 pounds it was 20 pfennigs up to 31 miles and 50 pfennigs up to 186 miles, and 1 mark beyond this distance. At frontiers be present so that officials may open your baggage.

Tickets: There are circular tickets issued for over 372 miles. Tickets up to 1860 miles (3,000 kilometers) good for two months, and for 3,100 miles for three months; for more than that distance good for four months; you can stop off wherever you like. Coupon books, which must be spoken for the day before leaving, must be ordered on railway forms. Rate is same as for ordinary tickets, and they are good on all trains except *de luxe* trains, marked "L" in the time tables. German railways run on mid-Europe time, 1 hour ahead of Greenwich, and 50 minutes ahead of Paris.

Route 1—From VERVIERS (Belgium) to AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (Germany), COLOGNE, COBLENZ, MAINZ, FRANKFURT, MANHEIM, HEIDELBERG, BRUCHSAL, DURLACH, CARLSRUHE, RASTATT, BADEN, OOS, STRASSBURG, BASLE (Switzerland), SCHAFFHAUSEN, NEUHAUSEN, ZURICH (Switzerland), INNSBRUCK (Austria), MUNICH (Germany). Alternative trip from MUNICH to SALZBURG (Austria), to LINZ, VIENNA. Side trip from MUNICH to OBERAMMERGAU and re-

turn to MUNICH. Main trip resumed from MUNICH to INGOLSTADT, TREUCHTLINGEN, NURNBURG, BAYREUTH, MARKTREDOWITZ, EGER (Czecho-Slovakia), MARIENBAD (Czecho-Slovakia), CARLSBAD (Czecho-Slovakia), TEPLITZ (Czecho-Slovakia), DRESDEN (Germany), DOBELN, LEIPSIG and BERLIN, MUNSTER, OBERHAUSEN, ESSEN, DUSSELDORF, COLOGNE and BERLIN.

Route 2—From DANZIG (Poland) to BERLIN.

HANOVER

MAIN TRIP.

From Verviers (Belgium) Station of the Belgian Railway it is 21 miles northeasterly and takes 1 hour by ordinary train to the Haupt Station at

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, GERMANY

(Population, 155,000; Elevation, 615 feet)

Railway Stations: Aachen-West Station, in western part of city, for Lyon, Welkenraedt, Moresnet, Gladbach, Düsseldorf, Maastricht and Antwerp trains; Köln-Tor Station, for Aix-la-Chapelle & Jülich Railway; Central Station, for all trains except above.

Hotels: In centre of city, Hotel Nuellens, in the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz 6 (with garden); Grand Monarque, Büchel 51; Henrion's Grand-Hotel (with garden), Comphausbud-Strasse 18.

Travel Bureau: Verkehrs-und-Auskunfysbureau, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz 14.

Baths: Near upper springs: Kaiserbad, Büchel 26; Neubad, Büchel 34. Near lower springs: Rosenbad and Corneliusbad, with Henrion's Grand-Hotel. Swimming baths: Adalbert-Steinweg 10; Mnnicipal Baths, Elisabeth-Strasse.

English Church: St. Albans, Convent-Strasse.

Interesting Things: Warriors' Monument, in front Central Railway Station—Stadt Theatre and Government Buildings, at Theatre-Platz—Cathedral (central octagon, erected by Charlemagne in 796)—West side of Platz, Cathedral Archives, and north, in the market place, the Rathaus—Warm Sulphur Spring, especially **Elisenbrunnen**—Kurhaus and Kursaal—**Suermondt Museum**, with pictures—**Fine View** from **Lousberg** (160 feet).

German name for **Aix-la-Chapelle**, "Aachen."

There is a visitors' tax for July and August.

Over 100 cloth, 30 needle and pin factories, and 50 iron shops

From **Aix-la-Chapelle** (Haupt Station) of the Prussian State Railway it is 43½ miles northeasterly and takes 1 hour to the Haupt Station of the same railway at

COLOGNE, GERMANY

(Population, 510,000; Elevation, 120 feet)

Failway Stations: Central Station, opposite Cathedral, for town on left bank of Rhine and nearly all of trains for right bank towns; South Station, where nearly all trains to **Coblenz** and **Treves** stop; West Station, where nearly all trains to **Coblenz** and **Treves** stop; Right Rhenish Station, for branch lines on right bank of the **Rhine**.

Hotels: Hotel Du Nord, Franken-Platz 4; near iron bridge; Dom-Hotel, very close to Cathedral; Hotel Kölner-Hof, Bahnhof-Strasse 5, with terrace; Hotel Disch, Brücken-Strasse 19, and Hotel Langen, Salomonsgasse 13 (both in middle of Old Town); Kaiser Friedrich, Salier-Ring 45 and Kaiser Wilhelm, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring 43 (both in New Town).

Tourists' Office: Thomas Cook & Son, Domhof 1; also **Cologne Tourists' Inquiry Office**, opposite the Cathedral.

Post and Telegraph Office: Dominikaner-Strasse.

Baths: Hohenstaufen-Bad, with swimming pool, in the Hohenstaufen-Ring.

English Church Service: In Chapel on Hotel du Nord Grounds (see local papers).

Specialties: Eau de Cologne, invented by J. M. Farina, of Domodossola in 1709. Farina's shop opposite Jülichs-Platz.

Interesting Things: **Cathedral** (or **Dom**), founded 1248; bells placed 1447, largest weighing 27 tons, cast from French gun metal); principal portal 96 feet high by 31 feet; interior 390 feet long, with 56 pillars; see stained glass windows, vaulting, and treasury containing Reliquary of the Magi (1190) and other valuable and beautiful objects, especially **Osculum Pacis** and the **Monstrance**—**Fine View** from the south tower—**Wallraf-Richartz Museum**, with collection of antiquities on ground floor, and cloisters and picture gallery on upper floor—Most important street is **Hohe-Strasse**, with fine shops—**Rathaus**—See especially the **Muschel-Saal** and the **Hansa-Saal**, where Municipal Council meets—In the **Propheten-Kammar** (library) see **Municipal Silver Plate**—Near **Rathaus** see the **Gürzenich** (1441) with banquet hall; note staircase, exchange hall and fest hall—**Monument to Frederick William III**, in **Heumarkt**—**Bridge of Boats Across the Rhine**—In north part of Old Town see **Church of St. Gereon**—**Ring-Strasse**, 3½ miles of **Boulevards** built in 1881 on site of old fortifications, embracing Old Town—At south end see **Bayenturm Tower** (13th Century), now a museum—In **Rudolfs-Platz**, a tramway junction point, see **Hahnen-Tor Gate** (13th Century)—**Museum of Industrial Art**—**Zoological Garden**, adjoining the **Flora Garden**, with palm specimens and **Aquarium**.

It is 43½ miles from **Aix-la-Chapelle** to **Cologne**; **Rotterdam** to **Cologne**, 163½ miles.

Through cars from **Hook of Holland** meeting steam-

ers from **Harwich**, England. Customs house at **Kaldenkirchen** (German), and at **Venlo** (Dutch).

Steamers: Cologne & Düsseldorf Steamship Co.; Dutch steamers dock at Franken-Werft between **Cologne** and **Mülheim**, and in summer from the Holzwerft to **Marienburg**.

Cologne Carnival weekly after January 1st; procession Monday before Shrove Tuesday, and a mask ball on Tuesday; Race meetings, April, August and October.

From West Station of the Prussian State Railway at **Cologne** it is 57½ miles southeasterly and takes 1 hour 30 minutes to Haupt Station at

COBLENZ, GERMANY

(Population, 53,900; Elevation, 200 feet)

Railway Station: At foot of Kartause; Ehrenbreitstein, for trains on right bank; Coblenz-Lützel Station, on left bank of **Moselle** River.

Hotels: Riensen-Fürstenhof and Anker, on the river opposite steamboat landing; **Monopol-Métropole**, in the town at corner of Schloss-Strasse and the Löhr-Rondell; Hotel Bristol, at the station.

Post and Telegraph Office: Corner of Clemens-Platz.

English Church Service: English Chapel, Görgen-Strasse.

Inquiry Office: Rhein-Strasse 19; also at Central Station.

Interesting Things: **Moselle** Bridge—**Royal Government Building**, with figure of Luther in embossed copper—On the Deutsche Eck, **Monument of Emperor William I**—**Church of St. Caster** (founded 836)—**The Palace** (1778); see especially in the royal apartments the painting "Night and Morning," also fine tapestry—**The Rhine Promenade**, 1½ miles along the river, with fine views—**Horchheim** Railway Bridge—**Fine View at Rittersturz**—**Kartause** hill and cemetery (in which re-

poses the body of Karl Baedeker, the great travel writer, who died in 1859).

Cologne to Frankfort, via Wetzlar and Giessen, 143 miles.

Coblenz is at the meeting point of the **Moselle** and **Rhine** Rivers and is the capital of Rhenish Prussia. The **Rhine** steamer pier is below the Bridge of Boats.

Coblenz famous for sparkling wine.

From Haupt Station of the Prussian State Railway at **Coblenz** it is $57\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeasterly and takes 1 hour 35 minutes to the Haupt Station at

MAINZ, GERMANY (Elevation, 270 feet)

Railway Stations: Central Railway Station, for all trains; South Mainz, connected with Central Station by tunnel under Kästrich.

Hotels: Near the river, with fine views, Hotel de Hollande, Rhein-Strasse 77, across from the Stadt-Garten; in the town, Hotel Karpfen (in the Brand); near Central Railway Station, Central Hotel, Bahnhof-Platz 8; Mainzer-Hof, corner of Bahnhof-Strasse and Parcus-Strasse.

Tourists' Inquiry Office: Bahnhof-Strasse 7.

Post and Telegraph Office: Bahnhof-Strasse.

Baths: Apollo Bad, Bilhildis-Strasse 5; also river baths on the **Rhine**.

Interesting Things: From Central Station to the **Rhine** runs the **Kaiser-Strasse**—**Government Buildings**, near the station in the **Münster-Platz**—Principal street is the **Grosse Bleiche**—**Neue Brunnen** (obelisk) north of this street—**Law Courts** in the **Ernst-Ludwig-Platz**—**Christus-Kirche**, with 262-foot dome—**Electoral Palace** (1627), contains **Municipal Antiquities** and **Art**; in vestibule of museum see **Thorvaldsen's** statue of **Gutenberg**; first floor has municipal picture gallery—**Roman Germanic Central Museum**—**Museum of Natural History**—**Esplanade**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 300 feet wide, from

railway bridge—The centre of **Mainz** is the **Market Place**, with quaint houses and fountain, on west side of which see **Cathedral** (1159), where see also the **Memorie** and cloisters—**Statue of Gutenberg** by Thorvaldsen in **Gutenberg-Platz** (Gutenberg was one of the perfectors of printing)—**Church of St. Stephen**; in treasury see curiosities—The **Citadel**—The **Wall-Strasse**, beginning back of the Central Station.

Steamboat Ferries from **Eiserne Tor** to the station at **Kastel**; also small steamboats to **Biebrich** in summer, leaving from vicinity of **Stadthalle** and stopping at **Kaiser Tor**.

On left bank of **Rhine** below where the **Main** joins the **Rhine**; connected by bridge with **Kastel** on opposite bank of **Rhine**.

Headquarters for **Rhine** wine trade and artistic furniture, leather, etc.

From **Haupt Station** of the Prussian State Railway at **Mainz** it is $23\frac{1}{4}$ miles northeasterly and takes 38 minutes to the **Haupt Station** at

FRANKFURT, GERMANY (Elevation, 300 feet)

Railway Stations: Central Railway Station; **Ost-Bahnhof**, local trains to **Hanau** and thence to **Odenwald**; **Süd-Bahnhof** in **Sachsenhausen** and **Offenbach Station**.

Excursions: To **Frankfurter Stadtwald**, starting from **Sachsenhausen**, on "Waldbahn," with various stops in the **Forest**; and on electric railways to **Heddernheim** and **Vibel**.

Hotels: Near Central Station, **Hotel d'Angleterre** and **Carlton Hotel**; in the town, **Frankfurter Hof**, **Kaiser-Platz**; and **Esplanade Hotel**, **Gallus-Anlage 2**, with garden.

Pension: Mrs. Emerson, **Park-Strasse 6**.

Baths: **Städtisches Schwimmbad**, **Allerheiligen-Strasse**.

English Church Service, **Staufen-Strasse**, **American**

Church Service in the Hotel Imperial, Opern-Platz.

Tourists' Inquiry Bureau: At Central Station, and Internation Sleeping Carriage Co., Kaiser-Strasse 17; also Frankfort Tourists' Association, Bahnhof-Platz 8, opposite Central Station.

Interesting Things: Central Railway Station, one of finest in Europe—**Kaiser-Strasse**, the liveliest street in the city—At crossing with **Gallus Promenade** is **Clock Tower** and on right **Bismarck Monument**—**Schauspielhaus Theatre**, with 169-foot dome—From here go by Kaiser-Strasse to **Rossmarkt**, with **Statue of Gutenberg**—Northeast of Rossmarkt, **Schiller-Platz**, with **Statue of Schiller**—The **Zeil** was formerly the main street of **Frankfurt**—In the Old Town, south of the Zeil, **Goethe Haus** at Grosse Hirschgraben 23 (born 1749)—The **Goethe Museum** adjoining, with 20,000-volume **Library** above—**Römer** (present municipal offices)—**New Rathaus**—**Nicolai-Kirche** (13th Century)—**Roman Catholic Church of St. Leonhard** (1219), with notable vaulting in the chapel—**Cathedral**, oldest in city (1239)—**Historical Museum**—**Old Bridge** of red sandstone, crossing the **Main**—**Town Library**, with **Statue of Goethe** in interior—In northern part of inner town, **Museum of Art and Industry**—**Operahouse**, **New Exchange**, and **Eschenheimer Turm** (ancient tower gate of 15th Century)—**Museum of Ethnology**—**Church of St. Peter**—**Bockenheimer Land-Strasse**, is main street of northwest part of town, in which is located **Palm Garden**—Southwest of Palm Garden at **Victoria-Allee 7** is **Senckenberg Museum of Natural History**, in court on ground floor of which see **Diplodocus** and **Ichthyosaurus**—In northeast part of city in **Von Bethmann's Museum**; see famous "Ariadne and the Panther"—**Zoological Garden**—In suburb of **Sachsenhausen** see **Stadel Art Institute**, with picture gallery on first floor—See also **Municipal Gallery of Sculptures and Paintings**.

The Anlagen, or public gardens, on the site of the old fortifications surrounding the town. The West End is the fashionable quarter between Taunus Promenades, the Bockenheim High Road and the Victoria-Allee.

On the right bank of the navigable **Main**.

It is 50½ miles by railroad from **Frankfurt** to **Mannheim**.

From Haupt Station of the Prussian State Railway at **Frankfurt** it is 73¼ miles southerly and takes 3 hours to

MANNHEIM, GERMANY (Elevation, 310 feet)

Railway Stations: Central Station, south side of town; and stations near Neckar Bridge for local points.

Hotels: Pfälzer-Hof, Parade-Platz; Park Hotel, Friedrichs-Platz.

Tourists' Inquiry Bureau: In Kaufhaus, Bogen 57.

Post Office: Parade-Platz and Central Station.

Interesting Things: **Grand-Ducal Palace** (1720); facade 656 feet long; three courts with monument to William I and monumental fountains representing the Rhine Legend and the Rhine-Gold; see here collection of antiquities and casts—**Palace Garden**—**Town Park**—**Theatre** (1776), where Schiller's "Robbers," "Cabal and Love" and "Fiesco" were first performed—**Schiller's Monument** in front—**Arsenal** (1777), with **Statue of Moltke** in bronze—**Rathaus**, in the **Parade-Platz**—**Monument** representing time's changes—**War Monument** near the **Rhine-Tor**—**Städtische-Kunsthalle**, containing **Municipal Picture Gallery**—**Rose Garden**, with the frieze of the Legend of Siegfried in the **Nibelungen-Saal**—**Panorama**—**Harbors** embrace 240 acres—**Motor Boat Trip** through harbor; leave the Rhine Bridge twice daily.

Steamboats for **Mainz**, below Rhine Bridge; ferry boats to **Ludwigshafen** every five minutes.

Mannheim is divided into 136 sections or squares, and the blocks within the Ring-Strasse are lettered and numbered.

From **Mannheim Station** of the Baden State Railway it is 11½ miles southeasterly and takes 20 minutes to

HEIDELBERG, GERMANY (Pop. [1911], 50,000)

Railway Station: On west side of town.

Hotels: Hotel de l'Europe, near the station, in Leopold-Strasse and Grand Hotel, Rohrbacher-Strasse 11, both with gardens; Victoria Hotel, Leopold-Strasse 6, with veranda and garden

Tourists' Inquiry Bureau: Haupt-Strasse 77.

Post and Telegraph Office: Opposite the station.

Baths: Bergheimer-Strasse 47. River baths between the bridges.

English Church Service: Plöck-Strasse 46.

Interesting Things: Heidelberg is located between the Heidelberg Castle Hill and the Neckar River—The main street is **Haupt-Strasse**, over one mile long—**Municipal Collections** (1712), in Haupt-Strasse 97—**Ludwigs-Platz** and **University Buildings** (1386), oldest in Germany—At the southeast see **University Library**, with 400,000 volumes, 3,000 papyri and 3,200 old documents; see original manuscript of Martin Luther and famous **Palatina Bible**—**Heidelberg Castle**, on the wooded "Jettenuhl," reached by cable railway, from station in the **Kornmarkt**—Enter the **Schloss-Garten**, crossing the bridge over the South Moat into the **Schloss-Hof** or **Castle Yard**, leaving the court by the great **Watch Tower**—345 feet above the castle is **Molkenkur**, with fine view—**Old Bridge** over the Neckar River, on right bank of which see **Philosophenweg**, a fine walk along the **Heiligenberg**, with fine view of city, castle and the river from summit (1,250 feet).

Heidelberg is on the Neckar River.

From the station of the Baden State Railway at **Heidelberg** it is $30\frac{3}{4}$ miles southeasterly via **Bruchsal** ($20\frac{1}{2}$ miles) and takes 1 hour to

DURLACH, GERMANY

From **Durlach** Station of the Baden State Railway it is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles easterly and takes 5 minutes to the Haupt Station at

CARLSRUHE, GERMANY

Railway Stations: Old main station, south side of town; New main station, south of the Lauterberg; Mühlbarger Tor Station, for **Maxau**, **Leopoldshafen**, **Graben-Neudorf** and other local points.

Hotels: **Victoria**, Grieg-Strasse 22, and **Germania**, at corner of Krieg-Strasse and Karl-Friedrich-Strasse, near main station; **Hotel Grosse**, in the Markt-Platz.

Tourists' Aid Association, in the Rathaus.

Post and Telegraph Office: Kaiser-Strasse 217.

Interesting Things: **Memorial Fountain** at beginning of Karl-Friedrich-Strasse—**Rathaus**, left side of **Market Place** (1821), with bronze statues of Baden and Carlsruhe—**Protestant Church**, on right side of Market Place—**Pyramid** on north side, where Margrave Charles William buried—**The Palace** (1750), of semi-circular shape, topped by a 138-foot tower and containing the **Zühlingen Museum**; see here the **Ducal Stables**; nearby is the **Palace Garden** and back of the garden is the **Theatre** and **Botanical Garden**—**Hall of Art**—On south side of **Friedrichs-Platz** see **Grand-Ducal Collections**, with marble figures of Orestes and Pylades in front—**National Library** (200,000 volumes) and **Grand-Ducal Coin Cabinet**—**Palace of Crown Prince**—**Polytechnical School** (oldest in Germany)—**Stadt-Garten**, with Statue of Bismark at entrance, and **Tier-Garten**—**Fine View** from **City Water Reservoir**.

From Haupt Station of the Baden State Railway at

Carlsruhe it is 15 miles southwestwardly and takes 20 minutes to

RASTATT, GERMANY

Railway Station, 10 minutes from centre of town.

Hotels: Railway Hotel, near the station; Hotel Schwert, in the market place.

Interesting Things: Palace (with high tower), in which peace between France and Austria was signed May 6th, 1714.

From Rastatt it is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles southerly by Baden State Railway and takes 20 minutes to

BADEN-BADEN, GERMANY

(Population, 22,000; Elevation, 360 feet)

Hotels: Hotel Stephanie (with gardens), opposite the Lichtenthaler-Allee, on right bank of the Oos River; Hotel de l'Europe, Kaiser-Allee 2, opposite Kur-Park and Trinkhalle; Park Hotel, in high location on Fremersberg-Strasse; Peter's Hotel Hirsch (moderate rates; open all winter), Hirsch-Strasse 1, corner of Lang-Strasse.

Tourists' Inquiry Bureau: Städtisches Palais, Luisen-Strasse 1.

Post and Telegraph Office: Leopolds-Platz 12.

English Church Service (and church lending library), Berthold-Strasse 5, near Grand Hotel Bellevue.

Interesting Things: Pfarrkirche (7th Century); choir with monuments of Margraves of Baden—Rathaus opposite—Southeast of church are the Hot Springs (about 100,000 gallons a day, at temperature of from 111 to 147 degrees Fahrenheit)—Friedrichs-Bad—Kaiserin-Augusta-Bad—Neue Schloss (1479), 675 feet long; note winding staircase in Dagobert-Turm and fine garden—Conversationshaus (1824), 375 feet long, in Pleasure Grounds on left bank of Oos, with paintings, reading rooms, flower salon, band concerts, etc.—Trinkhalle, visited from 7 to 8 in the morning when

bands play; spring water here—**Theatre—Kunsthalle—Exhibition Building—Künstlerhaus—Hamilton Palace** and garden—**Leopolds-Platz**, with bronze **Statue of Grand-Duke Leopold—Synagogue**, fine structure on **Stephanien-Strasse—English Church and Gothic Protestant Church**, in **Ludwig-Wilhelm-Platz—Russian Church** (with gilt dome), on **Lichtenthaler-Strasse—Greek Church**, with fine interior gold and marble—**Fine View from Friesenberg Grounds—Lichtenthaler-Allee**, delightful walk from left bank of **Ossbach**.

Baden-Baden is a beautifully situated and very popular watering place, in the Valley of **Ossbach**.

Tours of the **Black Forest** are made from **Baden-Baden**.

From **Baden-Baden** by the **Baden State Railway** it is 36 miles northwestwardly via **Oos** ($2\frac{3}{4}$ miles) and takes 70 minutes to

STRASSBURG, GERMANY

(Population, 170,000; Elevation, 470 feet)

Hotels: **Maison Rouge**, in **Klebel Platz**; **Villa de Paris**, in **Meissengasse 13a**; **Christophe**, in **Banhof-Platz 15**; **National**, in **Banhof-Platz 13**.

Tourists' Inquiry Bureau: **Meisengasse 1**.

Post and Telegraph Office: **Hohenlohe-Strasse**.

Baths: **River Baths** at the **Kehl Bridge**; **Municipal Swimming Baths**, **Nikolaus Ring-10**.

English Church Service: Once a month by a **Baden-Baden chaplain** at the **Pension Köbig**.

Specialties: **Pates de foie gras** (originated by **Marshal Contades' cook**; **L. Henry**, **Münstergasse**; **Gerst**, **Kirchgasse**; **J. G. Hummel**, **Lange-Strasse 103**).

Interesting Things: **University** (founded in 1567); **Goethe** studied here—The main thoroughfares are **Weinmarkt-Strasse**, the **Meisengasse** and the **Hohe Steg**—See **Eisern-Manns-Platz**—The **Aubette**, with guard rooms and shops—**Neue Kirche** and **Protestant**

Gymnasium—Gewerbslauben, leading from **Gutenberg-Platz** to **Kleber-Platz**; note **Arcaded Houses—Hotel du Commerce**, on southwestern side of **Gutenberg-Platz—Minster** (founded in 600) with facade by Erwin von Steinbach; in the south transept see the great **Astronomical Clock** (1838) constructed by Schwilgué, especially at 11.30 A. M. or 12.30 P. M., with mechanical figures of various kinds; fine view from platform of tower 216 feet high; the tower rises 249 feet above the platform, where the names of Goethe, Voltaire and others are engraved—**Municipal Museum of Art—Grosse Metzger**, on ground floor of which is **Market**, with **Hohenlohe Museum** on first floor—In **Nikolaus-staden** is **Alsatian Museum—Imperial Palace** (240 by 184 feet), in **Kaiser-Platz**—Opposite palace is **Provincial and University Library** (with 915,000 volumes)—**Orangerie**, at end of **Ruprechtsauer Allee**, reached by tramway.

From **Strassburg** by the **Baden State Railway** it is $69\frac{1}{4}$ miles southerly and takes 3 hours to the **Baden Station** of the same railway at

BALE or BASEL, SWITZERLAND (See page 546)

From **Badische Station** of the **Baden State Railway** at **Basel** it is 59 miles easterly and takes 1 hour 30 minutes to

SCHAFFHAUSEN, GERMANY (Elevation, 1,300)

Hotel: Hotel Müller, opposite railway station.

Baths: River baths above the city, for men only, 6 to 1 and 5 to 8.

Two miles south by railway or tramway is

NEUHAUSEN (Elevation, 1,443 feet)

where **Falls of the Rhine** are.

Hotels: **Schweizerhof** and **Bellevue**, both with good view of falls, which are illuminated in August.

The falls are the largest in Europe and are three in number; at right bank of **Rhine** 50 feet high, left bank 60; including rapids, 100. **Rhine** is 125 yards wide at this point. Go across the Rhinefall-Brücke and down the foot-path to the Schloss Laufen and garden, from which point are the best views. At the exit of the garden below take boat across to Schlösschen Wörth (hotel) or to the rock which is among the falls. From Schlösschen Wörth return by rail. Before descending into the garden above see the **Camera Obscura**.

From station of the Swiss Railway at **Schaffhausen** it is $29\frac{1}{4}$ miles southwestwardly and takes 50 minutes to Central Station at

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND (See page 547)

From station of the Swiss and Austrian State Railways at **Zurich** it is 191 miles easterly and takes 8 hours 25 minutes to Haupt Station of the Austrian State Railway at

INNSBRUCKE, AUSTRIA (See page 17)

From Haupt Station of the Austrian State Railway at **Innsbruck** it is $90\frac{1}{2}$ miles northerly by the Austrian and Bavarian State Railways and takes 4 hours 25 minutes to Haupt Station of the Bavarian State Railway at

MUNICH, GERMANY (Elevation, 1,703 feet)

Railway Stations: Central Railway Station; Starnberg Station, north of the Central, where trains for **Starnberg**, **Murnau-Partenkirchen** and **Ober-Ammergau** depart; Southern Station; Eastern Station; Isartal Railway Station, where trains for **Kochel** and **Wolfratshausen** depart.

A pleasant excursion from **Munich** is to **Schliessheim** (7 miles), where there is **New Palace** (365 yards

long), with good picture gallery open free daily. Another agreeable excursion is to **Valley of the Isar**.

Hotels: "Four Seasons" (Vier Jahreszeiten), Maximilian-Strasse 4; Regina Palast, Maximilian-Platz 5.

Pension: Stella, Adalbert-Strasse 48.

Wine Saloons: Vier Jahreszeiten. Beer: Hofbräu Haus, in the Platzl (most noted Bavarian beer garden); Bürgerbräu, in Kaufinger-Strasse; Augustinerbräu; Pschorrbräu-Bierhallen; Bamberger Hof

Cafes: Esplanade Cafe, in Reinga-Palast Hotel; Luitpold.

English Church: Von-der-Tann-Strasse 2.

American Church Service: Wein-Strasse 7.

Travel Bureaus: Thoms Cook & Son, in Bayerisches Reisebureau of Schenker & Co., Promenade Platz 16.

Telegraph Office: Bahnhof Platz.

Concerts: Tonhalle, Türken-Strasse 5; Löwenbräu-Keller. Military Band: 12.15 daily in New Rathaus, and Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Sundays in the Feldherrnhalle; Monday and Wednesday, 5.30 to 6.30, in Hof-Garten; and Saturdays, near Chinese Tower in English Garden.

Festivals: Great procession through main streets on Corpus Christi Day morning. Early in January, large public masquerade balls at Kil's Colosseum, Deutsche Theatre and Hotel Wagner. Rag fair first Sunday in May and third Sunday in October at **Au** and in July at **Haidhausen**. A "Cooper's Dance" will be held in 1922. October Festival (late September to mid-October), on the Theresienwiese.

Specialties: Ivory carvings, A. Diessl, Pfarr-Strasse 7; stained glass, F. X. Zettler, Brienner-Strasse 23; porcelain, Nymphenburg Factory, Odeons-Platz 1.

Annual art exhibition in Crystal Palace, June to October, 9 to 6.

Third largest city in Germany. The chief industry is brewing beer.

Interesting Things: The main business streets are Neuhauser-Strasse, Wein-Strasse and Kaufinger-Strasse—**Karl-Platz** and **Bahnhof-Platz** are meeting points of the tramways—West of Bahnhof-Platz is Central Railway Station, and west of station is **Office of Minister of Railways**—On west side of Karls-Platz are **Courts of Justice** and **New Courts of Justice**—East of Karls-Platz is **Karls-Tor** leading to inner town—Go through Neuhauser-Strasse and Kaufinger-Strasse to **Marien-Platz**—**Academy of Science**—**Zoological-Zootomical Collections**, with Sturm collection of humming-birds and some extinct species—See adjoining **Church of St. Michael** (1583) and note barrel vaulting and **Statue of St. Michael** (interior of church, 285 by 69 feet)—See also **Thorvaldsen's Monument to Eugene Beauharnais**—**Frauen-Kirche**, 320 by 118 feet, vaulting 108 feet, and unfinished towers 318 feet high—In the **Marien-Platz**, at end of Kaufinger-Strasse see **Column of the Madonna** (1638)—**Old Rathaus**, ring bell at Burg-Strasse 18, on east side of Marien-Platz—**New Rathaus**, on north side of Marien-Platz—See facade facing on the Platz and **Equestrian Statue of Prince Regent Luitpold**—**Church of St. Peter**, Munich's first parish church (1181, restored 1750); fine view from tower—**Church of St. John Nepomuk**, paid for by Asam brothers (1733)—In **Lenbach-Platz** see **Statue of Goethe** and the **Künstlerhaus**; and in **Maximilian's-Platz**, the **Wittelsbach Fountain**, with basin 82 by 43 feet—Off Maximilian-Strasse is the **Hofbräu Haus**—The **Royal Palace** is on the north side of the Max-Joseph-Platz; the part known as the **Alte Residenz** (1598); the best court is the **Grottenhof**, with garden and shell grotto—See **Königsbauhof** and the **Treasury** with the famous Blue Diamond and the "Pearl of the Palatinate," "St. George and the Dragon" (of Jasper), violin of tortoise shell, etc.; also **Model of Trajan's Column**—See here **Royal Coach Houses** and **Harness Rooms**; especi-

ally sleighs of Elector Max Emanuel and King Lewis II—**Royal Library**, with 1,100,000 volumes and 50,000 manuscripts; in Fifth Section see Gutenberg's 42-line bible, the first editions of **Columbus's** and **Amerigo Vespucci's** letters on New World—The **University** and library with 500,000 volumes—**Botanical Garden** (free until sunset)—**Crystal Palace** (225 yards long)—**Church of St. Boniface** (1850)—The **Glyptothek** (1816), with specimens of ancient sculpture—**Old Pinakothek** (1826), 500 feet long by 90 feet wide, for fine old paintings—**New Pinakothek** (1846), for modern pictures—**Bavarian National Museum**—**English Garden** (600 acres).

Side Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 255.

From **Munich** it is 61½ miles to

OBER-AMMERGAU (Elevation, 2,745 feet)

Hotels: Wittelsbacher Hof; Bahnhof; Alte Post.

Remarks: Passion Play here every ten years.

Interesting Things: **Passion Play Theatre** (1900), seating 4,200.

Specialties: Wood and ivory carvings, especially on religious subjects.

Interesting Things: See famous **Creche**, house of **Sebastian Lang**—See colossal group of **Crucifixion**, in sandstone, at base of the **Kofel**.

"**Passion Play**" formerly presented (but not in 1920) May to September, on Sundays and festival days, and from middle of July to middle September; also on Wednesdays, lasting from 8 to 6, with two hours for luncheon. (Make arrangements through Thomas Cook & Son.)

Alternative Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 255.

From Haupt Station of the Bavarian State Railway at **Munich** it is 96 miles southeasterly and takes 2 hours 20 minutes to

SALZBURG, AUSTRIA (See page 18)

Customs-House Examination on way to Linz and Vienna takes place at Salzburg, Austria.

From Salzburg by the Austrian State Railway it is 77½ miles northeasterly and takes 3 hours 50 minutes to

LINZ, AUSTRIA (See page 19)

From Linz by the Austrian State Railway it is 117½ miles easterly and takes 3 hours 10 minutes to the West Station of the same railway at

VIENNA, AUSTRIA (See page 7)

Main Trip Resumed.

From Munich by the Bavarian State Railway it is 123½ miles westwardly via Ingolstadt (50½ miles), Treuchtlingen (85 miles), and takes 4¼ hours to

NURMBERG, GERMANY (Elevation, 950-1,150 feet)

Railway Stations: Central Station, in southern part old town; Ludwigs-Bahnhof, on Plärrer, where trains for Fürth depart; Nordost-Bahnhof (Northeast Station), where trains depart for Eschenau.

Excursion Tickets to Fürth (elevation, 964 feet, 4½ miles away.

Hotels: Grand Hotel, Bahnhof-Strasse; Württemberger Hof, Bahnhof-Platz.

Travel Bureaus: Strangers' Inquiry Office, in the Central Station.

Interesting Things: In front of the Central Station see Equestrian Statue of Prince Regent Luitpold, and north of this the Frauen-Tor—Künsterhaus, containing municipal picture gallery and upper floor with exhibition of Albert Dürer Association (introduction by member)—The Koenig-Strasse is most active street in Nuremberg—See high gable of Customs House, and note especially Relief above east entrance—Church of St. Lawrence (1403), with 30-foot rose window and

tower 233 feet high; see also **Ciborium** in the **Choir**, 65 feet high, tower-shaped (1493); also **Wood Carving** of the **Annunciation** and **Stained Glass Windows—Tugendbrunnen Fountain**, on north side of church (1585), and **Nassauer Haus**—The centre of activities on Sebald side is **Market Place**, with **Liebfrauen-Kirche** on east side, with queer old clock with moving figures (1506)—Behind this church see **Gänsemännchen**, figure of man carrying geese under both arms—In centre of market place see **Fountain of Neptune—Rathaus** (1332), with facade 280 feet long—See **Fountain** in old Court and in the southeast corner **Gallery of the Balustrades** upon wood brackets; in interior is great hall 128 by 36 feet, with massive timber roof; there are 14th Century dungeons under small courtyard—**Church of St. Sebaldus** (1250); in east choir see **St. Sebaldus's Shrine**, by Peter Vischer after eleven years' work; see stained glass windows in **Ambulatory** (14th Century)—**Albrecht Dürer's House**, Albrecht-Dürer-Strasse 39—At corner of Theresien-Strasse and Burg-Strasse is **Dominican Monastery**, on first floor of which are municipal archives; the Municipal Library on second floor contains 100,000 volumes, with autographs of Luther, Melanchthon and others—**Imperial Castle** on **Castle Hill**; see here Imperial stables—**Burgrave's Castle** (14th Century), with pentagonal tower containing **Torture Chamber** with "Iron Virgin," hollow, with iron spikes, inside of which victim was tortured—Beyond see **Imperial Castle** (11th Century)—In the eastern part of **Nuremberg** see **Topler House** (1590)—**Church of St. Aegidius**, with **Oval Nave—Peller House**, one of finest Renaissance buildings here, with "Court of Three Sisters"—**Bavarian Industrial Museum**, with fine view from windows—Also **Fine View** from **Bridges over the Pegnitz—Germanic Museum—Town Walls** (1345) were formerly 22 feet high and 55 feet broad, with towers 50 yards apart—**Waterless Moat**, was 30

feet deep and 90 feet wide—**St. John's Cemetery** (1518); see fine **Monuments** and **Brasses** and **Holzchuher Chapel**, and in it **Grave of Albrecht Dürer**.

Excursions: From **Nuremberg** a pleasant excursion is to **Fürth** (elevation, 964 feet), which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles away.

Nuremberg is the principal manufacturing and commercial city in southern Germany. Its main products are metals, machinery, toys; also beer and "lebkuchen" (ginger bread). Fine tram system all over city.

From **Nuremberg** by the German Railway it is 98 miles northeasterly and takes 6 hours to

BAYREUTH, GERMANY

Population, 34,500; Elevation, 1,120 feet)

Hotels: **Reichsadler**, Maximilian-Strasse; **Goldener Anker**, Opern-Strasse 6.

Baths: **Bad Rosenau**, Städtische Bade-und-Schwimm-anstalt, both in Bad-Strasse.

Interesting Things: From railway station at top of street to the right see **Richard Wagner Theatre**—House of **Richard Wagner**, Wagner-Strasse 48 (built in 1874) --**Wagner's Grave** in garden—East of **Villa Wahnfried** is house where **Franz Liszt** died 1886--In **Residenz-Platz** is **New Palace**, with pictures and collection of historical society, and garden and park with fountain and equestrian statue of **Margrave Christian Ernest**, an Imperial Marshal—House of **John Paul Friedrich Richter**, Friedrich-Strasse, and **Statue** to him at southern end of Ludwig-Strasse—**Fine City View** from octagonal **Tower** in inner court of **Palace**, in front of which is **Statue of Maximilian**— $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of railway station is **Wagner Theatre**, where the first performance of "Nibelungen-Ring" given in 1886—**Fine View** from **Siegesturm**—Three miles east of **Bayreuth** is **Eremitage**, a fine chateau, with gardens, fountains, etc. (1720) See walls of "Grosse Bassin," a temple of

the sun, inlaid with crystal-colored rocks, etc.—**Fantasie**, and a pretty park, three miles west of **Bayreuth**.

From **Bayreuth** it is 77½ miles easterly by the Bavarian State Railway via **Schnabelwaid**, **Markt-Redowitz** (41½ miles) and **Eger** (58½ miles) and takes 2 hours to

MARIENBAD, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Excursion from **Marienbad** to **Königswart**, by way of Prince Metternich's deer park, on certain days.

Hotels: **Neptun**; **Klinger**; **Stadt Hamburg**, all three in the **Kaiser-Strasse**; **Casino**.

Interesting Things: **Kaiser-Strasse**, with fine houses on one side and park on other—In **Jäger-Strasse** see **Stadthaus**, with **English Church** nearby)—Finest view is from **Podhorn** (2,776 feet).

Very celebrated watering place. The springs are cold, and water is transmitted through pipes to **Promenaden-Platz**. The town is surrounded by pine forests with walks containing directions.

From **Marienbad** Station of the Austrian Railway it is 38 miles northwestwardly and takes 1 hour 20 minutes to

CARLSBAD, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

(Population 12,000; Elevation, 1,165 feet)

Excursions: There are many interesting long and short excursions near **Carlsbad**, which is probably the best known watering place in the world.

Hotels: **Angers**, in the **Neue Wiese**; **Continental**, in the market place; **Hannover**, in the market place; **Grand**; **Pupp**.

Interesting Things: **Stadt Park**, with restaurant—**Reading Room**, in the **Curhaus**—**Military Bath House**—**Mühlbrunnen** **Colonnade**—**Market Place**—**Sprudel Colonnade**—**Alte-Wiese**, the main shopping street and promenade—One of the best walks is through the **Goethe-Wiese** and **Pupp'sche Allee**.

There is a visitors' tax. The water is composed mainly of carbonate and sulphate of soda, and salt. There are 17 hot springs and two cold ones, with temperature as high as 167 degrees (Fahrenheit). The Sprudel Spring yields about 450 gallons per minute. At 5 A. M. visitors stand in long waiting lines to get drinking water from the springs.

From **Carlsbad Station** of the Austrian Railway it is 66 miles northeasterly and takes 2 hours 10 minutes to

TEMPLIMCE, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (See page 58)

From **Templimce Station** of the Austrian Railway it is 64½ miles northerly and takes 2 hours 10 minutes to the Haupt Station at

DRESDEN, GERMANY

(Population [1910], 517,000; Elevation, 356 feet)

Railway Stations: Central (upper platform) for Berlin, Leipzig, Saxon Switzerland, Bodenbach and Prague; (lower platform) for Tharandt, Freiberg, Chemnitz, Görlitz and Breslau; Wettiner-Strasse Station, for loop between Central Station and Neustadt Station; Neustadt Station, for Leipzig, Berlin, Görlitz and Breslau; Friedrichstadt Station, for local trains.

Excursions: Four-Horse Excursion Wagon Trips from Theater-Platz in summer, 10 A. M.

Other Excursions: To the suburb of Räcknitz, and to Weisse Hirsch (elevation, 720 feet) by electric tramway.

Hotels: In Altstadt: Sendig's Europäischer Hof (with winter garden), corner of Sidonien-Strasse and Prager-Strasse; Savoy, Sedan-Strasse; Grand Union, Bismarck-Strasse; Kaiser Wilhelm (with garden), Wiener-Strasse 3. In Neustadt: Kronprinz, Haupt-Strasse 5; Kaiserhof and Stadt Wien, near the Augustus Bridge; Hotel Royal, Anton-Strasse 33.

English Church: In the Wiener-Strasse, near Central Station. **American Church:** Reichs-Platz 5.

Steamers: Up the River from Brühl-Terrace in the Altstadt, from Karl-Strasse in Neustadt, and from Dresden-Johannstadt.

Clubs: Anglo-American Club, Moczinsky-Strasse 1; English Tennis Club, Sports-Platz; Golf Club, at Reick.

Travel Bureaus: (Verein zur Förderung des Fremdenverkehrs), in northern end of Central Station.

Interesting Things: The **Elbe** runs through city, separating **Altstadt** from **Neustadt**, which are connected by five bridges—Go from Central Railway Station to **Schloss-Platz** and river—**Brühl-Terrace** (1738), built where **Old Ramparts** were (**Fine View**)—**Academy of Art**, with domed edifice and exhibition—See **Statue of Richter**—West of Terrace, **Court Church** (1738), with **78 Statues of Saints**; tower 305 feet high, and under sacristy the royal burial vaults—East is **House of Saxon Diet**—**Royal Palace** (1530); see **Ball Room**, **Throne Room**, **Tower Room** and **Green Vault**, with wonderful collection of jewelry and curiosities of gold, enamel and crystal cutting; in Room 5 see lapis-lazuli, jasper and cameo cups; in Room 7 articles made of dough, cherry stones and wax, and Polish regalia; in Room 8 Saxon crown jewels, including 48½ carat diamond and bow with 662 diamonds; also Luther's signet ring, and golden tea service—**Museum**, which is the North Wing of **Zwinger** (1711), of seven pavilions connected by gallery, with court 357 feet long; here are principal collections of **Dresden**, picture gallery being on first and second floors; see especially Raphael's "Sistine Madonna" (Room A) and Andrea del Sarto's "Sacrifice of Abraham"; also canvasses by Coreggio, Titian, Paolo Veronese, Tintoretto, Caravaggio, Ribera, Velazquez, Murillo, Watteau, Rubens, van Dyck, van Ruysdal, Potter, Dürer and others—In the Old Town see the **Altmarkt**, **Kreuz-Kirche** (1200), tower 314 feet, with **Fine View**—In Neumarkt, see **Frauen-Kirche** (1726), 310 feet high, with **Splendid View**, and in front,

Martin Luther's Monument—Here is also **Museum Johanneum** (1586), containing **Historical Museum**, **Arms Gallery** and **Porcelain Collection**, the latter being one of finest existing—**Grosse-Garten**, in southeastern part of town, covering 375 acres, with **Museum** of 3,000 objects—See also **Botanic Garden**, **Zoological Garden**, and **Sports-Platz**—In Neustadt on right bank of river see **Statue of Augustus** and to left **Japanese Palace** and **Royal Library**, with 500,000 volumes, 6,000 manuscripts, 28,000 maps, and behind the **Palace**, the **Japanese Garden**, with good view.

From Haupt Station of the German Railway at Dresden it is 74 miles westwardly via **Dobeln** (42 miles) and takes 3¼ hours to

LEIPSIC, GERMANY

(Population, 515,000; Elevation, 385 feet)

Railway Stations: Bavarian Station, for Berlin, Hof, Eger, Carlsbad, Chemnitz, Munich and Nuremberg; Berlin Station, for Halle, Magdeburg, Hamburg, Hanover, Cologne and Bremen; Dresden Station, for Dresden, Breslau and Görlitz; Eilenburg Station, for Cottbus, Soran and Posen.

Hotels: Hauffe, Kaiserhof and Hotel de Prusse, on Promenade; Sedan and Royal, both near Dresden Station; Sachsenhof and Hotel de Russie, near Bavarian Station.

Travel Bureaus: Strangers' Inquiry Office, in Städtische-Kaufhaus. **Inquiry Bureau:** In Kaufhaus.

Anglo-American Church: All Saints, Sebastian-Bach-Strasse; American-British Union Church, Schiller-Strasse 9.

Sight-Seeing Tours: From Fleischer-Platz (9.30 A. M. in summer scason).

Interesting Things: Two miles of Promenades built on location of old fortifications—The **Augustus-Platz** has **New Theatre**, **University**, **Post Office** and **Museum**

on its four sides (sculptures and picture gallery on museum ground floor)—**Grimmaische-Strasse** is busy street with fine houses, which runs from **Augustus-Platz** to **Market Place**—**Städtische-Kaufhaus**, with **Municipal Library** (125,000 volumes)—**Statue of Goethe**, in **Naschmarkt**, near **Old Exchange** (1678)—**Market Place** is centre of **Old Town**—See **War Monument**, and, on east side, **Old Rathaus**—The **Bruhl** is wide street going through **Old Town** and contains fur dealers' places—**Richard Wagner** was born No. 3 on **Bruhl**—**New Rathaus**, in southwestern part of the **Inner Town**—**Marble Statue of King Frederick Augustus I** in **Königs-Platz**, and **Grassi Museum** on south side, with ethnographical and industrial art collections (one of finest in Germany)—**Imperial Supreme Courts**—**University Library**, 550,000 volumes—**Palmen-Garten**, in suburb of **Plagwitz**—**Buchgewerbehaus** (**Book Trade Museum** with early printing specimens by **Gutenberg** and others).

The **Battle of Leipsic**, October 16th-19th, 1813, was fought between **Napoleon** with 150,000 men and allied troops with 300,000. See battlefield from **Napoleonstein**.

From **Berlin Station** of the **German Railway** at **Leipzig** it is 101 miles northeasterly via **Bitterfeld** (17 miles) and **Wittenberg** (41½ miles), and takes 2½ hours to the **Anhalt Station** at

BERLIN, GERMANY

(Population, 3,000,000; Elevation, 110 feet)

Railway Stations: **Stadtbahn** (10 miles long), from west end to **Stralau-Rummelsburg**; the elevated and underground electric through the southern part from **Wilhelm-Platz** to **Nollendorf-Platz** and the **Warschauer-Brücke Station**. From central meeting point a branch runs north underground to **Leipziger-Platz** and from there to **Spittelmarkt**, **Anhalt Station**, for

Vienna, Prague, Dresden, Leipzig, Munich, Halle, Thuringia and Frankfort; Potsdam Station, for Potsdam Magdeburg, Cassel, Frankfort, Coblenz, Trèves, Metz, the Harz and the Lower Rhine; Stettin Station, for Stettin, Stargard, Danzig, Rostock, Copenhagen and Stralsund; Görlitz Station, for Görlitz, Cottbus and the Spreewald; Lehrte Station, Hamburg, Bremen, Lehrte, etc.; trains also depart from various Stadtbahn stations for Breslau, Königsberg, Posen, Cassel, Frankfurt-on-the-Main and Russia. The Ringbahn is the outer circle of railroads, divided into north and south lines, with trains at intervals of about 15 minutes.

Excursions: To Grunewald, a fine forest, southwest of the city, entered through the Villa Colony of Grunewald. A beautiful excursion is to Potsdam, 30 minutes away from Friedrich-Strasse and Potsdam Stations. Take the suburban train to Neu-Babelsberg (16 miles), thence go by steamer to Klein-Glienicke then walk to Babelsberg, then through the park by way of the Gerichtslaube and Flatow—Turm to the ferry to Potsdam.

See the **Town Palace**, then go by tramway to the **Brandenburg Gate**. See the **Friedens-Kirche** and **Sans Souci**. Come back by way of the **Orangery** through the **Park** to **Wild Park**, at which point come by tramway to Potsdam Station. The **New Palace** is only shown between January and May. The fountains play Sundays in summer, and the Great Fountain, Tuesday and Thursday. **Potsdam** is on the **Werder**, an island, and was improved by Frederick the Great. **Town Palace** (1751). In the atrium of the **Friedens-Kirche** see Thorvaldsen's "Christ Risen." On the north side of the atrium see **Mausoleum of Frederick III**. In the **Park of Sans Souci** see the **Statue** and **Fountains of Frederick the Great** and the **Palace**, a spreading one-story building (1745), built for Frederick the Great. On the way to the **Orangery** (about 2,950 feet long)

see the **Wind Mill** which the owner refused to sell to Frederick the Great.

BERLIN

Hotels: Adlon, Unter den Linden 1; Kaiserhof, Wilhelm-Platz and Zieten-Platz; Bristol, Unter den Linden 5; Continental, near Friedrich-Strasse Station; Monopol, Friedrich-Strasse 100, opposite Friedrich-Strasse Station; Savoy, Friedrich-Strasse 103; Palast, Leipziger-Platz 18, near Potsdam Station; Grand Hotel de Rome et du Nord, Unter den Linden 35; Fürstenhof, Potsdam-Platz; Elite, near Friedrich-Strasse Station; Central, Friedrich-Strasse 143; Excelsior, across from Anhalt Station.

Beer Restaurants: Bavarian and Pilsener Beer, at following places: Stadt-Pilsen (Nuremberg beer), Friedrich-Strasse 84; Tucher-Bräu, Französischen-Strasse 25; Löwenbräu, Kronen-Strasse 55; Münchener Hofbräu, Leipziger-Strasse 85.

Baths: Admiralsgarten-Bad (swimming), Friedrich-Strasse 102.

English Church: In Garden of Monbijou. American Church: Motz-Strasse 6, near Nollendorf-Platz.

The **Vaudeville Theatres** are Wintergarten, of Central Hotel; Walhalla Theatre, Weinsbergs-Weg 19; Apollo Theatre, Friedrich-Strasse 218; and Reichshallen-Theatre, Leipziger-Strasse 77.

Interesting Things: The River **Spree** runs irregularly, approximately northwest and southeast, through the city—Beginning at **Tiergarten** and **Brandenburg Gate** (1789) the Unter den Linden runs almost east to the **Frederick the Great Monument** (1851) and the small Kuppergarten (river or creek)—**Unter den Linden**, 198 feet wide, and a kilometer long; it is lined with lime and chestnut trees—Liveliest part is at Friedrich-Strasse, which bisects it at about half its length—Near Friedrich-Strasse on Unter den Linden see **Pas-**

sage (arcaded gallery) and **Panopticum**—On the right of Frederick the Great Monument is **Palace of Emperor William I** (1834), and opposite is so-called **Royal Library**, containing the university library and Academy of Sciences—**University Buildings** (1784), formerly **Palace of Prince Henry**, now attended by nearly 10,000 students and 1,450 lecture pupils—**Garden of Alexander von Humboldt**—Opposite Library see **Opera House** (1741), rebuilt after fire of 1843—In **Opera Square** see statues of Blücher, Bülow, and others—Nearby see the **Arsenal** (begun in 1694), with court 125 feet square, and **Hall of Fame** of Prussian Army—**Palace of the Crown Prince**, connected by arch over **Oberwall-Strasse** with **Palace of the Princess**—**Schloss-Brücke**, across **Spree** (106 feet wide)—East of bridge across **Spree** in **Lustgarten** see **Frederick William III Statue**—Near see **Cathedral** (344 by 246 feet; 374 high)—On north is **Memorial Chapel** with staircase to **Hohenzollern Burial Vaults** below, with bodies of 87 members of that family—**Royal Palace** (650 by 380 feet; 98 high), with two courts, and a dome 232 feet; originally erected by Frederick II in 1443; visitors are allowed in State rooms in parties; **Picture Gallery** (197 feet long) was used as a banquet hall—On west side of palace see **National Monument to William I**—The **Former Royal Stables** are open to visitors—The **Old Museum** has copies by Tieck and others—Behind the Old is **New Museum** (1843), with collection of special sculptures discovered at Olympia; on upper floor see cabinet of engravings, with over 300,000 plates, some by Botticelli, Dürer and Rembrandt—East of New Museum is **National Gallery**, with over 1,100 paintings, 233 sculptures and 30,000 drawings; especially etchings of the **Paintings of Goya**—**Emperor Frederick Museum**, with **Statue of Frederick III**—**Oceanographical Museum**, east of **Friedrich-Strasse Station**—Opposite, the **Börse**, and to north, the **Chateau of Mon-**

bijou and Garden, where see **St. George's English Church** and **Hohenzollern Museum**—In **Old Town** see **Rathaus** (town hall!), and, southwest of it, **Church of St. Nicholas** (oldest in Berlin)—Also **Kloster-Kirche** and **Museum of German National Costumes and Domestic Industries**—West of the **Schauspielhaus** see **Ravene's Picture Gallery**—**Ethnographical Museum** contains Dr. Schliemann's Trojan collection—**Chamber of Deputies**, opposite **Industrial Museum**, with seats for 433 deputies—**Column of Peace** (60 feet high) erected 1840, commemorating quarter century of peace since 1815—Beyond **Brandenberg Gate** see **Monument of Victory** (200 feet high); good view from its capital. 152 feet high—On east of **Königs-Platz** see **Reichstags-Gebäude** (1884), surmounted by an imperial crown 225 feet high—**National Monument to Bismarck**—**Tiergarten** begins at west of **Brandenberg Gate** and extends to **River Spree** (2 miles long, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles wide; about 600 acres)—In winter see **Seepark** on western side of **Rousseau Island**, for fancy skating—**Zoological Garden**, by tram from **Brandenberg Gate**—**Charlottenburg**, reached by **Charlottenburg Road** from **Brandenburg Gate**, is a suburb three miles out—See **Technical Academy**, **Emperer William Memorial Church** and **Rathaus**—**Orangery** in **Palace Garden** and **Mausoleum** containing the remains of **Queen Louisa**, **Frederick William III**, **Emperer William I** and **Empress Augusta**.

Main Police Office: Alexander-Platz 5.

Passport Office (and place where addresses of residents of Berlin can be obtained, and lost property office): Alexander-Platz 5.

The main **Shopping Streets** are the **Friedrich-Strasse**, **Leipziger-Strasse** and **Unter den Linden**.

Sight-Seeing Cars give circular tours through the city, starting at 10 and 3 from **Hotel Victoria**, **Unter den Linden** 46.

There are **Band Concerts** and concerts of the **Singing**

Academy and Cathedral Choir and Philharmonic Choir and Symphonies of the State Theatre.

The **City Directory** is called "adress buch."

From **Berlin** to **Cologne** it is 366 miles.

From Lehrte Station of the German Railway at **Berlin** it is 178½ miles westwardly via **Ludwigslust** (105½ miles) and **Hagenow** (118½ miles) and takes 4 hours to Klostertor Station at

HAMBURG, GERMANY (Population [1910], 855,000)

Railway Stations: Central, for all trains, enter west side for incoming and east for outgoing baggage; Altona Terminal Station, all trains except for **Lubeck**. The additional stations, Dammtor, Sternschanze and Holsten-Strasse, are linked to the main station by a junction railway.

Excursions: Blankenese & Ohlsdorf Junction Railway, is an electric line to **Blankenese** and **Ohlsdorf**, stopping at points in **Altona** and **Hamburg**.

Hotels: Hotel Esplanade, at the Dammtor Station; Atlantic Hotel, in An der Alster; Hamburger Hof, Jungfernstieg 30; Palast, Neuer Jungfernstieg 16; Moser's, opposite Rathaus.

Baths: Alsterlust, in the Alster; Steinwärder, in the Elbe. Warm Baths: Gertig, Grosse Bleichen 36; Wiener-Bad, Grosse Theater-Strasse 42 (swimming).

Interesting Things: The town consists of Altstadt and Neustadt, besides 16 adjoining villages. The three rivers are **Alster**, **Elbe** and **Bille**, the former forming the Binnen-Alster or basin, one mile in circumference, which is surrounded on one side by promenades and on the others by "bunds" upon which are hotels and business and private houses; the promenades are connected with Lombard's Bridge—See **Statue of Schiller**—**Fine View from Lombard's Bridge**—These "bunds" are called **Alsterdam**, **Neuer Jungfernstieg** and **Jungfernstieg**, the latter being centre for business and

fashion—In **Rathaus-Markt** see **Equestrian Statue of William I**, and **Rathaus**, the composite design of nine architects, showing **Statues of Twenty German Emperors**; tower 370 feet high, surmounted by imperial eagle—South of **Rathaus** is **Exchange**, centre of business activity, which has floor space for 7,000 brokers, and commercial library of 110,000 volumes—**Church of St. Nicholas**, on **Trost-Brücke**—**St. Catherine's Church**, opposite side of canal—**Johanneum** (1529), containing city library of 365,000 volumes, 7,000 manuscripts, and **Museum of Hamburg Antiquities** on ground floor—Northwest of **Johanneum**, **St. Patrick's Church**, where see rings on the door (1342) and pulpit canopy (14th Century)—In new town see **Statue of Lessing** in **Ganz-Markt**, and **Church of St. Michael** (1762), with tower 426 feet—The **Wall-Anlagen** is the western boundary of **Neustadt**—See, at the beginning of the **Esplanade**, **Monument to Hamburgers of the War of 1870**—**Botanical Garden**—**Botanical Museum**—**Zoological Garden**, see especially **Lion's Grotto**, **Aviary** and **Aquarium**—**Monument of Prince Bismarck**, on the **Mühlberg**.

Excursions: From **Rathaus-Markt** to **St. Pauli Quay** 15 minutes, **Water Works** 20 minutes. Quays take up five miles space, accommodating 450 sea vessels and 5,000 or more smaller craft. There are 1,260 acres of water and 1,250 acres of land, which cost 133,000,000 marks. The **Kunsthalle**, to east of **Binnen Alster**, contains 1,000 pictures, and to north of **Kunsthalle**, **Weber Gallery**, with 350 pictures. **Natural History Museum**, in the **Stein-Tor-Wall**.

Another interesting excursion is to **Heligoland** ("Holyland"). Hotel: **Konversations-Haus**, in the **Unterland**. From the **Unterland** go up 182 steps to the **Oberland** and its principal street, the "Falm," with a **Fine View** of the **Unterland**.

Remarks: **Altona** is a suburb connected with **Hamburg** by railway and steamer. The principal hotel is

the Kaiser-Hof opposite the station. See **Municipal Museum** in the Kaiser Strasse at north of **Altona**. **Karl Hagenbeck's Zoological Park** at **Stellingen**.

Steamers: Small steamers on the **Alster** leave the **Jungfernstieg** every five minutes. There are also boats on the **Elbe** and circular trips in the port, especially **Käse's** round trip (land and water), starting about 9 A. M.

Hamburg is second largest German city, and formerly most important port, next to **London**, **Liverpool** and **New York**.

From **Hanover Station** of the German Railway at **Hamburg** it is 72 miles southwestwardly via **Harburg** (7½ miles) and takes 1¾ hours to

BREMEN, GERMANY (Population, 246,800)

Hotels: **Hillmann's**; **Hotel de l'Europe** (both in the **Herdentor-Steinweg**); **Central**, **Bahnhofs-Platz**; **Bristol**, **Am Wall 161**.

Post and Telegraph Office: **Domsheide**.

River Baths: At **Kaiser-Brücke** and **Osterdeich**. **Turkish**, **Russian** and warm baths at **Public Baths**, near railway station.

Interesting Things: In the **Market Place** see **Rathaus** (1405), with decorated windows and gable, and a great hall 150 by 45 feet, 28 feet high—See also beautiful winding staircase (1616)—**Equestrian Statue of Emperor William I**, to the northwest of the **Rathaus**, and the **Stadthaus** to the northeast—See the **Cathedral** (1044; later rebuilt and restored), with stained glass windows, portraits and fine organ.

Bremen is 46 miles from the **North Sea**, and is the oldest seaport of Germany.

From **Bremen** by the **Prussian State Railway** it is 107 miles westwardly via **Osnabruck** (76 miles) and takes 2½ hours to

MUNSTER, GERMANY (Population, 90,300)

Hotels: Kaiserhof, at station; Continental.

From **Munster** by the Prussian Railway it is $69\frac{1}{4}$ miles westwardly via **Oberhausen** ($56\frac{3}{4}$ miles) and takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

ESSEN, GERMANY (Population, 294,600)

Hotels: Rheinischerhof; Royal (at the station).

Interesting Things: The **Minster**, one of Germany's oldest churches—At the **Burg-Platz** see **Statue of Emperor William**, and **Municipal Museum**—**Rathaus** and **Statue of Alfred Krupp**.

From **Essen** it is 29 miles southwestwardly by the Prussian Railway via **Duisberg** and takes 48 minutes to

DUSSELDORF, GERMANY

(Population, 315,000; Elevation, 90 feet)

Excursions: **Botanical Gardens**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from **Cornelius-Platz**. Another excursion is to the old town of **Kaiserswerth** on the **Rhine**, 5 miles by electric tram, where Protestant Sisters of Charity are trained.

Hotels: Royal, in **Bismark-Strasse 102**; Park, in **Cornelius-Platz**; **Breidenbacher Hof**, in **Allee-Strasse 34**; **Heck**, in **Blumen-Strasse 16**; **Monopol-Metropole**, in **Kaiser Wilhelm-Strasse 2**.

Tourists' Inquiry Bureau: **Grag-Adolf-Strasse 91**.

Baths: River baths in the **Rhine** and town bath on **Bahn-Strasse**.

English Church Service: **Prinz-Georg-Strasse 60**.

Interesting Things: **Market Place**, where see **Rathaus** and **Equestrian Statue of Elector John William (1711)**—**Heinrich Heine**, poet, born **No. 53 Bolker-Strasse**—**Church of St. Lambert (14th Century)**—**Church of St. Andrew (1629)**—**Rhine Promenade**, between the harbor and the **Rhine Bridge**, different sections being known as **Berger-Ufer**, **Rathaus-Ufer** and **Schloss-Ufer**. In latter see **Löbbecke Museum** and

especially the **Shell Collection—Academy of Art**, in old town, with **Picture Gallery** on ground floor; see especially **Cabinet of Engravings** with 14,000 drawings—**Kunsthalle**, modern paintings, and municipal gallery of local masters—**Museum of Industrial Art** on north side of Friedrich-Platz, with Japanese, Indian and Oriental objects, wood carvings, lace and embroidery—**Protestant Church of St. John**, in Königs-Platz—At southern extremity of Königs-Allee is **Provinzial-Ständehaus—Hof-Garten**, with grounds extending down to river; see carved woodwork on stables—North of Hof-Garten, **Kaiser-Wilhelm Park**, and, in south corner, **Palace of Art**, with facade 440 feet and dome 151 feet.

From **Düsseldorf** by the Prussian State Railway it is 25 miles easterly and takes 35 minutes to

COLOGNE, GERMANY (See page 239)

From Haupt Station of the Prussian State Railway at **Cologne** it is 367 miles northeasterly via **Düsseldorf** (25 miles) and **Hanover** (203½ miles) and takes 10 hours 48 minutes to the Lehrte Station at

BERLIN, GERMANY (See page 262)

Route 2—From **DANTZIG, Poland** to **BERLIN**.

DANTZIG, POLAND (See page 421)

From **Dantzig** it is 285½ miles southwestwardly by the German Railway via **Dirshau** (20¼ miles), **Konitz** (81 miles), **Schneidemuhl** (132 miles), **Kreuz** (168 miles), **Custrin** (232 miles) and takes 7 hours to Stettin Station at

BERLIN, GERMANY (See page 262)

HANOVER, GERMANY (Elevation, 225 feet)

Hotels: Royal (near the station); Bristol; Rheinischer Hof; Savoy; and Central.

Baths: Municipal Baths, Gosereide; Turkish, Russian and swimming baths for both sexes; Luisenbad, Luisen-Strasse 5; Schrader's River Baths, behind the Archive Building.

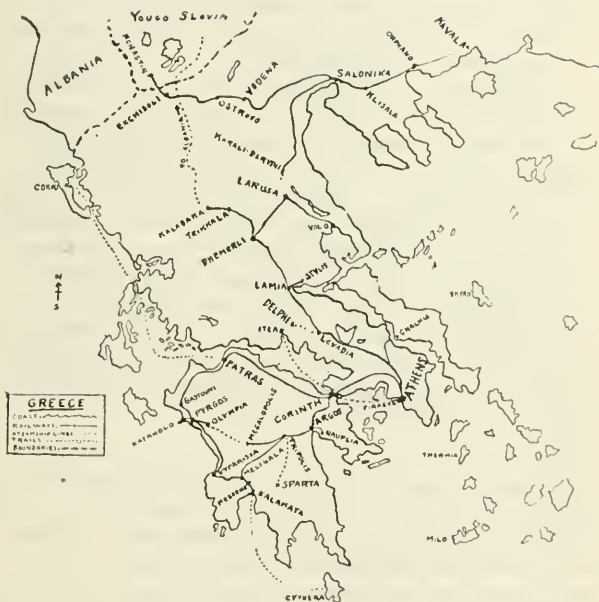
Post and Telegraph Office: Ernst-August-Platz.

English Church: Nicolai-Kapelle, Gosereide.

Hanover is located on both banks of the **Leine**.

Interesting Things: Royal Theatre, Theater-Platz—In **St. George's-Platz** see **Statue of Schiller**—Southeast is **Agidientor-Platz**, from which many important tramway lines radiate—**Market Place**, in center of the **Old Town**—**Old Rathaus**, southeast side of market place; see large reception hall, and in front **Fountain** and nearby the **Luther Monument**—**Markt-Kirche** (14th Century; tower 300 feet high), with fine 14th Century stained glass windows—**Royal Palace**, on the **Leine** (17th Century), and to south, **Water Works** and **Town Hall** (formerly old palace of George V)—**Kestner Museum** contains a municipal library—Near new **Town Hall** see **Gutenberg Fountain**—**New Provincial Museum**, including **Cumberland Gallery** and **Guelph Museum**—**Drill Ground**, **Waterloo-Platz**, with **Waterloo Column** (154 feet), with **Fine View** from the top (188 steps)—**Kunstlerhaus**, containing the **Hanoverian Museum**.

Excursions from Hanover: From the **Königsworther-Platz** at the western end of the **Langelaube**, go by the **Herrenhäuser Allee**, a lime avenue over mile long and 360 feet wide (1726) to **Schloss Herrenhäuser**, where see at **Plaza**, **Palace of the Guelphs**, with five towers, now the **Polytechnic School**, and behind the **Palace**, see the **Welfen-Garten**, embracing 120 acres—In the **Annex** are the family **Mausoleum** and **Portrait Gallery**.



GREECE.

Money: Unit is 1 drachma composed of 100 lepta—Bronze coins are 5 and 10 lepta; silver are 1, 2 and 3 drachma; gold are 10 and 20 drachma. Paper pieces are 5, 10, 25 and 50 drachma.

Route 1—Main Trip—From THEBES to ATHENS.

Route 2—Circular Trip—From ATHENS via CORINTH, PATRAS, PYRGOS, KATAKOLO, OLYMPIA, MEGALOPOLIS, KYPARISSIA, MELIGALA, KALAMATA, MEGALOPOLIS, TRIPOLIS, SPARTA, TRIPOLIS, ARGOS, NAUPLIA, ARGOS, CORINTH and ATHENS.

Route 3—From ATHENS to ITEA, DELPHI, LIVADIA, LAMIA. Alternative trip—From LIVADIA to DRACHMANI, BOUDONITZA, THERMOPYLAE and LAMIA—Side trip from LAMIA to STYLIS. Main trip resumed from LAMIA to DHEMERLI. Side trip from DHEMERLI to TRIKKALA, KALABAKA and YANNINA (ALBANIA). Main trip resumed from DHEMERLI to LARISSA, KARALI-DERVENI, SALONIKI.

Route 1—THEBES to ATHENS.

One of quickest routes to Greece is from England via Brindisi, 98 hours. These steamers first leave Trieste, where they take on mid-European travelers.

From London to Brindisi via Boulogne and Paris is 54½ hours; via Dieppe and Paris, 59 hours. The express connects at Brindisi with Peninsular & Orient Mail, and leaves London Fridays, taking 44 hours, but usually only available for holders of steamer tickets from Brindisi.

From Brindisi shores of Albania are first seen, and, soon after, Isle of Corfu. Strait separating Corfu from the mainland is very picturesque, with two Towers of Monte San Salvatore on right.

Another way is from London to Marseilles, from

whence steamers sail for **Piraeus** (Port of Athens), and for **Patras** on western boundary of Greece; this is about 113 hours from **London** and **London** to **Marseilles** takes about 22 hours by way of **Calais** and **Paris**.

Passengers from **Turkey** and **Eastern Europe** take steamers from **Salonica** or **Constantinople**. There are also steamers from **Trieste** to **Patras**, taking in **Brindisi** and **Corfu** on way.

CORFU.

Largest of Ionian islands, area 278 square miles. There is a mild **Customs Examination** on arriving.

Specialties: Olive oil.

Interesting Things: Esplanade is the open ground between **Old Fortress** and town; around it are **Royal Palace** on the north side, with **Throne Room** and **Council Chamber** of the old Ionian Senate—In front of palace, **Statue of Sir Frederick Adam**, former Commissioner—On south of esplanade, **Temple in Honor Sir Thomas Maitland**—**Fortezza Vecchia**—Opposite, **Gymnasium** 40,000 volumes—Main street is **Strada Marina**, favorite evening promenade—See suburb of **Kastrades**; **Royal Villa of Monrepos**, with **Fine Views**, and also at **Canone**; some of oldest olive trees in existence, with knolled and decayed trunks, but alive.

Excursions: To the **Villa of Achilleon**, built for Empress of Austria, and formerly property of German Emperor. From verandah overlooking the opalescent Adriatic, is one of most exquisite pictures.

There is hardly enough to remain in **Corfu** for, longer than calling time of steamer.

THE OTHER GREEK ISLANDS

The **Greek Islands** occupy the **Ionian** and **Aegean Seas** on the west and the east.

There are nearly 500 of the **Aegean Islands** between **Greece** and **Asia Minor**. The largest of **Central Greece**

is **Euboea**, and the **Cyclades** southeast. **Kythera** and **Crete** are southeast of the **Peloponnesus**. The **Ionian Islands** (Corfu and the others) are on the western coast.

ISLAND OF EUBOEA

Chalkis is 95 miles northwesterly from **Athens**; it takes 2½ hours by railway.

CHALKIS ("Metal Town") (Population, 8,600)

On **Island of Euboea** at east end of bridge connecting it with **Greek mainland**.

Hotels: **Xenodochion Palirria** and **Xen. Evripos**, near **Euripos Bridge**.

Interesting Things: **Kastro Citadel**—**Hagia Paraskeve**—**Venetian Aqueduct**—**Suburban Town** beyond, and **North Gate**, with **Church** and **Plaza** reaching to **Gulf**, with coffee houses, fruit and olive stores—**Museum**—**Stephanos Chapel**, near which is ancient spring **Aretheusa**, from which water is taken for town.

Excursions: A three-day excursion is made from **Chalkis** to **Eretria**, **Aliveri**, **Steura** and **Karystos**. At **Eretria** are **Museum** and **Theatre**; **Temple of Dionysus**; **Town Wall Gate**; **Gymnasium**, and **Temple of Apollo Daphnephoros**; **Acropolis**, with tower 39 to 33 feet, from which see **Mount Olympus**, 3,850 feet. Another trip is from **Chalkis** to **Xerochori**.

From **Chalkis** to **Kourni** it is an 18-hour trip (**Xenodochion Anatole**).

THE CYCLADES

The **Island of Milos**, about 57 square miles, is southeast of **Athens** and the most western of the **Cyclades**—At **Town of Milos**, see excavated **Roman Theatre**—**Town Wall** and **Gates**, near which see **Colonnade** (Hall of the **Mysti**)—Beyond the defile, east of the theatre, was found the **Venus of Milo** (1820), now the chef d'oeuvre of the **Louvre** in **Paris**.

ISLAND OF CRETE

From **Piraeus** steamers make the trip to **Crete** in about 24 hours, to **Canea**. **Crete** has its own coinage, silver drachmes, in denominations of 10 and 20; 5 lepta pieces (nickel), besides copper coins. **Crete** is third largest island, 160 by $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 35 miles, with mountain range through center.

CANDIA, ISLAND OF CANDIA (Population, 23,000)

Hotels: Hotel Cnossos; Hotel d'Angleterre.

Interesting Things: Fortifications were built by Venetians who fought the Turks until conquered in 1669—See **Venetian Palace**, and **Plaza**, with **Morosini Fountain**—**Museum of Knossos Phaetus** and **Grotto of Zeus** relics.

Excursions: It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ days by horseback to **Knossos**, founded by King **Minos**. See here **Royal Palace** erected 3rd millennium B. C. Other excursions from **Candia** are to the **Grotto of Zeus** on **Mount Ida**, which takes three or four days on horseback, and to **Gortin** and **Phaestos**, four days. Another excursion is to **Eastern Crete**, ending at **Sitia** and returning by the **Penhellenios** steamer.

ISLAND OF KEPHALLENIA

266 square miles. The capital is **Argostoli**.

Specialties: Wine, oil and melons.

Interesting Things: Near are the famous **Sea Mills** driven by ocean water flowing through artificial channel.

ISLAND OF ITHAKA

36 square miles. Southeast of **Kephallenia**. **Ithaka** is where the **Odyssey** was laid.

Route 1—From THEBES to ATHENS.

From **Thebes** (population, 3,428) by the **Larissa Railway** it is $62\frac{1}{4}$ miles southerly and takes 3 hours 20 minutes to

ATHENS, GREECE

Railway Stations: Peloponnesian Railway Station, northwestern part of city, for **Corinth, Nauplia, Argos, Tripolis, Kalamata, Pyrgos, Patras, Kyparissia** and **Olympia**; Larissa Railway Station, north of Peloponnesian Station, for **Thebes, Chalkis, Livadia, Lamia** and **Larissa**; Laurien and Kephisia Station, north of Place de la Concorde; Omonia, Thesion and Monastiraki Electric Railway Stations, for nearby points.

From **Athens** there is a very interesting excursion to **Marathon**, by carriage or motor to **Soros**, and saddle horse the rest of the way. It is an all day trip. On the way you pass **Pentelikon**. In the **Plain of Marathon** see hill 600 feet around and 40 feet high under which are graves of Athenians who fell in battle B. C. 490; read remarkable inscription of Herodotus.

Garrett Droppers is Minister for United States of America.

Hotels: Hotel de la Grande-Bretagne, and Grand-Hotel d'Angleterre, in Place de la Constitution; Palace Hotel, Rue du Stade 18.

Travel Bureau: Thos. Cook & Son, Place de la Constitution.

Baths: Phoenix, near Place de la Concorde; Asklepios, Rue de Beranger 26; Sea Baths at Phaleron.

English Church Services: St. Paul's, Rue des Philhellènes, southwestern part of Palace Garden.

Clubs: Philadelphia, Rue d'Homere 12; Pharnassos, Place St. George 6.

Specialties: Antiquities, Greek and Turkish ornaments, embroideries, rugs and silks.

Interesting Things: The main street is **Rue du Stade**, connecting **Place de la Constitution** and **Place de la Concorde**; the center of **Athens** is the former—The **Neapolis** is the modern quarter, beyond the western boundary of which is the old business quarter—**King's Palace**, on east side of Place de la Constitution, sur-

rounded by oranges and oleanders—**Palace Garden**, irrigated by an ancient channel—Behind garden are **Palace of the Crown Prince** and the **Amalion** (orphanage)—**English Church**, with window to Viner, murdered by Greek brigands, 1870—**Zappeion**, industrial exhibition building—**Arch of Hadrian**, 59 feet high, 44 wide, archway 20 feet, formerly divided old and new city—**Olympeion**, with 15 Pentelic marble columns built on artificial level; this ruin is generally known as "The Columns" and commands **Fine View** from the sea to Mount Hymettos—**Stadion**, laid out by Lykourgos, B. C. 30, course 670 feet, breadth 109, holding 50,000 spectators; **Fine View** from highest seats—**Greek Cemetery**, with trees and flowers—From **Arch of Hadrian** go to circular **Monument of Lysikrates**, oldest Corinthian building extant—Fan-shaped **Theatre of Dionisos**, cut out of solid rock; seats for 17,000 spectators—**Asklepieion**, of which only foundation walls of temple now remain—**Odeion of Herodes Atticus**; auditorium 250 feet across, holding 5,000, on the side of the **Acropolis**—**Dionysion en Limnais**, the precinct sacred to inventor of wine press—**Acropolis** was the center of everything in **Attica** (510 feet elevation)—The entrance is through the **Beule Gate**, 5½ feet wide, directly in front of the middle opening of the **Propylaea**; north of the **Pedestal of Agrippa** is staircase ascending to **Klepsydra** (well); The **Temple of Athena Nike** (or **Nike Apteros**) was 18 by 27 feet, with Ionic columns 13¼ feet high; frieze is preserved; four sections of it were taken by Lord Elgin to England, leaving terra-cottas in place of the original; **Athena** is in midst of **Temple of Gods**, and sitting next are figures of **Zeus** and **Poseidon**; above **Zeus**, small figure is **Pan**; south corner are **Peitho** and **Aphrodite** holding **Eros** by hand; frieze represents **Triumph of Athens** in **Persian Wars**; cornice at top of bastion was anciently capped by a balustrade; very **Fine View** from here—**Propylaea** (B. C. 437), fa-

mous colonnaded gateway, best preserved part being north wing—Through the Propylaea, at eastern side, go to **Inner Ward of Acropolis**—About 60 feet east of Propylaea is platform upon which was bronze statue 26 feet high of Athena Promachos, by Phidias—**Parthenon**, which was many-colored, was the most exquisite building in Athens and probably in the world, built by order of Perikles, of Pentelic marble, with exterior decorations credited to Phidias; finished B. C. 438; 98 columns, 50 pedimental statues; frieze 524 feet; 92 metopes; and figure of Goddess 42½ feet;—Impossible to adequately describe this in limited space—**Erechtheion** contained Athena Polias Shrine, where Athena vanquished Poseidon and caused to spring up the olive tree which was destroyed when Persians burned temple B. C. 480, but tree sprang up again; see especially Portico of the Caryatides, 6 maidens (7½ feet)—**Hekatompedon**, pediments of which had groups of Hercules, Typhon and the gods; Wall of Kimon, at southeast corner of Acropolis; fine view from the **Belvedere** at northerly end of east wall of **Acropolis**, with **Olympion** and Mount Hymettos to the southeast, and, between these, and you, the **Arch of Hadrian**; in front, **Monument of Lysikrates**, and, further on, **Palace and Palace Garden**, and still further on, **Lykabettos** and **Pentelikon**; to the left **Academy, University** and **Library** buildings, and still further left, **Metropolitan and Small Metropolitan Church**; the **Theseion**, and, beyond, **Mounts Parnes and Aegaleos**—**Acropolis—Museum**, containing interesting specimens found on the **Acropolis**; tickets for the **Acropolis** are obtained from the Superintendent of Antiquities, Education Office, 83 Rue d'Hermes—**Small Metropolitan Church** (9th Century), earliest Byzantine specimen in Greece—**Old Bazaar**, where see tailors, carpenters, smiths, etc., in booths under canvas roof; among the specialties for sale are red boots—**Library of Hadrian**,

at the end of same street—**Tower of the Winds**, 26 feet in diameter, 42 high, with curious figures—**Market Place**, with **Gate** 26 by 4 feet supporting Architrave erected from the donations of Julius Caesar—**Stoa of Atalos**, part of which is fairly well preserved—**Theseion**, best preserved of all the Athenian buildings, or Temple of Theseios, 103 by 45 feet, columns 19 feet by 3 feet 4 inches diameter at base; there is nothing of interest inside—**Kerameikos Market**, former municipal centre, where stood Demosthenes' and other statues—**Diplyon** ("double gate") was the entrance of old Athens where the leading roads converged (4th Century); width of each doorway 11 1-3 feet—**Ruins of Large Wall**, west of the Diplyon—**Burial Ground**, beyond the Diplyon, main cemetery of Athens—**Observatory**, on Hagia Marina Hill, 340 feet—From here go to the **Hill of the Pnyx**, with platform 394 by 213 feet, upper side cut out of native rock—**Monument of Philopappos**, 40 feet by 33 wide, of five layers of stone, with Philopappos in centre; **Splendid View** here— **House of Parliament**—**Boulevard de l'Universite**, with fine dwellings—**Academy of Science**, with paintings, numismatic collection and statuary—**University**—**Museum of Natural History**, etc—**Library Building**, 250,000 volumes—**National Archaeological Museum**, containing specimens back to 16th Century B. C.—Fine walk and **View from Lykabettos**—Another good walk is to **Kolonos**, the home of **Sophocles**, 1½ miles from Place de la Concorde—Another is to **Botanical Garden**, half mile from centre of city.

In the **Plain of Attica**, through which runs **Kephisos River** in dry season. Athens is divided into 9 districts.

Public Comfort Stations: Place de la Concorde, behind Ministry of Finance; Rue d'Hermines, near Monastiraki Station; Rue d'Athens, near the Domarchia; at the Zappeion; and at garden near Parliament House.

From **Athens** to Soloniki is 265, Constantinople 357, Smyrna 168, Alexandria 525, Malta 522.

Route 2—Circular Trip from ATHENS to ATHENS
via CORINTH, PATRAS, PYRGOS, KATAKO-
LO, OLYMPIA, MEGALOPOLIS, KYPARIS-
SIA, MELIGALA, KALAMATA, MEGALOPO-
LIS, TRIPOLIS, SPARTA, TRIPOLIS, ARGOS,
NAUPLIA, ARGOS, CORINTH, ATHENS.

MAIN TRIP.

From Athens by the Greek railway, $62\frac{1}{4}$ miles, south-
westwardly, takes 4 hours to

CORINTH, GREECE (Population, 48,000)

Hotels: Des Etrangers, near the station; de la
Grand Bretagne; Victoria.

From Corinth by Greek railway it is $81\frac{3}{4}$ miles,
northwestwardly and takes 4 hours to

PATRAS, GREECE (Population, 52,500)

Docks: Ships are only reached by small boats.

Consul: Arthur B. Cooke is Consul for United States
of America.

Hotels: Hotel d'Angleterre; Grand Hotel de Patras;
New Hotel and Tourist Hotel.

English Church: St. Andrew's.

Specialties: Currants, olive oils, hides and Valonia
acorns.

Interesting Things: Venetian Turkish Castle and
the Odion—Roman Aqueduct—Gutland Vineyards—
Castle of Morea.

From Patras to Malta is 376 miles.

From Patras by the Greek railway it is $61\frac{1}{2}$ miles,
southwestwardly via Gastouni ($41\frac{1}{2}$ miles) and takes
4 hours to

PYRGOS, GREECE

Hotels: Olympia, Hermes.

Interesting Things: The trip to Olympia is taken
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from here by railway in one hour through **Alpheios Valley**.

Side Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 284.

From **Pyrgos** by Greek railway it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles westwardly and takes 30 minutes to

KATAKOLO, GREECE

Katakolo is harbor of **Pyrgos**—It is most important port for exporting currants from **Peloponnesus**.

Side Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 284.

From **Pyrgos** by Greek railway it is 13 miles easterly, and takes 55 minutes to

OLYMPIA, GREECE (Elevation, 140 feet)

Hotels: Grand Hotel du Chemin de Fer Allemagne.

Interesting Things: See **Temple of Zeus** in the **Altis** (5th Century), 210 by 86 feet; columns 32 feet (same as Parthenon) by 7 feet diameter, with wooden ceiling covered with marble tiles—**Distichs**, celebrating **Praxiteles**—**Triangular Base of the Nike of Paeonios**—**Base of the Eretrian Bull**—**Elliptical remains of Altar of Zeus**—**Pelopion** and sacred inclosure—**Heraeon**—**The Philippeion**—**Remains of Prytaneion**—**Exedra of Herodes Atticus** at end of **Aqueduct** from **Alpheios** to **Olympia**—**Foundations of Metroon**, nearly all of which demolished—**Row of Treasuries**—**Pedestals for Statues of Zeus**—**Stadium**, not all uncovered, 630 feet across—**Echo Colonnade**—**Bouleuterion** (Council Seat), in bad state of preservation—**West Gate** and **West Boundary Wall** of the **Altis**—**Leonidaeon**, used to receive distinguished guests—**Byzantine Church**, part of which believed to have been studio of **Phidias**—**Palestra** (gymnasium), 210 feet square, and, adjoining it, the **Main Gymnasium**, with eastern **Colonnade** 660 feet long—**Museum** con-

taining excavations; see especially in North Central Room the "Hermes of Praxiteles," one of the most famous statues of antiquity—Behind the Museum, 375 feet above Olympia, is **Drouva** with summit called **Monteverde**, where there is a **Fine View**.

On right bank of **Alpheios**. Famous as sacred place and because of shrines and games which Greeks say were founded by Hercules. The games were accompanied by solemn sacrifices. Recent excavations have developed much of interest.

Alternative Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 284.

From **Olympia** the carriage road goes to

MEGALOPOLIS, GREECE

(Population, 1,500; Elevation, 1,400 feet)

Hotel: Xenodochion.

Interesting Things: Theatre (4th Century B. C.), diameter 475 feet, 20,000 spectators—**Stadion**—Remains of **Shrine of Zeus Soter**. Or from **Olympia** you can return to **Pyrgos**.

Main Trip Resumed.

From **Pyrgos** by Greek railway it is $39\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-erly and takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

KYPARISSIA, GREECE (Population, 6,530)

Hotel: Xenodochion of Poneropoulos.

Interesting Things: Ruins of the **Castle**, with **Fine View** of the town, and, beyond the town and the ocean, ruined **Chapel of St. George**.

Town one mile inland and located below ancient fortress.

From **Patras** to **Kalamata** by sea it takes 20 hours, or, with stops, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 days.

From **Kyparissia** by Greek railway it is $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles,

easterly via Kolonero ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles) and Zergalatio ($18\frac{1}{2}$ miles), and takes $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

MELIGALA, GREECE

From Meligala by Greek railway it is $41\frac{3}{4}$ miles, southeasterly and takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

KALAMATA, GREECE (Population, 21,480)

Excursions: To Messene, on way see Walls and Towers; time occupied, one day. At Messene see Ithome (2630 feet), second highest fortified mountain in Greece. On top was formerly Sanctuary of Zeus Ithomas, with Fine View from ruined Convent—On South side of Acropolis see place supposed to be Klepsydra Spring, carried daily to Sanctuary of Zeus Ithomas—Arcadian Gate, with fortification, including towers 20 by 23 feet, set out 13 feet from the walls—Ruins of Theatre—The Agora—Stadion.

Hotels: Xenodochion Penhallenion; Hotel Grand-Bretagne; Hotel d'Angleterre.

Specialties: Exports of figs, currants, olive oil and silk.

Interesting Things: Harbor is known as "Skala"—Frankish Castle on eminence northeast of town, with Fine Views.

Kalamata is about one mile from the sea, on the Nedon River.

From Kalamata by Greek railway it is _____ miles, via Meligala and takes _____ hours to

MEGALOPOLIS, GREECE

From Megalopolis by Greek railway it is 30 miles northeasterly, and takes 2 hours to

TRIPOLIS, GREECE

(Population, 10,500; Elevation, 2,175)

Hotel: Xenodochion Ton Zenon.

Interesting Things: Small antique collection in **Museum**.

Side Trip to Sparta, Main Trip Resumed below.

From **Tripolis**, by carriage, it is a 13 hour trip south-erly, via **Tegea**, which is more to the southeast, and 9 hours by the direct southern route to **Sparta**.—This is the easiest road to **Sparta** which can also be reached by rough road eastward from **Kalamata**, or southeast from **Megalopolis**.

SPARTA

Hotel: Xenodochion Ton Xenon, near the Museum.

Present **Sparta** is modern; founded in 1834 by King **Ortho**. Because the city has been sacked there is little of interest to be seen. The old city was surrounded by $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of walls.

Interesting Things: The supposed **Tomb of Leonidas**, north of **Sparta** on road to **Magula**, is 50 by 25 feet—The **Theatre**, second in size only to Athens and **Megalopolis** had diameter of 470 feet—**Sanctuary of Artemis Orthia**, with altars one above the other; only parts preserved are sub-structures—**Museum**, in eastern part of city—**Therapne** is near, on left bank of **Eurotas**— $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours from **Sparta** is **Mistra**, with ruin of **Franco-Turkish Castle of Misithras**, where see the **Peribleptos Church**, built into rock, with octagonal dome—**Pantasa Church** and **Campanile**, with **Beautiful View**; see here **Tomb of Theodora**, wife of last Byzantine Emperor—**Fine View** from **Citadel**—Note the **Marmora Spring** on return descent.

Main Trip Resumed.

From **Tripolis** by the Greek Railway it is 42 miles northeasterly, and takes 3 hours to

ARGOS, GREECE

(Population, 12,000)

Excursions: To **Acropolis of Larisa**; two hour trip.

Hotel: Neon Xenodochion Ton Xenon.

Interesting Things: Principal square is called **Platia**; see here **Church** and **Town House**, with **Museum**—**Semi-Circular Theatre** cut out of the rock on side of the **Larisa**, accommodating 20,000 persons.

At junction of line from **Corinth** to **Tripolis** and branch line to **Nauplia**.

From **Nauplia** to **Mycene**, four hour trip; on way, see the **Heraeon**, national Sanctuary, which was built on three terraces, on highest of which was antique temple.

Between **Argos** and **Tripolis**, 4½ miles from **Argos**, are **Ruins of Pyramid of Kenchreae**, with base 56 by 40 feet; 388 square feet in interior.

From **Athens** to **Kalamata**, by Greek steamer, it is a day and a half.

Side Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 288.

From **Argos** by Greek railway, it is _____ miles south-easterly and takes 20 minutes to

NAUPLIA, GREECE

(Population, 5,810)

Hotels: Hotel des Etrangers et de Mycenes, on the quay; New Hotel, opposite the quay.

Interesting Things: **Fortress of Palamida** at top of steep hill, 857 steps, now used as prison; in interior carved things may be purchased from prisoners—**Monument to Kolokotromis**, with surrounding **Gardens**.—2½ miles away, at **Hagia None Nunnery**, a fountain flows from an old pipe in the vicinity; this is probably the **Kanathos**, where each spring, **Hera** renewed her virginity.

Note: From **Nauplia** it is 2½ miles to **Turyns**, the oldest and most famous of Cyclopean buildings, formerly surrounded by wall 65 feet high and 26 feet thick—**Stone Citadel** is 330 by 985 feet—In the thickest points of walls are **Galleries** reached by stone steps, where **Schliemann** found **Palace** in 1884.

From Nauplia you go back to Argos.
Main Trip Resumed.

From Argos by Greek railway, it is 33 miles, north-
erly, via Mycenae and takes $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

CORINTH, GREECE

Hotel: Hotel de la Grande Bretagne et de la Gare.

Interesting Things: The principal attraction is **Acro-
Corinth**, with **Fortifications** $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles round, from
which there are **Fine Views** of both sides of **Gulf of
Corinth**—The **Ship Canal** (1893) cost 60,000,000 Francs
and connects Gulf of Corinth with Saronic, saving
Steamers 202 miles—**Isthmian Wall**, part of which is
still preserved.

From the Suburb Kraneion came **Diogenes** the Cynic,
whom **Alexander** visited here—**Apostle Paul** mentions
Corinth.

From **Corinth** by the Greek railway, it is 57 miles,
northeasterly, and takes 3 to 5 hours to

ATHENS, GREECE (See page 278)

Route 3—ATHENS to ITEA, DELPHI, LIVADIA,
LAMIA (LIVADIA to LAMIA via DRACHMANI
and THERMOPYLAE), STYLIS, DHERMERLI,
TRIKKALA, KALABAKA, YANNINA, and from
DHEMERLI to LARISSA, KARALI-DERVENI,
SALONIKI and CONSTANTINOPLE.

From **Athens** by steamship, it is _____ miles west-
wardly via **Piraeus** ($5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the seaport of Athens),
and takes 9 hours to

ITEA, GREECE

Landing Place: Seaport for Salona, but Salona is not
on direct way to **Delphi**. The pass of **Thermopylae**,
however, can be reached from Salona. To **Delphi** it is
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, return trip requiring only half time. The

trip is by way of **Chryso** and **Kastri** (Hotel d'Apollon Pythien).

Hotels: Hieron and Hotel de Delphes, near the dock.

From **Itea** by road it takes 2½ hours to

DELPHI, GREECE

(Elevation, 1,880)

Excursions: From **Delphi**, ascent of **Mount Parnassos** takes 7½ hours; 8½ including visit to **Korykian Grotto**; best views just before sunrise, in which event night must be spent at old houses two hours from top; warm clothes, blankets, water and provisions must be taken. **Summit** 8,270 feet, from which is **Magnificent View**. Return trip may be made by way of **Convent of Jerusalem** (5 hours) and **Davlia Station**, five miles further.

Interesting Things: From main entrance to Sacred City go by **Sacred Street** to the **Temple** (restored). Exact description would take too much space, but following are principal things: **Treasury Sikyon**—High substructure of **Treasury of Knidos**, finest in Delphi—**Treasury of the Athenians**, of Parian marble—**Stoa of the Athenians**—**Temple of Apollo**, of which only foundations remain; it was 190 by 75 feet and built 548 B. C. from contributions—**Thessalian Votive Offering** substructure—Remains of **Lesche of the Knidians**—**Theatre**, in northwest corner of Sacred Precinct—**Stadion**—**Castalian Fountain** and plane trees—**Gymnasium**, and, south of it, **Marmaria Wall**—**Museum**.

Was the headquarters of Apollo Cult, the oldest association of the Greek States. There was an oracle which was revered by Greeks and foreigners. The "Sacred Precinct" was bounded northeast by the Rodini, south by the present road, and west by the Philomelos Ridge. The "Sacred Precinct", 624 by 444 feet, was surrounded by a walk.

From **Delphi** by mule it takes 8½ hours to

LIVADIA, GREECE, and THERMOPYLAE
(Population, 6,250; Elevation, 540 feet)

Excursions: From Livadia go by bridle path to **Chaeronea**, which leave at the line of **Chaeronea** for road to **Lamia**, after which go through **Belisi**. At **Krevasara** take the right road crossing the **Pekphisos** and go to **Drachmani**, and half hour northeast of that see **Ruins of Elatea**, which was occupied at the commencement of Holy War against **Amphissa** of **Macedon**, B. C. 39. Then go by **Selin Bay** to **Derveni**, the top of the pass, 2,360 feet high. Then pass the village of **Loukeri**, opposite which is **Lapates** and the **Castle of Boudonitza**, where observe **Citadel** at top of hill to the north, where there is **Fine View**. Two hours further is **Palaeoyannis**, with ruins on hill. A little further on, village of **Drakospelia**, which is the commencement of the pass the Persians went through in order to get in rear of Greeks. Follow the path down through plane trees to the houses of **Drakospelia**, one hour away. Half hour further are the **Warm Springs**, mile east of which is entrance to **Thermopylae Pass**. Here **Leonidas** was killed with 300 Spartans and 700 Thespians and Thebians, 480 B. C. Twenty minutes' walk west from hot springs is **Kolnos**, where the Greeks met for their last stand and where the **Lion Monument** was erected to **Leonidas**, with inscription, "Stranger, tell the Spartans that we are lying here in obedience to their commands."

Hotel: Helikon.

Interesting Things: **Citadel**, built by **Calalonians**, after defeating the **Duke of Athens**. Station is 4 miles north of the village. 26 miles from **Thebes**. It is 4 miles southwest of the railway station. See situation of **Oracle of Trophonios**.

From **Livadia** by the **Larissa** railway, it is 53½ miles,

northerly, via Lianokladi (50 miles where you take a branch railway) 3½ hours to

LAMIA, GREECE

Or you can go to Lamia as follows:

Alternative Trip, Main Trip Resumed below.

From Livadia it is 53½ miles, northerly, by road on horseback, via Drachmani (5¾ hours); Boudonitza (5½ hours) and Thermopylae (18¼ hours) to

LAMIA, GREECE

Side Trip, Main Trip Resumed below.

From Lamia by the Greek railway, it is 10½ miles, easterly, and takes 30 minutes to

STYLIS, GREECE

Hotel: Zenodochion Thermopylae.

You then go back to Lamia.

Main Trip Resumed.

From Lamia by the Branch Line railway, it is 53½ miles, northerly, via Lianokladi (3½ miles where you change to the Larissa Railway) and takes 3 hours, 20 minutes to

DHEMERLI, GREECE

Side Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 292.

From Dhemerli by the Greek railway, it is 38 miles, northwestwardly, and takes 2 hours to

TRIKKALA, GREECE

Hotels: Xenodochion tes Petropoleos, Rue du Chemin-de-Fer; Xenodochion Athenae, across the river.

Interesting Things: 10 Churches and several

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Mosques—Ruins of the Aeslepeion—View from top of the Byzantine Citadel.

87 miles from Volo. Trikkala was formerly the place where Aesculapius was worshipped.

From Trikkala by the Greek railway, it is 14 miles, westwardly, and takes 45 minutes to

KALABAKA, GREECE

Excursions: From Kalabaka a hard riding trip of two or three days takes you to Yannina, the Albanian capital.

Interesting Things: Monasteries of Meteora, built on high rocks standing in the valley; the highest (1,820 feet) is called Meteron; you go up by nets drawn by windlasses; the trip takes five hours by way of Kas-traki.

14 miles from Trikkala.

From Piraeus through the Gulf of Corinth by steamer it is about 2 hours to Patras.

From Kalabaka by road, via The Pass of Zygos, it takes 2 or 3 days to

YANNINA, ALBANIA

Main Trip Resumed.

From Dhemerli by the Larissa railway, it is 28½ miles, northeasterly, and takes 1¾ hours to

LARISSA, GREECE

(Population, 18,132)

Railway Station: Half hour out from town.

Inns: Xenodochion Stemma and Xen Anglia, Alexandra Street.

Interesting Things: There are 27 Minarets of the Mosques, etc., and there are Greek, Jewish and Turkish Quarters—Acropolis—Theatre.

On the River Salamvrea, 37½ miles from Volo.

From **Larissa** by road, (carriage or horse) it takes 6 hours to

KARALI-DERVENI, GREECE

From **Karali-Derveni** it is northerly and takes to

SALONIKI, GREECE

Hotels: Splendid Palace and Olympus Palace, on the Quai des Messagres, at the corner of Sabri-Pacha Street; Hotel d'Angleterre, Place de la Liberte; Grand Hotel, Vadar Street.

Restaurants: Bastasini, Place de la Liberte. Also at the hotels.

Baths: At the French Hospital.

Travelers' Bureau: Cercle de Salonique.

Interesting Things: Arc de Triomphe de Galere—Saint Sophia Church—The Citadel—Agios Minas Church.

Consul: Leland B. Morris is Consul for United States of America.

From **Saloniki** to **Malta** is 728 miles, **Dede** 185, **Constantinople** 311, **Smyrna** 253, **Syra** 160.

HOLLAND.

See Map Belgium and Holland (page 22)

Money: Unit is 1 gulden, composed of 100 cents. Coins are copper, 1 and 2½ cents; nickel 5 cents; silver 10, 15 and 50 cents, 1 and 2½ gulden; gold 10 gulden. Notes are for 10, 25, 40, 60, 100, 200, 300 and 1,000 gulden.

The routes to Holland from **London** are from **Harwich** to the **Hook of Holland**, **Queenboro** to **Flushing**, and **Tilbury** (Fenchurch Station) to **Rotterdam** by way of Batavia Line; from Fresh Wharf (London Bridge) to **Amsterdam** by Holland Steamship Co.; from **Hull** to **Rotterdam** by Hull & Holland Steamship Service; also Hull to **Amsterdam**, and Hull to **Harlingen**; from **Grimsby** by Great Central Railways Co.'s steamer to **Rotterdam**; from Newcastle to **Rotterdam** by Tyne-Tees Shipping Co.; From **Leith** to **Rotterdam** and **Amsterdam** by George Gibson & Co.'s steamers; and from **Grangemouth** by J. Rankine & Son's steamer to **Rotterdam** and **Amsterdam**; from **Dundee** to **Rotterdam** by J. Rankine & Son's steamer; From America, Holland-American Line sails to **Rotterdam**.

From **London** boat train leaves **Liverpool** Station of Great Eastern Railway for **Harwich** (Parkston Quay), 69 miles. Time, 1½ hours; steamer then goes eastward across English Channel to Hook of Holland (101 miles), time 7½ hours. Train then goes to **Rotterdam**, 17 miles in 35 minutes, and **Amsterdam** (66 1-6 miles), in 2 hours. The customs examination is at the Hook of Holland, which was commenced in 1866 and has now cost over 3,000,000 florins. Railway trains run nearly alongside ship. **London** train for **Queenboro** leaves Holburn Viaduct, St. Paul's, Victoria or Herne Hill Stations for **Queenboro**, (50 miles), time, 80 minutes. At **Queenboro** Pier Zeeland Steamship Co.'s steamer goes 90 miles to **Flushing**, in about seven hours, from

which point trains go to **Rotterdam** (80 miles), in 2½ hours and to **Amsterdam** (Central Station), 135 miles away, 4 hours. Second class passengers may pay extra and ride in steamer saloon.

In Holland I have not followed the usual system of listing first the routes from north, then from east, then from south, then from west to interior, because all American and English passengers come into Holland by ships at the west coast, **Rotterdam**, **Flushing** or **Hook of Holland**.

Route 1—**ROTTERDAM** to **SCHIEDAM**; Side Trip to **DELFT** and return to **SCHIEDAM**, then **THE HAGUE**; Side trip to **SCHEVENINGEN**, and return to **THE HAGUE**; then **HAGUE** to **LEIDEN**, **HAARLEM**, **AMSTERDAM**, **UTRECHT**, **GELDERMALSEN**, **HERTOGENBOSCH**, **TILBURG**, **BREDA**, **ROSENDAAL**, **ESSCHEN**, **ANTWERP**.

Route 2—**LONDON** to **QUEENBORO**, **VLISSINGEN** (Flushing), **ROSENDAAL**, **DORDRECHT**, **ROTTERDAM**, **ANTWERP**.

Route 3—From **HOOK OF HOLLAND** to **SCHIEDAM** and **ROTTERDAM**.

Route 4—**NIEUWESCHANS** to **GRONINGEN**, **LEEWARDEN**, **HEERENVEEN**, **MEPPEL**, **ZWOLLE**, **ZUTPHEN**, **ARNHEIM**, **NYMWEGEN**, **VENLO**, **ROERMOND**, **WEERT**, **BOXTEL**, **BREDA**, **DORDRECHT**, **ROTTERDAM**.

ROUTE 1

MAIN TRIP.

From Delft Poort Station of the Holland Iron Railway at **Rotterdam** it is 3 miles, westwardly, and takes 10 minutes to

SCHIEDAM, HOLLAND (Population, 32,000)

Geneva Gin is made from the juniper berry, there being about 200 distilleries here.

Delft is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Rotterdam.

Side Trip, Main Trip Resumed below.

From **Schiedam** by the Holland Iron Railway it is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, northwestwardly, and takes $\frac{1}{4}$ hour to

DELFT, HOLLAND

Hotels: Central, Wynhaven 7; Wilhelmina, Haag-Poort 1.

Interesting Things: Little Museum where beautiful Delft ware seen by intending purchasers or visitors—At **Prinsenhof**, William of Orange, who started struggle for Dutch independence, was killed in 1584 by Burgundian who coveted reward offered by Alexander Farnese—**Nieuwe Kerk**; in choir see splendid monument to William of Orange; many Princes of Orange are buried here; view from 375 foot tower.

On **Schie River**, which falls into **Meuse**.

Main Trip Resumed.

From **Schiedam** by the Holland Iron Railway it is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, northwestwardly, via **Delft** ($6\frac{1}{2}$ miles), and takes 26 minutes to the Dutch Station at

THE HAGUE, HOLLAND (Population, 271,300)

Railway Stations: Dutch Station, for Rotterdam, Haarlem and Amsterdam; State Station, for Gouda, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Utrecht and Arnhem. Steam tramways go to **Scheveningen**.

Excursions: Zoological and Botanical Gardens, and south of them the **Haagsche Bosch**, a forest, and east of it "The House in the Woods" in the interior of which are Japanese and Chinese rooms, the latter upholstered with rice paper of the 18th Century; see especially the Orange Saloon, with walls 50 feet high, lighted by a cupola.

Hotels: Hotel des Indes, Lange Voorhout 56 (with

winter garden); Vieux Doelen, Tournooiveld 3 (with garden).

Tourists Inquiry Bureaus: Plaats Ia; and Lange Voorhout 45.

English Church Service: Church of Sts. John and Philip, Boschstraat. American services (reformed), Prinse-Straat 44.

Specialties: Gold and silver smiths; Fayence, Parkstraat 4.

Interesting Things: The centre of things and starting point of tramways is **Plein**, where see **Statue of William the Silent**—Around sides are **Supreme Court of Holland**, **Ministry of Justice**, and **War Office**—**Mauritshuis (1633)**—**Picture Gallery**, where see in Room VIII, No. 146, Rembrandt's "School of Anatomy"; see also No. 147, Rembrandt's "Susanna and the Elders"; in Room X, No. 136, is Paul Potter's wonderful picture of a **Bull**; also in same room, No. 39, van Everdingen's, "Diogenes seeking an Honest Man in the Haarlem Market Place"—The **Binnenhof**, where William, Emperor of Germany, built a palace—East of the Binnenhof Square is **Hall of the Knights**, used for joint sittings of two chambers, and which was meeting place in 1907 of International Peace Conference—**Gevangenvoort Tower (1672)**—View of the **Vyver** from **Vyverberg**—**Steengracht Gallery**—**Municipal Museum**—**Royal Library (1734)**, with 500,000 volumes and fine collection of coins, gems, medals and cameos, latter having belonged to **Hensterhuis**; the finest of an opaque material is "Apotheosis of Emperor Claudius"—**Nieuwe Kerk (1649)**, with Tomb of Spinoza—**Town Hall (1565)**—**Groote Kerk (15th Century)** tower 330 feet high, with 38 bells; see carved pulpit of wood and carved coat of arms of Knights of Golden Fleece—**Palace of the Queen**—In **Plein (1813)** see **National Monument** commemorating Dutch independence—**Mesdag Museum**,

with over 350 French, Italian and Dutch masterpieces, in Room 2 several fine **Millets**.

The Hague was originally a preserve of the Counts of Holland (now capital of country).

Money Changers: Scheurleer & Sons, Spuistraat 11; Furnee & Co., Noordeinde 10.

Side Trip, Main Trip Resumed below.

From Dutch Station of the Holland Iron Railway or the State Station of the Netherland State Railway, at **The Hague** it is 3 miles, northwestwardly and takes $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to

SCHEVENINGEN, HOLLAND (Population, 21,000)

Hotels: Palace; d'Orange; Kurhaus.

Interesting Things: The buildings of **Peace Palace** are in **Park**. One of buildings contains International Law Library and cost Andrew Carnegie, American, \$1,500,000—**Scheveningen** is most famous seaside watering place in Holland, season June to September—**Boulevard** is 80 feet wide—centre of attraction is the **Kurhaus** (300 feet long), with hall holding 2,9000 people.

Scheveningen is reached from **The Hague** by various steam and electric lines in about 20 minutes.

Main Trip Resumed.

From Dutch Station of the Holland Iron Railway at **The Hague** it is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, northeasterly, and takes $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to

LEIDEN, HOLLAND

Steamboats: Steamboats start from harbor for **Katayk**; **Noerduyk**; **Gouda**, via **Boskoop**; **Amsterdam**, via **Koudekerk**, **Alphen**, **Nieuwveen**, **Iuthoorn** and **Ouderkerk**; **Amsterdam**, via **Kaag**, **Oude**, **Westering**, **Leimuiden**, and **Aalsmeer**; **Woerden**, via **Alphen**; excursion trips to **Maatsch** and **Carsjens**.

Hotels: Levedag, Breestraat 85; Lion d'Or Breestraat 24.

Interesting Things: **Municipal Museum**, great collection of antiquities—**Museum Antiquities** (1818), Etruscan, Roman and Greek sculptures, Egyptian and Dutch curiosities—**Stadhuis** (16th Century), over entrance of which is inscription, which, translated, reads, literally: "When the black famine had brought to death nearly six thousand persons, then God the Lord repented of it, and gave us bread again as much as we could wish." This acrostic inscription, counting the "W"s as two "V"s represents the date of the siege of 1574, and number of letters corresponds with number of days the siege lasted—**Church of St. Pancras** (1885)—**Ethnographical Museum**; especially Japanese, Indian and Siamese exhibits—**Geological Museum**, especially the Junghuhn collection from Java—**University** (1500 students)—**Botanical Garden**, where see *Victoria Regia* palms—**Natural History Museum**—**Church of St. Peter** (1315).

From **Leiden** by the Holland Iron Railway it is 17 miles, northeasterly, and takes ½ hour to

HAARLEM, HOLLAND (Population, 69,400)

Steamboats: To **Zaandam**, starting at Nieuwe Gracht; and to **Amsterdam**, via **Spaarndam**, starting at Kassmarkt.

Hotels: Grand-Hotel Funckler, Kruisstraat 8 (garden); Hotel de Leeuwerik, Kruisstraat 30 (garden); Goudon Leeuw, Kruisweg 36.

Interesting Things: See curious **Meat Market**—**Groote Kerk** (15th Century), with 262 foot tower, with one of finest organs in world (5,000 pipes, 64 stops and 3 keyboards)—**Statue of Coster**, who claimed to be inventor of printing—**Municipal Museum**; especially Room 4 for **Frans Hals'** pictures—**Teyler Museum of Painting**—**Pavilion** (1738), chateau bought by Louis

Bonaparte, King of Holland, who relinquished power here 1810--**Forest of Haarlem**, with beech and limes—**Fine View from Overeen**.

On **River Spaarne**. Haarlem is centre of section which supplies bulbs to horticulturists everywhere, and flower fields are beautiful. Formerly the bulb trade in Holland was basis of reckless speculation, one variety having sold for 13,000 florins. The same speculation formerly extended to hyacinths, one of which sold for 1,600 florins. There was great fall in securities representing these investments, and fortunes of the owners vanished.

Haarlem is junction for **Olkmar** and **Helder**; and for **Amsterdam** on line going towards east.

From **Haarlem** by the Holland Iron Railway it is 10 miles, easterly, and takes 18 minutes to the Central Station at

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND (Population, 566,200)

Railway Stations: Central Station, for all trains; Weesper Poort Station, for **Utrecht**, **Gouda**, **The Hague**, **Rotterdam** and **Arnheim**; also points in **Germany** and **Belgium**; Muider Poort Station, for **Utrecht** via **Hilversum**, and for **Amersfoort**, also for **Germany** via **Apeldoorn-Salzbergen**; Electric Railway Station, for nearby points.

Excursions: To **Zaandam**, by train, or preferably by steamer from the **De Ruyter-Kade**, in half an hour. This is a thoroughly Dutch place and there is a fine view of the **Zaan**. Here can be seen the **Hut of Peter the Great**, which he occupied in 1697. Another excursion is to the island of **Marken** in the **Zuiderzee**, with its gaily colored costumes, quaint manners and interesting scenes.

Hotels: **Amstel Hotel**, **Tulp-Plein 1**; **Brack's Doelen Hotel**, **Doelen-Straat 24**; **Hotel de l'Europe**, **Doelen-Straat 2**.

Frank W. Mahin is Consul for **United States**.

Tourists' Inquiry Bureau: Thos. Cook & Son, Damrak 83; Koggeschip, Damrak 95.

English Church Services: Episcopalian, Groeneburg-Wal 42; Reformed, in Begynenhof; Scottish Presbyterian, Leidsche Gracht 112.

Specialties: Diamond polishing was started **Amsterdam** by Portuguese Jews, 1576. Over 10,000 men employed in industry. Visit M. E. Coster's establishment at Zwaneburger Straat 12.

Interesting Things: The Railway Station is on an island in harbor, and dock behind station called **De Ruyter-Kade** is where steamers for Dutch ports leave. American ships and those for England stop at **Westerdoks-Dyk—Entrepot Dok**, with 1,500,000 square feet of space and railway basin called **Sporrweg**, is an interesting place—At **Prins Hendrik Kade** 131, see **House of Admiral de Ruyter**—Exchange is on part of old **Damrak Canal** which has been filled in (facade 460 feet long); Business is started by ringing of bell called "De Beursbengel"—Visitors are allowed in Produce Exchange Galleries during sessions; See big steel vault in basement—**Nieuw Kerk** (1645)—**Royal Palace**, formerly Hotel de Ville (1645), built on 13,000 piles; length 262 feet; height 108; tower 167 high; Queen's bed room, and in Aides-de-Camp Room, a painting representing **Consul Suessa** demanding that his father dismount to pay him homage; see also Yellow Tea Room and Imitation Reliefs above doors of the small dining room; Reception Room, 98 feet high, 118 long and 59 wide, with walls of Italian marble—**University Library**, with Rosenthal collection of 8,000 books on Jewish literature and valuable manuscripts including Caesar's *Bellum Gallicum* (10th Century)—**Oude Kerk** (1300)—In **Nieuwe Markt**, see **St. Anthonieswaag**, with two large and two small round towers—North of this is **Fish Market**, interesting scene in mornings—**Muni-**

cipal University (1632), with 1,000 students and 56 professors—**Jewish Quarter**, with 10 **Synagogues**; see here **Portuguese Temple**, fashioned after Temple of Solomon—**Botanical Gardens**—**Zoological Garden**—**Aquarium**—**Mint Tower in Sohpia-Plein**—**Fodor Museum**, with paintings and drawings—**Paleis Voor Volksvylt**, glass and iron, with a 190 foot dome, where concerts and theatrical performances (capacity 6,000 people)—**Ryks Museum** reached by Trams Nos. 2 and 3 to Hobbema-Straat, where change for No. 4 to Vyzel-Straat at Wet-ering-Schaus; it contains military, naval and colonial collections, and early sculptures; in Room 157 gold and silver work; in 158 models of Dutch interior and domestic plans; in 203 see Fayence and porcelain; and in 197 and 198 over 400,000 engraving plates; see Gallery of Ancient Paintings, the best in the collection being Rembrandt's "Night Watch" and "Staalmeesters" and van Helst's "Banquet"; No. 1224 by Melchior d'Hondecoeter; Rembrandt Rooms, Gallery of Foreign Masters, Dutch Paintings of the 17th Century and various cabinet collections—**Municipal Museum**, with gallery of modern paintings on the first floor.

Money Changers: Thos. Cook & Son, Damrak 83; Anspach & Donk, Nieuwezyds-Voorburgwal 158; Twetsche Bank, Spuistraat 140.

Amsterdam is situated where **Armstel** flows into **Y**. The houses are all built on piles. Canals are filled with 3 feet mud, and as many more of water above.

Festivals: On fete days and holidays children of Municipal Orphanage wear black and red colors of city, and girls of orphanages wear white head-dresses with black dresses; and Walloons dresses of violet color.

From **Amsterdam** it is $44\frac{1}{2}$ miles via **Utrecht** and **Gouda** to **Rotterdam**.

From Weesper Poort Station of the Netherland State Railway at **Amsterdam** it is 21½ miles, southeasterly, and takes ½ hour to Central Station at

UTRECHT, HOLLAND (Population, 119,000)

Railway Stations: Central Station, for all government trains; Oosterpoorweg and Biltstraat Stations, for Dutch Railway trains to **Amsterdam** via **Hilversum**.

Hotels: Hotel des Pays-Bas, Jans-Kerkhof 10; Hotel het Kasteel van Antwerpen, Oude Gracht 50; Hotel Bellevue, Vreeburg 4.

Interesting Things: Centre of things is **Vreeburg—Museum Kunstliefde**, with fine pictures—**Cathedral** (1254) with 338 foot tower, fine view from platform 458 steps up; 42 bells, one weighing 8½ tons—**University** (1636) with over 1,000 students—**Archiepiscopal Museum**, with ecclesiastical objects—**Church of St. Catherine—University Library**, 250,000 volumes—**Antiquarian Museum** (1838).

The **Singel**, a former moat, encircles the old town. This moat is now made into walks.

From **Liege** to **Utrecht** (Station des Guillemins), it is 120 miles and takes about 6 hours.

From **Utrecht** and **Arnhem** to **Cologne** via **Emmerich** and **Oberhausen** it is 136 miles, by rail. There is a steamboat route along the Rhine from **Rotterdam** to **Cologne** by way of **Arnhem**. From **Cologne** to **Amsterdam** and **Rotterdam** (Hook of Holland) via **Cleve** and **Nymwegen**, 154 or 164 miles (respectively). Dutch customs house at **Nymwegen**; German customs house at **Cranenburg**.

From **Cologne** to **Rotterdam** (Hook of Holland) via **Venlo**, **Boxtel** and **Breda** (Flushing), 154 miles by rail.

From **Maastricht** to **Nymwegen** (**Dordrecht**, **Amersfoort—Amsterdam**), 81 miles by railway.

From **Utrecht** by the Netherland State Railway it is southeasterly, southwestwardly, westwardly and

southwestwardly via Geldermalsen, Hertogensbosch, Tilburgh, and Breda and takes $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours to

ROSENDAAL, HOLLAND

Hotel: Cockx.

Dutch customs point and the junction for the railroad line to Antwerp and for the line to Breda, Venlo and Cologne.

From Rosendaal by the Netherland State Railway it is 16 miles, southerly, via Esschen ($5\frac{1}{2}$ miles), and takes $\frac{3}{4}$ hour to the Central Station of Belgian Railway at

ANTWERP, BELGIUM

At Antwerp you can go south by Malines and Brussels to Paris.

Route 2—LONDON to QUEENBORO, VLISSINGEN (Flushing), ROSENDAAL, DORDRECHT, ROTTERDAM and AMSTERDAM.

From Holborn Viaduct, St Paul's, Victoria and Herne Hill Stations of the Southeastern and Chatham Railway at London it is 50 miles, easterly, and takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to the dock of the Zeeland Steamship company at

QUEENBORO, ENGLAND

From Queenboro by the Zeeland Steamship it is 90 miles, easterly, and takes $7\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

VLISSINGEN (Flushing), HOLLAND (Population, 21,400)

Hotel: Grand Hotel de Bains in the northwestern part of town.

Interesting Things: Collection of Antiquities, Noordzee Boulevard—Statue of Michael Adriaans-Zoon de Ruyter, Holland's greatest naval hero—Cathedral of St. Jacobs—North Sea Boulevard, with splendid views—Works at the Harbor, Sluices and Canal—Town Hall

(1733), with fine view from roof—**Beeldenhuis** (1731), whose owner hanged himself because his brother had a similar house built in front which he feared was more beautiful—**Prisoners' Tower** and bastion near called the "Liar's Corner".

Flushing is at southern end of island **Walcheren** (one of the islands of the Province of Zeeland). **Middleburg** is almost in exact centre of **Walcheren**.

Hotels: Hotel de Abdy, Abdy-Plein; Hotel Nieuwe Doelen (with garden), Lange Noordstraat 15; Grand Hotel, Lange Delft 33.

Middelburg is capital of the Province of Middelburg. Chief streets compose ring around city, one of which is **Lange Delft**.

Scottish Presbyterian Church: Simpelhuis-Straat.

Interesting Things: As you leave station there is large map of islands, in colors—**de Gouden** ("The Golden Sun"), built in 1635—**Market Place**—**Town Hall** (16th Century), with fine vaulted ceiling; see here historical relics. At top steeple, 180 feet high, is weather vane with gilt figures, upper two representing warriors, who attack each other when half hour strikes; lower two horsemen who charge each other when hour strikes. In Council Room on second floor fine portraits and tapestries—**Market Place** is starting place of tramways to **Flushing** which go through **Langeviele**, where "**De Bonte Olymolen**" House ("The Checkered Mill") is. See old fashioned wooden shades on facade **Zeeland Society Building**—**Dairy Experts' Office**—**Gentlemen's Exchange**, with potato, fruit, butter and egg market, where see gaudy Zeeland costumes—**Abbey Steeple**, called "Big John", with upper part coppered wood. 285 feet high, chimes of 41 bells; fine view from top—**Corn Exchange Market**, held every Thursday 10 A. M.—**Horse Fair** last Thursday but one in June and **Cattle Markets** first Thursday April and first Thursday November.

Zeeland Steam Navigation Co. is Royal Dutch Mail route between **Folkestone**, **Queenboro** and **Flushing**, the gateway to southern Holland. The ship passage between **Queenboro** and **Flushing** takes six hours, and from **Folkestone** to **Flushing** 5 hours. Main route is from **Flushing** to **Middelburg**, **Aarendskirk**, **Goes**, **Rosendaal**, **Zierikzee**, **Dordrecht**, and **Rotterdam**. Also trams from **Flushing** to **Middelkirk** and intermediate stations with terminus at market place in **Middelburg**.

On the Island of **Walcheren** costumes and manners same as centuries ago. Half mile from **Flushing** is **Gose**.

Money Changers: **Wiebaut**, **Peper-Dyk** 33; and **Siegers**, **Nieuwen-Dyk** 98.

From **Vlissingen** by the Netherland State Railway it is 82 miles, via **Rosendaal** (46½ miles) **Dordrecht** (70 miles), and takes 2¼ hours to the **Delftpoort** Station at

ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND

(Population, 417,900)

Steamboats: Rhine steamers leave **Rotterdam** for **Mannheim** and **Cologne**.

Excursions: From **Rotterdam** to **Dordrecht** by steamer and return by railway, leaving at **Ooster-Kade**.

Consul: **Soren Listol** is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: **Weimer** (Spanish); **Kade**; **Maas**; **Grand**.

Tourists' Inquiry Bureau: **American Express Co.**, **Gedempte Glashaven** 17; and **Informatie-Bureau**, **Spaansche-Kade** 3.

Restaurants: **Bodega Oporto**, **Oodehavn-Kade** 6.

Tea Rooms: **Veen's Tea Saloon**, **Van Hogendorps Plein** 23.

English Church Services: **St. Mary's**, at eastern end of **Harlinvliet**. **Scottish Presbyterian Church**, **Vasteland** 2.

Interesting Things: In front railway station is **Exchange**, with colonnaded court covered with glass, and north of this **Groote Markt**, most of which is vaulted over canal—**Bronze Statue of Erasmus of Rotterdam** (born 1467)—**Hoogstraat**, busiest thoroughfare. **Groote Kerk** (1412), with monuments of **Vice Admirals de With, Kortenaer and Van Brakel**—Fine organ, and tower (210 feet high, with 325 steps), splendid view—**Boymans Museum** (1662), with over 500 good pictures. Room B, Catalogue No. 267, see **Saftleven's** satirical picture on the legal profession; Room C, No. 287, **Steen's** "stone being cut out of peasant's head"; in Room D, No. 255, **Rembrandt's** "Union of the Country", and same room, No. 124, landscape by **Hobbema**; In Room E, No. 373, **Greuze's** "Mother and Child"; ground floor see **Municipal Antiquities Collection**—**Flower Market**, week days in the **Van Hogensdorp Plein**—**Fish Market**—**English Church**, built by the Duke of Marlborough, above door of which are his arms—**Boompjes Quay**—**Museum Voor Land en Volkenkunde and Maritiem Museum**, with curiosities from Brazil, Africa, and East Indies—**The Park**, and north of it **Zoological Garden**—**Botanical Gardens**.

Money Changers: Marx & Co., Zuidblaak 56; **Wissel en Effectenbank**, Noordblaak 25.

Rotterdam is on both sides of River Meuse, second largest city in Holland.

Consul: Geo. S. Messersmith is Consul for United States of America. His address is Antwerp.

From **Rotterdam** to **The Hague** and **Scheveningen**, 21 miles by electric tram.

From **Delftpoort Station** by the **Holland Railway** at **Rotterdam** it is 64 miles, southerly, and takes 3 hours to

ANTWERP, BELGIUM (See page 38)

Route 3—From **HOOK OF HOLLAND** to **SCHIEDAM** and **ROTTERDAM**.

From **Hook of Holland** by the Holland Railway it is 7 miles, southeasterly, and takes 1-3 hour to

SCHIEDAM, HOLLAND

From **Schiedam** by the Holland Iron Railway it is 3 miles, easterly, and takes $\frac{1}{4}$ hour to Delftpoort Station at

ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND

Route 4—**NIEUWESCHANS** to **GRONINGEN**, **LEEUWARDEN**, **HEERENVEEN**, **MEPPEL**, **ZWOLLE**, **ZUTPHEN**, **ARNHEIM**, **NYM- WEGEN**, **VENLO**, **ROERMOND**, **WEERT**, **BOXTELL**, **BREDA** and **ROTTERDAM**.

From **Nieuweschans** by the Netherland State Rail- way it is 29 miles, westwardly, and takes $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

GRONINGEN, HOLLAND

(Population, 328,000)

Railway Stations: Noorder Station where trains for Delfzyl and Roodextrool depart; Central, where all trains depart.

Hotels: Willems, Herre Straat 54; Doelen, in the Groote Markt.

Customs-House examination on way to Holland from Bremen, Germany, takes place at Nieuwe Schaus.

From **Groningen** by the Netherland State Railway it is $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles, westwardly, and takes $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

LEEUWARDEN, HOLLAND (Population, 36,500)

Hotels: Phoenix, St. Jacob Straat 9-11; Nieuwe Doelen, Korem-Markt 199; Amicitia, Wirdumer Dyk 45.

From **Leeuwarden** by the Netherland State Railway it is $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles, southeasterly, and takes $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to

HEERENVEEN, HOLLAND (Population, 2,400)

Hotel: Jorissen.

From **Heerenveen** by the Netherland State Railway it is 22 miles, southeasterly, and takes $\frac{3}{4}$ hour to

MEPPEL, HOLLAND (Population 11,000)

Hotel: Heerenlogement.

From **Meppel** by the Netherland State Railway it is $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles, southwestwardly and takes $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to

ZWOLLE, HOLLAND (Population, 3,400)

Hotels: Heerenlogement in Groote Markt; Keizers Kroon, Kamper-Straat 40.

From **Zwolle** by the Netherland State Railway it is $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles, southerly, and takes 1 hour to

ZUTPHEN, HOLLAND (Population, 18,400)

Hotels: Hollandchetuin, Groenmarkt 16; Soleil, Zaadmarkt 91.

From **Zutphen** by the Netherland State Railway it is $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles, southwestwardly, and takes 30 minutes to

ARNHEIM, HOLLAND (Population, 64,000)

Hotels: Pays-Bas, Groote Markt 9; Grano-Hotel de Soleil, near the Station; Bristol, at station.

From **Arnhem** by the Netherland State Railway it is _____ miles, southerly, and takes $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to

NYMWEGEN, HOLLAND

Hotels: Keizer Karel, Keizer Karels' Plein; Oranje, opposite station; Mulder-Boggia.

From **Nymwegen** by the Netherland State Railway it is 38 miles, southeasterly, and takes 1 hour to

VENLO, HOLLAND (Population, 17,100)

Hotel: Zwynshoofd.

From **Venlo** by the Netherland State Railway it is 15 miles, southwestwardly, and takes $\frac{3}{4}$ hour to

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ROERMOND, HOLLAND (Population, 13,800)

Hotels: Munster; Lion d'Or.

From **Roermond** by the Netherland State Railway it is 16 miles westwardly, and takes $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to

WEERT, HOLLAND (Population 10,100)

Hotel: Engel.

From **Weert** by the Netherland State Railway it is miles, and takes $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

BOXTEL, HOLLAND (Population, 7,800)

Hotels: Van Dyke; Boxel.

From **Boxel** by the Netherland State Railway it is 24 miles, westwardly, and takes $\frac{3}{4}$ hour to

BREDA, HOLLAND (Population, 27,400)

Hotels: DeKroon, in the Boschstraat; Piet Jonkers at Station; DeZwaan, in the Boschstraat.

From **Breda** by the Netherland State Railway it is 18 miles, northerly, and takes $\frac{3}{4}$ hour to

DORDRECHT, HOLLAND

(Population, 46,400)

Hotels: Bellevue, Boomstraat 25; Ponson, at the Station; Oranje, on Johan de Witt Straat 11-a.

From **Dordrecht** by the Netherland State Railway it is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, northwestwardly, and takes $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to the Beurs Station and Delftspoort Station, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further at

ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND

HUNGARY

See Map of Austria and Hungary (page 5)

Money: 100 filler is equal to 1 krone. **Coins are:** Bronze 1 and 2 hellers; nickel 10 and 20 hellers; silver 2 and 5 krone; gold 10 and 20 krone; notes are 10, 20, 50, 100 and 1,000 krone.

Route 1—**MAIN TRIP** from **BATYU** to **CSAP, SARTORALJANJHELY, SZERENCO, MIKOLCZ, HATVAN** and **BUDAPEST**.

Route 2—Main trip from **NAGYVARAD (ROUMANIA)** to **PUSPOK-LADANY, SZOLNOK, CZEGLÉD** and **BUDAPEST**.

Route 3—From **BEKESKADA (HUNGARY)** to **MEZOTUR, SZOLNOK, CZEGLÉD** and **BUDAPEST**.

Route 4—Main trip from **SZABADKA** to **KISKOROS, KUNSZENTINOKLOS, TAKSONY** and **BUDAPEST**.

Route 5—Main trip from **NAGYKANITZA (HUNGARY)** to **LEPSÉNY, STUHLWEISSENBERG** and **BUDAPEST**.

Route 6—Main trip from **SZOMBATHELY (AUSTRIA)** to **GYOR (RAAB), KOMARON (CZECHO-SLOVAKIA)** **BANHILDA** and **BUDAPEST**.

Route 7—Main trip from **PARKANY-NANA (CZECHO-SLOVAKIA)** to **VACZ** and **BUDAPEST**.

Route 1—From **BATYU** to **CSAP, SARTORALJANJHELY, SZERENCO, MIKOLCZ, HATVAN,** to **BUDAPEST**.

From **Batyú**, Hungary, by the Hungarian railway, it

is 203 miles westwardly via **Csap** (10 miles), **Sartoral-janjhely** (36 miles), **Szerenco** (64½ miles), **Mikolcz** (89 miles), **Hatvan** (161 miles), and takes 6½ hours to

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY (Population, 880,400)

Railway Stations: East Station, at end of Kerepeser-Strasse, for Hungarian State Railway trains to Vienna (via Bruck), Gratz (via Raab and Fehring), Belgrade, Bosnia, Bucharest, Fiume, Oderberg and Tarnow; West Station, at northern end of Waitzner-Ring, for Hungarian State Railway trains to Vienna (via Marchegg), Temesvár, Orsova, Bâzslâis and Bucharest; Southern Station, for Southern Railway trains to Stuhlweissenburg, Pragerhof, Laibach and Trieste; Budapest-Kelenföld Station, for connecting railway trains.

Hotels: Grand Hotel Hungaria, Franz-Joseph-Quay; Queen of England, Maria-Valeria-Gasse; National, Waitzner-Gasse; Continental, Palatin-Gasse.

Steamboats: Steamers for Vienna leave Franz-Josephs-Quai, near the suspension bridge. Small steamboats leave at frequent intervals for nearby points.

Money Changers: Hungarian Gewerbebank, Franz-Deák-Gasse 5; Austria-Hungarian Bank, Joseph-Platz 2.

Restaurants: First class; Restaurant Hamor or National Casino, Kossuth utcza, Restaurant of the Orszagos Casino (French cooking), Semmelweis-ütcza, Restaurant Vigado, Erzsebet ter, Restaurant Drechsler, Andrassy ut, facing the Opera House.

Poste and Telegraph Offices: Central Office, Koronaherczeg utcza.

Baths: Soft water baths at Pest. Diana baths on the Ferencz Jozsef.

Budapest: Capital Hungaria on right and left banks of Danube, is divided into two distinct towns: Buda and Pest, each with its own characteristics. Pest is

the modern town, commercial center. Bude is the old town full of historic memories.

Since 1873 towns of **Pest, Ofen, Alt-Ofer** and **Steinbruch** have been part of Budapest, which has ten municipal districts.

In the town of Pest (elevation 310 feet) the main street is **Outer-Ring-Strasse**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, a semi-circular street around the inner city from **Boràros-Platz** to **Margarrethen-Brücke**; like the Parisian boulevards, its sections have different names, known as **Joseph-Ring, Elisabeth-Ring, Theresien-Ring, and Leopold-Ring—Academy**, on **Franz-Joseph-Platz** (1825), with 180,000 volume library; reception room, with 24 red marble columns and Caryatides bearing vaulted roof; **National Picture Gallery** on second and third floors; **National Esterhàzy Gallery**, 800 pictures and 50,000 engravings, among which five Murillos—In front of **Academy** see **Statue of Stefan Széchènyi** in bronze, and, on same square, **Erzherzog Stephan Hotel, Diana-bad** and **Palace of Prince of Coburg**; and **Chamber of Commerce**, with **Statue of Prince Deek** in front—In the centre of **Platz** is **Equestrian Statue of Franz-Joseph**—The **Franz-Joseph-Quai**, to which vehicles are not admitted, is famous promenade along the river—**Greek Church—Stadt-Pfarrkirche**, oldest in city (1500)—**Alte Rathaus**, with queer tower, in the **Rathaus Platz**—**Neue Rathaus**, with fine staircase—**Customs House—Grain Magazine** or elevator—**Franzstadt Church—Slaughter House**.

The sections of **Inner Ring-Strasse** are **Waitzner-Ring, Karls-Ring, Museums-Ring, and Zollamts-Ring**—**National Museum** in the **Museums-Ring**, with 200,000 volume library; and **Old Hungarian House of Mag-nates**; containing art gallery and natural history and ethnographical collections—**University**, with library, 200,000 volumes—Across from **National Museum** is **Hungarian House of Representatives—Synagogue** in

Tabakgasse—Karls-Kaserne; the Hospital for Pensioners—Statue of Archduke Joseph, in Joseph-Platz—New Parliament House, with 350 foot dome, and area of nearly four acres for Houses of Representatives and Magnates.—Leopoldstadt Basilica, with 315 foot dome—Opera House, on Andrásy-Strasse—Stadt Waldchen, 270 acres, favorite Sunday resort, with boating, skating, and Zoological Gardens and Museum—Park of Margarethen-Insel, with sulphur water well and fine bath house.

At Ofen (Budá) is bridge of magnificent proportions which connects it with Pest—Fortress on the hill above affords fine view—Hentzi Monument, 66 foot bronze column commemorating defensive against Hungary in 1847—Royal Palace, with 203 rooms, containing Hungarian regalia; see also Garden, with magnificent view—Kaiser Bad, most popular sulphur baths, with swimming pools for both sexes; also St. Lucas Bad adjoining—See Turkish Chapel near Kaiser Bad—Grave of Shekh Gül-Baba, a Turkish monk, whose monument is preserved under agreement between Emperor and Turkish government in 1699.

Excursions: To Schwabenberg by tram from Karolyi-Körút, or from the suspension bridge, from whence the ascent is made; fine view of twin cities and the Danube. Hatvan, 43 miles from Budapest—See Chateau of Prince Grassalkovich. Püspök-Ladány is 111 miles from Budapest. Szolnok is 63 miles from Budapest. Czegled is 47½ miles from Budapest. Bekes-Foldvar is 53½ miles from Budapest, with a branch line to Bekes. Kis Koros is 67 miles from Budapest. Lepseny is 47 miles from Budapest. Stuhlweissenberg is 43 miles from Budapest—See Episcopal Palace—New Theatre—Cathedral—A pleasant Excursion is to Town Vineyards.

One of the most beautiful sights of Pest—is Marguerita Island situated North of the town and owned by

the municipality of Budapest. It is one of the favorite walks of the people of the Hungarian Capital. The island has many lovely walks—a beautiful rose garden, and a fine bathing establishment. During the summer band plays daily.

Route 2—From NAGYVARAD, Roumania, to PUSPOK-LADANY, SZOLNOK, CZEGLÉD and BUDAPEST.

From Nagyvarad by the Hungarian railway, it is 153¼ miles, northwestwardly, via Puspok-Ladany (42 miles), Szolnok (90), Czegled (107½), and takes 4½ hours to

BUDAPEST.

Route 3—BEKESKADA, Hungary, to MEZOTUR, SZOLNOK, CZEGLÉD, and BUDAPEST.

From Bekeskada, Hungaria, by the Hungarian railway, it is 122½ miles, northwestwardly, via Mezőtur (34 miles), Szolnok (58¾), Czegled (76), and takes 5 hours to

BUDAPEST.

Route 4—SZABADKA to KISKOROS, KUNSEN-TINOKLOS, TAKSONY, and BUDAPEST.

From Szabadka by the Hungarian railway, it is 108¾ miles, northerly, via Kiskoros (41 miles), Kunzentinoklos (70), Taksony (91¼), and takes 3¾ hours to

BUDAPEST.

Route 5—From NAGYKANITZA, Hungary, to LEPSÉNY, STUHLWEISSENBERG, and BUDAPEST.

From Nagykanitza by the Hungarian railway, it is 134 miles, via Lepsény (75 miles), Stuhlweissenberg (93), and takes 4¼ hours to Kelendfold (Sudbahnhof) at *Univ Calif - Digitized by Microsoft®*

BUDAPEST

Route 6—From SZOMBATHELY, Austria, to GYOR (Raab), KOMARON (Czecho-Slovakia) BANHILDA, and BUDAPEST.

From Szombathely (Austria), by Hungarian railway, it is 40 miles, northeasterly, and takes 1½ hours to

GYOR (Raab), HUNGARY (Population, 39,500)

Hotels: Weisses Lamm; Schiff.

Interesting Things: See Hungarian Theatre on island containing **Pleasure Park**, between Danube and Raab Rivers.—12 miles from Raab is **Abbey of St. Martinsberg** (10th Century)—**Library**, 80,000 volumes and writings of 11th Century; also **Cloak of St. Stefan**.—

From Raab to Oedenburg is 74 miles, via **Eisenstadt** (68 miles), a resort for pilgrims, where there is fine **Chateau of Prince Esterházy**, with gardens and hot-houses containing over 70,000 varieties of plants and fine view of the Neusiedler See.

From Györ, by Hungarian Railway, it is 133 miles, southeasterly, via **Komaron** (64 miles), **Banhida** (82), and takes 4¾ hours to Budapest.

Route 7—From **PARKANY-NANA** (Czecho-Slovakia) to **VACZ**, and BUDAPEST.

MAIN TRIP.

From **Parkany-Nana** by the Hungarian railway, it is 49 miles, southerly, via **Vacz** (28 miles), and takes 2¼ hours to the **Westbahnhof** station at **Budapest, Hungary**.

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

At **Vacz** see **Episcopal Palace** and **Garden** and **Triumphal Arch** perpetuating memory of **Maria Theresa**.



IRELAND

Money: Unit is a shilling, composed of 12 pence ("d"). Coins are copper, ½d, 1d, 2½d. Silver, 1 shilling ("s"). Gold, 1 pound ("£"), 20 shillings, and 1 guinea of 21 shillings.

Eleven Irish miles make 14 English miles.

Upon arriving in Ireland from England, set your watch back 25 minutes.

The climate of Ireland is temperate and warmer than England, the rainfall averaging 36 inches in Ireland and 30 inches in England.

"Early Christian Art in Ireland," by Miss Stokes, which is well illustrated, and the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland six-penny hand-books are valuable.

IRELAND

The **Tumuli** were mounds under which men were buried in urns. The **Dolmens** were sepulchral monuments.

Christian Monasteries first appeared in Ireland between the 3rd and 5th Centuries.

The first **oratories** were stone and some 14 feet long. One of the best of these is at **Gallerus**.

The first **churches** were built in the 6th and 7th Centuries, of cement. The round towers encountered were belfries and were used to keep the treasures of the monasteries in.

The **Church of St. Cimin** was built in 1007, fifty years before Westminster Abbey was started. Three hundred years later the Anglo-Norman Style appeared.

The high crosses of **Clon MacNois**, **Monas Tobice**, **Durrow**, **Tuam**, **Kells** and **Kilfenoro** are the most famous.

As far back as the 11th Century gorgeous "**Cumdachs**" or book covers were used, and the book shrines were made and distributed.

The famous "**Tara Brooch**," the **Cross of Cong**, and

the **Adagh Chalice**, are among the most beautiful specimens of Irish metal work.

The practice of illuminating the manuscripts reached its zenith in the 8th Century, and the most famous specimen is the **Book of Kells** (650), which is in the **Library of Trinity College, Dublin**.

The richest part of Ireland is in **Munster**, and is known as the "Golden Veil" between **Limerick** and **Cashel**, in **Tipperary**.

The language of the early Irish was called "Erse."

I heartily commend "Black's Guide Book to Ireland," a volume of nearly 400 pages, to my readers who wish to go extensively into every detail of Irish history and geography. It is well arranged, has a wealth of information, and contains some fine maps.

APPROACHES TO IRELAND

(With Approximate Hours of Passage and Lowest Pre-War Saloon Fares for Single Journey)

Fishguard to Rosslare, $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours; Great Western Railway steamers; two sailings daily; fare 10s.

Glasgow to Dublin, Burns (Royal Mail); twice daily via **Belfast**, 28s. 7d.; four sailings a week via **Greenock**, 15s. 6d.; and **Laird Line**, twice a week, fare 14s.

Heysham to Dublin, 9 hours, **Laird Line**; daily sailings; fare 12s. 6d.

Holyhead to Kingstown, $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours; **City of Dublin Steam Packet** twice daily; **London & North Western Railway** steamers daily; fare 10s. To **Dublin (N. Wall)**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours; **London & North Western Railway** steamers, daily, 8s.

Liverpool to Dublin, 8 hours, **City of Dublin Steam Packet** and other lines; daily, 13s. 6d.

London to Dublin, 3 days, **British & Irish Steam Packet Co., Ltd.**, twice a week, 26s.

Plymouth to Dublin, 30 hours, **British & Irish Steam Packet Co., Ltd.**, twice a week, 21s. 6d.

Portsmouth to Dublin (via **Southampton**), 56 hours, British & Irish Steam Packet Co., Ltd., twice a week.

Silloth to Dublin, 12 hours, William Sloane & Co. steamers, twice a week, 10s.

Southampton to Dublin, 50 hours, British & Irish Steam Packet Co., Ltd., twice a week, 26s.

Bristol to Cork, 20 hours, City of Cork Steam Packet, weekly sailings, fare 12s. 6d To **Waterford**, 14 hours, Waterford Steamship Co., weekly, 15s.

Fishguard to Cork, City of Cork Steam Packet, three sailings a week, 15s. To **Rossiare**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours, Great Western Railway steamers, twice daily, 10s.

Glasgow to Sligo, Laird Line, twice a week, 13s. 6d. To **Waterford**, 28 hours, Clyde Shipping Co., twice a week, 17s. 6d. To **Cork**, 30 hours, Clyde Shipping Co., twice a week, 17s. 6d. To **Ballina** and **Westport**, Laird Line, alternate Saturdays, 13s. 6d.

Liverpool to Westport, Laird Line, weekly, 12s. 6d. To **Cork**, 19 hours, City of Cork Steam Packet, three sailings a week, fare 20s.

London to Cork, City of Cork Steam Packet, weekly, 22s. 6d. to **Waterford**, Clyde Shipping Co., weekly, 20s.

Plymouth to Cork, City of Cork Steam Packet, weekly, 22s. 6d.

Southampton to Cork, City of Cork Steam Packet, weekly sailings, fare 22s. 6d.

Ardrossan to Belfast, Burns (Royal Mail), 5 hours, daily sailings, fare 10s. 6d.

Barrow to Belfast, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours, James Little & Co., Barrow-on-Furness, three sailings a week, 12s. 6d.

Bristol to Belfast. W. Sloane & Co., **Glasgow**, twice a week, 17s. 6d.

Cardiff to Belfast, W. Sloan & Co., **Glasgow**, twice a week, 17s. 6d.

Glasgow to Belfast, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours, Burns (Royal Mail), twice a day, 13s.

Fleetwood to Belfast, 5½ hours, L. & Y. and L. & N. W. Joint Railways, daily, 7s. 6d.

Heysham to Belfast, 6½ hours, Midland Railway steamers, daily, 12s. 6d.

Liverpool to Belfast, 5½ hours, Belfast Steam Ship Co., Ltd., daily, 12s. 6d.

London to Belfast, Clyde Shipping Co., twice a week, 30s.

Swansea to Belfast, W. Sloan & Co., twice a week, 17s. 6d.

Glasgow to Londonderry, 12 hours; Burns (Royal Mail), twice a week, 13s. 6d.; Laird Line, four sailings a week, 13s. To **Coleraine**, Laird Line, weekly, 11s. To **Sligo**, Laird Line, twice a week, 13s. 6d.

Heysham to Londonderry, Laird Line, twice a week, 12s. 6d.

Holyhead to Greenore, 4 hours, London & North Western Railway steamers, daily, 8s.

Liverpool to Londonderry, 17 hours, Belfast Steam Ship Co., Ltd., twice a week, 12s. 6d. To **Drogheda**, L. & Y. Railway, three sailings a week, 10s. To **Dundalk**, 10 hours Dundalk & Newry S. P. Co., sailings every second day; excursion fare available for three months, 10s. To **Newry**, 10 hours, Dundalk & Newry S. P. Co., sailings twice a week; excursion fare available for three months, 10s.

Stramraer to Larne, 2 hours, Larne & Stramraer S. S. Co., daily sailings; fares, Carlisle, 18s.; Glasgow, 17s. 6d.

MAIL CAR CONNECTIONS

Below is a list of pre-war mail car connections in Ireland, which should be useful to tourists, as the mail cars often take two or three passengers at a very low fare:

Leave **Ardara** 11.30 A. M. and 4.50 P. M. for **Glenties**.

Leave **Carrick** 2.30 P. M. for **Killybegs**.

Leave **Dunglow** 3.45 P. M. for **Fintown**.

- Leave **Fintown** 7 A. M. for **Dunglow**.
 Leave **Glencombkille** 9.30 A. M. for **Killybegs**.
 Leave **Glenties** 7.15 A. M. and 12.45 P. M. for **Ardara**.
 Leave **Glenties** 7.15 A. M. for **Narin, Portnoo** and **Rosbeg**.
 Leave **Killybegs** 8.15 A. M. for **Carrick** and **Glencombkille**.
 Leave **Letterkenny** 11.45 A. M. for **Ramelton** and **Milford**.
 Leave **Milford** 9.05 A. M. for **Letterkenny**.
 Leave **Narin** 3.50 P. M. for **Glenties**.
 Leave **Portnoo** 3.50 P. M. for **Glenties**.
 Leave **Ramelton** 9.40 A. M. for **Letterkenny**.
 Leave **Rosbeg** 2.55 P. M. for **Glenties**.
 Leave **Ballintra Railway Station** for **Ballintra Town**—
 M'Vitty's cars meet all trains; fare, 6d.

IRELAND

Route 1—Main Trip—NEW YORK to QUEENSTOWN and CORK.

Route 2—Side Trip—From CORK to BLARNEY CASTLE, ROSTELLAN, YUGAL, CAPPOQUIN, LISMORE, FERMOY, MALLOW, CORK

Route 3—From CORK to DUNMANWAY, BANTRY, GLENGARIFF, KILLARNEY, LIMERICK, GALWAY, DUBLIN.

Route 4—Side Trip—From DUBLIN to HOWTH.

Route 5—Side Trip—From DUBLIN to MALAHIDE.

Route 6—DUBLIN to DROGHEDA.

Route 7—From DUBLIN to PORTRUSH, BELFAST, BANGOR.

Route 8—From WESTPORT to CLAREMORRIS, SLIGO, ENNISKILLEN, LONDONDERRY,

STRABANE, OMAGH, PORTADOWN, DROGHEDA, DUBLIN.

Route 9—From DUBLIN to BRAY, WICKLOW, WEXFORD, WATERFORD, ROSSLARE.

Route 10—From SLIGO to LONGFORD, MULLINGAR, DUBLIN.

Route 11—From GALWAY to ATHLONE, PORTARLINGTON, KILDARE, DUBLIN.

Route 1—QUEENSTOWN to CORK, BLARNEY, ROSTELLAN, YUGAL, CAPPOQUIN, LISMORE, FERMOY, MALLOW and return to CORK.

ROUTE 1

MAIN TRIP—NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN and CORK.

From New York it is 2,796 miles easterly by steamer and takes 5½ days to

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND

(Population, 9,082)

Hotel: Queen's.

Interesting Things: The Quays, several miles in length—Reverend Charles Wolfe, the author of "The Burial of Sir John Moore," died in Queenstown in 1833.

The Customs House examination takes place at Queenstown.

You can go to Cork by steamer to Passage, and there take the train, 6½ miles, which takes 16 minutes, fare , or all the way by steamer, fare . From Monkstown it is 10¼ miles to Queenstown, which takes 35 minutes. You get better views by steamer.

From Queenstown Pier by Cork, Blackrock & Pas-

sage Railway and steamship it is $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles northerly to **Monkstown**, and from there takes $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to the station of the Cork, Blackrock & Passage Railway at **Albert Street** on the **River Lo** to

CORK, IRELAND
(Population 1911, 76,673)

Fare, by steamer and ordinary train: 1st class, 1s. 9d.; 3rd class, 1s. 2d.

Railway Station: **Monkstown Station**, where trains for **Cork** depart.

Docks, Etc.: **Queenstown Pier** dock, located at **Beach Queenstown**, where ships for **Monkstown** depart.

Right Honorable Lord Hayer of City: **W. F. O'Connor**.

Consul: **C. M. Hathaway** is Consul for United States of America His address is American Consulate.

Hotels: **Devonshire Arms**; **Imperial Hotel**; **Adelphi Hotel**.

Travel Bureaus: **Health Resorts Association**, and **Patrick Roban**, 6 South Main Street.

Specialties of the City are: **Connemara marble**, big oak, and blackthornes.

Interesting Things: **Clock Gate** (fine view)—**Green Park** and **Esplanade**—The **Strand** (where is located terminus of Great Southern and Western Hotel)—**Myrtle Grove** (**Sir Walter Raleigh' House**)—**Town Walls**—**Blackwater River**—Very beautiful scenery to **Cappoquin**—**Devonshire Arms**, former home of **Sir Walter Raleigh**, where he entertained **Spencer**, who was writing the "**Faerie Queen**."

"**Yougal**" means yaw wood—**Ardmore** is 5 miles from **Yougal**—See **Round Tower** there.

Route 2—**Side Trip**, **Main Trip Resumed** page 327.

From **Cork** (near end of **St. Georges Street**) it is $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles northerly by the **Cork & Muskerry Light Railway** and takes 25 minutes to

BLARNEY CASTLE, IRELAND

Interesting Things: Famous "Blarney Stone" at Blarney Castle, Blarney Lake, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the Castle, built by McCarthy the Strong in 15th Century. The Blarney Stone is said to endow its kissers with true Irish persuasiveness—Stone has been in its place since 1446.

From Blarney Castle return to Cork.

Side Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 327.

From Cork it is 14 miles easterly via Aghada Pier ($3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, thence by car), and takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

ROSTELLAN CASTLE and CLOYNE, IRELAND

Interesting Things: The Sword of Brian Boroihme, the ancestor of the O'Briens, at Rostellan Castle—Fourteenth Century Cathedral and noted Round Towers at Cloyne.

Side Trip, Main Trip Resumed, Page .

From Cork it is 28 miles easterly by the Great Southern and Western Railway, and takes 1 hour to

YOUGHAL, IRELAND (Population, 5,600)

Fare: 1st class, 6s.; 2nd class, 4s. 6d.; 3rd class, 3s.

Hotels: Green Park, within half mile of railway; rates, 84s. for week; Atlantic; Devonshire.

Town Post Office, Strand Post Office and Railway Station Tel. Office.

Baths: Strand Street.

Picture Palaces: (2) Friar Street.

Golf Clubs: Youghal Golf Club, one mile from town and half a mile from railway.

Fare, one way: 1s. 6d.; round trip, 2s. 6d.

Interesting Things: Sir Walter Raleigh's House, in

town—The River Blackwater is most picturesque and in summer months boat services ply to **Cappoquin**, 18 miles distant, which is the station for Mount McElray Abbey—There is also good boating and salmon fishing on the **Blackwater**.

From **Youghal** it is 16 miles northerly by the Youghal & Blackwater Steamship Company via the **Blackwater River** (known as the "Irish Rhine"), and takes 3 hours to

CAPPOQUIN, IRELAND

Fare, by steamer: 1st class, 2s. return, 3s.; 2nd class, 1s. 6d.; return, 2s.

Interesting Things: On way to **Coppoquin** see **St. Molanas Abbey**—**Ballayntray**—**Old Strancally Castle**—**Dromna**—**Trappist Monastery of Mount Melleray**—and **Dromana Castle**.

The Coy, the boat that formerly made this trip, has been sold, and it is not at all certain that it will be running in 1920.

From **Cappoquin** it is 4 miles westwardly by the Great Southern & Western Railway, and takes 9 minutes to

LISMORE, IRELAND (Population, 1,474)

Hotels: **Devonshire Arms; Blackwater Vale.**

Interesting Things: The **Duke of Devonshire Castle** is on the site of the old University—See famous "**Lismore Crosier**," of finely wrought gold—**Walk** along the Esplanade and Beach—**Kitteagh**, with its charming wood, **Glenbower**, is 7 miles away—Return by **Mountuniacke**—Three miles from **Killeagh** see **Lady Shannon demesne**.

Lismore is one of the most ancient towns in Ireland.

From **Lismore** it is 35 miles westwardly by the Great Southern & Western Railway, and takes $\frac{3}{4}$ hour to

FERMOY, IRELAND (Population, 6,863)

Hotels: Royal; Bridge.

Interesting Things: St. Colman's College—Bridge, with seven arches.

From Fermoy it is 35 miles westwardly by the Great Southern & Western Railway, and takes $\frac{3}{4}$ hour to

MALLOW, IRELAND

On the Black Water River (Population, 5,369)

Fare: 1st class, 4s. 6d.; 2nd class, 3s. 6d.; 3rd class, 2s.

Railway Stations: (1) Ballyhooley Station, located at Ballyhooley, where trains for Mallow depart; (2) Killavullen Station, located at Killavullen, where trains for Cork depart.

Hotel: Hibernian, Bank Place.

Interesting Things: Celebrated Spring, with fine mineral water—Mallow Castle.

From Mallow it is 30 miles and takes $\frac{3}{4}$ hour to return to Cork via Blarney. It is 145 miles from Dublin.

Route Number 3—CORK to KILLARNEY, LIMERICK and GALWAY by "THE PRINCE OF WALES ROUTE."

Main Trip Resumed.

From Cork (Albert Quay) Station it is $37\frac{3}{4}$ miles southwestwardly by the Cork, Bandon & South Coast Railway via Bandon (20 miles from Cork), and takes 4 hours to

DUNMANWAY, IRELAND

(Population, 1,619)

Hotel: Castle.

Interesting Things: Wonderful Mountain Scenery—Beginning of the coaching trip to Glengariff.

From Dunmanway it is 20 miles by the Cork, Bandon & South Coast Railway via Drimoleague, and takes 1 hour 15 minutes to

BANTRY, IRELAND (Population, 3,159)

Hotel: Canty's.

Interesting Things: Bantry House, formerly belonging to Earl of Bantry—Beautiful Bantry Bay.

There is a car at Vickery's Hotel for those wishing to go the "Prince of Wales Route" to Killarney—It is $57\frac{3}{4}$ miles to Cork—You can go from Bantry to Benhaven by steamer and mail car. You leave Bantry at 7 P. M. and reach Glengariff at 8, spend the night there, and leave Glengariff at 9.30 the next morning, arriving at Kenmare for lunch before 12, leaving Kenmare in the afternoon and arriving at Killarney a little after 5.

From Bantry it is 9 miles westwardly by the Cork, Bandon & South Coast Railway, and takes 55 minutes to

GLENGARIFF, IRELAND (Population, 625)

Hotel: Royal.

Interesting Things: Remarkable Mountain Scenery—"Glengariff" means rugged glen.

Glengariff can also be reached from Bantry by boat. The car for Killarney, after taking up passengers at Roche's Hotel, starts from Eccle's early in the morning—At Kenmare ($17\frac{1}{4}$ miles), horses changed, and luncheon—After, car goes to Killarney, arriving late in afternoon.

From Glengariff it is $38\frac{1}{2}$ miles northerly by motor coach, through wild and picturesque scenery, to

KILLARNEY, IRELAND (Population, 8,218)

Hotels: Royal Victoria, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Station; Great Southern (Great North Western Railway); New (reasonable prices), near the Station.

Interesting Things: Roman Catholic Cathedral—Beautiful estate and gardens of Earl of Kenmare—The Lakes: Lough Leane is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Killarney. A trip should be taken to the Gap of Dunloe. The best way is to engage a pony, riding from Killarney south-

erly, then easterly, through the **Gap** to the head of **Upper Lake**, where boats can be secured at **Lord Brandon's** cottage. This is 15 miles. Arrangements for horses, boats, etc., can be made at the hotels. The tariff is established by local law. Interesting things en route are: The ruins of **Aghode**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from **Killarney**, and nearby an old **Church** dating back to 1158. Arriving at the **Gap**, the tourist goes to **Lord Brandon's** cottage, and may be rowed $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on **Upper Lake**, 430 acres, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, seeing numerous pretty islands. On the south lie the **Durycunihy Mountains**, on the left the celebrated "**Reeks**." It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles down a river called "**The Long Range**" to **Middle Lake**. Interesting things on the way are: **Colman's Eye**, the **Man-of-War Rock**, the **Four Friends** (a group of islets), the **Eagle's Nest** (a 700-foot cliff)—**Old Weir Bridge**. One is carried into a pool called the **Meeting of the Waters**, and then into **Middle**, also called **Muckross**, or **Torc Lake**.

From here **Muckross Abbey** should be visited. This is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from **Killarney**. **Torc Cascade** is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south.

Then, passing under **Bricken Bridge**, you enter **Lough Leane**, or **Lower Lake**, area 5,000 acres, 5 miles long. There are about 30 islands, the most famous being the island of **Innisfallen**, celebrated in song and story, midway in the **Lake**.

Black's Guide Book to Ireland gives the following routes for the trips around the **Lakes of Killarney**:

Killarney to the Gap of Dunloe, by car, through the **Gap** on foot, or by pony, to the head of the **Upper Lake**, where a boat should be in waiting for the return journey by the three lakes:

Killarney Town—	(miles)
Aghadoe Ruins	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Aghadoe Church	3

Aghadoe House	3
Kilalee Church (ruins).....	5
Beaufort House	6½
Dunloe Castle	7¼
Kate Kearney's Cottage.....	8½
Cosaun Lough	9
Cushvalley Lough	10½
Augur Lough and Pike Rock.....	11
Black Lough	11½
Gap Cottage	12
(Cars stop. Continue on foot or pony.)	
Site of Lord Brandon's Cottage	14
(Proceed by boat, which should be in waiting.)	
Head of Upper Lake.....	14½
M'Carthy's Island, Eagle Island, Arbutus Island, Newfoundland Bay.	
Enter Long Range.....	16¼
Man-of-War Rock, Eagle's Nest.	
Enter Middle Lake by Old Weir Bridge.....	20
Glena Bay, O'Sullivan's Cascade.	
Innisfallen (ruined abbey).....	25½
Ross Island (ruined castle).....	26
Land here or at Muckross.....	28½

"Killarney" means Church of the Sloes. It is 41 miles to Mallow.

From **Killarney** Station of the Great Southern & Western Railway it is 82 miles northerly, via **Mallow Junction** (41 miles), and takes 3 hours 45 minutes to

LIMERICK, IRELAND

(Population, 38,518)

Railway Station: Great Southern & Western Station, Parnell Street, for trains for all parts of Ireland.

Docks: Dock Road, for ships to England and all parts of the world.

Excursions: To **Adare** and the **Lower Shannon** by steamer—**Castleconnell**—**Killaloe**—**Lough Derg** — and

the **Upper Shannon** (by steamer). From **Limerick** you can go down the **Shannon** by steamer to **Kilrush**, and thence by train to **Kilkee**. (Full information regarding this trip can be obtained at the Lower Shannon Office, in **Limerick** or **Kilrush**.)

After passing a number of old castles you reach **Redgap**, on **Labasheeda Bay**. A little further down is the village of **Glin**, for centuries the seat of the Knight of **Glin**, known as the "Red Knight" to distinguish this branch of **Fitzgerald** family from the "Black Knight" and "White Knight." About five miles below **Redgap** see the **Tall Lighthouse** and the **Crumbling Pier of Tarbert**. It is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles by coach from **Tarbert** to the **Listowel Railway Station**. By rail from **Listowel** it is $50\frac{3}{4}$ miles back to **Limerick**, $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles to **Tralea**, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles to **Ballybunnion**.

Ballybunnion, on the **Kerry Coast** south of the **Shannon River**, is a favorite seaside resort, with its beautiful beach, high cliffs with caves and natural rock-arches of wondrous formation, and interesting walks from the **Castle Hotel**. The railway connecting **Ballybunnion** with **Listowel** is a single rail "Lartigue" railway, raised about 3 feet from the ground, the first of its kind constructed in the **United Kingdom**.

Between **Tarbert** and **Kilrush** there is a special **Government (Balfour)** boat service, making connections during the season between the south-side coach and the north-side train service.

Continuing on the trip down the **Lower Shannon**, see the round tower of **Scattery Island** soon after leaving **Tarbert**, and then you can see in the distance the **Loop Head**. The round tower is the tallest in **Ireland** and was built in the 9th or 10th Century. The **Cathedral**, between the tower and the shore, was built about the same time. On the north side of the **Cathedral** is an **Oratory**, of large and early masonry, with roman-sque chancel arch of later date. West of the tower is

the **Well** (or "Tober") of **Senan**. On high ground, 170 yards to the north, is **Temple Senan**. On the elevation 300 yards southwest of the tower **Ard-Na-N-Angeal**, it is said that the Saint communed with the angel before defeating the "cathach." The ruins of the **Temple-a-Marv** (of the dead) and a 16th Century **Castle** are also interesting. Leave steamer at **Kilrush**, a small market town, and go by train to **Kilkee**, 8½ miles away, changing cars at **Moyasta Junction**.

Kilkee (Hotels: **Moore's**; **Falvy's**; **Royal Marine**; **West End** (season only); **Stella Maris**; and **Victoria**) is one of the most charming bathing resorts in Ireland, and is surrounded by a great variety of magnificent rock scenery. Mixed bathing is allowed here, and the accommodations are good. Also golf links. See on coast the **Lookout Cliff**, **Puffing Hole**, **The Amphitheatre** and **Bishop's Island**. The scenery along coast best enjoyed by taking boat trip to the **Cave of Kilkee**, with arched entrance 60 feet high, jutting rocks, stalactites and rich metallic tinges. **Loop Head** (also known as **Leap Head** and **Cuchullin's Leap**) is 16 miles from **Kilkee**. **Castleconnell** and the **Falls of Doonas** are 10 miles from **Limerick** by rail. The Falls have no sudden drop, but furnish delightful varied scenes. In **Castleconnell**, a neat fishing village, is a chalybeate spring, formerly much frequented.

Killaloe (17 miles from **Limerick** by rail), ancient town just south of **Lough Derg**. Notice its high banks, clean houses, the tower of the Cathedral, the old gray stone bridge. Fishing is good at **Killaloe**. (Lakeside hotel, very large, with fine view.)

Lough Derg (also called **Dearg**) is the largest lake on the Shannon trip. The Shannon steamer leaves **Killaloe** early in the morning, and after traversing entire length of the lake, goes up **Shannon** to **Banagher** (during the season). Boat passes between the quarried slopes of **Arra Mountain** on right and **Slieve Ber-**

nagh on left. See also **Iniscaltra** ("the island burying ground"). On the same side as **Scariff Bay** is **Mount-shannon**. Shannon steamers do not stop here, but at **Williamstown**, a short distance above. On opposite side is **Youghal Bay** and **Devil's Bit Mountain**, so called from curious notch in its outline. Several points of historic interest and scenic beauty in this vicinity.

Banagher, on the left bank of river, is market town and railway terminus of a branch line from **Clara**. There is a fine seven-arched stone bridge crossing river at this point (completed in 1843). A mile from the town is the well-known Banagher distillery. In vicinity are ruins of **Garry Castle**, ancient **Fortress** of the Macloghlans, and other interesting sights. Connections are made at **Bahagher** between the trains from **Dublin** and the Shannon steamers going south.

Mayor of City: D. O'Mead, Jr., City Hall, **Limerick**.

Consul: James A. Dinan is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: **Cruise's**, O'Connell and Glentworth Streets; **Royal George**; **Glentworth Hotel**.

Travel Bureau: O'Connell and Sarsfield Streets.

Baths: Turkish Baths in Sarsfield Street.

Golf Club: **Limerick Golf Club**, at **Ballyclough**, two miles from city, reached by cab; fare, 2s. 6d.

Specialties of the City: Salmon fishing; lace-making; clothing; bacon; fine arts.

Interesting Things: **George's Street**, containing principal shops and warehouses—**Irish Town**, connected by the New Bridge with **English Town**. (Notice the gables of the houses)—**People's Park**, southwest of the Railway Station, with **Monument to Spring Rise—Clock Tower** (1867)—**King John's Castle**—**St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral**, in **English Town**, near New Bridge. See especially the arcading in the South Transept and the tracery of the window adjoining the South Aisles, which is a network of tracery inter-

woven in unusual design. See also "Miserecorde" seats in the nave (1490)—**St. John's Roman Catholic Cathedral**. See between the altars marble **Statue of the Virgin Mary** by Benzoni—**Treaty Stone**—**Old City Walls**—**Castleconnell**—**River Shannon**.

Greenwich Time is used here.

Limerick, situated on both banks of the Shannon, at the head of the inlet known as the "**Lower Shannon**," was the capital of the Danes, who were exploited by Brian Boromhe.

At **Limerick Junction** there crosses the Waterford & Limerick Line. From **Limerick Junction**, which is $21\frac{3}{4}$ miles from **Limerick**, it is $57\frac{1}{2}$ miles to **Cork** and $107\frac{1}{4}$ to **Dublin**, and 3 miles to **Tipperary**.

In the summer steamers run on the **Lower Shannon** to **Kilrush**. At **Kildysart** a stop is made, and also at **Red Gap** and **Tarbert**. The fare to **Kilrush** is 6s, and from **Limerick** and return 3s. 6d.

From **Limerick** (Terminus Station) of the Great Southern & Western Railway it is 73 miles northerly, via **Ennis** and **Athenry**, and takes 3 hours to

GALWAY, IRELAND (Population, 143,069)

Excursions: The **Aran Isles** are 28 miles by steamer from **Galway**. The total length of the three islands is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The steamer stops at **Kilronan**, on the largest island (9 miles long), known as **Aranmore** or **North Island**—See **Edna's Chapel**—**Blackfort**—**Church of Kiernan**—**Dun Oghil**—**Baile Na Sean**—**Macduach's Chapel**—**Dun Aengus**, a prehistoric fort almost 300 feet above the sea—**Dun Onaght**—**Clochán Na Carraige**—**Church of St. Brecan**—Also points on other islands.

From **Clifden** in **Connemara** it is 6 miles to **Moyard**. Two miles out there is fine view of **Kingstown Bay** and the **Islands of Turbot** and **Lesser Inishturk**, and further on to the northwest are **Cleggan Head**, **Tower**, **Bay**, **Islands of Inishbofin** and **Inishark**. From **Letter-**

frack, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from **Clifden**, fine view of **Kylemore Mountains** and the "Twelve Pins"—12 miles northeast is **Mweelrea** over **Lillery Harbor**. Further on is **Diamond Hill** and the **Great Killery**.

Clare Island is at mouth of **Clew Bay**. Its highest point is **Hill of Knock** (1,520 feet). The island is most accessible from **Achill Sound**—See the **Cistercian Abbey**, founded in 1224; the tower of **Granuaile Castle**, the ancient residence of the celebrated **Grace O'Malley**, known as "Grace of the Heroes." She was first married to **O'Flaherty**, Prince of **Connemara**, and after his death to **Sir Richard Rourke**. Tradition hands down a singular item of the marriage contract. The marriage was to last "for certain" but one year, and if at the end of that period either said to the other, "I dismiss you," the union was dissolved. It is said that during that year **Grana** took good care to put her own creatures in all **M'William's** eastward castle that were valuable to her, and then, one fine day, as the **Lord of Mayo** was coming up to the castle of **Corrig-a-Howdy**, near **Newport**, **Grana** espied him, and cried out the dissolving words, "I dismiss you." We are not told how **M'William** took the snapping of the matrimonial chain. It is likely that he was not sorry to have a safe riddance of such a virago. **Grace**, who was invited to **London** by **Queen Elizabeth**, could not appreciate her kindness.

Htels: Railway, at the Station; **Mack's Royal**; and others smaller in **Eyre Square**; **Eglinton**, **Halthill**.

Interesting Things: **Spanish influence** in all architecture dating back to trade of 14th Century between **Galway** and **Spain**—**Queen's College**—**Galway Bay**—**The Western Highlands of Connemara**—See the **Claddagh**—**The Strand** near the harbor, inhabited by fishermen, formerly governed by their own Mayor, called the "King of Claddagh." They did not inter-marry with the other inhabitants of **Galway**, and the bride received as her dowry a boat or share thereof. The marriage

ring was decorated by a heart supported by two hands. The fishermen of Claddagh only fish on "lucky days"—**University College—Lynch's Castle** is the oldest dwelling in town—**Church of St. Nicholas** (1320.) See peculiar ornaments above south door. The interior was once used as a stable for parliament troops during the Civil War. Note old slabs in south transept, and Tomb of Fitz-Stephen, tower, and large, beautifully-decorated bells dating from 1631.

James Lynch Fitz-Stephen, Mayor in 1493, built the **Choir of St. Nicholas' Church**, with painted glass in the windows. He condemned his own son because, through jealousy, he murdered a rival in love, and with his own hands Fitz-Stephen hanged his son out of a window in Lombard Street, now known as "**Dead Man's Lane**," north of St. Nicholas's Church, where there is a skull and cross-bones to mark it.

From **Galway** it is 126½ miles to **Dublin**. **Galway to Spiddle** by car (11½ miles); by rail to **Clifden**, via **Oughterard** (46).

It is a beautiful trip up **Lough Corrib** to **Cong**, where the sights include an Abbey (1129), Caves (one of which is known as the Pigeon Hole), etc. At the Abbey died Roderick O'Connor, last Irish monarch—after 15 years in its cloistered walls. See celebrated Cross of Cug (1123), of exquisite metal work, made for Archbishop of Tuam. It is studded with precious stones around the crystal centre, and forms a case for the inner oak cross, and inscription says "portion of the cross on which the founder of the world suffered."

From **Galway Station** of the Midland Great Western Railway it is 126½ miles easterly, via **Athlone**, and takes 4½ hours to

DUBLIN, IRELAND (Population, 309,300)

Fare: 1st class, 30s. 6d. single, 34s. 9d. return; 3rd class, 17s. 4½d. single, 19s. 7½d. return.

Railway Stations: (1) **Great Northern**, Amiens Street; (2) **Great Southern and Western**, Kingsbridge; (3) **Dublin and South Eastern**, Westland Row, Harcourt Street, and Tara Street (the last named station being used jointly with the Great Northern Railway); (4) **Midland Great Western**, Broadstone; (5) **North Wall (Liffey Branch)**, North Wall Quay.

Excursion to Glasnivin, two miles from Dublin, with botanical gardens (10 to 6; Sundays, 1 to 7), and the **Prospect Cemetery with Monument to Daniel O'Connell and Monument to Curran**. House where **Richard Brinsley Sheridan** was born, Dawsett Street.

Tara, by way of Kilmessan Junction (4 miles, Navan 6¾ miles, Bective Abbey 5 miles) is one of the most interesting places in Ireland.

To-day nothing remains of this romantic place except mounds and coppices grown over with grass. The grave of **Queen Mab** is 1 mile to south. See at **Tara** the two parallel mounds 759 feet long, where stood the **Hall of Assembly**—See also the two concentric circles known as the **Rath of Grania**—See **Rath of Synods**, where **St. Patrick** held forth—From the **King's Rath** came a stone brought from Greece, which was said to cause a black spot upon guilty men who sat upon it—South of **King's Rath**, **King Laioghaire** was buried as he had requested, "upright in his armor looking toward his foes, till judgment day."

Consul: E. L. Adams is Consul for United States of America. His address is 9 Leinster Street.

Hotels: Shelbourne; Gresham.

Interesting Places: **Customs House**; cost half million sterling; four decorated fronts—**Memorial of O'Connell**, containing some fifty figures—**General Post Office** with portals supported by 6 columns—**Bank of Ireland** (1792), occupying one-half acre—**Trinity College**, with library containing copy of all works published in the kingdom—**Dublin Castle**, residence of the

Viceroy—**Cathedral of Holy Trinity**, founded 1038, rebuilt 1170—**St. Patrick's Cathedral** (1230)—**Phoenix Park**, 1,760 acres, 7 miles in circumference—**Bank of Ireland** (10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1), former House of Parliament—**Trinity College**, at entrance, statues of Goldsmith and Burke—In **Examination Hall**, portraits of Dean Swift, Bishop Berkley and Edwin Burke—Opposite **Examination Hall** is the **Chapel** (1728), where there is fine music Sunday mornings—On same side see **Dining Hall**, with portraits of Grattan and Flood—The block where **Oliver Goldsmith** lived—The **College Library** (1601), founded by subscriptions of Elizabeth's soldiers, where every book published in Ireland must be filed—See **Ancient Map of the World** (1450)—There is a fine interior to the **Library**, containing part of the 6th Century Gospel of St. Matthew, "Brian Boru's Harp," the "Satchell of the Book of Armagh" (end of 8th Century), and the "Fagal" Missal (1450)—See especially the **Book of Kells**, written in the Monastery 650-690, one of the most beautiful of illuminated books; there is no gilt on it—See the autograph of Grattan—**Dublin Castle** (11 A. M. to 4 P. M., free)—**Christ Church Cathedral** (12 noon to 3.30 P. M.; Sundays 11.15 A. M. to 4 P. M.)—See **Monument of Strongbow** in the Nave—See the truncated body of Strongbow's son "stuck through the belly" by his father for cowardice—The **Cathedral of St. Patrick** (visitors 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.), where St. Patrick worshipped near the well in which he baptized—By the South Door see brass floor plate showing grave of Dean Swift (1745) and Mrs. Esther Johnson, by whose body he was interred privately at midnight, as she also was when she died (Swift wrote "Gulliver's Travels")—See the stalls in the choir, some mounted by the banners of the Order of St. Patrick established by George the Third in 1783, with blue ribbons—**National Museum and Library** (10 to 2, except Sundays)—

National Gallery of Ireland (Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 5)—**St. Stephens' Green**—**Phoenix Park** (free) and the **Zoological Gardens** (9 to 6)—**Monument to O'Connell**, north end of O'Connell Bridge—**Nelson Pillar**, 3 pence admission (this is the starting place for the surface cars)—In Sackville Street see **Statue of Apostle of Temperance**, **Father Matthew**, and **Statue of Charles Stewart Parnell**—See also **City Hall** (1769), originally the Royal Exchange, containing **Statue of Henry Grattan**, and **Daniel O'Connell**, who made his first speech here—And **St. Augustine's Church**, with its fine spire and splendid interior—In Dublin Museum see shrine of St. Patrick's Tooth, brought from England—**Four Courts**—**Nelson's Monument**—**Phoenix Park**, 1,760 acres (see Wellington testimonial)—**Statue of Tom Moore**—**Statue of Goldsmith**—**Statue of Burke**—The river Liffey divides the town.

Note the duplication of street names in Irish and English.

From **Dublin** it is 112½ miles to **Belfast**.

From **Dublin** it is 334½ miles via **Holyhead** to **London** (Euston Station).

Route Number 4—DUBLIN to HOWTH.

Side Trip.

From **Dublin** (Sackville Street Station) it is 9 miles easterly by tram from Nelson's Pillar or Great Northern Railway from Amiens Street via **Clontarf** (scene of Brian Boroihme's victory over the Danes) and takes 15 minutes to

HOWTH, IRELAND (Population, 1,357)

Fare: 1st class, 1s. 8d.; 2nd class, 1s. 4d.; 3rd class, 1s.

Railway Station: Great Northern Railway Station—

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located at Amiens Street, where trains for **Howth** depart.

Hotel: Royal.

Interesting Things: **Howth Harbor** (1837), cost £500,000—Excursion may be taken from harbor by boat to island called "**Ireland's Eye.**"

Howth Castle (Saturdays 2 to 7, grounds only). Turn to your left at Arthur's Elm for the moat, for best view.

See painting in the dining room describing the kidnapping of the heir of Howth by Grace O'Malley, who did not release him until his father agreed that the castle gates should never be closed at dinner hour. See here **Giant's Grave.**

You can also go by the **Great Northern Railway.**

From **Dublin Station** of the Great Northern Railway it is 9 miles northerly via **Portmarnock** and takes 15 minutes to

Route Number 5—DUBLIN to MALAHIDE.

Side Trip.

MALAHIDE, IRELAND

(Population, 685)

Hotel: The **Grand** (Irish Automobile Association).

Interesting Things: Famous old **Castle** and **Abbey** (Wednesdays and Fridays, 10 A. M.) on order had at Amiens Street Station.

Malahide is 103¼ miles from **Belfast.**

Route Number 6—DUBLIN to DROGHEDA.

Side Trip.

From **Dublin** it is 32 miles northerly by the Great Northern Railway via **Skerries** and **Boebriggan**, and takes 50 minutes to

DROGHEDA, IRELAND

(Population, 12,501)

Excursion to **Monaster Boice**, 4½ miles north of

Drogheda by road. Another excursion, 5½ miles from Drogheda is to **Mellifont Abbey** (1142) and to **Tara**.

Hotel: **White Horse** (Irish Automobile Association).

Interesting Things: **St. Lawrence's Gate** and **St. John's Gate**, two towers of city's ancient walls—**Magdalene Tower**, dating from 14th Century.

Drogheda was the centre of an attack by Cromwell in 1640.

Cromwell in 1649 reached **Dublin** with 12,000 men, and artillery also. **Drogheda**, manned by 12,000 men, was the first place he attacked, and it was not until the third effort which Cromwell led that he succeeded and put the defenders to the sword in order that "this bitterness will save much blod." See **Breech in the Wall** on south side of town where Cromwell and troops went in.

From **Drogheda** to **Liverpool** it is 125 miles; to **Belfast**, 80¼ miles.

Route Number 7—DUBLIN to PORTRUSH.

From **Dublin** it is 180 miles northerly by the Great Northern Railway to **Belfast** and from **Belfast**, via **Belfast & Northern Counties Railway**, it takes 5 hours 15 minutes to

PORTRUSH, IRELAND

(Population, 2,507)

Railway Stations: (1) **Midland Station**; (2) **The Giant's Causeway** (electric tram) **Station**, near railway, where cars leave for **Giant's Causeway**.

Hotel: **Northern Counties**, on **Main Street**.

Golf Club: **Royal Portrush**, located at **Portrush**.

Interesting Things: **Portrush** is nearest station to **Giant's Causeway** (8 miles), which you should visit. It is 7 miles away by jaunting car, which you should bargain for before taking. The hotel is the **Causeway**

Hotel. On way to Giant's Causeway see **Dunluce Castle**. At the Causeway see also **Cliff Walk**.

Portrush is the premier health and holiday resort in Ireland. It is the most invigorating watering place in the United Kingdom. There you have golfing, bathing, boating, fishing at the best.

There are steamers to **Glasgow** thrice weekly. Giant's Causeway has been lightly compared to Bradshaw's Railway Guide, "not picturesque, but appreciated for its individual columns."

From **Portrush** it is 68 miles southerly by the Belfast & Northern Counties Committee Railway via **Ballymena** and takes 2 hours 25 minutes to

BELFAST, IRELAND

(Population, 386,947)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 12s. 9d.; 2nd class, 10s. 3d.; 3rd class, 8s. 2d.

Railway Stations: (1) Northern Counties Committee Midland Railway York Station, located in northern part of city; (2) Belfast & County Down Station, located at Queens Bridge in eastern part of city; (3) Great Northern Railway in Victoria Street in southern part of city.

Excursion Tickets to **Cave Hill**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north, with its fine view. Twenty-six and a half miles south of Belfast is **Downpatrick**, the oldest town in **Ulster**. St. Patrick is said to have been buried here, Hence the couplet,

"Three saints in Down one grave do fill,
St. Patrick, Bridget and St. Colombkill."

St. Patrick's gravestone has not been carved and simply contains his name and an incised Celtic cross.

Hotels: Grand Central, in Royal Avenue; Railway Station, York Road and Royal Avenue.

Restaurants: Lombard Cafe, in Castle Place; Thompson's, in Donegall Place.

Baths: Public Baths, Peters Hill, Ormean Avenue, Templemore Avenue and Falls Road.

Interesting Things: **Belfast** is situated on the **Lagau** near an elongated bay known as **Belfast Lough**—**Castle Place** is centre of city—**High Street**—**Customs House**, elaborate sculptured relief—**City Hall**, with magnificent colored marbles; cost £300,000—**City Museum**—**Very fine docks**—**The Linen Hall**—**Queen's College**—**Presbyterian College**—**Methodist College**—**Botanical Gardens**—**Flax Mills** and **Linen Warehouses**—**Six tidal docks**—**Five graving docks**—There are seven public parks—See fernery in Botanical Gardens, and the Exhibition Hall—**Fine markets**—**Statues** to **Queen Victoria**, **Marquis of Dufferin**, **Rev. Dr. Cooke** and **Memorial to Men of Irish Rifles** who fell in **South Africa**—**Albert Memorial Clock Tower**—**Old Town Hall**—**College Square**—**Cemeteries** in **Falls Road** and outside city on **Newtonards Road**.

In 1608 **William III**, King of England, said, "I will do all I can to discourage woolen manufacture in Ireland and encourage linen manufacture."

Two shipbuilding yards here employ 20,000 hands.

Principal exports are mineral waters, ginger ales, whiskey, tobacco and ropes.

Belfast is 130 miles from **Glasgow** and 156 miles from **Liverpool**; 112¾ miles from **Dublin**. The word **Belfast** means "mouth of the ford." **Belfast** is built on land of **Marquis of Donegal**. After the present long lease expires his income will be colossal. **Belfast** is the headquarters of linen industry, commenced in 1216 by **Walter de Burgo**, **Earl of Ulster** (939,732 spindles and 32,600 looms).

From **Belfast** it is 19 miles easterly by the **Belfast & County Down Railway**, and takes 30 minutes to

BANGOR, IRELAND

(Population, 10,000)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class single, 2s. 3d.; re-

turn, 3s.; 2nd class single, 1s. 6d., return, 2s. 3d.; 3rd class single, 1s. 4d.; return, 2s.

Railway Station: Bangor Station.

Docks: Bangor Dock, where ships for **Belfast**, etc., depart.

Name of Mayor: William C. Seyers.

Hotel: Grand.

Travel Bureau: Town Hall, in Main Street.

Telegraph Office: Main Street.

Baths: Marine Gardens, and open sea at Pickie Rock.

Golf Clubs: Royal Belfast Golf Club at **Carnaed**, 1½ miles away, and Bangor at **Bangor**, ½ mile from city; reached by train. **Fare** one way, 2d.

Interesting Things: **Promenade** constructed on rocky foundation 2 miles long—**Belfast Lough**, a long area of the sea, very picturesque.

Bangor means horns or pointed rocks. Steamers from **Belfast** in summer. Here are held regattas of Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

Route Number 8—WESTPORT to CLAREMORRIS, SLIGO, ENNISKILLEN and LONDONDERRY.

From **Westport** it is 28 miles southeasterly by the Midland Great Western Railway via **Castlebar** and **Manulla**, and takes 45 minutes to

CLAREMORRIS, IRELAND

(Population, 1,069)

Excursions: The Midland Great Western Motor Coach runs from **Westport** to **Clifden** 1.55 P. M., arriving 6.40 P. M., June 1st to September 14th, inclusive, except holidays.

Hotels: Imperial; Railway Hotel at **Westport**.

Interesting Things: Beautiful mountain scenery. From **Claremorris** you can go on a side trip northwest to **Castlebar**, southwest to **Westport** and north-

west to **Mallaranny** and **Achill**, from whence you can go across the sound to the **Island of Achill**, which is $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles from **Westport**, $52\frac{1}{2}$ miles from **Claremorris**, $105\frac{1}{2}$ miles from **Sligo** and $187\frac{1}{2}$ miles from **Dublin**. It is 12 by 15 miles and covers 51,521 acres—**Carrickmacross** lacemaking is the salvation of many homes—**Dugort** is the main town (**Slievemore Hotel**) and is reached by jaunting cars from **Achill Sound**.

The **Slievemore** and **Croaghaun**, 2,204 and 2,192 feet, are the highest marine cliffs in the world. The **Atlantic Drive** leads you to the small town of **Dooagh** and the **Meenaun Cliffs**, 1,000 feet high, some of which are called cathedral cliffs because water has arched them below.

From **Claremorris** it is 55 miles northerly by the **Midland Great Western Railway** via **Tobercurry** and **Coloon** and takes 2 hours to

SLIGO, IRELAND (Population, 79,045)

(Situating on both sides of **River Garavogue**)

Railway Stations: **Midland Great Western.**

Excursions: There are steamers from **Sligo** on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Excursion fares, 7s. 6d. and 5s., May to September, inclusive.

Hotel: **Greenland.**

Interesting Things: **Sligo Abbey** (15th Century), see east window of reticulated tracery—**Lough Gill**, a beautiful bay—**St. John's Church**, fine unusual window.

An agreeable excursion from **Sligo** is to **Glencar** (8 miles) and Mrs. **Siberry's** tea house, famous for sponge cake and scones baked in a "pot oven"—From Mrs. **Siberry's** go to **Glencar Waterfall**.

Steamers leave **Sligo** for **Liverpool** weekly; **Westport**, every 2 weeks; **Glasgow (Laird)**, twice a week.

From **Sligo** it is 15 miles to **Manor Hamilton**, 23 miles to **Lough Gill**, 9 miles to **Grange**, 20 miles to

Glencar, 49 miles to **Enniskillen**, 27 miles to **Ballyshannon** and 37 miles to **Ballina**.

Fable says, "the tide will never cover the body of the King of the Fir Bogs buried in Sligo Strand when he had been killed by 'Nuada of the Silver Hand.'"

From **Sligo** it is 41 miles northeasterly by the Great Northern Railway via **Colloon** and **Manor**, and takes 1 hour to

ENNISKILLEN, IRELAND

(Population, 4,847)

Excursions to **Lower Lough Erne** and **Upper Lough Erne**.

Hotel: Imperial (I. A. C.)

Interesting Things: Beautiful lake scenery, the town standing on an island between Upper and Lower Loughs **Erne**—**Portora Royal School**, called "Irish Eton"—**High Tower Monument** on Fort Hill—**Roman Catholic Church** and **Town Hall** are modern.

Donegal is reached from **Enniskillen**, which is to the southeast of it. From **Donegal** the Coast Town is by lovely morning train to **Killeybegs**. Then on foot or by cycle through **Gornick** north to **Ardara** for luncheon. From there go to **Dungloe** by way of **Glenties**. Stay for night at **Dungloe**. Next morning go to **Gweedore**, and **Dunfanaghy** (for luncheon). In afternoon go on to **Rosapenna** for dinner. If you have time stop at **Carrick** and **Glencolumbkille** to see **Slieve League**, **Slieve Tooley** and the "Glen." Also the climb to **Errigal**, the ascent of **Muckish** from **Falcorragh** or **Dunfanaghy** and **Horn Head**. **Dungloe** is called the "Ultima, Thule of Anglers in Ireland."

Enniskillen is built upon an island between upper and lower **Loughs Erne**.

From **Enniskillen** it is 60 miles northerly by Great Northern Railway via **Omagh** and **Strabane** and takes 2 hours 15 minutes to

LONDONDERRY, IRELAND

(Population, 40,780)

Hotel: Northern County (I. A. C.).

Interesting Things: Cathedral (Gothic, 1638); unusual spire, 178 feet high—Walker Monument, Doric column with colossal figure of hero of the siege of Londonderry in 1689—Four Gates—The Walls—The Guildhall—Statue of Walker.

Twenty thousand shirtmakers here—mostly female.

From Londonderry it is 175½ miles to Dublin, 101 to Belfast, 60 to Portrush (by rail).

Steamers from Londonderry to Belfast and Dublin Mondays; Fleetwood, Fridays; Glasgow, week days.

From Londonderry to Liverpool by sea is 202 miles.

From Londonderry it is 19½ miles southerly by Great Northern Railway to

STRABANE, IRELAND

(Population, 5,000)

From Strabane it is 19 miles and takes 41 minutes by Great Northern Railway to

OMAGH, IRELAND

(Population, 4,000)

Hotel: White Hart (I. A. C.).

From Omagh it is 41½ miles by Great Northern Railway and takes 1 hour 30 minutes to

PORTADOWN, IRELAND

(Population, 11,727)

Hctel: Imperial (I. A. C.).

Interesting Things: Public Park, held on lease from Duke of Manchester.

From Portadown go to Armagh (Hotels Beresford Arms and Charlement Arms), 36 miles from Belfast. Here St. Patrick built his Great Church. In the Monastery of Armagh was made the celebrated "Book of

Armagh" (807 A. D.), now in Trinity College, **Dublin**.

From **Portadown Junction** on River **Bann**, it is 25 miles to **Belfast** and 87 miles to **Dublin**.

From **Portadown** it is 55½ miles by Great Northern Railway and takes 1 hour 18 minutes to

DROGHEDA, IRELAND

From **Drogheda** it is 31 miles southerly by Great Northern Railway to

DUBLIN, IRELAND (See page 336)

Route Number 9—**DUBLIN** to **BRAY**, **WICKLOW**, **WEXFORD** and **ROSSLAER**.

From **Dublin** (Westland Row or Harcourt Street Station) by the Dublin & South Eastern Railway it is 12 miles southerly via **Kingstown** and takes 25 minutes to

BRAY, IRELAND (Population, 7,691)

Fare: 1st class, 3s. 6d.; 2nd class, 3s.; 3rd class, 2s. 3d.

Excursions: To **Dargle** (2s. to 3s. 6d. for two persons), **Waterfall** (4s.), **Glen of the Downs** (3s. 6d.), **Delgany** (4s.). The **Vale of Avoca** is the scene of Moore's beautiful verse about the "meeting of the waters."

Mayor: John McCaull, Town Clerk.

Hotels: International; **Bray Head**; **Esplanade**; **Lacy's**; **Strand**; **Holyrood**; **Fitzwilliam** (all situated on sea front); **Royal Hotel** (Main Street).

Baths: On **Esplanade** and at **Bray Head**.

Bray Golf Club within town limits.

Interesting Things: **Bray** is headquarters for trips to **Dargle**, the **Waterfall**, the **Glen of the Downs** and **Greystones**, which can all be reached by walk or by conveyance—**Bushey Park**—**Sugar Loaf Mountain**—**Esplanade**—**Bray's Head**, on the sea—**Kilruddery**

House—Hollybrook House—Old Court Glen and Castle
—Powers Court House—Vale of Avoca.

Bray in Gaelic means "Headland."

From Bray it is 19¼ miles southerly by the Dublin, Wicklow & Wexford railway via Delgany, Mt. Kennedy and Newrath and takes 30 minutes to

WICKLOW, IRELAND (Population, 60,711)

Hotel: Wicklow.

Interesting Things: A picturesque promenade known as the Murrough, often called "The Silver Strand."

From Wicklow it is 45 miles southerly by the Dublin, Wicklow & Wexford Railway via Arklow and Gorey and takes 1 hour to

WEXFORD, IRELAND (Population, 11,531)

Hotel: White's Imperial (I. A. C.).

Interesting Things: St. Sepulchre's Abbey, founded by the Danes—Johnstown Castle, stately residence of the Fitzgeralds.

The rebels of 1798 flung their prisoners from the old bridge here.

From Wexford it is 39 miles southerly by Dublin, Wickland & Wexford Railway via New Ross and takes 1 hour to

WATERFORD, IRELAND (Population, 27,464)

Railway Stations: (1) Great Southern & Western Railway, and the Dublin & South Eastern joint station at north end of bridge; (2) Waterford & Tramore Station, 1 mile from Reginald's Tower.

Excursions: Mail cars for Fethard, Lukeswell, Tramore and Passage.

The Waterford steamers went under pre-war schedule to Southampton Saturdays at 4 P. M.; Plymouth and New Haven Saturdays; Glasgow Mondays and Wednesdays; Liverpool Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays; Fishguard daily in the late afternoon; Dover

Saturday afternoons; **Cork** Thursdays; **Bristol** Tuesdays; and to **Belfast** on Saturdays.

Hotel: Adelphi, on **The Moll**.

Interesting Things: **Reginald's Tower**, built by the Danes, 1003—The restored **French Church** originally bestowed on the Huguenots—**The Moll**.

From **Wexford** it is 8 miles southerly by the **Dublin & South Eastern Railway** and takes 20 minutes to

ROSSLARE, IRELAND (Population, 700)

Hotel: Rosslare.

Interesting Things: This is the port for **Fishguard**, England, and it is 54 miles and takes 2½ hours to the English Coast.

Route Number 10—SLIGO to LONGFORD, MULLINGAR and DUBLIN.

From **Sligo** it is 58 miles southeasterly by the **Midland Great Western Railway** and takes 2 hours 26 minutes to

LONGFORD, IRELAND (Population, 43,820)

Hotel: Longford Arms.

Interesting Things: Roman Catholic Cathedral—Remains of Dominican Abbey, and old Castle.

Nine miles from **Longford** is home of **Maria Edgeworth** where she died 82 years old.

From **Longford** it is 26 miles southeasterly by the **Midland Great Western Railway** and takes 1 hour to

MULLINGAR, IRELAND (Population, 5,400)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 6s. 4d.; 3rd class, 3s 7½d.; express train, 1st class, 7s. 3d.; 3rd class, 4s.

It is 76½ miles to **Galway** and 50 to **Dublin**.

From **Mullinger** it is 50 miles easterly by the **Midland Great Western Railway** and takes 1 hour 45 minutes to

DUBLIN, IRELAND

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 12s. 1½d.; 3rd class, 6s. 10½d.; express train, 1st class, 13s. 9d.; 3rd class, 7s. 9d.

Route Number 11—GALWAY to ATHLONE, PORT-ARLINGTON, KILDARE and DUBLIN.

MAIN TRIP.

From **Galway** it is 43 miles easterly by the Midland Great Western Railway and takes 48 minutes to

ATHLONE, IRELAND

(Population, 7,472)

Fare, ordinary train: 1st class, 11s. 7½d.; 3rd class, 6s. 7½d.; express train (faster), 1st class, 13s. 3d.; 3rd class, 7s. 6d.

Railway Station: Great Southern & Western Station.

Hotel: Prince of Wales.

Interesting Things: Walls—Castle, which was besieged in 1691—House of Ginckel, famous Dutch General who seems to have had no idea of chivalry at the siege.

From **Athlone** you can visit **Lissoy** (8 miles), scene of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," published in 1770, and celebrated church ruins of **Clonmacnors** on River **Shannon**.

It is 48½ miles from **Galway** and 78 from **Dublin**.

From **Athlone** it is 38 miles southeasterly by the Great Southern & Western Railway and takes 1 hour 35 minutes to

PORTARLINGTON, IRELAND

(On the River Shannon)

(Population, 1,943)

Hotels: Brown's; Fennelly's.

From **Portarlington** it is 41½ miles to **Dublin** and 123¼ from **Cork**.

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From **Portarlington** it is 10 miles by the Great Southern & Western Railway and takes 20 minutes to

KILDARE, IRELAND

(Population, 66,627)

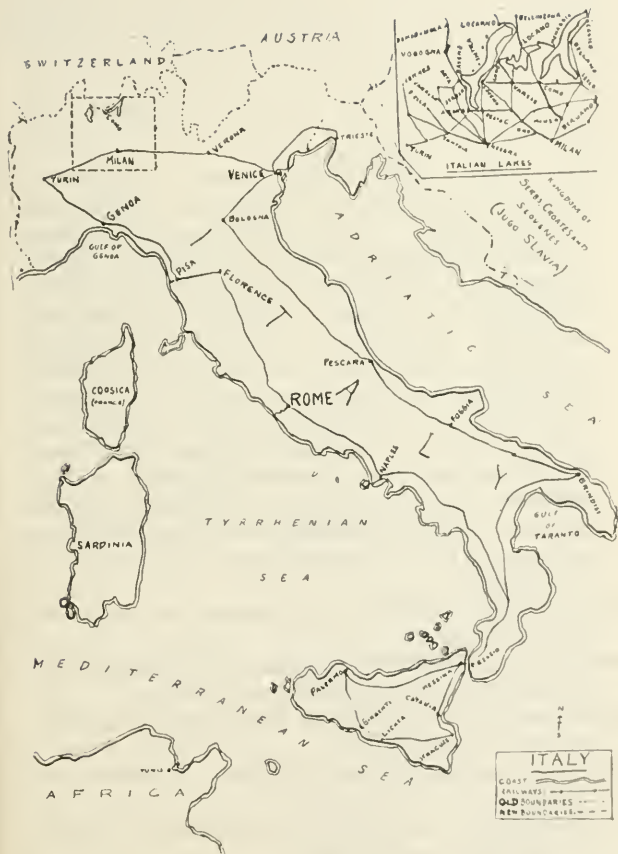
Hotel: Kildare.

Interesting Things: The Convent **Bridget** erected nunnery of same name here in the 5th Century.

It is $135\frac{1}{4}$ miles from **Cork** and 30 from **Dublin**.

From **Kildare** it is 30 miles easterly by the Great Southern & Western Railway and takes 1 hour 35 minutes to

DUBLIN, IRELAND



ITALY

Money: Unit is lira of 100 centesimi. Coins are copper 1, 2, 5 and 10 centesimi; nickel 20 centesimi; silver 1, 2, 5 lira; gold 10 and 20 lira; paper currency, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 lire. Gold usually at premium. Do not overstock with Italian money because there is a slight discount coming into neighboring countries.

Route 1—From MENTONE (France) to GENOA (Italy); Alternative Trip GENOA to TURIN and MILAN; Main Trip resumed from GENOA to PISA, FLORENCE, ROME, NAPLES, REGGIO, MESSINA, PALERMO, GIRGENTI, LICATA, SYRACUSE, CATANIA, REGGIO, BRINDISI, FOGGIA, PESCARA, BOLOGNA, VENICE, VERONA and MILAN. Alternative Trip, MILAN to TURIN; Main Trip resumed, MILAN to COMO, MENAGGIO, PORLEZZA, LUGANO (Switzerland); Alternative Trip, LUGANO to LUINO and STRESA; Main Trip resumed, LUGANO to LOCARNO (Switzerland) and STRESSA (Italy); Alternative Trip, STRESA to TURIN; Main Trip resumed, STRESA to MILAN, CHIASSO and LUCERNE.

Route 2—From INNSBRUCK (Austria) to ALA and VENICE (Italy).

Route 3—From VIENNA (Austria) to ST. MICHAEL, VILLACH, PONTEBBIA and VENICE.

Route 4—From TRIESTE to BRINDISI, CERVIGNANO and VENICE.

Route 5—From AIX-LES-BAINS to MODANE and TURIN.

Route 6—From LAUSANNE (Switzerland) to DOMODOSSOLA and MILAN.

Route 1—Circular Trip MENTONE (France) and GENOA (Italy) to CHIASSO (Switzerland).

MAIN TRIP.

From Mentone (France), (Population, 9,000), by French Railway it is 100 miles, northeasterly, via **Ventimiglia** (7 miles), and takes 4½ hours to principal station of the Italian Railway at

GENOA ITALY (Population, 272,100)

Railway Stations: There are two railway stations—the Western (the main station), and Eastern (Brignole), for **Pisa**.

Consul: David F. Wilber is Consul General for United States of America.

Hotels: Hotel de la Ville; Hotel Continental.

Travel Bureau: Cook's Office, 17 Piazza della Meridiana, via Cairoli.

English Church: Via Goito 2; Presbyterian, Via Peschiera 4.

In Italy the clocks have 24 hours marked on dials and reckoning is from midnight.

Interesting Things: Harbor is protected by two moles; on east, **Molo Vecchio** and on west **Molo Nuovo**—South of new one is **Light House** (520 elevation), **Fine View** from top—**Brignole**—**Sale Palace** (red), with fine pictures by Van Dyck, Tintoretto, Murillo, Rubens and others—**Palazzo Bianco**—**Museum of Art**, porcelain and majolica, relics of Columbus—**Doria Palace**, named for father of country (1560), with fine gardens extending to water—In **Plazzo Durazzo**, **Pallavicini**, pictures by Murillo, Rubens, Van Dyck, Tintoretto and others; note fine facade and beautiful staircase—**Balbi-Senarego Palace**, with beautiful court surrounded by columns and pictures by masters—**Academy of Fine Arts**, in Piazza Carlo Felice, 40,000 volumes—**Ducal Palace**—**Town Hall**—**Law Courts**—**Accademia di Belle Arti**, library, 50,000 volumes and, on second floor, **Museo Chiossone**, with Japanese and Chinese antiquities and fine reproductions—**Cathedral**, with rich choir and beau-

tifully carved Gothic screen over porphyry pillars; in Treasury see old canopy, and relic given by Queen of Sheba to King Solomon, or that contained the paschal lamb at the Last Supper, or vessel in which Joseph of Arimathea took blood from side of the Saviour—**Fine View** from Basilica of Santa Maria di Carignano—**Statue of Columbus**, near railway station; was born **Cogoleto**, on road to Nice—**House of Columbus**, Vico Ponticello 37—Principal **Boulevards** encircling Genoa are **Via 20 Settembre**, **Galleria Mazzini**, **Via Carlo Felice** and the **Strando Carlo Alberto**, **Via Assarotti**, **Via Roma**, **Via Garibaldi** and **Via Balbi**—Fine walk on the **Via di Circonvallazione a Monte**—**Public Gardens** in northeast part of the city—Fine drive to the **Villa Rosazza** and **Villa Pallavicini**—**Campo Santo**, one of largest and most interesting cemeteries in Europe, and **Mortuary Chapel** on black marble columns, each 32 feet high.

The **Customs House Examination** on way to **Genoa** takes place at **Vintimiglia**.

Cook's Tours over city form best plan for seeing **Genoa**. **Genoa** is a "splendid amphitheatre, terrace above terrace, garden upon garden, palace above palace, height upon height"—Dickens.

From **Genoa** to **Gibraltar** is 854, **Naples** 333, **New York** 4,054, **Messina** 492, **Piraeus** 1,004, **Port Said** 1,426.

Alternative Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 360.

From **Piazza**, Principe Station of Italian Railway at **Genoa** it is 103 miles, westwardly, and takes 3¼ hours to **Porto Nova** Station at

TURIN, ITALY (On level ground between
Dora Riparia and **Po**—Population, 427,700)

Consuls: Joseph E. Haven is Consul for United States of America, (Experienced in Italian matters).

Hotels: Grand Hotel; and Hotel del' Europe.
English Church Service: Via Pio Quinto 15.®

Interesting Things: In the middle of Via Roma, across from Hotel Trumbeta, see **Galleria Nazionale—Royal Armory**, in Galleria Beaumont—**Cathedral** (1498) in **Palazzo Reale**; see Chapel of Santissimo Sudario; Capitals of columns decorated with crowns of thorns and acanthus leaves, and black marble altar; urn on altar contains portion of shroud used by Joseph of Arimathea to enclose body of the Saviour, of which it retained impression—**Church of the Santimartiri**, most gorgeous in Turin—**Church of La Consolata**, near Piazza Emanuele Filiberta, in one of which twin churches is "Miraculous image of Virgin," found by blind man in ruins of church destroyed year 1,000—**Palazzo Madame**, is only middle aged building which is circular in shape; in front, **Monument to Sardinian Army—Royal Palace**, north of Piazza Castello, with statue Victor Amadeus I., on staircase; see gorgeously furnished loyal apartments, great gallery overlooking gardens, queen's boudoir, king's private library, and armory in southeast wing; especially Damascene specimens; and three-sided stilettos; **Sword of Napoleon at Marengo**, and in large saloon in glass case a shield by **Benvenuto Cellini—Palazzo dell Accademnia dell Scienze**, with 625 paintings, including Memmling, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Raphael, Veronese and others—on ground floor Museum of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman Antiquities—**University and National Library**, 2,500 students, 300,000 books; see especially **Botanica Taurinensis**, copy in 64 volumes—in **Museo Civico (Applied Arts and Industries)** collection of 160 pieces painted glass and crystals—**Museo Civico**, in the Corso Siccardi, 30, near Piazza d'armi, with fine pictures—**Monument to Camillo Cavour**, born in Turin—**Monument of Mont Cenis Tunnel**, in commemoration of completion—**Mole Antonelliana**, built by Israelites, measuring 526 feet from top to bottom—**Monument** (108 feet) to **Victor Emmanuel—Public Gardens—Valentina Park and Castle**

of **Valentina**, with **Botanical Gardens** to north, and near southern extremity of park reproduction of **Mediaeval Village and Castle—Capuchin Monastery**, with **Fine View** of surrounding country—**Cemetery**, two parts for Jews and one for Protestants, enclosed by a wall with 320 niches.

Excursions; To Basilica of Superga, where royal family of Savoy—Another excursion is **Moncalleri**, half hour by tram, where the **Royal Castle and Park** (residence of Jerome Napoleon's family)—another excursion is to **Stupinigi**, a splendid two hour walk—A fine journey from **Turin** is to **Ventimiglia** by rail to **Cuneo**, **Limone** and **Vievolta**, 81 miles. **Turin** is reached via **Dijon** and the **Mont Cenis**.

From **Porta Nova Station** of the Italian Railway at **Turin** it is $93\frac{1}{4}$ miles, northeasterly, and takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

MILAN, ITALY (Population, 599,200)

Railway Stations: Central, opposite **Porto Principe Umberto**, for **Novara**, **Verona**, **Como**, etc.; **New Station**, **Piazza Andrea Doria**, for long distance points; **Northern**, for **Varese-Laveno** and **Lake Maggiore**; **Porta Ticinese**, **Corso C. Colombo**, for **Alessandria Line** and branches.

Excursions: Cook's excursions around the city.

Consul: North **Winship** is Consul for **United States of America**.

Hotels: **Hotel de l'Europe**; **Hotel du Nord et des Anglais**.

English Church: **Via Solferino 17**.

Interesting Things: On northwest side of **Piazza** is **Triumphal Arch of Peace**, with bronze figure driving six horses—**Present Walls** were built by Spaniards 16th Century—**Galleria Vittorio Emanuele**, costing £300,000, in form of cross, with 180 feet cupola, under which fine shops—**The Duomo**, begun 1386, by **Giovanni Galeazzo**

Visconti, Duke of Milan, in expiation of poisoning of his uncle, is largest Gothic church, covering 126,000 square feet, length (inside) 485, transept 288, height of facade 188, height to top 356 feet; 700 statues inside and 2,000 outside; easily most beautiful church in the world; high altar is capped by gilt tabernacle and the choir stalls are finely carved walnut wood; see Sacristy door, at south wall of the choir; under is the Subterranean Church, used in winter, which contains body of San Carlo Borromeo in a gold and silver shrine, opened upon payment of fee so that withered body (400 years old) can be seen in much decayed condition; at north end of transept is Altar of Santa Prassede and Chapel of the Sacrament, and near chapel is Baptistery, where immersion is performed according to Ambrosian rite; Reliquary in the Octagon, said to contain one of nails of the cross (The 3rd of every May Archbishop ascends by a balloon, takes out nail, descends and marches around church and returns nail); The Treasury contains full-length statues in silver, a mitre of gold, and a manuscript of the Gospels covered with enamel. Best time to ascend to roof is morning and evening, from which there is a **Fine View**—**Church of St. Ambrose**; see facing of the altar for fine goldsmith work (835), and also vaulting in mosaic on gold ground—**Church of Sant' Eustorgio**, said to have first held relics of Magi—See Leonardo da Vinci's "**Last Supper**" in the refectory of the **Santa Maria delle Grazie**; which, against the orders of Napoleon, was used as stable by the French—**Museo Archeologico ed Artistico** and **Museo Artistico Municipale** worth visiting—**Library** in **Palace of Fine Arts and Sciences**, 300,000 volumes, and **Picture Gallery** with fine canvases, the gems being Raphael's "Sposalizo" and Bellini's "Pieta"; coin cabinet containing 50,000 coins—**Royal Palace**; note especially brick steeple—**Ambrosian Library**, 170,000 volumes; see handwriting of Petrarch; and Lucre-

zia Borgia, and volume of drawings by Leonardo da Vinci and designs by Bramante—**City Museum of Natural History**—**La Scala**, largest theatre in Europe, except one; stage 150 feet deep; accommodates 3,600; acoustics marvelous—**Giardini Pubblici** (Botanical Gardens)—**Arena**, 30,000 spectators—**Fine View** from **Torre Stigler**—**Cemetery**, with fine vaults and cremation temple.

Capital of Lombardy; second in population (630,000). The Battles of Lodi, Marengo, Napoleon's victories, Navaro where the Austrians defeated the Sardinians, and Magenta, were all fought near **Milan**.

Milan to Como, 30 miles, 1 to 1¾ hours. From **Milan** via **Pavia** it is 93 miles to **Genoa**. On way is famous **Carthusian Monastery** near Sertosa Station. **Milan to Verona**, 93 miles. **Milan to Venice**, 163 miles; time, 5½ hours.

Main Trip Resumed.

From **Piazza Principe** Station of Italian Railway at **Genoa** it is 102½ miles, southeasterly, and takes 3½ hours to **Centrale** Station at

PISA, ITALY (Population, 52,800)

Hotel: Hotel Victoria; Station Buffet.

English Church Services: Piazza S. Lucia, Via Solfernio.

Interesting Things: **Cathedral** (1603), with 58 marble columns and three bronze doors at facade; see **Pendant Lamp**, which suggested pendulum to **Galileo**; carved stalls; wood carvings by **Andrea del Sarto**; **Baptistry** of white marble, also Bapistry building, with **Remarkable Echo**; **Leaning Tower of Pisa**, with belfry and clock tower (completed 1350) 207 columns; 7 bells, representing musical notes, at top of 8 stories; tower 13 feet out of perpendicular, caused by settling of foundations; 180 feet high; 160 in circumference at base—

Campo Santo (cloistered cemetery (1200 A. D.)—See **Chains** which shut up ancient **Pisa Harbor**, and **Earth** brought from Holy Land; on west wall, see **Chain**, "monument to a dead enmity" between Pisans and the Genoese, it having been stretched across harbor—**University** (1543), where Galileo taught, and, connected with it, **Old Botanical Garden**, and **Library**, 120,000 volumes—**House in Which Galileo Born**, near Chapel St. Andrea, opposite Ponte alla Fortezza.

Pisa is 6 miles from the sea.

From **Pisa**, by the Italian Railway it is 49 miles, southeasterly, and takes 2 hours to

FLORENCE, ITALY (Population, 232,900)

Railway Stations: Central (Stazione Santa Maria Novella).

Excursions: Conducted by Thos. Cook & Son.

Consul: Fred'k T. F. Dumont is Consul for United State of America.

Hotels: Hotel New York; Hotel Minerva.

English Church Services: Holy Trinity, Via La Marmora 7; St. Mark's, Via Maggio 18; American Episcopal Church, Piazza del Carmine 11; Scottish Presbyterian Church, Lung' Arno Guicciardini 11.

Golf Club: Via Tornabuoni 5.

Reading Rooms: Via dei Vecchietti.

Interesting Things: Pitti Palace, with **Botanical Gardens** and **Museum of Natural History** on south side—The **Duomo**, length 550, height 352, transept 340; widest dome in the world, 138 feet; cupola was modeled after Michael Angelo's St. Peter's; note especially porch and facade windows in transept and designs in cupola—Apart from church is **Campanile** (1334), a square bell-tower, 292 feet, four stories, with beautiful bas-reliefs (1390), by Giotto, Luca della Robbia and Andrea Pisano; **Fine View from Campanile**, 414 steps—Nearby is **Baptistry**, dating back to 589 A. D. where

note three bronze doors and beautiful gates; **Statue in Wood of Mary Magdalene**, by Donatello, and Font which replaces smaller one broken by Dante while saving child from drowning during baptism—**Piazza del Duomo**, with **Museo di Santa del Piore**—**Via delle Morte**, where Genevra was mistaken for dead, and buried, but revived. escaped and returned to an old lover who married her under old law that the “dead” were free from marriage obligations—**Dante** born **Florence**, 1265—**Piazza della Signoria**, and, on south side, the famous **Loggia de’ Lanzi**, containing following world-famous statues: “**The Rape of the Sabines**,” “**Perseus With Head of Medusa**” by Benvenuto Cellini, “**The Rape of Polyxena**” by Fedi, “**Hercules Slaying the Centaur**,” “**Menelaus With the Body of Patroclus**” (restored by Ricci), and “**Judith Slaying Holofernes**” by Donatello—**Fountain of Neptune**, on the former site of the Tribune—**Palazzo Vecchio**, tower 308 feet high, containing the famous bell “**La Vacca**”, whose tone resembled lowing of cow and which weighed 17,000 pounds; magnificent view from top; **Great Saloon**, 170 by 75 feet, with beautiful ceiling; see **Dante Rooms**, with banners used to commemorate his birthday, and bust by Romanelli—Leaving **Palazzo Vecchio**, go through **Colonnade of the Uffiz’**, with great modern statues—The passage over **Ponte Vecchio**, which joins **Uffizi** and **Pitti Galleries**, is open certain days—Uffizi is one of the most remarkable collections of statuary and paintings extant; on first floor see **Biblioteca Nazionale**, 480,000 volumes, and **Archives of Tuscany**, 300,000 volumes—**Palazzo and Galleria Pitti**, 350 feet by 60 feet, 40 feet high; Pitti is residence of King while at **Florence**; **Royal Apartments** exhibited, containing gold and silver plate by **Cellini**, and **Botticelli’s** masterpieces; **Treasury**, on ground floor, contains plate works by **Cellini**, etc.; **Gallery**, on upper floor, over 500 pictures by great masters—**Baboli Gardens**, adjoining **Pitti Palace**, containing

Grottos, obelisks, lake, etc.—In **Piazza San Croce**, **Monument to Dante**, unveiled before King (1865) on poet's 600th anniversary—**Church of Santa Croce**, in which see Statue St. Louis and fine stained glass "Descent From the Cross"; on right **Tomb of Michael Angelo Buonarroti**, greatest Italian sculptor and second only to the Greeks; also **Tomb of Machiavelli** (1787); **Chapel of the Medici**; see also **Cloisters**—In **San Lorenzo**, see sepulchral monuments to **Lorenzo and Giuliano de Medici**, by Michael Angelo, and his colossal figures of "Night" and "Day"; **Medici Chapel**, cost over £700,000, of marble inlaid with precious stones; see **Cupola Painted by Benvenuto**, and the **Medicean Cenotaphs**; when these re-arranged in 1857 it was found that they had been robbed of all jewels—beautiful cloister on south side is refuge for homeless cats—**Biblioteca Laurenziana**, 168 feet long, designed by Michael Angelo, where see rotunda containing **Earliest Virgil**, **Old Testament**, **Dante's "Divina Commedia"**, the **Decameron**, and **Autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini** in own handwriting; also **Finger of Galileo** stolen from his tomb—**Chapter House of Convent of S. Maria Maddalena de Pazzi**, with suppressed fresco of Christ on Cross, by Perugino—**Piazza and Church of St. Annunziata** (1233)—**Museum of St. Marco** and frescoes by Fra Angelico; at corridor end see Savonarola cells and his crucifix—**Church of San Michele**; especially **High Altar of Precious Stones** in marble and the miracle-working picture of the Virgin—In **Accademia delle Belli Arti** is Michael Angelo's favorite, "David"; the **Fra Angelico Room** and the **Botticelli Room** especially interesting—**Florentine Mosaic Factory**—**National Museum**, with picturesque court and colonnades; in third room in tower see wax figures of the plague by Sicilian, Zumbo—In **Museum of Natural Science**, in "Temple of Galileo", see his telescopes and instruments—**Boboli Gardens**—**Palazzo Corsini**—**Palazzo Riccardi**—**Palazzo Torrigiani**—**Palaz-**

zo Strozzi Galleria Pisani—Palazzo Bardini—House of Michael Angelo, Casa Buonarroti, Via Ghibellina 64—Benvenuto Cellini's House, Casa di Ricceri, Via della Pergola 59—Dante's House, Casa di Dante, Via Dante Alighieri 2—Galileo's House, Via Costa S. Girogio 13—House of Machiavelli, Casa Campigli, Via dei Guicciardini 16—House of Amerigo Vespucci, Borgo Ognissanti—House of Browning, Piazza San Felice No. 9.

Excursions: Near Florence is Protestant Cemetery—The Cascine, two miles long, where Rajah of Koolapore in 1870 was cremated—The Viale dei Colli is a fine promenade with Splendid Views—Villa Parmieri is where Boccaccio's Decameron tales were told—Vallombrosa Monastery can be reached by cable railway from St. Ellero (16 miles out) to Saltino; Milton refers to this in "Paradise Lost".

River Arno runs southeast to northwest through Florence, but more of city on north side.

The municipality furnishes "authorized guides", whose hats bear words.

River Arno crossed by seven bridges, oldest being Ponte Alle Grazie (1237) and the Ponte Vecchio (rebuilt in 1345), with shops, and, in centre, a Fine View; over shops on east side of bridge passage connecting the Uffizi and Pitti Palaces, with picture Galleries.

The Quays are called the Lung' Arno.

From Florence, by the Italian Railway, it is 197 miles, southerly, and takes 9 hours to

ROME, ITALY

Railway Station: Central on Viminal Hill.

Tourist Bureau: Thomas Cook & Sons—Piazza Esedra di Termini, 54; Piazza di Spagna, 1-B.

English and American mail distributed at 9 and 11 A. M.

Clubs: Anglo-American (Union Club), 11, Piazza di Spagna.

Consul: Francis B. Keene is Consul General for United States of America.

Hotels: Grand; Berlotini's Splendide; Palace.

English Church: All Saints, Via Babuino (High). Sunday services, 8 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.; **Trinity Church**, Piazza S. Silvestro, opposite the Post Office, 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. (**Evangelical**) **American Church**, Via Nazionale; **Baptist Chapels**—Piazza S. Lorenzo in Lucina, Via Urbana. **Free Church**, Piazza de Ponte S. Angelo.

Promenades: Band plays Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays on Monte Pincio two hours before sunset. The principal promenades are Villa Umberto Primo Gardens; Gianicola—S. Peter in Montorio—Corsini Villa on the Janiculum—Grand view at the Garibaldi Monument—Villa Pamphili Doria, Via Appia.

Dr. S. Russell Forbes says: "To get a good idea of **Rome** start from the Piazza di Spagna; drive down the Via Babuino to the Piazza del Popolo, up to the Pincio, for a view of **Rome**, looking west; then along the Via Sistina, up the Quattro Fontane, to the right, down the Via Quirinale; stop in the square for the view. Proceeding to the Via Nazionale, turn up it to the left as far as the Via Agostino Depretis; then turn to the right past S. Maria Maggiore direct to the Lateran, from the front of which see the view eastward; then follow the Via S. Giovanni down to the Colosseum, passing by the most perfect part. By the Via del Colosseo, Tor di Conti Via Croce Bianca, Arco dei Pantani, Forum of Augustus, and Via Bonella, you reach the Forum, under the Capitoline Hill. Continuing by the Via Consolazione and Piazza Campitelli, follow the line of streets to the Ponte Sisto; crossing this, proceed up the Via Garibaldi to S. Peter in Montorio. Grand view of **Rome** and the Campagna, looking north, east and south.

"Hence by the New Villa Corsini, drive to the left

down the Lungara, past S. Onofrio to St. Peter's; drive round the square; then down the Borgo Nuovo to the Castle of S. Angelo. Crossing the bridge, take the Via Coronari to the Circo Angonale; then on to the Pantheon, and by the Minerva to the Piazza di Venezia; thence up the Corso as far as the Via Condotti, up which street you return to the Piazza di Spagna, after having thus made the most interesting drive in the world."

ROME, ITALY

Cook's carriage drives around City form quickest, best way of getting idea of Rome.

Lists of the days upon which galleries, museums and villas are open, are kept at porter's desk in hotels.

Orders for interviews with The Pope obtained from the Major Domo at Vatican. Orders to visit St. Peter's Dome, Via della Sacrestia, 8; Auditorium of Maecenas, at the Capitol; House of the Deputies, from any member; Villa Wolkonsky, from any banker; Vatican Mosaic Manufactory—Via della Sacrestia, 8; St. Peter's Crypt, from Monsignor Bisletti.

Interesting Things: Just before reaching railway station, see **Walls** (564-60 B. C.), built by Tullius, and immediately within walls, ruins of **Baths of Gallienus**; in front of station see **Baths of Diocletian** and the **Fountain of Aqua Marcia**, which brings water from 38 miles—On right of fountain, **Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli**, from designs by Michael Angelo—Just by is the **National Museum**—Opposite the front of Santa degli Angeli is the **Via Nazionale**, on which is located **Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna**—Go along the Via Sistina to the Via Quattro Fontane and see **Egyptian Obelisk** at the Piazza Trinita dei Monte; at the top of steps leading to Piazza di Spagna, the first house up from the Piazza is where John Keats lived and died (1821), now Keats Memorial; in church on right, **Santissima Trinita de Monti**, see Daniele da Volterra's

"Descent from the Cross"—Pincio Gardens with magnificent view of Rome from the terrace—Beyond the Porta del Popola is the Villa Umberto Primo (formerly Villa Borghese), built for Cardinal Borghese (1605), with Casino containing sculptures and frescoes; note especially bas-relief of horse and rider on the wall facing front door—Etruscan Museum, free on Sundays, reached by train from Piazza del Popolo—In one of principal streets called the Corso, are Churches of Santa Maria de' Miracoli and Santa Maria di Montesanto—Palazzo Borghese in the Via di Fontanella di Borghese—In Piazza Colonna is world's most Magnificent Memorial (to Victor Emanuel)—Fountain of Trevi, with Neptune central figure—Church of Santa Maria in Via Lata (on site of St. Paul's "hired house" with staircase descending to where he taught and where St. Luke wrote Acts of the Apostles)—Palazzo Doria, picture gallery—Palazzo Colonna and picture gallery—Forum and Column of Trajan, 128 feet high, recording victory over Dacians—Capitoline Hill, where see Church of Santa Maria in Ara Coeli—In the middle of the Piazza is where Romulus is said to have started the Roman dynasty; on the right are the Palazzo dei Conservatori (picture gallery), on left Capitoline Museum, and in middle Palazzo del Senatori, and Tabularium; in the center a splendid Equestrian Statue of Marcus Aurelius, removed here from the Forum by Michael Angelo. In the Capitoline Museum see especially Venus by Scopas in a small cabinet off the gallery; the Dying Gaul; and in the Museum authentic portrait of Julius Caesar. On the west wall see marble Plan of Rome at time of Septimus; going toward the Forum across the Piazza is Church of Santa Maria in Ara Cceli, former site of the temple of Juno; note especially ceiling of Battle of Lepanto (1571); in the eighth chapel see the Nativity containing "Bambino," said to have been painted by St. Luke. A visit here says ©

bon the idea of writing "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Going toward the Forum can be seen **Tarpeian Rock** from which Roman criminals were flung. The Via Consolazione leads direct to the **Forum** and on the way see **Forum of Augustus** and ruins of the Temple of Mars Ultor. The Via S. Teodoro leads to the **Palatine Hill**, the site of ancient Rome (B. C. 753)—Here the dust of ages accumulated and house was built upon house—Space does not permit detailed description. Here is a magnificent view of nearly the whole of **Rome**; see especially House of **Cicero**—**Roman Forum**—The **Court of Appeal** (Basilica Julia), and to the left, **Temple of Saturn**, **Public Treasury** (496 B. C.)—Temple of the deified **Vespasian**, and upon the platform to the right, **Basilica Opimia** and **Temple of Concord** where Cicero inveighed against Anthony—To the right see **Mamertine Prison** where St. Peter and St. Paul were confined and their conversions caused a miraculous spring to flow; iron door in lower prison opened into **Cloaca Maxima** (great sewer of Ancient Rome—**Arch of Septimus Severus** (A. D). 204) from which four horses and chariot, now at **Venice**, was taken; near see the **Curia**, or **Senate House**, and further on the Temple of Antoninus Pius and Faustina; further on is the **Temple of Romulus** (A. D. 307), the last temple erected; see, also, south of the Regis the restored **Shrine of Mercury** at the entrance to the House of the Vestals, in the center of which the sacred **Palladium** was kept—**Temple of Vesta** upon which fire burned continually until A. D. 382; north are remains of **Temple-Tomb of Julius Caesar**, and the **Rostra Nova** from which **Anthony** spoke when **Caesar's** body was cremated; on south see **Temple of Castor and Pollux** (484 B. C.); behind this Temple was **Atrium of Caius** leading into the **Minerva** which was turned into a church; the road along eastern and southern side of **Forum** is called the **Sacred Way**, starting from the

Palatine and going up the **Capitoline Hill**; see the pedestal of bronze **Equestrian Statue of Domitian**, reputed 80 feet high, and the **Arch of Tiberius** (A. D. 16), which formed the Tribunal; near here see site of Golden Mile-stone and at north end, the **Umbilicus**, or center of Rome; the curved platform near was the **Old Rostra**, from which **Cicero** made famous orations and from which his head and hands were exposed after death—**Arch of Titus** erected to commemorate the conquest of Judea and Jerusalem, of white Pentelicus marble; a roadway leads from **Arch of Titus** to **Arch of Constantine** commemorating latter's victory over Maxentius (A. D. 312); near are remains of pedestal of bronze **Statue of Nero**—**Colosseum** (A. D. 72), opened with one hundred days of games where ten thousand animals slain; circumference 1,848 feet with three arcades, 35 feet, 39 feet, 39 feet 5 inches; total height 165 feet; greatest length 645—width 527—open area measures 303 by 150, the arena being 273 by 120, holding 60,000 spectators.

During middle ages stone and metal bolts were taken to build other structures; finest views of Colosseum by moonlight. Center of arena could be filled with water for mimic naval encounters. Top covered by canvas—**Obelisk from Thebes** (1600 B. C.), formerly occupied circus which held 100,000 people—**Church of St. John Lateran**, mother of all the churches in the world; the tabernacle said to contain **Heads of St. Peter and St. Paul**; great organ in Transept (1599); note the **Numidian** marble twenty-seven feet high and mosaic on vault of apse. The **Altar of the Sacrament** with columns of earth brought from **Holy Land**; the **Cloisters** enclose a pretty garden with columns inlaid with mosaics—This church claims portions of the manger in which **Christ** was cradled; the seamless coat made for him by the **Virgin**—some of the barley loaves and small fishes—linen cloth with which **He** dried the feet

of His Apostles—Aaron's rod, etc.; new building opposite is **Holy Staircase** of white marble brought from Jerusalem, upon which **Christ** said to have descended on way from Pilate's Judgment Hall to Calvary—the **Oratory** at top contains miraculous **Picture of Saviour**, commenced by St. Luke and finished while he was asleep—**Fine view** from front of Lateran—**Baths of Caracalla** (216 A. D.). are one-quarter mile each way; central building 750 by 500 with libraries, picture galleries and lecture rooms accommodating 1,600 bathers; **The Appian Way**—See especially **Tomb of Romulus**—remains of **Circus of Romulus**—**Tomb of Cecilia Metella**—**Tomb of Seneca**, etc.—The **Quirinal Palace** (now royal residence) in front of which are magnificent group of **Castor and Pollux**, supposed to have been carved by **Phidias** and **Praxiteles** for Nero's Golden House; **Rospigliosi Palace** with Casino in which is famous "Aurora" by **Guido**—In **Barberini Palace** see portrait of **Cenci** by **Guido**—Also **Curious Winding Staircase**—60,000 books in **Library**—**Basilica of St. Maria Maggiore**—**Church of St. Pietro in Vincoli** (St. Peter's chains are shown the public August 1st). In the right aisle is Michael Angelo's statue of **Moses**, the finest sculpture in the world—**The Pantheon**, founded 27 B. C., from which many pounds of bronze were taken for the **Baldachino** of **St. Peter's**—**Raphael** reposes at back of third altar on left and here is also **King Humbert** and **King Victor Emmanuel II**; the doorway is 32 by 20; interior 143 feet with walls inclusive; 190 feet in diameter; **Farnese Palace**—**Church of St. Bartolomeo** on **Island of St. Bartholomew** in the **Tiber**—Northwest is **Ghetto** (Jews' Quarters)—In the **Via Ponte Retto**, off the **Via Montanara** remains of **House of Rienzi**, and curious features—**Old Protestant Cemetery** where **Keats** buried—A mile from the city is **Basilica of San Paolo Fuori le Mura**, one of the finest churches, with splendid mosaics and the sarco-

phagus of **St. Paul**—80 columns of Parian marble with chief **Facade** containing columns of granite—**Interior** 650 long by 195 wide and 225 high—Note columns in yellow Oriental alabaster near entrance; **Abbey of St. Paolo Alle Tre Fontane** where Apostle executed—Tradition says that when head was cut off it bounded three times from the ground and a spring arose out of each place, hence the name—**Fine View of Rome, Campagna and Mountains from National Monument to Garibaldi near Villa Corsini; Castle of St. Angelo**, of great historic interest—**St. Peter's**, where apostle was buried, was site of Nero's circus (106 A. D.)—first design by Bramante in form of Greek cross, later changed to Latin, and again changed by Michael Angelo to plan of Greek Cross, but after his death again changed to Latin form—in front of church **Piazza** with semi-circular colonnades of four rows, 53—columns $42\frac{1}{2}$ high and altogether 282 columns and 90 pilasters—on balustrade 236 statues 10 feet high—exterior length 914—interior 794—breadth 754—space enclosed contains two fountains and **Egyptian Obelisk** in raising which rope sagged and stone was about to be destroyed when quick-witted sailor suggested shrinking it with water—his family was awarded with privilege of supplying palm branches used in St. Peter's; the portico is 235 long, 42 wide and 66 high—interior of church 619 by 651—width across the Transepts 449—width of Nave 89, greatest height of Nave 153—Aisles are 207 long, 21 wide and 48 high—height to top of cross 470—diameter of Cupola 141—756 columns—40 metal statues—105 marble—46 altars—remains of 134 Popes; on right going in see bronze statue of St. Peter with toes worn down from kisses of devotees—the pen of St. Luke in the mosaic picture on the dome is 7 feet long—the great relics consisting of lance which pierced Christ's side, Veronica's handkerchief containing impression of His face and a piece of cross are exhibited

from the balconies—Under dome is **High Altar** behind which Pope stands, and above, the Baldachino on four bronze columns 96 high, total weight 116,392 pounds—Under altar is **Tomb of St. Peter**—at entrance to which is marble statue of St. Peter by Canova—in center of the **Tribune** behind the high altar is **great chair of St. Peter** said to contain the chair used by the Apostle, and above this oval glass window and in the center a dove; the **Chapels and Monuments** are too numerous to detail; **The Vatican** is the largest palace in the world—the yellow, red and black costumes of the Swiss Guard here were designed by Michael Angelo—**Sistine Chapel**, erected by Pope Sixtus IV (1473), containing “**Last Judgment**” by Michael Angelo; see especially the **Stanze of Raphael** containing his masterpieces in fresco—**The Vatican Museum** contains the finest marbles in the world and adjoining it is the most famous mosaic factory. The most famous place is the **Hall of the Rotunda** and the **Cortile del Belvedere**, which contains the famous **Laocoon**, the **Apollo Belvedere** and the **Mercury of the Belvedere**, besides two beautiful pieces by Canova, but it is impossible to detail one one-hundredth part of the great works of art in the Museum—they are all worthy of attention. South of the **Vatican** and **St. Peter's** is called **Trastevere**, which appearing on the trams means “Across the Tiber.” In the northern part of the Janiculum Hill on same side of river is the **Tomb of Tasso** (1595)—**Corsini**.

Cook's three carriage drives through **Rome** cover the main things to be seen without entering buildings. The **Appian Way** can also be covered by Cook's drives, and includes **Circus of Maxentius**, **Tomb of Cecilia Metella**, 65 feet in diameter; ruins of **Villa of the Quintilii**, from which is fine view of mountains, and **Castle Rotondo**, another large tomb with fine view; **The Via Appia Nuova**.

Environs of Rome: The Alban Mountains, finally reach 3,120 feet at top of **Monte Cavo** and one of the most interesting and beautiful places is **Frascati**, where the famous wine comes from, and which has many beautiful villas, especially the **Villa Ruffinella**, owned at different times by Lucien Buonaparte, Marie Christina, Queen of Sardinia and Victor Emmanuel; in the same district are the ruins of **Tusculum** and **Cicero's Villa**. Three miles from Frascati is **Grottaferrata** and behind that **Marino**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, elevation 1,322 feet; one of the finest sights in the world is **Rocco di Papa**, 2,647 feet, reached by tram and from which **Monte Cavo** is ascended—there are wonderful views from here. Near **Albano** is the **Lake of Albano**, 6 miles around. **Albano** is one hour from **Rome**, or nearly two hours by tram. **Castel Gandolfo**, former summer residence of the Popes, beautifully situated. **Genzano** is on **Lake Nemi** at the end of tram from **Rome**. **Nemi** is an extinct volcano three miles round. A remarkably beautiful trip is to **Tivoli** in the **Campagna**, where is surprising precipice and beautiful falls, the **Temple of Vesta** and lovely gardens and the beautiful **Villa d' Este**, the home of the Cardinal, the grounds of which sloping down to the **Campagna** are among the prettiest in Europe. One of the best trips around Rome is to **Fiuggi**, there is splendid hotel and beautiful views and scenery—the resort of fashionables and diplomats.

From **Rome** by Italian Railway it is $157\frac{3}{4}$ miles, southeasterly, and takes $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

NAPLES, ITALY (Population, 563,500)

Railway Station: East end of town.

Steamers: (pre-war)—**Adria** (Hungarian) weekly to and from **Fiume**, **Malta**, **Messina**, **Barcelona**, etc.; fortnightly to and from **Genoa**, **Palermo**, **Constantinople**, **Odessa**, **Malta**; monthly to and from **Genoa**, **Egypt**, **Bombay**, **British India** occasionally on homeward voy-

age; Cunard to and from **Gibraltar** and **New York** about fortnightly; Lloyd Italiano, Lloyd Sabando, from and to **Genoa** and **New York** frequently; Italian S. N. Co. (late the Florio-Rubattino) daily for **Palermo**, at 7:25 P. M.; twice weekly to and from **Genoa**, **Malta**, **Syracuse**, **Tripoli**; weekly for **Alexandria**, **Calabria**, **Genoa**, **Leghorn**, **Malta**, **Messina**; La Veloce to North, South and Central America; Messageries Maritimes fortnightly to and from **Constantinople**, **Cyprus**, **Beyrout**, **Marseilles**; Neapolitan S. N. Company's Steamers from S. Lucia for **Blue Grotto**, **Capri** and **Sorrento**; for **Casamicciola**, **Ischia** and **Procida** (start from **Immacolatella**) daily; for **Capri**, **Meta**, **Sorrento** and **Vico** daily (start from **Immacolatella**).

There are in **Naples** two **Funicolares**, one to **Vomero** from **Parco Margherita** with station near **Bristol Hotel** in **Corso Vittorio Emanuele**.

Consul: B. Harvey Carroll is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: Vesuve; Parker Hotel.

Travel Bureau: Thomas Cook & Sons, Via Chiatamone (Galleria Vittoria).

English and Foreign Booksellers: Detken & Rocholl, Piazza del Plebiscito.

English Church: Strada San Pasquale (Chiaia);
Baptist Church: Service 11 A. M. Sundays, Vico S. Anna di Palazzo.

Specialties: Lava, Coral Ornaments, Gloves, Tortoise-Shell.

Best way to see the City is Thomas Cook & Sons' sightseeing drives and this firm also arranges tours to **Sicily**. Via Chiatamone, Galleria Vittoria.

Interesting Things: Church S. Maria del Carmine at old **Mercato**—one of principal squares is **Piazza del Municipio** with **Castel Nuovo** on left, and in centre equestrian statue **Victor Emmanuel**—from here following road, to left, see gardens of **Royal Palace**, with

bronze horses presented by Czar Nicholas, at the gate—magnificent **Galeria Umberto Primo**. On **Largo Della Carita** is statue of **Poerio** and on left **Pignasecca** quarter where shrine of black **Madonna** worshipped by **Camorra**—**Museum** and road to right called **Piazza Cavour**—On **Via del Duomo** is **Cathedral** dedicated to **S. Januarius**— see (green marble) **Holy Water Font** and tombs **Charles I.** and **Charles Martel**—under high altar **Shrine of San Gennaro** and **Chapel** of same name costing 500,000 ducats—behind altar are two phials of **St. Gennaro's** blood which it is claimed liquefies thrice yearly in May, September and December, when head of **St. Januarius** is placed on altar—**Church of Santa Chiara** and **Clocktower** illustrating five orders of architecture—Interior of **S. Martino** is one of the most gorgeously decorated in Europe and contains open work screen of marble—beyond is the **Monastery Court** and there is a beautiful view from the **Belvedere** in the **Convent Garden**—there are over 350 churches in Naples.

Villa Nazionale (Gardens) with statues and **Aquarium**—**Corso Viterrio Emanuele** goes along slopes of **Vinero**—**Funicolare Railroad** goes from **Parco Margherita** and **Via Amedeo** to new part of **Vomero** on hill above—see village of **Capcdimonte** and **Royal Palace** and **Park**—also **Botanic Garden**, and **Campo di Marte** for races and cricket—**Piazza Plebiscito** where Naples annexed to the Kingdom of Italy—along and near the water front are hotels, **Du Vesuve**, **Continental**; **Des Etrangers**; **Victoria** and others.—**National Museum** containing treasures from **Pompeii**—most famous pieces are **Farnese Flora**, and **Farnese Bull**, also **Farnese Hercules**—in Hall of **Venus** see **Venus Callipygus**—**Gallery of Orators and Philosophers** in the second section is one of finest; in middle of centre room of second section, famous **Mosaic of Battle of Alexander**, found at **Pompeii**—see **Hall of Bronze Fragments**—**Temple of Apollo** and the articles of the

Reserved Cabinet (only by special request). On the first floor in **Antiquities Wing** see bread, olives, figs, etc., found in **Pompei**—in **Hall of Plan of Pompeii** see cork model—in **National Library**, 380,000 volumes and collection 300 Aldines.—**Ribera**—**Guido Reni**, and **Venetian School**—**Room of Embroideries** and **Hall of Tapestries** among most interesting—**Oldest Library** is **Biblioteca Brancacciana**—most frequented is **Biblioteca dell' Universita**, 140,000 volumes—**Palazzo Reale** and fine view from terrace especially **Throne-Room**.—**Castel dell' Ovo**—The **Galleria Vittoria** is a covered gallery with shops, but the great gallery is **Umberto Primo**—**Observatory** on **Capodimonte**, 500 feet elevation—**Campo Santo Vecchio**, **Campo Santo Nuovo**, **Cimitero della Pieta**, and **Protestant Cemetery** make beautiful excursions—beautiful carriage drive to **Posilipo**, **Vomero** and **San Martino** and fine drive of four or five hours to **Camaldoli Monastery** where fine view—**Herculaneum** in one hour by tram, and **Pompeii** by train or carriage in 2½ hours—**Castellamare** and **Sorrento** by train to **Castellamare**, and carriage or steamer for rest of trip—beautiful **Island of Capri** reached by **Sorrento**, or by steamer—road to **Amalfi** from **Sorrento** is one of the most picturesque and beautiful in world—electric tram from **Cook's office** to **Pugliano** and from there to **Vesuvius** by **Cook's electric railway**—round trips to **Pompeii** and **Vesuvius** in one day by arrangement with **Cook's**. In district West of **Gulf of Naples** is **Tomb of Virgil**, after seeing which visit **Grotta Nuova di Posilipo**. Another agreeable excursion is **Pozzuoli** where wave mark on cliff is 32 feet above sea—from **Puteoli**, **St. Paul** and **St. Luke** were sent to **Rome**.

Most interesting excursion is to top **Vesuvius** by new electric railway of **Thomas Cook** from **Pugliano**, five miles (about 50 minutes) and by electric railway to foot of the cone in 42 minutes—from the summit is most inspiring view of **Italy**, **Sorrento** and **Capri**. **Ve-**

suvious is 4,250 feet. Its North-eastern mountain called the **Monte Somma**. Its highest peak is **Punta del Nasone**; first eruption occurred in A. D. 79 which destroyed **Herculaneum** and **Pompeii**—nine eruptions up to 1500, and fifty since; stones weighing tons were thrown miles; the last violent eruption in 1872—Most unique excursion in world is to ancient city **Pompeii** buried by ashes from **Vesuvius** in 79—fourteen miles (one hour by railway) —**Herculaneum** is buried 100 feet deep but the excavations are not as interesting as **Pompeii** which was covered 10 to 20 feet deep; excavation begun under **Charles III**, first Bourbon King Naples, 1748 (a guide should be secured to save time and money; and a full day given).

Sorrento (Hotel Victoria) is one of beauty spots of world; is reached by tram from **Naples** in one hour—fine hotels are well conducted and have superb views **Naples**, **Vesuvius** and surrounding panorama.

Another charming excursion is **Isle of Capri** and **Blue Grotto**, entered at low tide in small boat.

From **Naples** to **Gibraltar** is 976 miles, **New York** 4,176, **Marseilles** 456, **Palermo** 169, **Messina** 178, **Alexandria** 1,017, **Port Said** 1,113, **Pireaus** 691.

From **Naples**, by the Italian Railway, it is 295 miles, southeasterly, via **Battipaglia** (45½ miles), and takes 16 hours to

REGGIO, ITALY (Population, 70,500)

Hotel: Hotel de France.

Founded by Messinians 723 B. C.

From **Reggio**, by the **Naples Mail**, and many other steamships, it is 6½ miles, westwardly, and takes 30 minutes to

MESSINA, SICILY (Population, 126,200)

Island of Sicily—600 miles circumference. Ten million fruit trees. **Etna Volcano** 10,742 feet—over 130,000

acres of olive cultivation producing 15,000 tons—**Mount Etna** 92 miles circumference where oranges grow 1,000 feet elevation and grapes 3,300.

Messina Railway Stations: Stazione, Messina Porto.

Hotels: Citta Naova, Viale Roosevelt; Belvedere.

Interesting Things: Campo Santo with fine views—**Casteliaccio** and **Gonzago** forts—fine views from **Villa Rocca Guelfonia**, **Monte dei Cappuccini** or **Eremitaggio di Trapani**—the **Strada Militare** encircles town—highest mountains near are **Monte Ciccia**, **Dinnamari** and **Monte Antennamare**.

Founded 730 B. C. by **Cumaean** pirates, was scene of frightful earthquake few years ago. Signs of it yet everywhere. Americans gave most to relieve distress.

From central station of Sicilian Railway at **Messina** it is 144 miles, westwardly, and takes 5¼ hours to

PALERMO, SICILY (Population, 341,600)

Railway Stations: Via Maqueda; Marina; Gondrand.

Consul: Samuel H. Shank is Consul for United States of America.

Hotel: Hotel de France.

Travel Agency: Mr. Richichi, Corso Vittoria Emanuele, 155 (Cook's Correspondent).

English Church: Service in Via Stabile Sundays 11 Winter, 7 P. M. Presbyterian, Via del Bosco.

Interesting Things: **Casino**—**Sports Club**—**Corso Vittorio Emanuele**, and at right angles next most important street, **Via Maqueda**—Fashionable drive at sunset **Via Liberta**—**Museum**—**Palazzo Reale** and on first floor **Cappella Palatina**, finest palace-chapel in the world with walls of glass mosaics. Splendid view from **Observatory of Tower of St. Ninfa**—**Cathedral** in **Palazza del Duomo** and **Tombs of Kings** in chapels—In **Chapel of Sta. Rosalia**, sarcophagus of silver, 1,150 pounds—fine drive along **Marina** south to **La Flora Gardens** and adjoining **Botanical Garden**—splendid excursion

sion to **Monreale**, entire interior covered with mosaics.

Reached by daily steamer from **Naples**.

From **Palermo**, by the Sicilian Railway it is 85 miles, southerly, via **Roccapalumba** (43½ miles), and takes 3½ hours to

GIRGENTI, SICILY (Population, 26,300)

Hotel: Hotel des Temples.

Interesting Things: Convent of San Nicola—Temple of Concord—Temple of Juno Lacinia—Temple of Hercules—Temple of Jupiter—Cathedral with great acoustic properties—Museum—Library—Catacombs—**Villa Garibaldi** and **Rupe Atenea** (1,150 feet).

Formerly ten miles round, with population 200,000—last city built by Greeks in Sicily, 582 B. C.

From **Girgenti**, it is 24 miles, southeasterly, by diligence via **Palma** (13 miles), and takes 5 hours to

LICATA, SICILY

You can go by rail from **Licata** to **Catania**.

From **Licata** by the Sicilian Railway it is 122½ miles, easterly, and takes 8 hours to

SYRACUSE, SICILY (Population, 32,000)

Railway Station: One mile from town.

Steamers go to **Catania** and **Messina**, **Malta**, **Tripoli**, **Trapani** and **Palermo**.

Hotels: Grand Hotel; Hotel des Etrangers.

Specialties: **Muscato**, and **Isola Bianco**, and **Marsala Wine**.

Interesting Things: The Cathedral—Museum—Library (9,000 volumes) **Fountain of Arethusa**—Temple of **Diana**. Ancient **Syracuse** is in ruins—visit here **Amphitheatre**, the **Latomia del Paradiso**, an old quarry—the famous **Ear of Dionysius** where the owner listened to his prisoners' talk—**Ara** where 450 oxen were annually sacrificed —**Greek Theatre**, third largest known

(5th Century B. C.), 492 feet diameter—**Rock-hewn Street of Tombs**—**Fort of Euryelus**—**Saint Giovanni and Catacombs**—**Garden of Latomia Casale**—**Latomia de' Cappuccini**, remains of huge quarries—**Vale of the Anapo** with 20 feet Papyrus plant.

From Porto Station of the Sicilian Railway at **Syracuse** it is 54 miles, northwestwardly, and takes 1 hour 50 minutes to

CATANIA, SICILY (Population, 211,700)

Railway Station: Central Station—near the **Messina**.

Consul: Robt. R. Bradford is Consul for United States of America. Mr. Fernald is the efficient Vice Consul.

Hotels: Hotel Grande Bretagne; Grand Hotel Bristol et du Globe.

Interesting Things: Four streets join at **Piazza del Duomo**—fine harbor and exports are wines, sulphur, almonds and oil—good hotels and beautiful park **Flora della Marina**—**Cathedral** contains relics of **Saint Agatha**, martyred A. D. 252—with silver statue covered with jewels and precious stones—**Bellini**, composer, was born in **Catania** and has fine statue in center of city. See fountain of elephant bearing obelisk from Egypt—**Greek**—**Roman Theatre**—**University**, 140,000 volumes and fine collection of shells—**Carmelite Church**. In city, **Bellini Park**.

Excursion to **Mount Etna** all day trip by rail—longer trip by spending night at **Osservatorio** (9,650 feet) in order to see sunrise in morning. **Mount Etna** covers district 100 miles in circumference and is 10,742 feet. Wear warm clothes on this trip. From top is a marvellous view covering 50,000 square miles—if you go from **Catania** go to **Paterno**, through **Misterbianco**—from there to **Aderno**, **Bronte** and **Randazzo** where see **Churches**, **Ducal Palace** and **Town Hall**—thence to **Linguaglossa** through **Piedimonte** to **Giarre** by Train

to main line—if you go by carriage to **Giardini** take old military road. This route and that by the **Ferrovio Circumetnea** is the same.

From **Catania Station** of the Sicilian Railway it is $59\frac{3}{4}$ miles, northeasterly, via **Messina** (where trains are taken on a ferry across the Straits of Messina, see page 377) and takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to the **Porto Station** at

REGGIO, ITALY

On way to **Reggio** is **Taormina** one of most celebrated ancient cities, beautiful scenery, gardens and villas, with ruin of largest theatre in **Sicily**, 700 feet elevation—built in semicircle, diameter 357 feet—magnificent view especially of sunrises—**Gothic Palace Corvaia—Cathedral—Excursion to Mola**, 2,030 feet elevation, takes three hours commanding beautiful views.

From **Reggio**, by the Italian Railway it is $511\frac{1}{4}$ miles, northeasterly, and takes 22 hours to

BRINDISI, ITALY (Population, 23,000)

Hotel: Hotel International.

Travel Bureau: Cook's Office.

From **Brindisi** are ships to **Ancona**, **Alexandria**, **Corfu**, **Piraeus**, **Port Said**, **Syra**, **Trieste** and **Venice**—see **Marble Column**, sixty feet high on Quay—**Castello**, now prison, **Ruins of House Where Virgil Died**, and **Public Library**, including coins and bronze collection.

From **Brindisi** to **Corfu** is 118 miles, **Piraeus** 846, **Smyrna** 1,012, **Constantinople** 1,159, **Venice** 382.

From **Brindisi**, by the Italian Railway it is $145\frac{1}{2}$ miles, northwestwardly, via **Bari** ($69\frac{1}{4}$ miles) and takes 5 hours to

FOGGIA, ITALY (Population, 76,500)

From **Foggia**, by the Italian Railway it is 109 miles, northwestwardly and takes $4\frac{3}{4}$ hours to

PESCARA, ITALY (Population, 3,500)

From **Pescara**, by the Italian Railway it is $218\frac{1}{2}$

miles, and takes 8 hours to

BOLOGNA, ITALY

Railway Station: Ferrovia del Stato, San Vitale.

Hotels: Grand; Hotel Brun; D'Italie.

From **Bologna**, by the Italian Railway it is 99½ miles, northeasterly, via **Padua** (76½ miles), and takes 3 hours 6 minutes to

VENICE, ITALY (Population, 168,000)

Excursion: To Chioggia, for best **Panorama** of the **Southern Lagoon** (noted for **Beautiful Women**).

Steamers go as far as **Public Gardens**, and also to the **Lido** (island), a summer resort, and to **Fusina, Malamocco, Palestrina** and **Chioggia**.

Consul: John S. Armstrong, Jr., is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: Hotel Victoria; Grand.

Travel Bureau: Cook's Office, Piazza dei Leoncini, Piazza San Marco (37).

English Church Services: Campo San Vio 731, Grand Canal; **Scottish Presbyterian Church**, Piazza San Marco 95.

Venice is 7 miles around, divided by the Grand Canal into two parts. It has three large and 114 small islands, 146 canals and 400 bridges, and is surrounded by lagoons, the so-called "dead lagoons" being only stirred by high tides. The city itself is in the live lagoon, and tide flows once a day. Solid walls called "Murazzi", 35 feet high, protect the city against the sea. Ruskin, in "**Stones of Venice**", recommends attention to Tintoretto, Paulo Veronese, Bellini and Titian pictures.

Specialties: Glass, mosaics, hand-made lace, embroideries, brocade and damask, manufactured in subsidized government factories by 4,000 females.

Festivals: April 25th, **St. Mark's**; **Grand Festival**; 3rd Sunday in July, **Festa del Redentore**, with water

carnival at night; various events are also held on all the Saints' days.

Interesting Things: Main walk in Venice is from the Piazza through Merceria to the Rialto and fruit and vegetable markets near Rialto, in morning.—Another is from Piazzetta through Riva Degli Schiavoni to Public Gardens—Life of Venice centres around Piazza San Marco, 500 by 280 feet, tapering down to 180 feet at other end, surrounded by Palaces, and in front by Cathedral of St. Mark, one of most beautiful in Europe; here pigeons are fed daily—the old Campanile, (bell tower) which fell 1902, has been rebuilt (325 feet). Note three Flag Staffs in front of church, and, on left, Clock Tower (1496); on Ascension and six following days door on right of Virgin opens and angel comes out with trumpet; is followed by three gentlemen representing Moorish monarchs, one in black; when they pass the bell is struck—See two Monolith Pillars in Piazzetta, on one of which figure holds sword in left hand—Winged Lion of St. Mark, patron of city, was taken by Napoleon to Invalides, but restored—Doge's Palace, founded 820, with court of two-storied arcades; see here giant's staircase; golden stairs were formerly only used by nobility whose names were in "golden book" (1315); see also Hall of the Grand Council, 170 by 85, with Fine View of lagoons and islands; see Fresco of 26 Doges, by Tintoretto; also Hall of Elections, where Doges balloted for in full view of public—Library of St. Mark, 350,000 volumes, where see miniatures by Hembling. In the Archaeological Museum, see chimney piece (1490), and in Sala della Scudo see Earth in form of a heart, taken from Turks; In Stanza dei tre Capi del Consiglio dei Dieci, the highest tribunal sat, from which a staircase led to the Lead Chambers—Stone Bridge connecting the New Prison and the Old Palace is called "Bridge of Sighs"; one writer referred to this as "not much, but many sighs"—Hall of the

Senate—One of finest quays is **Riva Degli Schiavoni**, from which see **Bridge of Sighs**—**Cathedral of St. Marks**, begun 550, in honor of Patron Saint of Venice, in shape of Greek cross, contains most lavish material; area 46,000 square feet; 500 marble columns; over entrance, four bronze horses Greek origin, taken by Napoleon to Paris and returned 1815, each horse 5½ feet high, weighing two tons; from centre window see **Winged Lion of St. Mark**, with one paw on book, and, beneath, inscription "Peace to thee, Mark, my evangelist"; **Place Where Pope Alexander III** became reconciled with **Emperor Frederick Barbarossa** (1177), marked by three marble slabs in vestibule: Note **Mosaics** in facade and three **Metal Doors with Silver Inlay** (one on right, from St. Sophia at Constantinople) also columns doubtfully attributed to **Temple at Jerusalem**; interior of church, 260 by 210 feet, splendidly described by Ruskin in "**Stones of Venice**"; over central door see Mosaic of Christ, Mary and St. Mark, and at the right porphyry holy water basin; on screen, **14 marble statues** representing Apostles, St. Mark and the Madonna; **choir, with bronze bas-relief; golden altar piece** (1105) on plates of gold, with pearls and precious stones and enamel pictures; behind high altar, second altar, with four alabaster columns said to belong to Solomon's Temple—In **Treasury**, candelabra by **Benvenuto Cellini**, chair of St. Mark, what said to be some of blood of the Saviour in crystal vase, portion of skull of **St. John**, and a **Piece of the Cross**; in **Baptistry** see stone on which John the Baptist was beheaded—**Church of Santa Maria della Salute**, with 100 statues, built on 1,200,000 piles; fine portraits by **Salviati** and **Titian**; bronze candelabrum by **Bresciano**;—**Titian's "St. Mark and Four Saints"**, considered Titian's best by Venetians—**Titian** died in Venice 1576—in the sacristy see **Titian's "Death of Abel"**, and **Tintoretto's "The Marriage in Cana"**, one of the three pictures he ever signed

—The **Frari**, one of largest Venetian churches, with Monument to Titian on right going in; Titian's burial here was exception to the rule that plague victims should be carried outside the city; see canopy under which is **Statue of Titian**; **Mausoleum of Canova**, where his heart is buried, his body in Bassano; monument was designed by Canova for Titian; in sacristy see Penso's splendid **Shrine**; **Monument to the Doge, Francesco Foscari**, whose son was tortured and who was banished by the reluctant sentence of his father; notice the **Stalls of Inlaid Work** in the choir; in left transept see **Statue to Giovanni Pesaro**, in black marble borne upon figures of four negroes—Adjoining Church of Frari see **Archives of Venice** (400 rooms), 14,000,000 documents—**Church of Saints Giovanni e Paolo** (Venetian Pantheon) especially, in left of nave, "**Crucifixion**", by Tintoretto—**Church del Santissimo Redentore**, built to commemorate end of plague—**Church of St. Giorgio Maggiore**, with "Last Supper", by Tintoretto, and 48 beautifully carved choir stalls—Ascent of the **Campanile** (Bell Tower), with **Fine View** of lagoons and city—**Church of Santa Maria Formosa**, where yearly is celebrated the capture of Trieste Corsairs who kidnapped twelve poor virgins who were to have been married on St. Mary's Eve; Corsairs were caught in attempt to escape and terrible physical punishment inflicted upon them by parish trunk makers—**Santa Maria degli Scalzi**, with gorgeous marbles of many colors—**St. Giacomo de Rialto**, built on street called Rialto—In **Church of St. Rocco**,—"The Betrayal", by Titian—In **Church of Jesuits** (1715), wonderful marbles and **Verd-Antique** columns holding up the **Baldacchino**, also **Tabernacle of lapis lazuli**, and mosaic carpet before the altar—The **Serpentine Grand Canal**, running two miles from northwest to southeast, contains so many places of interest that special guides should be had or special pamphlet read—**Academy of Fine Arts**, with pictures by

Venetian masters (room numbers over each door); in 20, see Titian's "**Presentation in the Temple**"—The **Ponte di Rialto**, bridge over canal in Rialto district, commenced in 1588; now has marble arch 74 feet long, 32 feet high, on 12,000 piles, with shops on both sides; was formerly the exchange place—There are fine views and attractions at the **Public Gardens**—In **Arsenal**, near east end of **Riva degli Schiavoni**, see Four Lions from **Athens**, and, in Museum, model of **Bucentaur** (ship) from which the Doge wed Adriatic on Ascension Days; he was always accompanied by best gondolier, who was called "**Anti-Doge**" and represented the poor; after Doge blessed sea and threw gold ring into it, the Anti-Doge flung an iron hoop overboard; see also **Royal Gondola**—The **Ghetto** (Jewish Quarter), in Cannaregio, in which see **Spanish Synagogue**, with wood carvings by Brustolon—**Titian's House**, in Campo Tiziano—**Tintoretto's House**, Campo dei Mori—**Ruins of Marco Polo's House**, Corte del Milione—**Site of Othello's House**, Campo del Carmine (Palazzo Moro)—**Desdemona's House**, Palazzo Contarini Fasan—**John and Sebastian Cabot's House**, Ponte della Veneta Marina—**Church of Il Renditore**, on Island of **La Giudecca**—**San Lazzaro Monastery**, with printing office and dairy supplying best milk in **Venice**; see table at which Lord Byron sat while studying Armenian language—**Lido Island** is a summer resort 15 minutes away, at which see **Fort of St. Nicolo**, **Church of St. Nicolo** and ancient **Jewish Cemetery**—**San Michele Cemetery**; Robert Browning buried in 1882, in Central Chapel—**Murano**, 1½ miles from San Michele, north of **Venice**, where wonderful **Venetian Glass and Mirrors** were manufactured; see **Museum**—There is fine drinking water at **Venice**.

From **Venice** to **Gibraltar** is 1,696 miles; **Ancona**, 123 miles; **Brindisi**, 382 miles; **Alexandria**, 1,203 miles; **Port Said**, 1,307 miles.

From **Venice** by the Italian Railway it is 71½ miles,

westwardly, and takes 2 hours 15 minutes to the Porto Vescovo Station of the same railway at

VERONA, ITALY (Population, 81,900)

Railway Stations: Central-Statione Porta Vescovo, located at southeast boundary; Stazione Porta Nuova, located at southwestern side; Stazione S. Georgio, where trains for **Domegliara** and **Capioto** depart.

Hotels: Hotel de Londres et Royal Deux Tours; Grand Hotel Colon d'Or.

From Porto Vescovo Station of the Italian Railway at **Verona** it is $93\frac{1}{4}$ miles, westwardly, via **Brescia** ($42\frac{1}{4}$ miles), and takes $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

MILAN, ITALY

Alternative Trip, Main Trip Resumed below.

From **Milan** by the Italian Railway it is $93\frac{1}{4}$ miles, southwestwardly, and takes 2 hours and 36 minutes to

TURIN, ITALY See page

Main Trip Resumed.

From **Milan** Central Station of the Italian Railway it is $29\frac{1}{4}$ miles, northerly, and takes 1 hour to

COMO, ITALY (Population, 43,600)

Hotels: Grand Hotel Volta; Grand Hotel Plinius; Belleview.

From **Como** dock of the Lake Steamer, via **Lake Como**, it takes 2 hours and 24 minutes to

MENAGGIO, ITALY (Population, 1,500)

Hotel: Hotel Menaggio.

From **Menaggio**, by the Italian Railway, it is westwardly, and takes 1 hour to

PORLEZZA, ITALY (Population, 600)

From **Porlezza** dock of the Lake Steamer, via **Mar-**

gherita, it takes 1 hour to

LUGANO, SWITZERLAND (Population, 13,000)

Excursions: By funicular railway at **Paradiso** end of city, to **Monte San Salvatore** (2982 feet)—Best excursion is to **Monte Generoso** (5590 feet), by steamer or train to **Capolago**, from which point ascent begins. The line is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles with same gradient as **Rigi**.

Consul: Louis Lombard is Vice Consul for United States of America.

Travel Bureau: Lugano Steamship Co., Cook's agents.

Interesting Things: Directly across from **Lugano** is **Monte Caprino**, with **Grottos** turned into cellars (for wine sales), over which houses are built.

On **Lugano Lake** and connected with **Porlezza** (Italy) by steamer. At **Porlezza** is steam narrow-gauge train to **Menaggio** on **Lake Como**, from whence go to **Como**, terminus of steamer.—Beyond **Lugano**, via **Melide**, is **Maroggia**.—Beyond **Capolago** and **Mendrisio** is **Chiasso** (Swiss frontier), where is a joint **Swiss and Italian** customs-house.

Alternative Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 389.

From **Lugano**, dock of the **Lake Steamer**, via **Ponte Tresa**, where you take a train, it takes 3 hours by ordinary train and boat to

LUINO, ITALY (Population, 3,700)

Hotels: Grand Hotel Simplon; Terminus; Station Buffet.

From **Luino**, dock of the **Lake Steamer** via **Pallanza**, it takes $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours to dock at

STRESA, ITALY

Is on the western shore of **Lake Maggiore**, where the beautiful **Borromean Islands** are in full view. One

of sweetest spots on earth, where are wonderful sunsets—flowers, especially magnolias.

Excursions: To **Monte Mottarone** (4890) feet), with wonderful view of Plain of Lombardy, and Piedmont, lakes and mountains from **Monte Rosa** to **Ortler** in **Tyrol**. (From **Stresa** by electric railway in about an hour.)

Hotel: Hotel des Isles Bromme, at the lakeside.

Travel Bureau: Cook's Office, 28 Viale Umberto.

Main Trip Resumed.

From **Lugano** Station of the Swiss Railway it is miles, northwestwardly, via **Bellinzona** (119½ miles), and takes 1 hour 33 minutes to

LOCARNO, SWITZERLAND

Interesting Things: Pilgrimage Church of **Madonna del Sasso**.

From **Locarno** dock of the Lake Steamer, via Lake Maggiore, it takes 3¼ hours to

STRESA, ITALY

Alternative Trip, Main Trip Resumed below.

From **Stresa**, by the Italian Railway it is 95¼ miles, southwestwardly, via **Arona** and **Novara**, and takes 3¼ hours to

TURIN, ITALY

English Church: Via Pio Quinto 15, Sundays 10:30.

Main Trip Resumed.

From **Stresa**, dock of the Lake Steamer to **Arona**, (1 hour), and from **Arona**, via **Novara** (23 miles further), it is 54 miles and takes 2 hours more by railway to

MILAN, ITALY

From **Milan** (Central Station) by the Italian Railway it is 32¼ miles, northerly, and takes 1¼ hours to

CHIASO, ITALY (Population, 5,800)

The **Customs-House examination** on way to Switzerland takes place at **Chiasso**.

From **Chiasso**, by the Swiss Railway it is 140 miles, northerly, through the St. Gothard Tunnel and takes 5 hours to

LUCERNE, SWITZERLAND (Population, 39,200)

Route 2—From **INNSBRUCK, Austria, via ALA, Austria, to VENICE**.

From **Innsbruck**, by the Southern Railway it is 294 miles, southeasterly, via **Ala, Austria** (187¾ miles), and **Peri** (9½ miles further, where there is a customs examination), and takes 9 hours to station of the Italian Railway at

VENICE, ITALY

Route 3—From **VIENNA, Austria, via ST MICHAEL and VILLACH to PONTEBBIA and VENICE**.

From **Vienna**, by the Austrian Railway it is 338¾ miles, southwestwardly, via **St. Michael** (191½ miles), and **Villach** (300¼ miles), and takes 12 hours to

PONTEBBIA, ITALY

From **Pontebbia**, by the Italian Railway it is 127 miles southwestwardly, via **Udine**, and takes 5 hours to

VENICE, ITALY

Route 4—From **TRIESTE, Italy, to VENICE**.

TRIESTE, ITALY (Population, 229,500)

Railway Stations: Südbahn Station, northern part of town; S. Andrea Station.

Hotels: Hotel de la Ville, Riva Carciotti 3; Hotel Garni, Piazza Grande 5.

Interesting Things: Harbor cost over 15,000,000

florins—**Palazzo Carciotti**, with Greek dome, on Riva Carciotti—**Greek Church**—**Tergesteo**, a cross-shaped glass-roofed arcade used as exchange—Most active business places in Trieste are **Piazza de la Borsa** and **Piazza Grande**—The main street is **Corso**, separating old from new town—**Jesuits' Church**, and above it the **Piazzetta di Riccardo**, where Richard Coeur de Lion said to have been confined after returning from Palestine—**Museo Lapidario**—**Cathedral of S. Giusto** (14th Century)—**Nautical Academy**, in **Piazza Lipsia**, with fine collection Adriatic fauna—**Palazzo Revoltella**, beautifully decorated which was bequest by a Baron of same name—**Monument to Emperor Maximilian of Mexico** in **Piazza Giuseppina**; he lived here before his fatal trip to Mexico.

Excursions: To **Miramar**, formerly home of Maximilian, with splendid view; admittance after 11 A. M. The Route north to **Vienna** from **Trieste** is via **Laibach** and **Assling** (the Eastern route) or via **Gorz** and **Assling** (the Western route).

From Trieste to **Brindisi** is 372 miles.

From **Trieste**, by the Italian Railway it is $100\frac{3}{4}$ miles, westwardly, via **Cervignano** ($31\frac{3}{4}$ miles), and takes $4\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

VENICE, ITALY

Route 5—From **AIX-LES-BAINS**, southeasterly via **MODANE** to **TURIN**.

From **Aix-Les-Bains**, by the French Railway it is $70\frac{1}{4}$ miles, southeasterly, and takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

MODANE, FRANCE

Hotels: Hotel International; Station Buffet.

The **Customs-House** examination on way to Italy takes place at **Modane**.

From **Modane**, by the Italian Railway it is $58\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

casterly, and takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

TURIN, ITALY (See page)

Route 6—From LAUSANNE, Switzerland, southeasterly via DOMODOSSOLA to MILAN.

From **Lausanne**, by the Swiss Railway it is $115\frac{3}{4}$ miles, southeasterly, through the Simplon Tunnel and takes $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours to

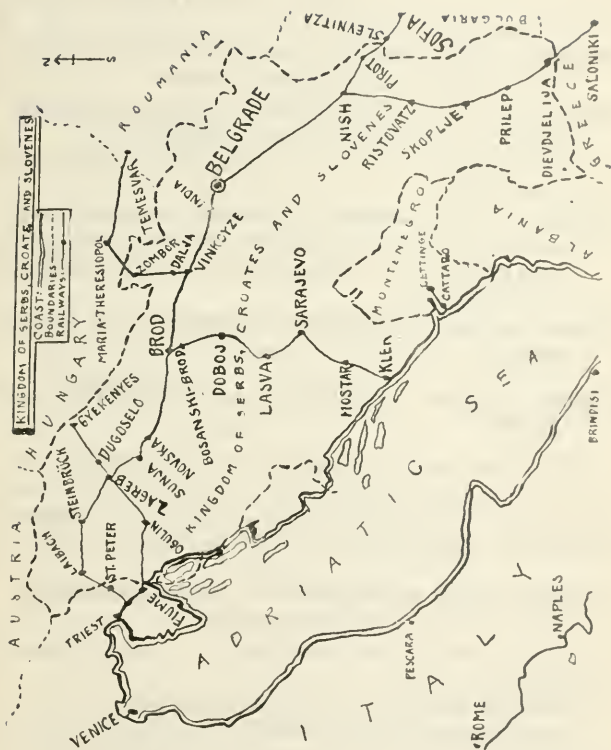
DOMODOSSOLA, ITALY

Railway Station: At Quay.

Hotels: Hotel Terminus d'Espagne; International Station Buffet.

From **Domodossola**, by the Italian Railway it is $76\frac{1}{2}$ miles, southeasterly, and takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

MILAN, ITALY



KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES.

Money: Unit is 1 dinar.

Routes from Frontiers to ZAGREB.

Route 1—From SUBOTICA (SZABADKA) to VINKOVCI and BROD.

Route 2—From SLEVNITZA to PIROT, NIS (NISH), BEOGRAD (BELGRADE), BROD.

Route 3—SOLUN (SALONIKI), Greece, to DJEVDJELIJA, NIS, BROD and ZAGREB.

Route 4—From MOSTAR to SARAJEVO BROD and ZAGREB.

Route 5—From FIUME to ZAGREB via OGULIN.

Route 6—From TRIESTE to ST. PETER IN KRAIN (CARNIOLA), LJUBLJANA, KAMENI-MOST and ZAGREB.

Route 7—From GYEKENES to ZAGREB via DUGO SELO.

Route 1—From SUBOTICA to VINKOVCI and BROD.

From the Serbian, Croatian & Slovene Railway station at **Subotica** (Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes) it is 85 miles southwestwardly via **Zombar** (36 miles) and **Dalja** (66 miles), and takes 4 hours to

VINKOVCI, KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES

The Customs House examination on way to Zagreb takes place here.

Vinkovci is 498 kilometers from **Fiume**.

From **Vinkovci** by the Serbian, Croatian & Slovene Railway it is 41 miles westwardly and takes 2½ hours to

BROD, KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES (Population, 7,300)

Hotels: Gelbes Haus; Rotes Haus.

Brod, built on left bank of **Save River**, is where one of the main lines turns south to **Sarajevo** and **Mostar**, and where the other, the northwest and southeast line, goes on southeast to **Sofia**. This trip is described (reverse the trip) on page .

From **Fiume** it is 432 kilometers to **Brod**; the end of the line from **Budapest** to **Brod** and the beginning of the line from **Lastva** to **Sarajevo**.

Route 2—From SLEVNITZA to PIROT, NIS, BEOGRAD and BROD.

From **Slevnitza**, Bulgaria, by the Bulgarian Railway, it is 38 miles northwestwardly and takes 3 hours to the station of the Serbian, Croatian & Slovene Railway at

PIROT, KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES (Population, 12,555; Elevation, 266)

Specialties of the city are tapestry or embroidery.

The **Customs House** examination on way from **Sofia** takes place at **Pirot**.

At **Slevnitza** was fought the battle which decided the Serbo-Bulgarian War in 1885.

Slevnitza is 250 miles from **Belgrade**.

From **Belgrade** it is 210 miles to **Pirot**, where Serbian customs examination takes place.

From **Pirot** by the Serbian, Croatian & Slovene Railway it is 44½ miles northwestwardly and takes 1½ hours to

NIS (NISH), KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES (Population, 25,00)

Hotels: Europe; Orient.

Interesting Things: The streets, large and well paved, are bordered with trees; there are fine gardens around the residences—See the **Cathedral** and the **Citadel**.

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Nish is meeting point for line from Sofia and line from Saloniki to Brod and Zagreb. From Nish to Saloniki it is 313 miles.

From Nis by the Serbian, Croatian & Slovene Railway it is 151½ miles northerly and takes 6½ hours to

BEOGRAD, KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES

Hotel: Moskwa, Balkanska Ulioa.

Post and Telegraph Office: Theatre Place.

Tramcars: Several lines leave Terasia Place.

Interesting Things: At the railway station take tram to Terasia Place in center of town where stand the Ministry of Commerce and new Konak Palace, then to the Theatre Place where stand National Theatre, General Post Office and a bank; then to Kelemegdan Park, which is the prettiest, most frequented walk in Belgrade.

From Beograd by the Serbian, Croatian & Slovene Railway it is _____ miles northwestwardly via India (30 miles), Vinkovci (_____ miles) and takes 4¾ hours to

BROD, KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES (See page 394)

Route 3—From SOLUN (SALONIKI), Greece (see page 293), to BROD.

From Saloniki, Greece, by the Greek Railway, it takes 3 hours to

DJEVDJELIJA, KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES

From Djedjelija by the Serbian, Croatian & Slovene Railway via Priup, Skoplje and Ristovac it takes 11 hours to

NIS, KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES (See page 395)

From Nis by the Serbian, Croatian & Slovene Rail-

way it is $25\frac{3}{4}$ miles northwestwardly and takes 15 hours to

BROD, KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES (See page 394)

From **Brod** by the South Serbian, Croatian & Slovene Railway it is $126\frac{3}{4}$ miles northwestwardly, and takes $4\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

ZAGREB, KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES

Fare: 1st class, 40 kroner; 2nd class, 25 kroner; 3rd class, 14 kroner.

Railway Stations: (1) S. C. S. State Railway Station, where trains for **Brod, Karlovae, Rijeka**, depart; (2) South Railway Station, located at Jovsin-Kalodvor, where trains for **Ljubljana, Graz, Wien** depart; (3) Local railway station via **Zamobar**.

Excursions: To **Maximir Park**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north; 15 miles away by road is **Samobor** with **Grad Triest** and **Grape Cure**, where there is a **Fine View** from **Old Castle**. Another excursion is to go up **Sljeme** (7,527 feet); this requires a whole day.

Name of Mayor or Burgomaster of City: Dr. **Stjepan Sokieg**.

Consuls: International Mission. **Address:** Gundulic Street No. 8. **British Consul** is the same.

Hotels: **Palace Hotel, Akadernika Trg. 10; Royal, Tlica 44; Grand Hotel Pruckner.**

Lodging, 16 kroner, **bath,** 8 kroner; **breakfast,** 1.20 kroner; **luncheon,** 6 kroner; **dinner,** 30 kroner.

Pensions: **Stefanie, Frankopanka 10.**

Travel Bureaus: **George Trpinac, International Company.**

Baths: **Diana-Bad, Ilica 8; river baths, near railway bridge which crosses the Save.**

Theatres or Amusements: Croatian National Theatre, Wilson Place.

Specialties of the City are National women's handiwork, which can be bought in Oktagons in the streets.

Interesting Things: Situated on the boundary of the Save plain and short distance from the river of the same name. **Zagreb** is built partly in the plain and partly on a hillock called **Grie**, which divides town in three parts: The high town (or old town) where stand the oldest monuments of **Zagreb**; the **Kaptol**, an important center of the old town; and the lower town (or new town).

Visit of the City: The center of activity in the town is the **Place Jelacic**, which is very interesting on market days—Between the **Place Jelacic** and the State Railway station there are very interesting walks which extend in a straight line between these two points—In **Upper Town:** **Palace of the Governor**—**Natural History Museum**—**St. Mark's Church**—**Column of the Virgin**, in the square facing **Archiepiscopal Palace**—On the east side of **Zrinyi-Platz** is **Palace of Justice**; south side, **Academy of Sciences**—In **Academy-Platz** see **Busts of Clovio and Medulic** (painters) and **Equestrian Statue of St. George**—**Protestant Church**—**Market Place**, with **Francis Joseph University** on the north side, and on the south, **Agricultural Society**—**Lakes of Plitvize**—The **Ilica** is the chief street.

The upper and lower town are connected by cable tramway leaving from the **Ilica**, near **Jellacic-Platz**, which contains **Equestrian Statue of Banus Jellacic**.

Time changes to Greek (Meteorological Institute).

From **Zagreb**, which was the capital of former Croatia, and is situated on the **Medvescak River**, it is 236 miles to **Budapest**, 47 miles to **Steinbrucke**.

Route 4—From MOSTAR to ZAGREB via SARAJEVO and BROD.

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Mostar, which was former metropolis of **Herzegovina**, is 84 miles from **Sarajevo**.

"A pretty town surrounded by beautiful mountains, and seen from a distance the town presents the aspect of being built solely of minarets, being the first town on the way to **Constantinople** where eastern civilization is mixed with western, and the Turkish languages mixed with the Slav and German dialects. It gives the impression to newly-arrived travellers of an oriental Mussulman city."

A very interesting **Mussulman Bazaar** should be visited, also the **Servian Cathedral**.

From **Mostar** by the Serbian, Croatian & Slovene Railway it is 81½ miles northerly and takes 6½ hours to

SARAJEVO, KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES (Capital of former Bosnia; Elev., 1,762)

Hotels: Grand Hotel; Europa, King Peter Street.

Specialties: Copper and silver filagree, rugs and carpets.

Interesting Things: Over 100 **Minarets**—7 **Bridges** across river—The Austrians and other aliens occupy the river banks, while Turks and Servians live on the hillside—On right bank of **Miljacka River** on Franz-Josef-Strasse is the **Greek Church**—This street and the two other main streets go to **Bazaar**, the centre of activity, filled with small wooden shops which surround the stone warehouses—**Cathedral**, which was built recently in Gothic style—**National Museum** is one of most interesting buildings of city—To the east of the Place on which is built the cathedral is the **Carsija**, or quarter of the bazaars, which like all oriental towns is the center of business life of the town—Near the Bazaar the two interesting buildings are the **Begova Djami Mosque** (a very modern mosque, but nevertheless very interesting; it is one of the rare mosques which lighted with electric lamps), and the **Talishan**,

west of the mosque, is a compound of buildings built by Husrev-Bey to receive the caravans—A little further east stands the new Hotel de Ville—See in the middle of bazaars small **Coffee House** founded by benevolent Turks—**Usref Beg Mosque** is principal one open to visitors (public prayers, 3 P. M.)—See colonnaded **Sheriat School**, built by Austrians for Mohammedan preachers—**Mosque of Seven Holy Brothers**, with sarcophagi of 7 Turks, supposed to have been executed by a Slav in the 16th Century—**Bosnian Museum**, with splendid collection of costumes and birds' eggs—The **Castle**—**Turkish Burial Ground**—**Visegrad Gate** and **White Bastion**, with fine views.

Excursions: **Fine View** from the **Kapa** (3,179 feet), $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour from the city. Another fine view is from **Gypsy Camp**. Another splendid prospect is by foot path to **Miljevic House**, which affords comprehensive view of mountains. From here return by way of the **Jewish Burial Ground**. Another interesting excursion is to **Ilidze**, where **Bosna** rises, the latter being reached by omnibus from the **Ilidze** station.

The assassination which was taken as pretext for the cause of the World War occurred here.

Sarajevo is cut in two by **River Miljacka**. On right side of river is commercial part of town. The center of this part is between the **Cemaluse ulica**, which is reached from the railroad station by tramcar, and **King Peter Street**.

Sarajevo is 167 miles from **Agrem**.

From **Sarajevo** by the Serbian, Croatian & Slovene Railway it is 173 miles via **Lasva** (39 miles), **Doboj** (115 miles), **Bozanski-Brod** (168 miles) and takes 10 hours to

BROD (See page 394)

From **Brod** by the Serbian, Croatian & Slovene Railway it is $126\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwestwardly and takes $4\frac{3}{4}$ hours to

ZAGREB (See page)

Route 5—From **FIUME** to **ZAGREB**.

From **Fiume**, Italy, by way of the Serbian, Croatian & Slovene Railway it is 139 miles easterly via **Ogulin** (74 miles) and takes 5½ hours to

ZAGREB (See page 397)

Route 6—From **TRIESTE** to **ST. PETER-IN-KRAIN**,
LUBLJANA, **KAMENI-MOST** and **ZAGREB**.

From **Trieste**, Austria, by the Italian, and the Serbian, Croatian & Slovene Railways it is 41¾ miles easterly and takes 1½ hours to

ST. PETER IN KRAIN, ITALY

(Elevation, 1,785 feet)

From **St. Peter in Krain** by the Serbian, Croatian & Slovene Railway it is 48 miles easterly and takes 1½ hours to

**LJUBLJANA, KINGDOM OF SERBS,
CROATS AND SLOVENES**

Hotel: Na Dunaju.

Interesting Things: Fine View from the Old Castle, now a prison—The Cathedral—Zemaljski Museum, with natural history collection and picture gallery in the Rudolphinum—Walk along **Lattermann's Allee**, a chestnut avenue, to **Chateau of Tivoli**, with gardens and fine view.

The Customs House examination on way to **Zagreb** takes place at **St. Peter in Carniola**, Krain.

From **Ljubljana** by the Serbian, Croatian & Slovene Railway it is 40 miles easterly and takes 1½ hours to

**KAMENI MOST, KINGDOM OF SERBS,
CROATS AND SLOVENES**

Restaurant: Rail Restaurant.

Kameni Most is $97\frac{1}{2}$ miles from **Gratz**, with railway restaurant.

From **Kameni Most** by the Serbian, Croatian & Slovene Railway it is $47\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeasterly and takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

**ZAGREB, KINGDOM OF SERBS,
CROATS AND SLOVENES**

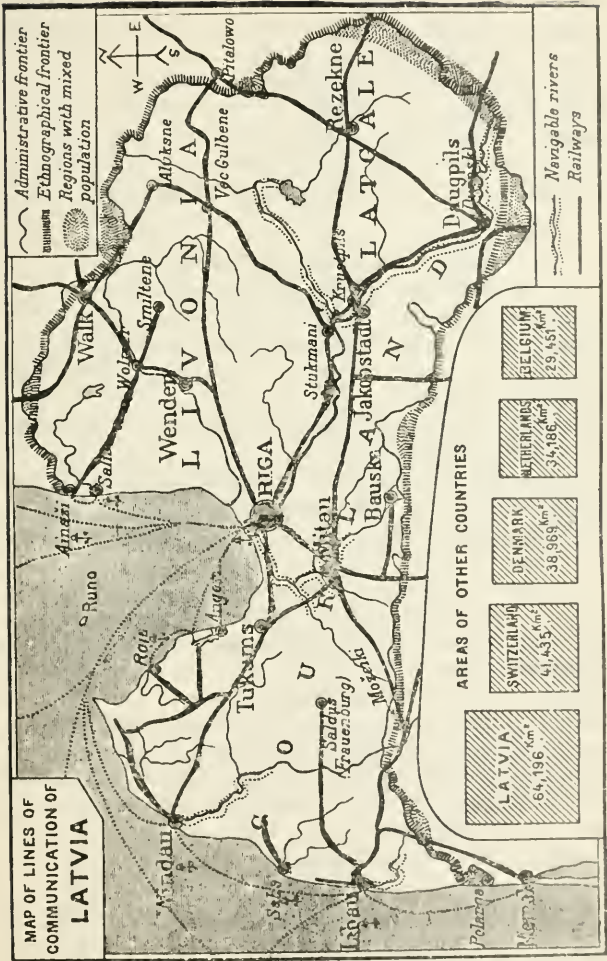
Route 7—From **GYEKENES** to **ZAGREB** via **DUGO-SELO**.

From **Gyekenes** by the Serbian, Croatian & Slovene Railway it is 68 miles northeasterly via **Dugo Selo** (51 miles) and takes 1 hour 48 minutes to

**ZAGREB, KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND
SLOVENES (See page)**

From **Zagreb** by the Serbian, Croatian & Slovene Railway it is $126\frac{3}{4}$ miles southeasterly and takes 4 hours to

BROD (See page 397)



LATVIA and COURLAND.

Route 1—WALK to RIGA.

Route 2—PITALOWO to RIGA.

Route 3—DWINSK (DAUGPILS) to RIGA.

Route 4—LIBAU to RIGA.

Route 1—From WALK to RIGA.

From Walk by the Latvia Railway it is miles southwestwardly via Wolmar and Wenden and takes hours to

RIGA, CAPITAL OF LATVIA

(Population, 53,000; Elevation, 20 feet)

Railway Stations: Orel or Dvinsk Station, in the Moscow suburb, for Petrograd, Moscow, Warsaw and Wirballen; Tuckum Station, for Libau, Tuckrum, Mitau and Bolderaa.

Hotels: de Rome, Theatre Boulevard 5; Imperial, Alexander Boulevard 3.

Most important seaport next to Petrograd on Baltic. Nearly whole population is Lutheran. City is located on both sides of Dvina, 9 miles above Gulf of Riga, into which it falls.

Interesting Things: Inner Town surrounded by circle of boulevards, and is trading and official section. The main streets are Kalk-Strasse, Kauf-Strasse and Scheunnen-Strasse—In addition there is St. Petersburg Suburb to north, Mitau Suburb to west, and Moscow Suburb to east—From square in front of Orel Station, boulevards go north following location of old ramparts—On east of boulevards see Powder Tower (1650), and nearby Fountain—West is Castle-like Gas Works, and from the Basteiberg is fine view—At south end of Alexander Bculevard, Equestrian Statue of Peter the Great—Richard Wagner was orchestra conductor in 1837 at 4 Grosse Konig-Strasse—In Rathaus-Plats is City Hall, with Library 100,000 volumes, incunabula, and letters of Luther—On south side, Hall of the

Blackheads (1330)—On side facing square, see **Beischlagsteine** (1522), with reliefs of Virgin Mary and St. Maurice—**Blackheads** were unmarried men who had festivals which still occur, called "Drinking bouts"—**Cathedral of the Virgin** (15th Century)—**Dom Museum** in **Cathedral Convent**—**Exchange**—**Column of Victory**, in **Schloss-Platz**—**Teutonic Order Castle**, in pre-war days occupied by Governor of Livonia—East of **Schloss-Platz**, **Ritterhaus**, with **Hall of the Knights**, meeting place of **Livonian** diet; in library see **Rymed Chronicle of Livonia**—**Virgin's Guild** (13th Century), used by merchants; at meetings image of Virgin Mary placed behind seat of the President—**Church of St. Peter**; tower 404 feet, surmounted by three galleries and spire—**Wohrmann Park**, east of circle of boulevards, and, north, the **Courts**, **Greek Catholic Church**, and **Monument to Marshal Barclay**—**Municipal Museum of Art**, 500 pictures—**Imperial Garden**, fine old lime trees—See **Municipal Hospital**, and **Church of St. Gertrude** in **St. Petersburg Suburb**—See wooden **Lutheran Church of Jesus**, and **Synagogue**, and **Grave of Komradin Kreutzer**, in **Moscow Suburb**.

Route 2—From **PITALOWO** to **RIGA**.

From **Pitalowo** by the **Latvia Railway** it is miles westwardly via **Vec Gulbene** and takes hours to

RIGA

Route 3—From **DWINSK** (**Daugpils**) to **RIGA**.

From **Daugpils** (**Dwinsk**) by the **Latvia Railway** it is 135 miles northwestwardly via **Krustpils** and **Stukmani** and takes 5¼ hours to

RIGA

LIBAU.

Libau the principal seaport of **Courland** is reached direct from **London** by **Forende Dampskibs-Selskab**

weekly ships. The Russian America Line connects Libau with New York via Rotterdam.

RIGA

Route 4—From LIBAU to RIGA.

From Libau, Latvia by the Latvia Railway it is miles easterly via Mitau and takes hours to

RIGA, CAPITAL OF LATVIA

MITAU (Population, 40,000)

Mitau is capital of Courland and is on Semgaller Aa—Former residence of Dukes of Courland—See Palace (Schloss) on island $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Station. See Emperors Room and Ducal Burial Vault—Courland Provincial Museum, (library 20,000 volumes)—Church of Trinity—Katharinenstift (oldest house 6 Palais Strasse)—Government High School (50,000 volumes)—In Catholic Graveyard is Chapel of Abbe Edgeworth, who confessed Louis XVI at scaffold.

Excursions near are to Sorgenfrei and Langerwald.

LITHUANIA

For map and description of Lithuania see Map of Finland and Russia, at page 180 and description of Russia at page (which covers Lithuania).

KINGDOM OF MONACO

See page 212 for description, and page 188 for map.

NORWAY.

See Map of Denmark, Norway and Sweden (page 67)

Money: The "crown" is the monetary unit of the three Scandinavian countries and was equivalent pre-war to about 26 cents or 1s. 6d. The hundredth part of a crown is called an "öre." Coins of either kingdom are good in all three countries, but the paper money is usually accepted only in the country of its origin.

Passports are not necessary.

Route 1—From CHRISTIANIA to ROA, GULSVIC, GOL, GJEILO, HAUGASTOL, FINSE, MYRDAL, VOSS and BERGEN.

Route 2—CHRISTIANSAND to CHRISTIANIA.

Route 3—From CHRISTIANIA to HEEN, SORUM, FAGERNAES and LAERDALSOREN.

Route 4 (the full circular trip of NORWAY, which is continued in description of SWEDEN (page)
From CHRISTIANIA to DRAMMEN, HOLMESTRAND, LARVIK, SKIEN and ROLDAL.

At Roldal you can take an alternative trip by motor or carriage southwest to Sand, and from Sand by boat, first southwest, then north, then northeast, to Eide, at the northern end of the Hardanger Fjord. But the main trip goes on from Roldal by motor or carriage northwest to Odda, on the southern end of the eastern reach of Hardanger Fjord, thence north by steamer on the Hardanger to Eide, and from Eide north to Voss, where you strike the east and west railway from Christiania to Bergen. Or, at Eide you can take the alternative trip southwest through the Hardanger Fjord to the sea, then north by ship to Bergen, and from Bergen east by train to Voss. At Bergen you can take an al-

ternative trip by ship northeasterly to **Vadheim**, southeasterly to **Gudvangen**, and return to **Voss**. But the main trip proceeds from **Eide** to **Voss**. At **Voss** you can return by rail east to **Christiania**. But the full trip goes on by motor north from **Voss** to **Gudvangen**. At **Gudvangen** there is an alternative trip northeast by boat to **Laerdalsoren**, but the main full trip goes from **Gudvangen** northwest to **Vadheim**, and by motor or carriage to **Sandene**, then northeast by carriage to **Hellsylt**, then northwest by steamer to **Oie** and **Alesund**, then northeast by boat to **Molde Fjord**, and west through **Remsdal Fjord**, then northeast by steamer to **Trondhjem**, then by ship to **Bodo**, **Tromsoe** and **North Cape**. Then back to **Trondhjem**, and from there by rail south to **Hammar** and **Christiania**.

(The quickest sea route to **Petrograd** is from **London** to **Newcastle**, across the **North Sea** to **Bergen**, thence by rail to **Christiania** and **Stockholm**, and by steamship from **Stockholm** eastward to **Abo**, which is the port of **Helsingfors** (Finland), and from **Helsingfors** southeast to **Petrograd**. This is the trip by the **Bergen & Newcastle Line**, and there are frequent sailings. Of course, at **Bergen** you can go north to the **Land of the Midnight Sun** at the **North Cape**.)

Route 1—CHRISTIANIA to BERGEN.

From Central Station of the **Bergen-Christiania Mountain Railway** at **Christiania** it is 125 miles northwardly via **Roa** (36 miles), **Honefoss** (56 miles), **Gulsvic** (87 miles, **Hotel Granheim**), and takes 5½ hours to

GOL, NORWAY (Elevation, 679 feet)

Railway Station: Is connected by an iron bridge with the **Hotel Rolfshus**.

Interesting Things: From here is a road through the **Hemesdal** to the **Laerdal**—Turning westward go

by Halling Elf, falls and rapids—Across stream is the Skjerping (inn) and relics of a 13th and 14th Century timber church, with fine porch and door carving.

Gulsvic is at entrance to **Hallindal**.

From **Gol** by the Bergen-Christiania Mountain Railway it is 32 miles southwestwardly and takes 1½ hours to

GJEILO, NORWAY (Elevation, 2,604 feet)

Hotel: Dr. Holm Heifjeld's Hotel.

Interesting Things: From hotel eastern peak of **Hallingskarv** is reached (6,438 feet)—From **Haugastl Hotel** on **Sletfjord**, which is upper ridge of **Ustavand**, to north you can ascend snow-covered **Hallingskarv**, or **Follarskarnut** (6,955 feet), in about five hours.

From **Gjeilo** by the Bergen-Christiania Mountain Railway it is 31¼ miles westwardly via **Haugastol** (14 miles) and takes 1½ hours to

FINSE, NORWAY (Elevation, 4,010 feet)

Excursions: From **Finse** in 1½ days you can take easy tour to **Hardanger Fjord**, via **Daemnevand** (beautiful mountain lake), and across the **Glacier** to **Daemnevandshytte** of the Tourist Union, and **Rembesdal Glacier**; this trip goes by several wonderful **Waterfalls**, the largest being **Rembesdalsfos**. From **Finse** you can reach **Hardanger Fjord Glaciers** in 1½ hours.

Hotel: **Finse**.

Located amid picturesque scenery on **Finesvand** in front of snow fields of **Hardanger Jakul**. "Bantasten" erected to **Levke**, chief engineer of the line, killed here.

From **Finse** by the Bergen-Christiania Mountain Railway it is 21 miles northwestwardly and takes 1 hour to

MYRDAL, NORWAY (Elevation, 2,845 feet)

Hotel: Vatnahalsen (2,680 feet), 10 or 15 minutes from station, off the road.

Interesting Things: Fine View of Flaamsdal, and, to the east of Myrdal and the Rejnungvand. See picturesque Kjosfos.

Highest point in Flaamsdal on north slope of the Brokfjeld.

From Myrdal by the Bergen-Christiania Mountain Railway it is $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles westwardly and takes $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

VOSS, NORWAY (Elevation, 187 feet)

Hotels: Fleischer's, just west of station; Grand Hotel, east of station.

Interesting Things: See Stone Church (1271) with Memorial Tablets and Bible (1589)—Half mile west of Fleischer's is Gaardfin, and, nearby, Fineloft, built of wood (1300), with only outside staircase; a path from south of church leads to fine view of Vossfanger at Cafe Breidablick.

Is center of travel between Hardanger and Sognefjord. 108 kilometers from Bergen.

From Voss by the Bergen-Christiania Railway it is $66\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwestwardly via Garnes ($48\frac{1}{2}$ miles) and takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

BERGEN, NORWAY (Population, 89,000)

Railway Station: In south of town, near the Lille and Store Lungegaardsvand.

Excursions: Ascent of Lvstaken, 1,526 feet, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours each way from end of tramway at Nygaards-Bro—Also fine view from Ulriken, 2,113 feet, and drive to Church of Fantoft. Interesting steamboat trip of one hour to Asko, with ascent of half hour to Udsigt for fine view.

Consul: Geo. N. Ifft is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: Norge, Ole-Bulls-Plads; Holdt's Hotel, between the Torv-Almenning and Engen.

Travel Bureaus: Bergens Turist Forening, Hansa Bryggeri.

Specialties: Antiquities, ornaments, fishing and sporting requisites. Fish trade is main thing, and in May and June great quantities cod liver oil sold.

Interesting Things: Main street, **Strandgade**, parallel with **Harbor**, and, at end, the **Torv-Almenning**, which separates old from new part of town—In latter see **Statue of Christie**, First President of **Storthing**—In front of **Exchange**, **Statue of Ludwig Hollberg**, poet—Live **Fish Market** Wednesdays and Saturdays 7 to 10, and **Meat Market**, with **Library**, 1,110,000 volumes, first floor—**Tydskebygge**, landing place for northern fishing vessels—**Hanseatic Museum**—**Mariakirke**, with two towers, 12th Century, is old **Hanseatic Church**—**Bergenhus**—**Fortress**, which defended old harbor—**Fine View** from **Valkendorf's Tower**, and, behind this, **Haakon's Hal**, with fine public hall—**Fort Fredriksberg**, on boundary of **Nordnaes**—**Town Park** and **Monument to Ole Bull**—**Vestlandske Museum**, with statue of painter **Dahl**—**Bergenske Museum**, with interesting Norse antiquities—**Church of St. John**—**Nygaards Park**, with **Aquarium** and **Biological Exhibits**—**Kong-Oskars Gade**, and the **Korskirke**, 1170—**Cathedral**—**Fine View** from **Fjeldvei**, 20 minutes from tram station, and more comprehensive one from **Flöien** (984 feet)—From **Blaamand** fine prospect of islands and sea.

Is on peninsula and isthmus between **Vaagen** and **Byfjord** on the north, **Lungegaardsvand** on the southeast, and **Puddefjord** southwest. Is built on seven hills. Annual rainfall 72 inches; mean temperature 45 degrees. Town built around harbor, called the **Vaagen**. Houses nearly all of wood. Streets are called **Gader**; alleys or lanes "Smug" or "Smitter." **Plazas** are

"Almenninger." Founded by **Olaf Kyrre, 1075**. Owes success to Hanseatic League, which established branch here 1445.

From **Bergen** to **Narwik** is 390 miles; to **Tromso**, 454 miles; **Newcastle**, 410 miles; **London**, 506 miles; **Hull**, 473 miles.

Route 2—CHRISTIANSAND to CHRISTIANIA.

CHRISTIANSAND, NORWAY

At the beginning of the Saetersdal, a rough route to the **Telemarken** or the **Hardanger Fjord**.

Hotels: Ernst (modern); Grand Hotel.

Steamboats: To **Christiania**, **Stavanger** and **Bergen**, and to **Fredrikshavn**, Denmark, and **Hamburg**, Germany.

Interesting Things: Cathedral, rebuilt; see altar piece, **Christ at Emmaus**—From south point of town, **Vestre** and **Ostre-Strand-Gade** join—Go over bridge to **Oddero**—At eastern corner cross the **Oddero** by bridge—**Bellevue Grounds**—**Fine View** from **Dueknip**—North of railway station is beginning of **Saetersdal** road, bordered by lime trees.

From **Christiansand** by the **Wilson**, **United Steamship** or the **Stavenger**, **Arandals** and **Flekkefjord's** steamship it is 181 miles, northeasterly, via **Arandal Langesund**, **Larvik** and **Drobak** and takes 12 to 20 hours to

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY (Population, 243,801, 1910)

Railway Stations: **Vest-Banegaard**, for trains to **Drammen**, **Hougsund**, **Telemarken** and **Kroderen**; **Hoved-Banegaard**, for all other trains.

Excursions: To **Bygdo** peninsula, where see **National Norwegian Museum** and royal chateau of **Oscrashal**—Another fine excursion is to **Holmenkollen** and **Frogaeseter** with view from former (1,040 feet).

Hotels: Grand Hotel, **Karl-Johans-Gade**; **Victoria Hotel**, corner of **Raadhus-Gade** and **Drottningens-Gade**.

Consul: Albert G. Schmedeman is Consul for United States of America.

Baths: Kristiania-Bad, corner of Munkedamseien and Ringsgangen.

English Church Service: St. Edmund's, Mollergade.

Specialties: Silver, enamel, hunting and fishing articles, and preserved meats.

Interesting Things: Vor Frelzers Kirke, with fine altar piece and stained glass—Dampkjokken, where several thousand dine daily—Tostrup-Gaarden—Stor-things-Bygning, Parliament House (123 members; 41 from towns, 82 from country, one-fourth making up Law Assembly, other three-fourths the Odelsting—National Theatre—University, with 450,000 volume Library; in grounds behind central buildings, see Viking Ship of 9th Century, 1889—Museum of Art—Historical Museum, with trinkets and useful articles of 1500 to 500 B. C.—Royal Palace in Park, with Equestrian Statue of Charles XII—Nobel Institute—Johannes Kirke—Fortress of Akershus, 1299, recently restored—Trefoldigheds-Kirke—Art-Industry Museum—Vor Frelzers Gravlund (cemetery)—Fine View from St. Hanshaugen.

Capital of Norway. At north end of Christiania Fjord. Main street is Karl-Johans-Gade.

Route 3—CHRISTIANIA to LAERDALSOREN.

From Central Station of Bergen Railway at Christiania it is 169 miles northerly by railway to Heen (93 miles) by steamship on Lake Spirillen (129 miles) to Sorum, and carriage 40 miles, and takes 14 hours to

FAGERNAES, NORWAY

Hotel: Fagernaes.

From Fagernaes it is 98 miles westwardly by motor or carriage, via Fosheim, Loken, Oilo, Grandaheim,

Skogstad, Husum, and takes 1 day by motor or 2 days by carriage to

LAERDALSOREN, NORWAY (Population 800)

Hotel: Lindstrom's.

Route 4—Circular trip from CHRISTIANIA to CHRISTIANIA.

From West Station of the Norwegian Railway at **Christiania** it is $126\frac{3}{4}$ miles, southwestwardly, southerly, then northwestwardly via **Drammen** (33 miles), Central Hotel; **Holmstrand** ($53\frac{1}{2}$ miles), Societeten Hotel; **Larvik** ($98\frac{1}{2}$ miles) Grand Hotel and **Thora**, Hansen's Hotel and takes $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

SKIEN, NORWAY (Population, 11,870)

Hotels: Hoyers; Royal.

Interesting Things: **Arcadia Raadhaus**—Henrik Ibsen's Gade **Garden** with Ibsen bust—**Skien Festivitets-Lokal** (library, baths, cafe)—Go to Brovine Street to **Damfos** and **Klosterfos Waterfalls**.

Birthplace of **Henrik Ibsen**.

From **Skien** by steamship to **Ulefos** it takes 12 hours to **Dalen**, and from **Dalen** it is 20 miles and takes 3 hours to

ROLDAL, SWEDEN

Hotels: Hotel Roldal and Skyds Station; Grytings.

Alternative Trip—Main Trip Resumed below—At **ROLDAL** you can motor southwest to **SAND** and go by boat from **SAND** southwest, then northeast to **EIDE**.

Main Trip Resumed.

From **Roldal** it is _____ miles northwestwardly, by motor to **Odda**, and by steamer on the **Hardanger** from **Odda** it takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours to _____

EIDE, NORWAY

Hotel: Mollands Hotel.

At **Eide** you can go north by road to **Voss**, and from **Voss** to **Bergen**.

Alternative Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 416.

From **Eide** dock of the _____ steamship company southwestwardly, through the **Hardangerfjord** by steamship to the sea and thence north by ship to the dock at _____

BERGEN, NORWAY

From **Bergen** by the **Bergen-Christiania Railway** it is $66\frac{1}{2}$ miles, northeasterly, and takes 2 hours 38 minutes to _____

VOSS, NORWAY

Alternative Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 416.

From **Eide** dock of the _____ steamship southwestwardly, via the **Hardangerfjord** to _____

BERGEN, NORWAY

From **Petanebryggen** dock of the **Nordre Bergenhus Amt Steamship Company** at **Bergen** it is 76 miles, northeasterly, via **The Sognefjord** and takes from 8 to 20 hours to _____

VADHEIM, NORWAY

Hotel: Vadheims.

From **Vadheim** dock of the _____ Steamship Company easterly via **The Sognefjord** and **The Naerofjord** it takes 6 hours to _____

GUDVANGEN, NORWAY

Hotels: Vikingrang; Hansens.

From **Gudvangen** it is 30 miles, southwestwardly, by carriage, via **Stalheim** ($7\frac{1}{2}$ miles) and takes $5\frac{3}{4}$ hours to _____

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VOSS, NORWAY

Hotel: Fleischers.

Interesting Things: Some of the finest scenery in the world at **Stalheim**.

Voss is centre between **Sognefjord** and the **Hardanger**.

Main Trip Resumed.

From **Eide** it is _____ miles, northwestwardly, by road or carriage to _____

VOSS, NORWAY

At **Voss** you strike the **Bergen-Christiania Mountain Railway**.

Alternative Trip, Main Trip Resumed below.

From **Voss** by the **Bergen-Christiania Railway** it is $239\frac{1}{4}$ miles, southeasterly, and takes 10 hours to _____

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY

Or from **Voss** you can go as follows:

Main Trip Resumed.

From **Voss** it is 30 miles, northeasterly, by carriage, via **Stalheim** ($22\frac{1}{2}$ miles), and takes $5\frac{3}{4}$ hours to _____

GUDVANGEN, NORWAY

Alternative Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 417.

From **Gudvangen** northeasterly, by steamship, via **The Naero** and **Sogne Fjords** it takes 4 to 6 hours to the dock of the steamship company at **Fromingen**, where you change boats for _____

LAERDALSOREN, NORWAY

Laerdalsoren is terminus of the **Valders Route**.

Or you can go northwest as follows:

Main Trip Resumed.

From **Gudvangen** dock by the steamship it is _____ miles, northwestwardly, via **The Naro** and **Sogne Fjords**, and takes _____ hours to _____

VADHEIM, NORWAY

From **Vadheim** it is 82 miles, by road with carriage, via **Ford** (7 miles), and takes 2 days to _____

SANDENE, NORWAY (on the Gloppenfjord)

Hotels: Glopen; Sivertson's.

From **Sandene** it is _____ miles, northeasterly, by carriage, across the **Nord Fjord**, and by carriage again to _____

HELLSYLT, NORWAY

From **Hellesylt** it is 15 miles, northwestwardly, by carriage, via **Norangsdal** to _____

OIE, NORWAY

Hotel: Union.

At **Oie** ascend the **Slogen** (5,210 feet) one of finest European views.

From **Oie** dock of the steamship northwestwardly, it takes 3 to 4 hours to _____

AALESUND, NORWAY (Population, 14,500)

Interesting Things: Park, Fine View from **Axla**—A "bantasten" 23 feet high, Emperor **William II** relief portrait.

Codfishing amounts to 5 to 6 millions Kroner yearly.

From **Aalesund** dock of the **Wilson, Bergenske** or **Nordenfjeldske (B. & N.) Steamship Companies**, it is 36 miles, northeasterly, and takes 3½-7 hours to _____

MOLDE, NORWAY (Population, 2,145)

Hotels: Grand Hotel; Alexandra.

Interesting Things: Best view from **Rekneshangen** (259 feet)—Fine walk by **Reknes Gorden**—Avenue **Fanestrånd**.

Many roses and honeysuckles.

From **Molde** dock of the **Wilson, Bergenske, or Nordenfjeldeske** (B. & N.) steamship, it is 152 miles, north-easterly, via **Christiansand** (58 miles), and takes 12 hours to the dock at

TRONDHJEM, NORWAY (Population, 45,228)

Hotels: **Brittania; Grand; Angleterre.**

Travel Bureaus: **Thos. Cook & Son; T. Bennett's Sons; F. Beyer.**

English Churches: **Hospitals-Kirke, Kongens-Gaden.**

Specialties: **Furs, eiderdown, carved wood, embroidery, silver and old ornaments.**

Interesting Things: **Stiftsgarden** (biggest wooden Scandinavian house)—**Market Place—Park—Fisheries Museum—Museum of Industrial Art—Cathedral** (1151); **Silver Reliquary;** was **Royal Burial Place,** and **Kings** must be crowned here—**Academy of Science—Fortress of Christiansen—Views from Asavien, Graakalen, and Trollabrug Iron Foundry.**

Excursion to **Lerfos, Falls of Nid**—or by Steamer to **Inner Trondhjemfjord.**

From **Trondhjem** dock it is 304 miles, northerly, and takes 28 hours to

BODO, NORWAY (Population, 4,700)

Hotels: **Grand; Hotel Central.**

Ascend **Lobsaas** (1142 feet) for views **Lofoten** ("lynx-foot") **Islands**—Marvelous scenery along the coasts.

Headquarters of famous **Codfishing,** to tell of which would seem too miraculous even for fish story—Nearly 50,000,000 fish have been caught in one season.

From **Bodo** dock it is 196 miles, northeasterly, via **Suolvaer, Lodingen** (88 miles), and **Harsted** (120 miles),

and takes 21 to 29 hours to

TROMSO, NORWAY (Population, 7,600)

Hotels: Grand; Higboms.

Specialties: Furs (Polar bears), Lapp Costumes; ornaments.

Interesting Things: Museum Colony of Laplanders, where buy fur boots, reindeer horn spoons—**Excursions** to **Floifjeld** (2½ hours) and **Tromsdalstind** (3½ hours).

From **Tromso** dock of the B. & N., or the mail steamship, it is 184 miles, northeasterly, via **Hammerfest** (120 miles), **Grand Hotel** (northernmost town in world), and takes 11 to 20 hours to

THE NORTH CAPE, NORWAY

Interesting Things: From **Hammerfest** ascend the **Tyven** (1,375 feet)—**North Cape** (1,017 feet) **Next to Northmost European Point**—**Granite Column** on top erected by King **Oscar** (1873), and a cairn by Emperor **William II**—Sun's entire disk visible midnight from **May 13th** to **July 30th**.

From the **North Cape** you return to **Trondhjem**

From **Trondhjem** by the Norwegian Railway it is 225 miles, southerly, via **Storen**, **Roros**, and **Elverum**, and takes 12 hours to

HAMAR, NORWAY

(Population, 6,103; Elevation, 415)

Hotels: Grand; Victoria.

Interesting Things: Ruins 12th Century Cathedral.

From **Hammar** by the Norwegian Railway it is 78¼ miles, southerly, via **Eidsvold** (36 miles), and takes 2¾ hours to Ost Station of the same railway at

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY



POLAND

- Route 1—From NEW YORK to DANZIG, TCZEW, MALBORK, ILLOWO, MLAWA, WARSAW.
- Route 2—From WILNO to GRODNO, BIELSK, BIALOWIEZA, BIALYSTOK, WARSAW.
- Route 3—From BREST-LITOVSK to BIALA, MIEDZYRZEC, LUKOW, SEIDLCE, WARSAW.
- Route 4—from KOVEL to CHELM, LUBLIN, IWANGOROD, WARSAW.
- Route 5—From LEMBERG, Poland, to PRZEMYSL, Ukraine, RZESZOW, DEBICA, TARNOW, KRYNICA, BOCHNIA, CRACOW, BYTOM, KRZYZANOW, KEMPNO, OSTROWO, POZNAN, GNIEZNO, INOWROCLAW, BYDGOSZCZ, TCZEW, DANZIG.
- Route 6—From CRACOW to TRZEBINA, CZESTOCHOWA, PIOTRKOW, SKIERNIEWICE, WARSAW.
- Route 7—From BRESLAU to OSTROWO, LODZ, WARSAW.
- Route 8—From SCHEIDEMUHL (German), PILA (Polish), Germany, to FREDHEIM, Poland TORUN (Thorn), WOCLAWEK, KUTNO, LOWICZ, WARSAW.
- Route 9—From DANZIG to MALBORK, BISKUPIEC, GRUDZIADZ, TORUN, WOCLAWEK, KUTNO, LOWICZ, SKIERNIEWICE, WARSAW.
- Route 1—From NEW YORK to DANZIG, TCZEW, MALBORK, ILLOWO, MLAWA, WARSAW.

From Danzig, Poland, by the Polish Railway it is 160 miles, southerly, via Tczew (18 miles), Malbork (29),

Illowo (79), Milawa (82) and takes $5\frac{1}{4}$ hours to Kovel Station at

WARSAW, POLAND (Population, 2,482,000; Elevation, 320 on left bank of the Vistula)

Railway Stations: On the left bank of the Vistula. Dworzec Wiedenski (Vienna Station) for trains to **Cracow, Vienna, Torun, Berlin**. It is a custom, that a policeman hands to the traveller the number of a cab. Dworzec Kowelski (Kovel Station) S. W. of the Citadel for trains to **Mlawa, Malbork, Danzig, to Lublin, Kovel and Moscow**. Dworzec Kaliski (or Kalish Station) not far from the Vienna Station and is for trains to **Lodz, Kalish**. Express trains start from the Brest and Kovel Station. On the right bank of the Vistula: Dworzec Petrogradzki (Petrograd Station) for trains to **Wilno, Dunaburg and Petrograd**. Dworzec Brzeski (Brest Station) for trains to **Brest-Litovsk, Moscow, Kiev, Odessa and Vienna**. All 5 stations are connected by a junction line.

Excursions: To **Election Plain**, where Polish Kings were chosen under stirring circumstances. Another interesting trip is to **Palace** at entrance to lovely park, with lake; see on ground floor chest of Sobieski and his chess board, ebony writing table, and Room of Mirrors. Another interesting trip is to **Bialoleka**, where Battle of Warsaw fought in 1656.

Consul: Hugh S. Gibson is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: Birstol, Krakowskie Przedmiescie 44; del' Europa, Krakowskie Przedmiescie 13.

English Church Services: Hortensja 3.

Baths: Central Baths, Krakowskie Przedmiescie 16. River Baths, near Alexander Bridge.

Interesting Things: The principal streets are Marszalkowska, and Krakowskie Przedmiescie—**Palace Square** is centre of things between **Old Town** and

Southeastern Section—Monument to Sigismund III, a 36 foot column, statue 8½ feet—Royal Palace on east side of same square and adjoining palace, Palais Pod Blacha—Alexander Bridge for fine view of the water front of palace—Follow Krakowskie Przedmiescie to Church of St. Anne and adjoining it Museum of Industry and Commerce. Beyond, Monument to Adam Mickiewicz—In Plac Saski, Cathedral of St. Alexander Nevski, five domes and belfry 240 feet—To west, Saxon Palace, once residence of kings, and behind, through the colonnades, Saxon Garden, 17 acres, fine trees—Lutheran Church, capped by fine lantern, best view of Warsaw, 185 steps—Art Union Building—University and Library, 576,000 volumes, 2,400 students—Zoological Museum—Church of Holy Cross, whither heart of Chopin was brought from Pere Lachaise Cemetery in Paris—Church of St. Alexander—Lazienki Imperial Chateau and Park built for King Stanislaus Poniatowski (1767) with Solomon Room by Bacciarelli; see pictures of Warsaw beauties in green cabinet—Park with Chinese Palace, Natural Theatre, etc.—Chateau of Belvedere—In the western quarter of city, Church of Transfiguration (1693) in gratitude for Sobieski's victory over Turks at Vienna, with sarcophagus containing his heart—Cathedral of Trinity, five domes and beautiful Ikonostas—Krasinski Palace (1692), behind which Krasinski Garden, frequented almost entirely by Jewish population, to west of which lies Jewish quarter—City Hall, 190 foot tower, and Alexander Hall—Municipal Picture Gallery, with pictures by masters—In unattractive old town see Cathedral of St. John with Mosaic portrait by Poniatowski—In new town, Alexander Citadel, with Obelisk, 500 feet, in honor Alexander I.—Fine View of city from Alexander Bridge, 550 feet long, on which no smoking permitted.

Route 2—From WILNO to GRODNO, BIELSK, BIALOWIEZA, BIALYSTOK, WARSAW.

From **Wilno** by the Polish Railway it is 275½ miles, westwardly, via **Grodno** (97 miles), **Bielsk** (120 miles), **Bialowieza** (138 miles), **Bialystok** (168 miles), and takes 7½ hours to the **Petrograd Station** at

WARSAW, POLAND

Route 3—From **BREST-LITOVSK** to **BIALA, MIEDZYRZEC, LUKOW, SIEDLCE, WARSAW.**

From **Brest-Litovsk** by the Polish Railway it is 135 miles, westwardly, via **Biala** (28 miles), **Miedzyrzec** (46 miles), **Lukow** (62 miles), **Siedlce** (79 miles), and takes 4 hours to the **Brest Station** at

WARSAW, POLAND

Route 4—From **KOVEL** to **CHELM, LUBLIN, IWANGOROD, WARSAW.**

From **Kovel** by the Polish Railway it is 98 miles, northwestwardly, via **Chelm** (52 miles), and takes 4¼ hours to

LUBLIN, POLAND (Population, 62,200)

Hotels: **Polski**, opposite Station; **Victoria** on the **Krakowskie Przedmiescie**.

Interesting Things: **Cathedral** of the 16th Century—**Brama Trojcy** (Trinity Gate)—**Palace of the Royal Tribunal** 14th Century—**Dominican Church** with the **Firlej Chapel**—**Old Castle** now a prison with the **Trinity Chapel** built by King **Jagiella**—**Brama Krakowska** (Cracow Gate)—**Town Hall**—**Church of the Holy Ghost**—**Obelisk** commemorating union between Poland and Lithuania—**Church of the Virgin**, commemorating the victory of **Grunwald** over the **Teutonic Order**.

From **Lublin** by the Polish Railway it is 109 miles northwestwardly via **Ivangorod** (45 miles), and takes 4½ hours to the **Kovel Station** at

WARSAW (See page 422)

Route 5—From LEMBERG to PRZEMYSL, RZESZOW, DEBICA, TARNOW, KRYNICA, BOCHNIA, CRACOW, BYTOM, KRZYZANOW, KEMPNO, OSTROWO, POZNAN, GNIEZNO, INOWROCLAW, BYDGOSZCZ, TCZEW, DANZIG.

From Lemberg by the Polish Railway it is 311¼ miles westwardly via Przemyśl (60 miles), Rzeszów (114 miles), Debica (143 miles), Tarnów (163 miles), Krynica (262 miles), Bochnia (287 miles), and takes 10 hours to the Central Station at

CRACOW, POLAND (Elevation, 625 feet)

Railway Stations: Central Station, where trains for Norbahn and Austrian State Railway (pre-war) depart; Nordbahn Sub-Station, in Zwierzniecgasse; State Railway, in Podgorze Suburb.

Interesting Excursion to salt mines, Wieliczka (30 minutes by train)—a 2 hour trip—Mines 919 feet deep, employ 700, produce 60,000 tons yearly—length 2½ miles, width 3,120 feet; 25 miles of tramway inside mines.

Hotels: . . Grand; Stowacka Street; Royal.

Travel Bureaus: Krajowy Związek Turystyczny, Ring Place 34.

Interesting Things: Schloss, on Wawel Hill—Schlosskirche (1320); in right aisle Thorwaldsen's Christ Imparting Blessing—Mausoleum of Jagiello Family—Silver Sarcophagus with remains of St. Stanislaus—Copper trap-door goes to Crypt and Royal Vault where bodies of Sobieski, Poniatowski and Kosciusko, three greatest Polish heroes—St. Mary's Church—Tuchhaus (Cloth Hall), with Polish National Art Museum—See picture "Living Torches of Nero," canoes and gems—

Permanent gallery to right—**Dominican Church**—**Franciscan Church and Monastery**, containing **Technical Industrial Museum**—**Jagellonian University** (1364), with 50,000-volume library, archaeological and historical art collection—**Czartoryski Museum**—**Rondell**, part of old fortifications—In suburbs, **Kosciusko Hill** and fort (65 feet), erected by citizens to honor **Kosciusko**.

From **Cracow** by the Polish Railway it is _____ miles northwestwardly, via **Bytom**, **Krzanow**, **Kempno**, **Ostrow** to

POZNAN, POLAND

Hotel: **Bazan**, in **Nowa Street**.

Interesting Things: **City Hall** (1508), peak of tower representing **White Eagle of Poland**—See painting of **King Stanis**—**Street Jeznicka** with **Cathedral St. Mary Magdalene**—**Church of the Bernadines**—**Island** containing **Cathedral** (15th Century)—See here the rich monuments and souvenirs of Polish Kings, Bishops, and **Gold Chapel** behind high altar. **Palace of the Archbishop**—**Library of Count Raczynski** (70,000 volumes) at **Withelmowska Street**—**Museum of Count Mielzynski**, **Victoria Street 26**—**Emperor Frederick Museum**, **Nowa Street**—**St. Martin's Church**, with a monument to greatest Polish poet, **Adam Mickiewicz**, at **Withelmowska Street**.

From **Poznan** by the Polish Railway it is 190½ miles northerly via **Cniezno** (31 miles), **Inowroclaw** (66 miles), **Bydgoszcz** (93 miles), **Tczew** (172 miles), and takes 6½ hours to

DANZIG, POLAND (See page 421)

Route 6—From **CRACOW** to **TRZEBINA**, **CZESTOCHOWA**, **PIOTRKOW**, **SKIERNIEWICE**, **WARSAW**.

From **Cracow** by the Polish Railway it is 227¼ miles northerly via **Trzebina** (24 miles), **Czestochowa**

(84 miles), **Piotrkow** (137 miles), **Skierniewice** (185 miles), and takes $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

WARSAW (See page 422)

Route 7—From **BRESLAU** to **OSTROWO**, **LODZ**, **WARSAW**.

From **Breslau**, Germany, by the Polish Railway it is 213 miles northeasterly via **Ostrowo** (42 miles), **Lodz** (126 miles) to **Kalisz Station** at

WARSAW (See page 422)

Route 8—From **SCHEIDEMUHL** (German), **PILA** (Polish), Germany, to **FREDHEIM**, Poland, **TORUN** (**THORN**), **WOCLAWEC**, **KUTNO**, **ZOWICZ**, **WARSAW**.

From **Pila** (Polish), **Scheidemuhl** (German), by the Polish Railway it is miles southeasterly via **Fredheim** and **Bydgoszcz** and takes hours to

TORUN, POLAND (GERMAN THORN) ON VISTULA RIVER

Hotel: **Thorner Hof**.

Interesting Things: **Rathaus** and **Museum**, and restaurant with fine view—Here **Burgomaster** and 9 Protestants beheaded, which event called "**Blood Bath of Thorn**"—Statue of **Copernicus**, born here 1473—**Church of St. John Marienkirche**, with fine wood carving—**Church St. James**, with carved organ loft (1601).

This is the route from **Berlin** to **Warsaw**. Peace concluded here between Poland and Teutonic order, whereby latter lost power.

From **Thorn** by the Polish Railway it is 151 miles southeasterly via **Woclawek**, **Kutno**, **Lowicz** (98 miles), and takes six hours to

Route 9—From DANZIG to MALBORK, BISKUPIEC, GRUDZIADZ, TORUN, WOCLAWEK, KUTNO, LOWICZ, SKIERNIEWICE, WARSAW.

From Danzig by the Polish Railway it is 260 miles southeasterly via Malbork (29 miles), Biskupiec (52 miles), Grudziadz (76 miles), Torun (108 miles), Woclawek (143 miles), Kutnow (178 miles), Lowicz (206 miles), Skierniewice (219 miles) and takes 9 hours to

WARSAW (See page 422)

ROUMANIA

Money: Unit is lei. Bronze coins are for less than $\frac{1}{2}$ lei; nickel 5, 10, 20 bani; silver coins are $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 5 lei; gold are 5, 10 and 20 lei. Silver is legal tender only up to 50 lei. Foreign gold, especially 20 franc pieces, equalling 20 lei, are current.

Routes from Frontiers of Roumania to BUCAREST.

Route 1—From SNIATYN, Poland, to PASCANI, ROMAN, MARASESCI, BUZEU, PLOESTI and BUCAREST.

Route 2—From ODESSA, UKRAINE, to TIRASPOL, BENDERY, UNGHENI, JASSY, PASCANI, CZERNOWITZ, Czecho-Slovakia.

Route 3—From TIRASPOL to BENDERY, JASSY, PASCANI, ROMAN, MARASESCI, GALATZ and BUCAREST.

Route 4—From CONSTANTA to BUCAREST.

Route 5—From RUSTCHOUK, Bulgaria, to GIURGIU, Roumania, and BUCAREST.

Route 6—From CORABIA to PIATRA, PITESTI and BUCAREST.

Route 7—From VIDIN, Bulgaria, to CALAFAT, CRAIVOVA, TURN-SEVERIN, VERCIOROVA, MEHADIA, LUGOS, TEMESVAR, NAGYKINKINDA, CZEGLÉD, Hungary.

Route 8—From GROSSWARDEIN, Hungary, to KOLOZVAR, NAGYENYED, SEGESVAR, BRASSO, PREDEAL, PLOESCI and BUCAREST.

Route 1—From SNIATYN, Poland, to PASCANI, ROMAN, MARASESCI, BUZEU, PLOESTI and BUCAREST.

From Sniatyn, Poland (population, 11,500), by the Galician Railway it is 116 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles southeasterly by the

Galacian and Roumanian Railways via **Burdujeni** (79½ miles) and takes 6 hours 18 minutes to

PASCANI, ROUMANIA (Population, 80,000)

From **Pascani** by the Roumanian Railway it is 24¾ miles southerly and takes 1 hour to

ROMAN, ROUMANIA

(Population, 19,000; Elevation, 150 feet)

Railway Stations: Roman, at St. Stefan cel Mare, where trains for **Bacan-Bucarest** depart; **Pascani-Cfernonoitz**.

Mayor or Burgomaster of City: T. N. Boter.

Hotels: "Modern," Strasse Stefan cel Mare; "Central," Strasse Cufa Voda.

Restaurants: Mogaldea; Precup; Brand; on Stefan cel Mare and Cufa Voda.

Bath: Strasse Principatele Unite.

Interesting Things: Church of the "Episcopie"—The Church of the "St. Varvozi"—Park of the City of Roman—Sugar fabric—Armenian Church.

From **Roman** by the Roumanian Railway it is 79½ miles southeasterly and takes 2 hours 23 minutes to

MARASESCI, ROUMANIA

From **Marasesci** by the Roumanian Railway it is 56 miles southerly and takes 1 hour 28 minutes to

BUZEU, ROUMANIA (Population, 21,600)

From **Buzeu** by the Roumanian Railway it is 39¼ miles southwestwardly and takes 1 hour to

PLOESTI, ROUMANIA

From **Ploesti** by the Roumanian Railway it is 37¼ miles southerly and takes 1 hour 8 minutes to

BUCAREST, ROUMANIA

Hotels: Grand Hotel Boulevard, Boulevard Elisa-

beta; Palace Hotel; Majestic; Grand Hotel Athenee, Calea Victoriei; Hotel Capsa, Calea Victoriei; Hotel Continental, Calea Victoriei, facing National Theater; Hotel Bristol, Calea Academiei.

The **Fine Arts Museum** on Theater Place, from there on to the Place King Charles, where stands the **Royal Palace**, of which certain parts can be visited.

Take North Station tram to **Piata Teatrului**, where stand principal clubs, hotels and places of amusement.

From **Piata Teatrului** there are three walks to take:

1. Follow **Calea Victoriei** northwards and cross to left bank of river to **Alea Kisseleff**.

2. From the **Piata Teatrului** follow the **Calea Victoriei** southerly to **Stavropolios** church (1724), one of finest in **Bucarest**.

The Boulevard: Follow Boulevard in an easterly direction where it crosses **Calea Victoriei**, then go to **University Palace** and **Archeological Museum**. Facing the University is a square with many interesting monuments.

3. Easterly along Boulevards is the **Cismigui Garden**, similar to Central Park in **New York**.

On right bank of river, which is most interesting, it is advisable to hire cab and visit **Domnitza Balacha Church** (16th Century) by Princess Balacha and Princess Safta Brancovan. Further west stands **Patriarhe Antime Church** (17th Century).

Interesting Things: See also the **Athénèe**, the **Metropolitan Church**, **Doama Balasha** (church), **St. Spiridor**, the parks, **Cismegin** and **Carol I**, with the **Military Pantheon**—The most busy thoroughfare is the **Calea Victoriei** (2½ miles long), on which are to be found the principal hotels, clubs, etc., also the **Royal Palace**—The downtown section centers round the **Strada Lipsicani** (banks, stores, wholesale dealers, etc.).

The favorite meeting place of **Bucarest** society during the spring and early summer is the fine **Chaussei**

Kisseleff, an avenue (2 miles long) from the end of the **Calea Victoriei** to the **Race Track of Baucasa**. Public gardens and beautiful residences on both sides of avenue.

Bucarest, capital of **Roumania** (and of **Wallachia** since 17th Century), since 1859, is built on the right and left banks of the **River Dimbovitza**. On the right bank is the old town with monuments and old ruins; on the left bank is the modern city, the gay and fashionable life, and the business part of the city.

It is 380 miles and takes 17 hours to **Constantinople**.

Route 2—From **ODESSA**, **Ukraine**, to **TIRASPOL**, **BENDERY**, **UNGHENI**, **JASSY**, **PASCANI**, **CZERNOWITZ**, **Czecho-Slovakia**.

From **Odessa**, **Ukraine** (population, 520,000; see page), by the **Ukranian Railway** it is 74 miles northerly and takes 3 hours to

TIRASPOL, UKRANIA (Population, 31,600)

From **Tiraspol** by the **Roumanian Railway** it is 8 miles westwardly and takes 22 minutes to

BENDERY, ROUMANIA

From **Bendery** by the **Roumanian Railway** it is 104 miles northwestwardly and takes 5 hours to

UNGHENI, ROUMANIA

From **Ungheni** by the **Roumanian Railway** it is 131 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles southwestwardly and takes 47 minutes to

JASSY, ROUMANIA (Population, 80,000)

The **Customs House** examination on way to **Roumania** takes place at **Jassy**.

From **Jassy** by the **Roumanian Railway** it is 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles westwardly and takes 2 hours to

PASCANI, ROUMANIA

From **Pascani** by the Roumanian Railway it is 95 miles northwestwardly via **Burdujeni** ($37\frac{1}{4}$ miles) and takes $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours to

CZERNOWITZ, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Route 3—From **TIRASPOL** to **BENDERY**, **JASSY**, **PASCANI**, **ROMAN**, **MARASESCI**, **GALATZ** and **BUCAREST**.

From **Tiraspol** by the Roumanian Railway it is $172\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwestwardly via **Bendery**, **Ungheni**, **Jassy** and takes 8 hours to

PASCANI, ROUMANIA (See page 431)

From **Pascani** by the Roumanian Railway it is $24\frac{3}{4}$ miles southerly and takes 42 minutes to

ROMAN, ROUMANIA (Population, 14,000)

From **Roman** by the Roumanian Railway it is $79\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeasterly and takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

MARASESCI, ROUMANIA

From **Marasesci** by the Roumanian Railway it is 64 miles southeasterly and takes 3 hours to

GALATZ, ROUMANIA (Population, 4,500)

Hotels: Hotel Concordia; Hotel Continental.

Interesting Things: On the left bank of the **Danube** is most important port of Roumania—**Galatz** forms two separate towns, the old town, with its twisting streets, seems more like one of suburbs of **Constantinople**, and the modern town, which is built on a hill dominating the **Danube**.

During the war this town was heavily bombarded by the Germans.

From **Galatz** by the Roumanian Railway it is $162\frac{1}{4}$

miles southwestwardly via **Buzeu** (82 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles) and takes 7 hours to north station of same railway at

BUCAREST, ROUMANIA

Route 4—CONSTANTA, Roumania, to BUCAREST.

CONSTANTA, ROUMANIA (Population, 29,000)

Constanta, on the Black Sea, is built on the ruins of ancient **Tomis**, of which some of the ruins can still be seen. **Constanta** is one of summer resorts of Roumania. Surrounding country is very rocky but affords many pleasant walks. Chief seaport of Roumania.

Hotels: Grand Hotel Carol, overlooking the beach; Palace Hotel; "Régnier"; 2nd class: "Europa" and "Regina."

Twelve miles away is mineral lake of **Tekir**, on a high cliff between the sea and the lake. Good for rheumatism, gout, etc.

From **Constanta**, Roumania, by the Roumanian Railway it is 144 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles westwardly via **Fetesti** (53 miles) and takes 4 hours to

BUCAREST, ROUMANIA

Route 5—From **RUSTCHOUK**, Bulgaria, to **GIURGIU**, Roumania, and BUCAREST.

RUSTCHOUK, BULGARIA (Population, 35,800)

This town practically rebuilt middle of 19th Century, but still surrounded by its old fortresses. A very pretty town but no places of interest. Only specialty is local industry of black clay vases encrusted with silver, which are very popular in the country.

From **Rustchouk** by steamer it is _____ miles north-erly across the **Danube** and takes 45 minutes to dock at

GIURGIU, ROUMANIA (Population, 26,000)

Interesting Things: Giurgiu built during 14th Century on the ruins of **Theodoropolis** by the Genoese who held all the commerce of lower **Danube**. They gave it the name of **San Giorgio**. A prosperous and rather pretty town, it suffered very much during the war. (Across the **Danube**, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour by boat, the Bulgarian port of **Rustchouk**.)

From **Giurgiu** by the Roumanian Railway it is miles northerly and takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to northern station at

BUCAREST, ROUMANIA (See page 431)

Route 6—From **CORABIA**, to **PIATRA**, **PITESTI** and **BUCAREST**.

From the station of the Roumanian Railway at **Corabia** it is miles northerly and takes 2 hours 22 minutes to

PIATRA, ROUMANIA (Population, 17,400)

From **Piatra** by the Roumanian Railway it is $60\frac{1}{4}$ miles northeasterly and takes $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

PITESTI, ROUMANIA (Population, 15,600)

From **Pitesti** by the Roumanian Railway it is $67\frac{3}{4}$ miles easterly and takes 2 hours to

BUCAREST, ROUMANIA (See page 431)

Route 7—From **VIDIN**, Bulgaria, to **CALAFAT**, **CRAIOVA**, **TURN-SEVERIN**, **VERCIOROVA**, **MEHADIA**, **LUGOS**, **TEMESVAR**, **NAGYKINDA**, **CZEGLED**, Hungary.

From **Vidin**, Bulgaria, by the Roumanian Railway it is miles easterly to

CALAFAT, ROUMANIA

From the station of the Roumanian Railway at

Calafat it is miles easterly and takes 3 hours to

CRAIOVA, ROUMANIA

From **Craivova**, Roumania, by the Roumanian Railway it is $70\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeasterly via **Filiasu** and takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

TURN-SEVERIN, ROUMANIA (Population, 20,000)

Hotels: Hotel Sakellaridis, rooms \$0.50 to \$1.00 per day; Hotel de L'Europe, rooms \$0.50 to \$1.00 per day; both on the Grande Place.

Interesting Things: **Public Gardens**—The Roman **Ruins**—The **Ruins of Trajan's Bridge**—The up-to-date slaughter-house (especially for pigs)—Small shipyard well equipped for several hundred workmen.

On the left bank of the **Danube**, to the east of the town are the **Transylvanian Alps**, which can be reached by railroad and command a wonderful view of **Danube Valley**.

The **Customs House** examination on way to Bulgaria takes place at **Kladovo**.

From **Turn-Severin** by the Roumanian Railway it is 11 miles northwestwardly and takes 24 minutes to

VERCIOROVA, ROUMANIA

The **Customs House** examination on way to Hungary takes place at **Verciorova**.

Time changes to one hour faster coming east to **Verciorova**.

On the Austro-Hungarian frontier, customs house and passport visé. The railroad and the road run between the **Danube** (left bank) and the mountains. It is at **Verciorova** that the celebrated pass known as the **Gates of Iron** commences.

From **Verciorova** by the Roumanian Railway it is $17\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwestwardly and takes 1 hour to the station of the Hungarian Railway at

MEHADIA, ROUMANIA

(A new village taking the place of one burnt at beginning of 19th Century)

From **Mehadia** by the Roumanian Railway it is 66 miles northwestwardly and takes 3½ hours to

LUGOS, ROUMANIA (Population, 16,100)

Telephone and Telegraph Offices: At the middle of the village.

Baths: Sulphuric, natural hot water from the ground. Very well known.

From **Lugos** by the Hungarian Railway it is 37¼ miles westwardly and takes 1 hour to

TEMESVAR, ROUMANIA (Population, 53,000)

Railway Station: Temesvar-Jozsefvaros.

At the entrance of the **Temes Valley** and at foot of the **Banat Mountain**.

Interesting Things: Two **Cathedrals** (Catholic and Greek)—Lovely walks in the acacia woods.

From **Temesvar** by the Roumanian Railway it is 36 miles northwestwardly and takes 1 hour to

NAGYKIKINDA, ROUMANIA (Population, 24,000)

From **Nagykikinda** by the Hungarian Railway it is 34¼ miles northwestwardly and takes 1 hour to

CZEGLED, HUNGARIA (Population, 120,000)

The population is lively and the women are said to be most beautiful in Hungary.

Route 8—From **GROSSWARDEIN**, Hungary, to **KOLOZVAR**, **NAGYENYED**, **SEGESVAR**, **BRASSO**, **PREDEAL**, **PLOESCI** and **BUCAREST**.

From **Oradea Mare**, **Grosswardein**, by the Roumanian Railway it is 95 miles easterly and takes 4½ hours to

KOLOZVAR, ROUMANIA

From **Kolozsvar** by the Hungarian Railway it is $55\frac{1}{4}$ miles southerly and takes 3 hours to

NAGYENYED, ROUMANIA

From **Nagyened** by the Hungarian Railway it is 71 miles southerly and takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

SEGESVAR, ROUMANIA

(Population, 12,000; Elevation, 1,000 feet)

Hotels: Frank, Stern.

Interesting Things: Beautiful Gothic Church of St. Nicholas—Gymnasium with rich antiquities—Museum of Trophies.

Segesvar is composed of two cities: the lower and the higher

From **Segesvar** by the Hungarian Railway it is $88\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeasterly and takes $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours to

BRASSO, ROUMANIA (Population, 45,000)

Hotels: Grand Hotel, rooms; Hotel de L'Europe, rooms (both in center of town); Hotel Corona, from 3 Kr. (before the war).

Interesting Things: **Brasso**, or "Kronstadt," is prettiest and largest town of Transylvania, built at foot of **Schuler Mountains** and at entrance of a little valley.

The railway station is about a mile outside town (east). On entering town from east side you cross **Bolonya** quarter and **Promenade**, then on to center of town which is the business quarter and the center of the town life. Near **Place Francois Joseph** stands the **Central Church**, built between 1385-1425, in Gothic style, also the **Museum**.

From **Brasso** by the Hungarian Railway it is $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles southerly and takes 1 hour 7 minutes to

PREDEAL, ROUMANIA

(Population 2,000; Elevation, 3,500 feet)

Before the war, favorite summer resort of population of **Bucarest** and southern Roumania. Splendid mountain views and spruce forests. Suffered very much during the war, most of its houses being destroyed.

From **Predeal** by the Roumanian Railway it is $52\frac{3}{4}$ miles southeasterly and takes 2 hours to

FLOESCI, ROUMANIA (Population, 47,000)

From **Ploesci** by the Roumanian Railway it is $37\frac{1}{4}$ miles southerly and takes $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours to the north station of the same railway at

BUCAREST, ROUMANIA (See page 431)

RUSSIA AND LITHUANIA

See Map of Finland, Russia and Lithuania (page 180).

Distances: The verst is 0.663 miles. A foot is 0.1429 sazhen or 0.3048 meters.

Money: The Russian money unit is the Ruble, and there are 100 Copecks in a Ruble. The gold coins are 5, 7½, 10 and 15 Rubles. There are few left of the Half Imperials and Imperials. Silver coins are 1 Ruble, and 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 50 Copecks. The coppers are ¼, ½, 1, 2, 3 and 5 Copecks. There are money changers at **Warsaw** and the other frontier points.

Equipment: The traveler in Russia is recommended to take at least one heavy overcoat and woolen underwear.

Approaches, by Rail: The short route from England is by way of the "Nord Express" from Charing Cross by way of **Ostend, Brussels, Cologne, Hanover and Petrograd**, with customs examination at **Wirballen**. There is also a route between **Ostend, Cologne, Magdeburg and Berlin**, from Victoria Station, and by way of **Flushing, Hanover and Berlin**; and from Charing Cross by way of **Calais, Brussels, Cologne and Berlin**; also by way of **Hook of Holland, Rotterdam, and Berlin**, from Liverpool Street Station. On certain days the "Nord Express" connects at **Berlin** with the **Warsaw** train, where passengers change cars for **Moscow**.

Approaches, by Steamship: From **London** to **Petrograd** by the Petrograd Express Line through the **Kiel Canal** is one of the trips, and another is from England by the **Wilson Line**. There is also a trip from **London** to **Libau, Russia**, by the **Det Forenede Dampskibs-Selskab**, and **Libau** can also be reached from **New York** via **Rotterdam** by the **Holland-American Line**. The southern part of Russia and **Ukrainia** is reached by the **Westcott & Laurence Line** to **Odessa**. From **Hull**, the steamers of the **Finland Steamship Co.** go to

Abo and Helsingfors, and steamers go to **Helsingfors** from **Stockholm** and **Abo**. Steamers also approach **Helsingfors** from **Copenhagen**, Denmark.

Passport Regulations must be carefully inquired into before attempting to go into Russia. Under the old regime they gave but little trouble to first class passengers. Formerly the traveler simply turned over his passport on reaching his hotel and gave 24 hours' notice before leaving, and there was no difficulty about it.

Railroad Suggestions: The trains leave after three bells are rung at short intervals. The gauge of the railway is 4 inches wider than the other European trains, which necessitates a change of cars on entering or leaving Russia.

Luggage: Passengers are restricted to one pud (36 pounds), with an additional charge on each additional 10 pounds.

Tickets: Express trains require reserved seat tickets and also supplementary tickets, and charges are regulated under the zone tariff system, the purchaser announcing his preference for smoking or non-smoking car, or upper or lower berth. The latter passenger can occupy from 9 in evening until 9 in morning. Berths can be engaged from the International Sleeping Car Co. between **Petrograd** and **Wirballen (Berlin)**, to **Vienna**, **Moscow** and **Sebastopol**, and from there to **Nizhni-Novgorod**, **Warsaw** and **Siberia**.

Stop-Overs: Passengers can stop off at various places by giving notice to the master at intermediate stations.

Guides: Owing to the difference in the language and especially in the alphabet, guides are almost a necessity everywhere in Russia except in the big cities.

The **Rule of the Road** in Russia is to keep to the right, and to the left to pass a machine ahead of you. **Cyclists** must deposit in Russia 30 Rubles and motor-

cyclists 20 Rubles at the frontier customs house, which is returned if he goes out of the country within six months. This agreement is evidenced by seals attached to the machine. There is a useful road book for northern and central Europe published by the Cyclists' Touring Club, 280 Euston Road, London, England.

Restaurants are same as other parts of Europe except that they feature the "Zakuska," which consists of chafing dish viands, caviar, fish and other hors-d'oeuvre, for which there is extra charge.

Concealed Weapons cannot be carried without a license obtained from the police.

Photographing prohibited near fortresses.

Post and Telegraph Offices: The address on letters to Russia should be printed in Roman characters or written in Russian. The post offices are closed January 1st, March 25th, Easter, December 6th and Christmas. Russia has a parcels post, money order and telegraph system and a system of registration of letters.

Weights and Measures:

1 berkovets=1 pud.

1 pud=36.11 pounds.

1 Russian pound=14.44 avoirdupois ounces.

1 lot=0.45 avoirdupois ounces.

1 zolotnik=0.15 avoirdupois ounces.

1 verst=0.663 miles.

1 sazhen=7 English feet.

1 arshin=28 inches.

1 vershok=1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

1 botchka=108.23 gallons.

1 tchetvert=184.797 gallons.

1 cubic sazhen=343 cubic feet.

Calendar: The Julian Calendar in Russia is thirteen days later than the Gregorian Calendar which is used in other countries in Europe.

Population: Russia has over 130,000,000 inhabitants.

Area: 2,075,700 square miles (European Russia).

Race and Religion: People are of Aryan descent and predominant religion is Greek Catholic Church. Roman Catholic Church has more adherents than any other in Russia except Greek Catholic Church (about 87,000,000 followers). There are only about 4,000,000 Protestants in Russia, without counting Finland. Russia also contains over 14,000,000 Mohammedans.

RUSSIA

Route 1—From YAROSLAVL to MOSCOW.

Route 2—From EKATERINBURG to VIATKA, NIZHNI-NOVGOROD.

Route 3—From TCHELIABINSK to SAMARA and MOSCOW.

Route 4—From TASHKENT to ORENBURG, SAMARA, MOSCOW.

Route 5—From ASTRAKAN to SARTOV, RIASCHK and MOSCOW.

Route 6—From BAKU to PETROVSK, TIKHOR-YETZKAYA, ROSTOV, LOZAVAYA, KHARKOV, OREL, TULA and MOSCOW.

Route 7—From NOVOROSSIISK to TICHORY-EZTZKAYA, ROSTOV and MOSCOW.

Route 8—From BAKU to TIFLIS.

Route 9—From SEBASTOPOL to LOZOVAYA and MOSCOW.

Route 10—From CZERNOWITZ to NOWOSIELITZA, KIEV, BRIANSK, MOSCOW.

Route 11—From GRANITZA to LUKOV, MOSCOW.

Route 12—From WARSAW to MINSK, SMOLENSK and MOSCOW.

Route 13—From RIGA to MOSCOW.

Route 14—From HELSINGFORS to PETROGRAD and MOSCOW.

Route 15—From YAROSLAVL to ARCHANGEL.

Route 16—From TVER to NIZHNI-NOVGOROD,

KAZAN, SUIZRAN and ASTRAKAN.

Route 1—YAROSLAVL to MOSCOW.

From station of the Russian Railway at Vologda it is 127 miles southerly and takes 8 hours to

YAROSLAVL, RUSSIA (Population 112,000)

Railway Station: South of town; steamer landing, below **Cathedral of the Annunciation**.

Hotels: Kokuyev, Theatre Square; Bristol, Yekaterinskaya.

Interesting Things: **Church of John the Baptist** (1671), with 15 gilt domes and walls of colored tiles; bell tower 110 feet high—**Archiepiscopal Palace**, founded 13th Century—**Nikolo-Mokrinskaya Church** (1665); see thrones of the Tzar and the Patriarch and "Holy Door" of the Ikonostas—**Ilyinskaya Church** (1647), with two different styles of belfries—**Cathedral of the Assumption** (1215), with five gilt cupolas.

Remarks: Founded by Yaroslavl the Wise in 1019.

From Yaroslavl it is 174 miles southwestwardly by the Russian Railway and takes 7 hours 33 minutes to the Yaroslavl station of the same railway at

MOSCOW, RUSSIA (Population 1,617,000; Elevation 600)

Railway Stations: (1) Yaroslav Station, located at northeast side of town, where trains for Yaroslav, Kostroma and Archangel depart; (2) Brest Station, located on the west side of town, where trains for Brest and Warsaw depart; (3) Nicholas (or St. Petersburg) Station, located at northeast side of town, where some trains for St. Petersburg depart; (4) Kazan and Ryazan Station, opposite Nicholas Station, where trains for Kazan, Ryazan, Orenburg, Kozlov, etc., depart; (5) Kursk and Nizhni-Novgorod Station, located near the Sadovaya, where trains for Tula, Orel, Kiev

and most of the **St. Petersburg** trains depart; (6) **Windau** Station where trains for **Riga** and **Windau** depart; (7) **Saratov** Station on the south side of town, where trains for **Hozlov-Saratov** depart; (8) **Savelovo** Station; (9) **Bryansk**, in the suburb of **Dorogomilovskaya**.

Hotels: National, corner of Tverskaya and Mokhovaya; Metropole, in the Theatre Square.

Restaurants: Hermitage, Trubnaya Square, with music.

Baths: Sandunovskiya Baths, Neglinni Proyezd; Central, Teatralni Proyezd.

English Church Service: St. Andrew's, Bolshoi Tchernuishovski Pereulok.

Clubs: British Club, Hotel National; English Club, Tverskaya; Merchants' Club, Malaya Dmitrovska 6.

Specialties: The Sunday market in the Sukharev Square.

Interesting Things: The **Kremlin** and **Kitai-Gorod** form a city section surrounded by white walls dominated by colored towers—The **White City**, which is the fashionable quarter, half encircles the **Inner City**; it is enclosed by over four miles of **Boulevards**—Next to the White City is the **Zemlyanoi-Gorod** or **Earth City** (ramparts)—The **Suburbs** forms the **Outer Circle** beyond which are the **Kamer-Kollezhski Ramparts**, now in disuse—The **Market**, known as the “**Hunters' Line**,” for eggs, poultry, game, is held in **Okhotni Ryad Square**—**Flower and Fruit Market** in **Blotonaya Square**—**Dogs and Birds** in **Trubnaya Square**—**Best View of Kremlin** is from **Moskvoryetzki Bridge**—**Kremlin** is enclosed by a brick wall 65 feet high by $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in circumference, with 19 towers; it has five gates—**Gate of the Redeemer**, with tower 205 feet high, and outside, two small chapels—Inside is **Voznesenski Nunnery** (1389), in the middle of which is **Cathedral** (1519), with five domes, of the old royal family—See **Little Palace**, where **Alexander II** born in 1818—Opposite,

on the side next the river, **Monument to Alexander II**, 21 feet high, under 118-foot canopy—**Convent of Miraculous Apparitions of the Archangel Michael**, to which Tzar retired in 1610; see the strange paper figure of Christ, the Holy Ghost and God the Father, to the right of the monastery entrance—**Tzar Bell**, the largest in the world, 26 feet high, 66 feet in circumference, 200 tons, 22 inches thick at bottom and 10½ inches at top—**John the Great Bell Tower**, 320 feet, with dome 33 feet in diameter, with a fine view covering 20 miles; on second floor see **Synodal Treasury** with ecclesiastical garments set with precious stones—**Cathedral of the Assumption**, 82 feet wide by 125 feet long, with dome 138 feet high, with splendid Ikonostas with precious stones and Vladimir's picture of the Virgin ascribed to St. Luke, and brought from Jerusalem in the 5th Century; the Ikonostas, altar vessels, etc., contain 11,900 pounds of gold; behind Ikonostas, in the Sanctuary, see relief of Mt. Sinai made of 21 pounds of gold and 22 of silver—**Archangel Cathedral**, where Peter's brother Ivan was buried in one of the 47 sarcophagi; St. Mikhail, whose body is here, in silver coffin, refused to pass through sacred fire at Court of Baty-Khan in Mongolia, and he was murdered; above the sarcophagus of Demetrius see his portrait relief in gold—**Blagovyeshtchenski Cathedral**, with nine domes; the corridor, door-posts and frames are set with precious stones and gold, and the floor is jasper; the holy door is silver—**Kremlin Palace**, 395 by 92 feet, cost 12,000,000 rubles; see two crystal vases at head of 58-step flight, and St. Alexander Room, 100 by 70 feet by 70 feet high, with 14 mirrors and 3,500 lights; the floor has twenty kinds of wood; see seven silver tables in Reception Room; **Granovitaya Palata**, former audience chamber and banqueting room, and the golden window frame; **Treasury**, where see room of the crowns, the ivory throne, and especially Siberian

crowns made of gold lace with gems; the **Orb of Tzar Mikhail Feodorovitch**, crown of Peter the Great with 2,200 stones, and in the Silver Room 1,000 pieces of gold and silver plate; in the Model Room on lower floor see thrones and bed of Peter the Great and two of Napoleon's camp beds—The only street in the **Kremlin** is **Dvortzovaya**—See **Tzar Cannon** (1586), 17½ feet long, weighing 39 tons, with 40-inch bore and ball weighing nearly two tons—North of the **Kremlin**, between it and the **Inner City** is **Red Square**, 900 by 175 feet, east side of which has trading rows, and **Kazan Cathedral**, with entrance to the Inner City by the **Iberian Gate**—See **Chapel of the Virgin**, where Tzar formerly came before entering **Kremlin**, with picture of the wonder-working Virgin, copy of the one on Mount Athos, with head in pearl net, and shoulder and forehead set with gems—**Historical Museum**—**Cathedral of St. Basil** (1679), with eleven two-story chapels and a forest of colored domes of grotesque appearance—**Trading Rows**, three stories, 725 by 285 feet, with glass-roofed streets—**House of the Boyar Romanov**, where first Romanov Tzar was born—**Exchange**, and, opposite, **Shops**—**Synodal Printing Office**, founded by Ivan the Terrible in 1653, contains cast of the Apostles, and first book printed in Russia—**Alexander Garden**—**Riding School**—**Imperial University**, oldest in Russia, 9,700 students, 385,000 volumes in library—**Imperial Rumyantsov Museum** (1787); library, 1,000,000 volumes, with a manuscript of Giordano Bruno; see collection of national costumes in north wing—**Museum of Fine Arts** with copies of celebrated art treasures of the world—**Church of the Redeemer**, 8,020 square yards, 335 feet high, cost 15,000,000 rubles; one of the finest churches in the world; lighted by 60 windows, 3,700 candles, and decorated with gold on marble—**Tolstoi Museum**, with furniture of room in which he died—**Convent of the Maidens**, where Sophia,

Peter the Great's sister, was obliged to take a veil in 1689—In the northwest quarter of city see **Pushkin** (poet) **Monument**; **Triumphal Gate**, and **Great Imperial Theatre**—In the northeast quarter of the city see **Sokolniki Park**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Lubyanskaya Square, one of the most frequented walks of the city—In the east quarter see **Polytechnic Museum**, with agricultural, technical and architectural models—**Church of the Assumption**, with 13 domes, spared by Napoleon—In the south part of the city, **Tretyakov Gallery** (1316), with 2,000 Russian paintings, including the wonderful **Vereshchagins**—**Neskutchni Park**, best in **Moscow**—**Sparrow Hills**, with best views of the city.

Excursions: To **Kuskovo**, by **Moscow & Nizhni Railway**, 20 minutes, returning by **Moscow & Kazan Railway**, where see famous **Manor House**—**Petrovski Park**, best reached by tram or steam railway, with palace occupied by Napoleon, where the Tzars went before their coronation in the **Kremlin**—About three miles to the north of the **Petrovski Palace** is the **Petrovsko-Razumovskoye**, built for Peter I—Another excursion is from the **Yaroslavl Station** to **Sergiyev** (44 miles) and the **Troitzko-Sergiyevskaya Lavra**, one of the oldest and most celebrated in Russia, with a high wall $\frac{2}{3}$ mile long, 5 feet thick, with 9 towers, encircling 13 churches—In the **Cathedral of the Trinity**, near the **Ikonostas**, see open silver sarcophagus of St. Sergius set with jewels, presented by Ivan the Terrible, and over the door of the **Ikonostas** to the left of the canopy is a picture of the Saint painted on a piece of wood taken from his coffin—Behind the Cathedral see the **Treasury**, with ecclesiastical vessels, mitres, croziers, and many other priceless pieces of gold set with gems.

Remarks: **Moscow**, built on seven hills and occupying 27 square miles. The railway centre of Russia, and

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the most important city. 450 churches, 800 institutions and 25 convents. Divided into districts.

Route 2—EKATERINBURG to VIATKA, NIZHNI-NOVGOROD.

Hotels: Palais Royal, Glavni Prospekt; Amerikanskaya, Pokrovski Prospekt.

Specialties: Precious stones from the Ural Mountains and statuettes from the Kazli iron foundry.

Remarks: The town was named after Empress Catherine I, and lies on both banks of the Iset. It is the principal place of the Urals.

Interesting Things: Church of the Ascension, with Fine View—Another Splendid View is from the Magneto-Meteorological Observatory—Iset Embankment—Natural History Museum of the Ural Society of Naturalists—Bazaar—Cathedral, with bronze Statue of Alexander II.

From Ekaterinburg it is 534 miles westwardly by the Russian Railway and takes 12 hours 20 minutes to

VIATKA, RUSSIA (Population, 44,100; Elevation, 440)

Restaurants: Rail Restaurant, and Restaurant Petersburg.

From station of the Russian Railway at Viatka it is miles to

NIJNI-NOVGOROD, RUSSIA (Population 109,000; Elevation 820)

Main Railway Station, in suburb of Kunavino; Timiryazev Station, right bank of the Oka; Volga and Kama Steamers land below Sofrenovskaya Square; Oka Steamers above Fair Bridge on right bank of the Oka.

Hotels: Rossiya, Blagovyeshchenskaya Square, Upper Town; Birzhevaya, Rozhdestvenskaya, Lower Town; Sobolev, Moskovskaya, 1, on the Fair Side.

Baths: Yermolayev, Tchernoprudski Pereulok; **River Baths** in the Volga.

Interesting Things: In the Lower Town, across the Fair Bridge, is the Nizhnyaya Blagovyeshtchenskaya Square, on the south side of which is St. Alexis Chapel, from which you can go right up to Heights of Dyatlov, where see **Convent of the Annunciation** (1370)—North-east of the square, **Rozhdestvenskaya Church**, with five colored domes—Going up through the Sofronovskaya Square you come to the **Exchange** and the **Kosmodamianskaya Church**—Going up through the Zelenski Gorge you reach the **Verkhnyaya Blagovyeshtchenskaya Square** in the Upper Town, in the middle of which is the **Cathedral of the Annunciation** (14th Century), with odd tile cornice, and, opposite, **Alexyevskaya Church**—Across from the **City Hall** go through the **Demetrius Gate** to the **Kremlin** (best view of town and surroundings), which is encircled by a wall 65 to 100 feet height, flanked by 11 towers—See in this same section, **Cathedral of the Transfiguration**, where note especially the Ikon of the Virgin—In the **Minin Gardens** see **Monument of Minin and Pozharski** (65 feet), from which a splendid view of the rivers and the Fair—**Alexander Garden**, northeast of the Kremlin, with **Fine View**—**Church of the Ascension** in the **Petcherski Convent Court**, with wonder-working Ikon of the Petcherskaya Virgin.

The **Great Fair** is from July 15th to September 10th. The busiest time is between July 25th and August 12th. No smoking is allowed on the bridge or in the fair ground streets. In 1822 over 2,500 stalls and 60 warehouses were built at a cost of 6,000,000 rubles to take the place of those which had been destroyed by fire in 1816. The houses are known as "Ambars," and are built mostly of stone, one or two stories high. The Inner Fair, which is bounded by the **Betancourt Canal**, now has 4,000 booths, and the Outer Fair, which is

of newer construction, has about the same number of stalls. In 1910, ten years ago, the sales of the Fair amounted to 250,000,000 rubles. Articles of all kinds may be purchased at the Fair, which is attended by over 400,000 persons each season. The wooden **Fair Bridge** is set up each season and removed before the winter season sets in.

North of the Outer Fair see the **Alexander Nevski Cathedral** and the **Row of Bells**—In **Nizhegorod Street** see **Amusement Booths**, and to the east, the **Caravan-serai**, where nuts, fruits, rice, etc., are on sale—See also, the **Mossul Oriental Shoemakers' Booths**, **Carriage Row**, and **Stalls** where felt shoes can be bought—The **Theatre** in **Theatre Square**—**Ornaments of Gold**, etc., may be purchased in the **Brazilian Passage**—**Soap** is sold in the **Tzarskaya**—The **Main Building** is in the **Inner Fair**; on the ground floor can be bought **silk goods** and **gems** from **Yekaterinburg**—**Furs** can be bought to the left of the **Boulevard**.

Remarks: The **Upper Town** is the dignified part of the city, and the **Lower Town** is the active part and the commercial quarter. The **Fair Side** is on the left bank of the **Oka**.

Remarks: **Nizhni-Novgorod** was founded in 1221 by the **Grand Prince of Vladimir** against invasion by the **Bulgarians** and **Mordvins**.

Nizhni-Novgorod is 273 miles from **Moscow**, at the junction of the **Oka** and the **Volga**.

Route 3—TCHELIABINSK to SAMARA and MOSCOW.

From **Tcheliabinsk** it is 623 miles southwestwardly by the **Russian Railway** (via **Ufa**, 323½ miles) and takes 26 hours 30 minutes to

SAMARA, RUSSIA

(Population, 146,000; Elevation, 185 feet)

Railway Station: East side of the town, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the principal square.

Hotel: National.

Interesting Things: In middle of **Alexeyevskaya Square** is **Monument to Alexander II**, with figures at base relating to abolition of slavery and giving of relief to Balkan Slavs from Turkish rule—In the stretch between the **Samara** and **Volga** Rivers see **Church of the Kazan Virgin Mother**—**Postnikov's Kumiss Establishment**, where **Kumiss** is prepared by fermenting Mare's milk.

Tcheliabinsk, 565 miles from **Nizhni**.

From **Samara** it is 659 miles northwestwardly by the Russian Railway via **Inza** and takes 29 hours to

MOSCOW, RUSSIA (See page 445)

Route 4—**TASHKENT** to **ORENBURG**, **SAMARA** and **MOSCOW**.

From **Tashkent** it is 1,150 miles northwestwardly by the Russian Railway and takes 44 hours to

ORENBURG, RUSSIA

(Population, 94,000; Elevation, 220 ft.)

Hotels: **Centralnaya**, **Nikolayevskaya**; **Amerikanskaya**, **Troitzkaya**.

Specialties: In the **Trading Factory**, which is rectangular in shape and resembles a fortress, there are shops where silks, rugs and other articles from **Bokhara** and **Turkestan** can be bought. The **Orenburg** shawls, made of pure white and gray goats' wool are so filmy that the largest can be drawn through a ring.

Remarks: 260 miles from **Samara**.

Orenberg is on the right bank of the **Ural**, which here is the frontier between Asiatic and European Russia. Almost perfect calm here.

From **Orenburg** it is 260 miles northwestwardly by

the Russian Railway and takes 12 hours to

SAMARA, RUSSIA (See page 452)

From **Samara** it is 659 miles northwestwardly by the Russian Railway via **Inza** and takes 29 hours to

MOSCOW, RUSSIA (See page 445)

Route 5—**ASTRAKAN** to **SARTOV, RIASCHK** and **MOSCOW**.

From **Astrakan** it is 419 miles northerly by the Russian Railway and takes 24 hours to

SARTOV, RUSSIA

(Population, 218,000; Elevation, 270 feet)

Railway Station: In western part of town, where trains leave for **Kozlov**. On the left bank of the **Volga** is another station where trains leave for **Uralsk** and **Astrakan**.

Hotels: **Briston**; **Rossiya** in **Nyemetzkaya**.

Interesting Things: **Vokzai**, a pleasure resort—**Public Garden**—**Alexander Nevski Cathedral** in Cathedral Square.

Remarks: Educational and religious centre.

Sartov is 217 miles from **Moscow**.

From **Sartov** it is 340 miles northwestwardly by the Russian Railway via **Koslov** and takes 14 hours to

RIASCHK, RUSSIA

Restaurant: Railroad Restaurant.

From **Riaschk** it is 195 miles and takes 6 hours by the Russian Railway to

MOSCOW, RUSSIA (See page 445)

Route 6—**BAKU** to **PETROVSK TIKHORYETZKAYA, ROSTOV, LOZOVAYA, KHARKOV, OREL, TULA** and **MOSCOW**.

BAKU, RUSSIA (Population, 225,000; 58 feet below the Caspian Sea)

Hotels: Europe, Lalayevski Proyczk 4; Metropole, Nikolayovskaya.

Specialties: Naptha springs supplying all Russia with petroleum.

Interesting Things: Modern town is north of Quay between **Citadel** on west and **Railway Station** on east—See **Greek Alexander Nevski Cathedral**, **Armenian**, **Lutheran** and **Roman Catholic Churches**—**Olginskaya** and **Mickhailovskaya** are the principal streets—**Marine Boulevard** runs along shore and is a fashionable promenade—**Citadel** which dominates town is surrounded by 1½ miles of wall—Two **Mosques** in **Palace of the Khans**—**Kis-Kale**, massive tower, 147 feet—**Ancient Walls of Baila**, off headland of **Bailov**—**Black Town** reached by tram, where see **Nobel Petroleum Works**, largest, using 65,000,000 puds annually—East of this, **White Town**, with **Rothschild Oil Refineries**.

Excursions: To **Balakhani-Sabuntchi-Romana** oil fields, 8 miles. This and the **Bibi-Eybot** field produce nearly 500,000,000 puds of crude petroleum, the gushers producing about 12,000,000. The wells are from 500 to 2,000 feet deep. Another excursion, 19 versts north-east of Baku is to **Temple of Fire Worshippers** (13th Century).

Remarks: There are **Mud Volcanoes** near Baku caused by gas forcing its way out through the soil.

From **Baku** it is 234 miles northwestwardly by the Russian Railway and takes 9 hours 35 minutes to

PETROVSK, RUSSIA

(Population, 22,000; Elevation, 75 feet below level of Black Sea)

From **Petrovsk** it is 500 miles northwestwardly by the Russian Railway and takes 19 hours 20 minutes to

TIKHORYETZKAYA, RUSSIA

(Population, 44,000; Elevation, 270 feet)

Restaurant: Railway Restaurant.

This is 114 miles from **Rostov on the Don**.

From **Tikhoryetzkaya** it is 114 miles northerly by the Russian Railway and takes 3 hours 31 minutes to

ROSTOV, RUSSIA (Population, 200,000)

Hotels: International Moskovskaya 53; Bolshaya Moskovskaya; San Remo.

From **Rostov** it is 264 miles northwestwardly by the Russian Railway and takes 8 hours 30 minutes to

LOZAVAYA, RUSSIA (Population, 40,500)

From **Lozavaya** it is 91 miles northerly by the Russian Railway and takes 4 hours 26 minutes to

KHARKOV, RUSSIA

(Population, 248,000; Elevation, 755 feet)

Hotels: Grand-Hotel, Torgovaya Square; Rossiya, Yekaterinoslavskaya.

Specialties: Cloth, wool and cattle.

Interesting Things: **New Opera House—Bazaar—University** (1804), 3,400 students, with 240,000 volume library—**Art and Ethnographical Museum—North of university, Industrial Museum—Uspenski Cathedral—Commercial Club—In Nikolayevskaya Square see Agrarian and other banks—Theatre—University Park, with Zoo.**

Remarks: Is the centre of iron and coal industry of **South Russia**. Fairs are held in January and after Easter; August and October.

From **Kharkov** it is 248 miles northerly by the Russian Railway and takes 6 hours 45 minutes to

OREL, RUSSIA (Population, 91,000; Elevation, 650)

Hotels: Berlin, Gostinaya; Metropole, Bolkhovskaya.

Interesting Things: City Hall—Government Buildings—Town Park—Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul—Governor's Residence—Roman Catholic and Lutheran Churches.

Remarks: At the meeting of the Orlik and Oka rivers.

From **Orel** it is 116 miles northeasterly by the Russian Railway and takes 3 hours 17 minutes to

TULA, RUSSIA (Population, 13,000; Elevation, 820)

Hotels: Tchernuishovskaya Gostinitza, Kiyevskaya corner of Ploshtchadnaya; Artel, Kiyevsyaka 1, near the Kremlin.

Specialties: Tula ware, brass samovars, nickel plate, iron and steel; Tula work is black enamel inlaid with silver, Tula sugar biscuits at Byelolipetzki, Pyatnitskaya, 10.

Interesting Things: Government Offices—District Court—Assembly House of the Nobles—Museum of Domestic Industries—Kremlin, 985 by 630 feet (16th Century), within which is Cathedral of the Assumption and Cathedral of the Epiphany—Kremlin Garden—Archbishop's Palace, with collection of ecclesiastical antiquities.

Remarks: On both sides of the Upa. Peter the Great established a small arms factory here in 1712.

From **Tula** it is 121 miles north by the Russian Railway and takes 3 hours 17 minutes to

MOSCOW, RUSSIA (See page 445)

Route 7—From NOVOSIISK to TICHORYETZKAYA, ROSTOV and MOSCOW.

From **Novorossiisk** it is 168 miles northeasterly by the Russian Railway and takes 6 hours 10 minutes to

TICHORYESTSKAYA, RUSSIA

(Population, 44,000; Elevation, 260 feet)

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From **Tichoryestskaya** it is 114 miles northerly by the Russian Railway and takes 3 hours 50 minutes to

ROSTOV, RUSSIA (See page 456)

From **Rostov** it is 772 miles northwardly by the Russian Railway via **Lozovaya, Kharkov, Orel, Tula** (see page 456) to

MOSCOW, RUSSIA (See page 445)

Route 8—From BAKU to TIFLIS.

From **Baku** it is 343 miles northwestwardly by the Russian Railway and takes 13 hours to

TIFLIS, RUSSIA

(Population, 350,000; Elevation, 1,495 feet)

Excursions: To **Kodzori** (4,370 feet), with ruins of old churches; and **Convent of Martkobi**, 19 miles north-east by motor car.

Hotels: **London, Madatovskaya 9; Orient, Golovinski Prospekt 9.**

Tourist Bureaus: Government Railways and Sleeping Car Co. in offices of **Caucasus & Mercury Steam Navigation Co., Ervivanskaya Square 3.**

Clubs: **German Club, Mikhailovski Prospekt 129; Armenian Club, Golovinski Prospekt 6.**

Specialties: **Woolen goods from Daghestan, Kabarda and Ossetia, Caucasian carpets, weapons (principally inlaid daggers), walking canes, enameled and gilded silver plate, and chased wine and water vessels.**

Interesting Things: **German Quarters** settled by immigrants from **Wurtemberg** are on the left river bank in the northern part of the city—The **Russian Quarter** is on the right bank, and south of this are the **Persian and Armenian Shops**—The Russian Quarter has **Alexander Garden** for its centre, which is surrounded by **Church of St. Nicholas, Alexander Nevski Chapel, and Monument to Poet Gogol**—The **Hall of Fame** is on

the west side—The **Golovinski Prospekt** (principal street) contains **Military Museum—Great Theatre**—On same street, **Garrison Cathedral**, with big dome, and **Viceroy's Palace—Public Library**, 50,000 volumes, and at end of the street, **Caucasian Museum**—The continuation of the **Prospekt, Dvortzovaya**, which contains **Theatre of the Georgian Nobles**, ends at the **Duma**, on the south side of the **Erivanskaya Square**—The **Bazaars** are occupied by Persians and Armenians; here are gold and armor, pastry and cobbler's shops and wine in animal skins—**Vanski Cathedral—Antchiskhat-ski Cathedral**, with painting of Christ (8th Century)—**Botanical Gardens and Museum**, 2,000 specimens—**Fine view from Mont Ploskaya** (3,270 feet), reached by funicular.

Route 9—From SEBASTOPOL to LOVOZAYA and MOSCOW.

From **Sebastopol** it is 377 miles northeasterly by the Russian Railway and takes 11 hours 40 minutes to

LOZOVAYA, RUSSIA (See page 456)

From **Lozovaya** it is 577 miles northerly by the Russian Railway via **Kursk** and takes 19 hours 50 minutes to

MOSCOW, RUSSIA

Route 10—From CZERNOWITZ to NOWOSIELITZKA, KIEV, BRIANSK, MOSCOW.

From **Czernowitz** it takes 1 hour 35 minutes by the Russian Railway to

NOWOSIELITZA, RUSSIA (Population, 23,600)

From **Nowosielitza** it is 521 miles northeasterly by

the Russian Railway via **Slobodka** (249 miles) and takes 23 hours 30 minutes to

KIEV, UKRAINE (See page 573)

(Population, 590,000; Elevation, 590 feet)

From **Kiev** it is 296 miles northeasterly by the Russian Railway via **Konotop** (137 miles) and takes 11 hours 16 minutes to

BRIANSK, RUSSIA

(Population, 30,400; Elevation, 525 feet)

From **Briansk** it is 236 miles northeasterly by the Russian Railway and takes 9 hours 18 minutes to

MOSCOW, RUSSIA (See page 445)

(Population, 1,617,000; Elevation, 600 feet)

Route 11—From GRANITZA to LUKOW and MOSCOW.

From **Granitza** it is _____ miles northerly by the Russian Railway via **Ivangorod**, and takes 11 hours to

LUKOV, RUSSIA (Population, 10,500)

From **Lukov** it is 738 miles northeasterly by the Russian Railway via **Brest** and takes 24 hours 45 minutes to

MOSCOW, RUSSIA (See page 445)

Route 12—From WARSAW to MINSK, SMOLENSK and MOSCOW.

MAIN TRIP.

From **Brest Station** of the Russian Railway at **Warsaw** it is 476 miles northeasterly via **Brest Litovsk** (132 miles), and takes 10 hours 45 minutes to

MINSK, RUSSIA (Population, 105,000)

Railway Stations: For **Brest** trains in southwest part of the city; for **Romni** trains in southern part of city.

Hotels: Grand-Hotel Garni, Sakharyevskaya, corner of Bogodyelnaya; Paris, Sakharyevskaya, next to Lutheran Church.

Interesting Things: The streets leading from both stations meet at Sakharyevskaya and Moskovskaya—The **Gubernatorskaya** is one of the principal streets, along which you go to the **Alexander Square**—On the right side of the **Sobornaya Square** are the **Courts**, and the **Greek Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul**—On the other side are the **Government House**, and the **Roman Catholic Cathedral**. A little to the east of the square is **Governor's Garden**, where there is music in the summer.

Remarks: Half the population is Jewish.

Minsk is 345 miles from **Moscow**.

From Minsk it is 207 miles northeasterly by the Russian Railway and takes 6 hours to

SMOLENSK, RUSSIA

(Population, 71,000; Elevation, 590 feet)

Hotels: Grand-Hotel, Bolshaya Blagovsyeshchenskaya; Yevropeiskaya, Pushkinskaya 2, with theatre and pleasure-garden.

Interesting Things: Cathedral of the Assumption (12th Century), with five domes; on pillar here is sheet embroidered with The Entombment of Christ and the wonder-working picture of the Virgin—**Fine View** from **Watcher's Tower** of **Archaeological Museum**—**Historical and Ethnological Museum** of **Princess M. K. Tenisheva**.

Remarks: There is a wall around the old part of the town, which is on both banks of the **Dnieper River**. **Smolensk** is called "The Key and Gate of Russia." The old town is surrounded by three miles of wall, 32 to 50 feet high and 10 to 12 feet thick (1596).

From **Smolensk** it is 260 miles northeasterly by the Russian Railway and takes 7 hours 30 minutes to

MOSCOW, RUSSIA

Route 13—From RIGA to MOSCOW.

From Riga it is 643 miles southeasterly by the Russian Railway via Smolensk (383 miles) and takes 22 hours to

MOSCOW, RUSSIA (See page 445)

Route 14—From HELSINGFORS to PETROGRAD and MOSCOW.

From Helsingfors it is 274 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles easterly by the Russian Railway and takes 8 hours 27 minutes to

PETROGRAD, RUSSIA (Population, 2,075,000)

Remarks: Area, 21,195 acres, of which 12,820 are part of delta of Neva.

Railway Stations: (1) Baltic Station, where trains for Reval, Dorpat and Riga depart; (2) Warsaw Station, where trains for Pskov, Warsaw, Berlin, etc., depart; (3) Nicholas Station, located at Znamenskaya Square, where trains for Moscow, Volegda, etc., depart; (4) Finland Station, where trains for Finland depart; (5) Ironovka Station, where trains for Sheremetyevka depart; (6) Tzarskoye Selo Station, for Pavlovsk, etc.

Excursions: Apothecary Islands, with the gardens of Peter the Great containing medicinal herbs (50 acres), 36,000 plants, library of 38,400 volumes, herbarium 7,387 volumes. On Yelagin Island, Yelagin Palace, with fine view of Finland Gulf from the "Pointe." To Peterhof, 25 miles; you should go by train one way and by the coast road the other; on the road is Sergiyevskaya Pustuin (12 miles), and Stryelna (14 miles).

Excursion: (1) Peterhof, population, 15,000.

Hotel: Samson.

Interesting Things: See here Imperial Palace, founded by Peter the Great in 1720, with 40 foot high terrace facing the Neva Bay, and cascade emptying into

marble basin in which is Samson Fountain, with stream of 65 feet; on first floor see 328 portraits of women; Chinese Room; boudoir of Empress Petrovna; the Standard Room, in silk; Dining Room; White Room, with Rock Crystal Chandeliers—There is a **Fine View** northeast of the **Adam Fountain**—**Monplaisir**, built by Peter I.

Steamboat Excursion from **Petrograd** to **Cronstadt**, from the **Vasili Ostrov** below **Nicholas Bridge**.

Population, 65,000; **Cronstadt** is on the **Island of Kotlin**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, with batteries built on piles.

Hotels: - **St. Petersburg** and **London**, in the **Nikol-ayeviski Prospekt**.

Interesting Things: In the **Naval Quarter** of the town see **Admiralty**, **School of Engineers** and **Hospital**—There is a **Naval Harbor**, **Middle Harbor** and **Commercial Harbor**—**Fine View** of these from **Petrovski Gardens**.

Another **Excursion** from **Petrograd** is to **Tzarskoye Selo**, 15 miles. Population, 30,000.

Hotel: **Severnaya**.

Interesting Things: **Great Imperial Palace**, 978 feet in length—See **Palace Church**, decorated in blue and gold; see also the bedroom of wife of **Alexander II**, with floor inlaid with mother of pearl; pillars of violet glass; walls of opalescent glass; see also room adorned with agate, and **Amber Room**, also **Silver Room**; the **Lapis Lazuli Room**, in blue and gold—The **Park** surrounding the palace has arches, grottos, swan lakes and striking ruins—See **Chinese Bridge** with imitation coral railings and figures of four Chinamen with parasols, and **Suspension Bridge** representing the cross, with a Chinese arbor in the centre—See the **Artificial Ruins**, where there is a **Fine View**, and the **orangeries**, **Green Houses** and the **Great Lake**—See the **Gilded Barges** of **Catherine II** in the **Admiralty Quarter**, and

Granite Pyramid where Catherine's dogs were buried—
Near this, **Bridge of Blue Siberian Marble**.

IN PETROGRAD

Baths: Central Baths, Kazatchi Pereulok 11; Voronin, Moika 82; Tzelibyeyev, Basseinaya 14.

Main Post Office: Potchanski Pereulok 3; **General Delivery Office,** Potchanski Pereulok 15.

Telegraph Office: Potchtamtskaya 15, continually open, as is also the office at the railway station.

Public Lavatories: Alexander Garden; in the Duma; near Public Library; Yekaterininskaya Square; Znamenskaya Square; Lyetni Sad.

English Church Services: British and American Congregational Chapel, Novo-Isaakiyevskaya 16; St. Mary and All Saints', Angliskaya Naberezhnaya 56; Mission Church, in the Schlusselfburg Quarter; Methodist Episcopal Church, Tenth Line 37; Catholic Cathedral of the Assumption, Izmailovski Regiment; Church of St. Catherine, Nevski 34, Prospekt 10.

Shooting Clubs: Mayala, Selo, Krasnoye, Pavlovsk, Tcherentzovo and Vishera.

Clubs: Army and Navy Club, Liteini Prospekt 20; Automobile Club, Naberezhnaya 10; English Club, Dvortzovaya Naberezhnaya 16; Commercial Club, Anglisyaka Naberezhnaya 18; New English Club, Morskaya 36; Yacht Club, Krestoviski Island.

Golf Course: At Murino.

Horse Races: Three times a week, from June 1st to August 15th, at the Kolomyagskoye Chausee race-course; fall and winter trotting races at Semyonovski Square.

Ciniselli Circus: (Winter only), on the Fontanka; Cirque Moderne, corner of Kamunno-Ostrovski Prospekt and Kronverski Prospekt.

Pleasure Gardens: Zoological Gardens, reached by

steam ferry and tramway; Aquarium, Kamemno-Ostrovski.

Lawn Tennis: At the Tavritcheski, Pargolive, Krestoviski, and Cadet Corps Clubs.

Specialties: Antiquities, L. Grisard, Alexandrinskaya Square 5; Savostin Sadovaya 13. Furs, Mertens, Nevski 21.

Tea: Popov Bros., Nevski 26; P. Botkin's & Sons, Nevski 38.

Jewelers: Y. E. Morozov, Gostini Dvor 85; Gratchen, Nevski 19; K. E. Bolin, Morskaya 10.

Domestic Industries: Fancy work, lace, etc., can be obtained at Morskaya 30, Nevski 3, Liteini 28, or Fontanka 21.

Hotels: De L' Europe; (2) Astoria; (3) Grand; (4) De France; (5) Regina.

Tourists' Agencies: International Sleeping Car Co., Nevski 22; Nordisk Resebureau, Bolshaya Konyushennaya 29; R. Edgren, Bolshaya Konyushennaya 8.

Interesting Things: In the **Admiralty Quarter**, between the River Moika and the Neva, one of the three most fashionable sections, is the **Senate House**, the **Monument to Peter the Great**, **St. Isaac's Cathedral**, and the **Admiralty Building** at head of Nevski Prospekt, the **Winter Palace** and the **Hermitage Gallery**—In **Kazan Quarter**, between Moika River and Catherine Canal, is the **Marie Palace**, the seat of the former Imperial Council, and the **Cathedral Kazan**—Between the Fontanka and the Catherine Canal, in the Spasskaya Section, are the **Public Library**, **Government Offices**, **Tzar Alexander III Museum of Russian Paintings**, and the **Cathedral of the Resurrection** (a new church). In the **Liteinaya Quarter**, north of the **Moscow** section, are the most fashionable streets for homes, **Sergiyevskaya**, **Mokhovaya** and **Furshtatskaya**—The old Imperial Duma or House of Representatives met in the **Tauride Palace** to the east of the Liteinaya Quarter. (1)

the right bank of the Neva is the Mining Academy, the Academy of Arts, University, Exchange and Academy of Sciences, on Vasili Island—In the oldest part of the city, still referred to as the St. Petersburg Quarter, between the Bolshaya Nevka and the Neva, are the Peter Paul Fortress and Peter the Great's House—Stroganov Palace (1754), with art gallery—Kazan Cathedral, with semi-circular colonnaded approach (136 columns), 236 feet long, 186 feet wide, dome 260 feet high; cost 4,000,000 rubles; the main doors are copies of those in Florence; the 56 columns in the interior are 40 feet high, and the Ikonostas and Balustrade contain 3,600 pounds of silver; on their left see wonder-working "Virgin of Kazan" (1579), re-transferred from Moscow in 1710; see the 123 banners and eagles captured from Napoleon, and keys of 25 captured towns; see also Tomb of Prince Kutuzov—Church of St. Catherine (1763); inside is the grave of Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, King of Poland, and also the grave of the Frenchman Moreau, who was killed at the Battle of Dresden—City Hall—Gostini Dvor Bazaars, with 200 shops under the arcades—Public Library, 2,044,000 books, 29,000 maps, 102,000 engravings and 124,000 autographs; on the ground floor is a Gutenberg Bible (1450), Arabic Gospel, the first Russian newspaper, the first Russian bible and the first book printed in Russia, and in the main hall Greek papyrus leaves of the 2nd Century, autographs of composers, decorated Korans, book of the Gospels with gold letters on purple parchment, autographs of famous characters, and the second oldest text of the New Testament, 7,000 volumes of Voltaire's library, 30,000 foreign portraits, and suppressed portrait of Empress Elizabeth—Monument of Catherine II in Alexandra Square, east of the library—Anitchkov Palace (1741), former winter residence of Dowager Empress Marie Feodorovna—The Admiralty, on the left bank of the

Neva, founded by Peter the Great in 1705, with tower 230 feet high, going to a point with weather vane of crown and ship at top—**Marine Museum**, containing, among other things, Peter the Great Room and Hall of Heroes—**Equestrian Statue of Peter the Great**, 16½ feet high, upon a stone block 46 x 19½ x 16½ feet—**St. Isaac's** (of Dalmatia) **Cathedral** (1819), cost 23,000,000 rubles; 364 x 315 feet, with very large gilded dome; approached through porticos 16 columns each of red Russian granite 54 feet by 7 feet diameter; centre dome 87 feet across, resting on 24 columns 42 feet high; inside top of dome 269 feet; note especially bronze doors, marble walls and painting of inside of dome; holy door 23 x 13 feet, and on its sides two **lapis lazuli** columns 16 x 5 feet, and 8 gilded malachite columns 29½ x 2½ feet; see also the silver-gilt tabernacle and stained-glass window and articles weighing over a ton of pure silver, including chandeliers and model of the holy sepulchre; **Fine View** from 562nd. step in the lantern—**Hall of the Former Imperial Council**—The **Nicholas Bridge** crosses from **Vasili Ostrov** to the **English Quay** on 7 piers—In the **Dvortzovaya Square**, **Alexander Column** on pedestal 26 feet high, is largest monolith, 98 by 13 feet, with angel on top 13 feet high holding 20 foot cross, total height 153 feet, with the inscription, "Grateful Russia to Alexander I"—Former **Imperial Winter Palace**, 449 by 384 by 92 feet; note staircase of Carrara marble; in Room 1, Mosaic furniture and **vases of pink agate**, and in Room 11, pillars of black marble; see here **St. George's Salon**, 154 by 65 feet, with throne at the north end, where **first Russian Parliament** was opened in 1906 and the Emperor here formerly received the diplomatic corps on New Year's Day; next **Armorial Salon**, where were formerly bowls in which Emperors received bread and salt; next, **Throne Room of Peter the Great**, with Imperial Throne, chandeliers, tables, etc., of silver; the

Nicholas Salon, 200 by 61 feet, where court balls were held; **Moorish Salon**; rooms of Alexander II, in one of which is the iron bed on which he died, and in the Golden Salon, **clock** which only requires winding **annually**; White Salon, with statues; on upper floor was former Crown Jewel Room, with imperial regalia, the sceptre alone costing 2,400,000 rubles, and the Orlov Diamond (185 carats), for which was paid 450,000 rubles and an annuity of 2,000 rubles to the merchant; also Imperial Crown valued at 1,100,000 rubles, with cross of diamonds on unfinished ruby rings in centre of two half-circles of pearls to indicate the supremacy of the Tzar in the church! the **Orb** contains a diamond reposing on a sapphire; the elliptical **Shah Diamond**, presented by a Persian Prince, weighs 87 carats and is engraved with names of Eastern princes; see also Diamond Chain of the Order of St. Andrew, and the **pale red Ruby—Summer Garden**, in front of which the island steamers land; chapel at the entrance commemorating Alexander II's escape from death—**Museum of Imperial Carriages**, containing sleigh made by Peter the Great, coronation and state carriages, with panel paintings by Watteau, saddles, sleighs and the carriage destroyed at the assassination of Alexander II—**Church of the Resurrection** (190 by 140 by 62 feet), where Alexander II was killed by Nihilists; there are 176,400 square feet of Mosaics in and on the church—**Engineers' Palace** (1797), cost 18,000,000 rubles; note marble staircase ascending from the left side of the court; old throne room, and the round room; this palace formerly used by Empress Elizabeth—**Russian Museum of Alexander III**, containing the collection of the Academy; Emperor Paul I died here in 1801—**Russian Museum of Alexander III**, with fine collection of Russian paintings; in Room 9 see picture "Christ Pitying Woman Taken in Adultery"; in Room 24, "Last Days of Pompeii"; in Room 25, "Cossacks Preparing a Letter

to the Sultan of Turkey," and "Phryne on Exhibition before the Public"; Room 36, "Family of Count Tolstoy"—To the south the **Mikhailovskaya** goes to the **Nevski Prospekt**—**Hotel de l'Europe** on the west side—**Corps of Pages Building**, which includes the Roman Catholic Priory Church of the Maltese Order, erected under the supervision of Paul I, Grand Master of the Order; the yellow marble columns are 65 feet high; note **gilded throne** occupied by Paul; this institution continually educates 400 boys—**Imperial Bank**—In the **Museum of the Ministry of Ways of Communication** note especially paddle steamer designed by Kulibin of **Nizhni-Novgorod** in 1804—**Yusupov Garden**—**Conservatorium** in **Theatre Square**; on first floor see **Glinka** and **Rubinstein Museums**—Opposite, **Marie Theatre**—**Palace of Princess Yusupov**, with paintings by Rembrandt, Teniers, van Ruysdael, de Hooch and others—**Cathedral of the Transfiguration** (1742), restored in 1829, the court of which is surrounded by railings composed of Turkish and French cannon; in interior see banners, altar cross, silver chalice presented to Ostermann-Tolstoi by the Bohemians, and the objects worn by Alexander II when killed—**Church of St. Pantaleon**, the martyr, built by Peter the Great—**Stieglitz Museum of Industrial Art**; note especially the **Farnese Room** with **Limoges enamels**, and the **Loggia of Raphael** containing Deift and other porcelain, and **Gobelins tapestries**—**Imperial Duma Building**, formerly **Tauride Palace** (1783); see here bust of Alexander II and old ball room; and to the south of the building the **Tauric Garden**—South of this, **Suvorov Museum** and **Suvorov Church**—**Smolni Convent** (girls' school); crystal balustrades enclose the altars in its main church; note fine silver church vessels and the tabernacle on 56 **Jasper columns**—Follow the **Vladimir Prospekt** to the **Church of the Vladimir Mother of God**, with fine gilded domes and bell tower—**Moscow Tri-**

umphal Arch; 12 iron columns $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 75 feet carry the decorated cornice commemorating campaigns in Turkey, Persia and Poland—**Izmailov Cathedral**, with five blue domes decorated with stars, on site of wooden chapel where Peter the Great was married in 1707; note especially the tabernacle with crystal ornaments, and the bronze lustra with 300 candles—**Monument of Fame—Narva Triumphal Arch**, and west of this a wooden palace named in honor of wife of Peter the Great—The **Sea Canal** leads from the chief **Customs House** on **Gutuyev Island**, and is 17 miles long and 26 feet deep, to **Cronstadt** and cost 10,000,000 rubles—**Alexander Nevski Monastery**, on spot where Crown Prince Alexander defeated the Swedes and Knights of the Teutonic Order in 1241; in the interior of the church see the silver wall behind the canopy, part of the cost of which was 32,500 pounds of silver for one year—**Hermitage Museum**, 510 by 372 feet, contains royal art collections, founded in 1765 by Catherine II; this museum is one of the most magnificent in Europe; in the Kerch Room is best collection; see especially collection of vases; in Room 14, bronze, silver and terra cotta work; Room 11, 200,000 engravings and specimens; in Room 10, Scythian and Siberian antiquities; Oriental collection, Room 4; Spanish Room, Room 5; in Room 12, Majolica and glass; the picture gallery founded by Peter the Great, containing, among others, Sir Robert Walpole's collection, for which he paid 36,000 pounds; the Spanish paintings include Velasquez and Murillo; the Flemish include Rubens, Teniers, Van Dyck, Jordaens and Snyders; in the Raphael Gallery there is a wonderful collection of gems, and Room 26 contains one of the most remarkable collections of ornaments and gems in the world—The Numismatic collection contains over 200,000 specimens—See especially in the First Hermitage of Empress Catherine II the peacock cabinet, with mechanically-operated

peacock, which turns and spreads its tail, cock which crows, and owl which rolls its eyes; the finest collection of jeweled snuff boxes in the world was removed by the late royal family; cabinets 10 and 11 contain beautiful objects in crystal and rock crystal; cabinet 1, chess set of Alexander II and gold casket presented by the City of London—Cabinets 6 and 9, Turkish saddle cloth and bridle set with diamonds—Cabinet 17, gold toilet set of Empress Ivanovna—**Dutch Exchange**, 272 by 259 feet, with 44 columns, and in front two rostral columns 112 feet high—**Fine view** from elliptical space between so-called Stryelka—**Imperial Academy of Sciences**, planned by Peter the Great; 500,000 volumes, 13,000 manuscripts; see especially Department of Peter the Great, with writing desk, wax figure, autographs, model of house where he lived in Zaandam, walking sticks, etc.; see also cabinet of coins and Peter the Great's Geological Museum—**Imperial Zoological Museum**; see skeleton of mammoth in Room 2—**University**, 7,500 students, founded by Alexander I in 1819—**Imperial Academy of Arts**, with a fine collection—**Mining Academy Museum**, with very fine specimens in Rooms 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7—Across the **Troitzki Bridge** from **Suvrov Square** is **Fortress Island**—See here **Fortress of Sts. Peter and Paul**, containing the State Prison, **Cathedral**, **Mint**, **Arsenal** and **Museum**; the domed Cathedral, 210 by 68 feet, with a 394 foot spire capped by angel with cross 23 feet, with Cologne clock which plays the national anthem at midday, and the "Kol Slaven" every hour—One-story **Block House of Peter the Great**, 62 by 20 feet, encompassed by a building of stone which Catherine II protected it with.

Remarks: Petrograd is the second capital of Russia. It is a modern city and has little of the real Russian features which make **Moscow** so interesting. The streets are from 50 to 100 feet wide and generally straight. The **Nevski** is the main street, and other

important ones are the **Voznesenski Prospekt**, **Vladimirski Prospekt** and **Liteini Prospekt**. **Prospekti** in Russian means perspective. Second class streets are called **Ulitz**. Third class streets are called **Pereulki**.

The **Nevski** is 115 feet wide and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles long.

On **Vasili Strov** there are two lines of numbers to the street, the right starting from the **Great Neva** and bearing even numbers, and the left uneven. **Petrograd** has very handsome squares, which hold a great many people. The principal part of the town is on the left bank of the River **Neva**.

Nurses wear bright costumes, usually blue when the children are boys, and pink when girls, and adorned with silver-ornamented mantels.

Petrograd was built by a royal decree of Peter the Great, who employed 30,000 men, a great number of whom were lost through the strain and the climate.

The horses in Russia are the finest in Europe and the drivers usually wear heavily-padded robes or more than one suit on top of another in order to give them girth.

From station of the Russian (or Nicholas) Railway at **St. Petersburg** it is 404 miles southeasterly via **Bologoye** (199 miles), and takes 11 hours to

MOSCOW, RUSSIA (See page 445)

Route 15—From YAROSLAVL to ARCHANGEL.

From station of the Russian Railway at **Yaroslavl** it is 522 miles northerly by the same railway, via **Vologda** (127 miles), and takes 27 hours by ordinary train to the station of the same railway at

ARCHANGEL, RUSSIA (Population, 38,000)

Railway Station: On left bank of **Dvina**. In summer there is a steam ferry to the town.

Hotel: Hotel-Bar, **Troitzkaya**.

Interesting Things: The principal street is **Troitzki**

Prospekt, which runs parallel with the river—See **Troitzki Cathedral**, with five domes; note wooden cross 15 feet high, by Peter the Great—**Duma** or **Town Hall**, with **Museum**.

Remarks: The harbor is ice-free here from May until October.

Route 16—VOYAGE ON THE VOLGA RIVER.

TVER (Population, 62,600; Elevation, 415 feet)

Hotels: **Contralnaya** and **London**, both in the **Tryokhavyatskaya**.

Interesting Things: Chief street is **Millionaya**—See **Lutheran Church**, **Gostini Dvor** or **Bazaar**, with **Public Garden**—**Cathedral of Transfiguration** (1689), five domes—**Imperial Palace**, with **Museum**—**Troitzki Church**, (764), with seven domes, with a "little church" inside containing lead decorations on the door.

From dock of the **Volga Steam Navigation Company** at **Tver** it is 551 miles easterly by steamship to

NIZHNI-NOVGOROD, RUSSIA (See page 450)

From dock of the **Volga Steam Navigation Company** at **Nizhni-Novgorod** it is 259 miles easterly by the same steamship to the dock of the same steamship company at

KAZAN (Elevation 260 feet)

(Population 188,000, of which 30,000 are Tartars)

The city being 4½ miles inland.

Excursions: In summer, to **Panayev Garden**, with amusements; in winter to **Russian Switzerland**, with theatre.

Hotels: **Frantziya**; **Passage**; both in the **Voskresenskaya**.

Specialties: Russian leather, candles, soap, etc.

Interesting Things: The **Kremlin**—**Cathedral of the Annunciation**, with fine ecclesiastical vessels, etc.

Government Administration Building—Spaso-Preobrazhenski Convent—The Palace (1848)—Syuyumbeka Tower—Fine view from Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul—Convent of the Virgin Mother of Kazan—University, with 2,100 students—Tartar Quarter.

Remarks: Volga steamers stop over at Kazan three or four hours. Kazan was founded by Khan Ulu-Makhmet in 1437, and became capital of part of the great Tartar Kingdom.

From dock of the Volga Steam Navigation Company at Kazan it is 383 miles southerly to the dock at the Island of Rakov, landing place for

SUIZRAN, RUSSIA

The town being 3-1/3 miles farther.

Hotels: Yevropeiskaya, Bolshaya; (2) Centralnuiye Nomer.

Remarks: Suizran is 642 miles from Tver.

From dock of the Volga Steam Navigation Company at Suizran it is 800 miles southerly via Saratov (217 miles), Kamuishin (361 miles) and Tzaritzvin (483 miles), and takes 3 days to the dock at

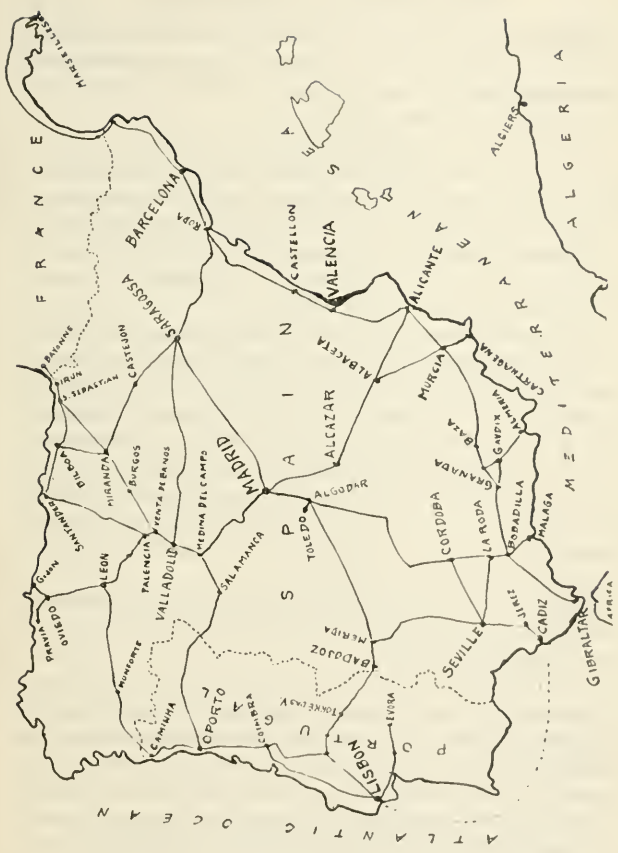
ASTRAKAN, RUSSIA

(Population, 150,000)

Hotels: Kazatchya; (2) Bolshaya Moskovskaya; (3) Rossiya.

Interesting Things: Uspenski Cathedral (1700)—New Duma—South of the Kremlin is the Ichthyological Museum—Persian Mosque—House of Peter the Great.

Remarks: On an island in the Volga Delta. The town is 65 miles below the level of the Black Sea. Fishing is the main industry.



SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

SUGGESTIONS FOR SPAIN

Money: Unit is peso, composed of 100 centesimos. Coins are bronze 5 and 10 cents; silver 50 cents and 2 pesetas; gold 20 and 25 pesetas. Notes are for 25, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 pesetas.

It is always advisable to ascertain definitely the visiting hours of museums and other places of interest before starting out on a sight-seeing trip, as much inconvenience and annoyance can thus be avoided.

Spanish railways are owned by private companies. There are three classes of trains: "Expreso," "Correo" and "Trenos Mators."

The best railway guides are "Guia General de Ferrocarriles," monthly (one peseta), and "Guia Arco," 50c.

In reading the time tables: "S" is "Salida," which means "go" or "depart"—"LL" is "Llegada," arrival—"E" is "Empalme," which is the Spanish for junction—"F" is the Spanish for "Fonda," which means railway restaurant—"D" is the Spanish for "Dereche," which means right—"I" is the Spanish for "Izquierda," which means left—"Ap" is the Spanish for "Apeadero," which means stopping place.

In some of the larger places you can buy your ticket and check your baggage in the middle of the town two hours before train time.

Circular tour tickets, which are called "Viajes Semi Circulares," can be bought from **Irun**, the most north-western Spanish point beyond the French frontier, to **Portbou**, the most northeastern Spanish point south of the France frontier or vice-versa. Kilometre tickets, which are not available on all lines, are frequently used.

Baggage, 66 pounds free; children half the amount. On the Northern Railway there are lead seals for baggage, furnished at a small charge.

"Correo" means in Spanish, Post Office. "General

Correo" means Central Post Office. Branch post offices are called "Estatites de Correo."

Telegrams are paid for by stamps, purchased at the post office.

Tobacco and Cigars are a government monopoly.

PORTUGAL

Money: Unit is 1 escudo of 100 centavos. Escudo takes place of former milreis of 1,000 reis.

Portugal is the richest country for its size in Europe. It was formerly the Roman Province of Lusitania.

The "Guia Official dos Caminhos de Ferro de Portugal" is exclusively for **Portugal**.

In Portugal and Spain a silk dust coat is almost indispensable, and insect powder is frequently valuable.

On certain routes it is advisable to carry lunch baskets.

Passports: Passports should be carried to Portugal, especially to identify inquirers at post office.

No tobacco, cigars or weapons are allowed to be brought into Portugal.

Customs Houses: Preserve your customs house receipts.

Railways: There is a difference in the gauge between the railways of France and Spain.

Time: The trains run on West European, i. e., Greenwich time.

Hours of Admission: Certain places are only open at certain hours; consequently you should carefully investigate to see what these hours are in order to arrange your daily itinerary accordingly.

ROUTES FOR SEEING SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

Route 1—From **PARIS** and **BORDEAUX**:

Enter Spain at Irun and go southwest via San Se-

bastian to Miranda. Here you can go southeast to Saragoza and Barcelona, or Tarragona, Castellon, Saguntum, Valencia, Alicante, Cartagena, Almeria, Malaga, Gibraltar, and northwest to Cadiz, Villa-Real, Capo S. Vicente, north to Lisbon, Figueira-Da-Foz, Coimbra, Oporto, Capo de Finisterre, La Coruna, thence eastward via Leon to Pravia, Santander, then southward to Palencia, thence southeast to Venta de Banos, thence northeast to Burgos, Miranda, San Sebastian, Irun (Spain), and Biarritz, France.

Route No. 2.—For Route No. 2 Reverse Route No. 1.

While these two routes cover the best part of Portugal, and all the seacoast of Spain, they omit Madrid, the capital of Spain, and Seville, Cordoba and Grenada, the three most interesting places in Spain; so that I show the following general route covering the cities, which also gives the variations or "side trips" that enable you to see the principal attractions of both countries without covering the same ground twice. Portugal is so far from the beaten track in Europe that it is not worth while to go there without also seeing Spain on the way, or on the return trip. The plan I present, therefore, covers both countries. The way most used is from Paris, southwest via Bordeaux.

Route Number 3.

From Bordeaux you go southwest to Irun, the first customs house in Spain. From here go southwest to San Sebastian and Miranda. At Miranda you can go north to Bilbao and west to Santander, or you can branch off southeast to Saragoza and Barcelona; but the main trip goes on southwest to Burgos and Venta de Banos, with an alternative trip north to Palencia, northeast to Santander, and from Santander west to Oviedo and Pravia. Or, at Palencia, you can go northwest to Leon. At Leon you can go northwest to

Oviedo and Pravia, or you can go from Leon northwest to Monforte de Lemos and to La Coruna. There is no railroad from Pravia to La Coruna without coming back south to Leon. At Monforte you go southwest to Oporto and Lisbon. Resuming Main Trip From Venta de Banos you can go south to Valladolid Medina del Campo and Madrid, or west from Medina del Campo to Salamanca, Oporto, Coimbra and Lisbon. From Lisbon you can go east to Madrid via Arroyo de Malpartida, or you can go via Barriero southeast to Beja, and Faro and Villa Real, San Antonio; or you can go from Lisbon northeast to Torres Das Vargens, southeast to Badajoz and Seville, south to Cadiz, northeast to Cordoba, south to Bobadilla, east to Granada, Baza and Murcia, southeast to Almeria, northeast to Alicante via Guadix, and northwest to Alcazar and Madrid; and from Madrid northeast to Saragoza, Barcelona, Portbou (Spain) and Cerbere, and Marseilles (France).

Route No. 4—PORTBOU (Spain) to IRUN.

In case you go into Spain from Marseilles you reverse this trip, and trace back southwestward from Portbou (Spain) to Irun.

But southeast of Lisbon as far as Cadiz there are few important cities, so I prefer to go from Lisbon east via Arroyo to Madrid, Madrid south to Cordoba, southwest to Seville, south to Cadiz, northeast via Utrera, La Rhoda, and Bobadilla to Granada, northeast to Murcia and northwest to Alcazar and Madrid. Thence east to Zaragoza, Barcelona, Portbou (Spain) and Cerbere and Marseilles, France. This trip from Lisbon is Route 4 (see page)

There are many trips which can be taken, but the main trip I have outlined covers the principal places.

Other routes from the frontiers of Spain and Por-

tugal to Madrid (the centre of Spain and Portugal) are:

Route 5—Bilbao to BURGOS, VALLADOLID and MADRID.

Route 6—BARCELONA to SARAGOSSA and MADRID.

Route 7—VALENCIA to MADRID, via ALCAZAR.

Route 8—CARTAGENA (or ALICANTE, or VALENCIA) to ALCAZAR and MADRID.

Route 9—ALMERIA to GAUDIX, GRANADA, CORDOBA, ALCAZAR and MADRID.

Route 10—GIBRALTAR to ALGECIRAS, BOBADILLA, CORDOBA, ALCAZAR, MADRID.

Route 11—CADIZ to JEREZ, SEVILLE, La RHODA, CORDOBA, ALCAZAR, MADRID.

Route 12—LISBON to BADOJOZ, ALGODOR, TOLEDO, ALGODOR and MADRID.

Route 13—FIGUEIRA DA FOZ to COIMBRA, FREINDA (Customs House in Portugal), VILLA FORMOSA (Customs House in Spain), SALAMANCA and MADRID.

Route 14—From CAMINHA to OPORTO, SALAMANCA, MEDINA DEL CAMPO and MADRID.

Route 15—LA CORUNNA to MADRID.

Route 16—SANTANDER to VALLADOLID and MADRID.

Route 3—From PARIS and BORDEAUX to BARCELONA and PORTBOU.

MAIN TRIP.

From the Quai d'Orsay station of the State French railway at Paris it is 509 miles southwestwardly via Bordeaux, France and Hendaye, France, and takes 16 hours to

IRUN, SPAIN (Population, 5,800)

Excursion to Fuenterrabia, a mediæval town.®

Hotel: Palace.

The town is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the station. The only stop for meals on the way to **Madrid** is at **Miranda**.

Irun to **Madrid**, 392 miles; to **Madrid** it is 902 miles; **Paris** to **Hendaye** is 508 miles.

In Spain and Portugal, Greenwich time is used. In these countries the hours are numbered from one to twenty-four.

The customs examination going into Spain from **Bordeaux** takes place at **Irun**.

From **Paris** to **Lisbon** it is 1,178 miles, leaving the **Madrid** route at **Medina del Campo**. The only stop for food between **Irun** and **Madrid** is **Miranda**.

From station of the Northern Railway at **Irun** it is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwestwardly and takes 27 minutes to the **Norte** station at

SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN

Summer Residence of Royal Family (Population, 47,894)

Railway Stations: (1) **Estacio del Norte** station, where Northern Railway trains depart; (2) **Estacio de Bilbao** station, where trains for **Bilbao** depart.

Excursion to **Santa Clara Isle** (which has a lighthouse and cafe).

Consuls: Isaac H. Miller is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: **Continental**, in Pasio de la Concha; **De Londres et de Inglaterra**, in Pasio de la Concha.

Travel Bureau: **Tourists' Enquiry Office**, Alameda 14.

Restaurant: **Casino**, in Avenue de la Libertad.

Telegraph Offices in Calle de San Martin, **Urbana** in Plaza de Guipuzcon.

Interesting Places and Things: **Caseta Real** (Royal Bath Houses in the Old Town)—Promenades around the **Oucha** (a bay)—**Park of Alderdieder**—**Paseo de la**

Oucha—Royal Palacio de Miramar—Fish Market—Church of San Vincente—Church of Santa Maria (walk upward from church along slopes of Monte Urguel (380 feet)—In the New Town see Plaza de Guipuzcon, Avenida de la Libertad, and the Palacio de la Diputacion, and Picture Gallery—Escuela de Artes Oficios (Art Museum and Public Library)—Largo de la Zurriola, with Monument of Oquendo, Commander of Spanish fleet in 1631—Fine view from Monte Ulia.

The most frequented part is the Streets and Promenades nearest the Bay Oucha.

From San Sebastian to Bilbao is 71½ miles—to Santander, 74 miles.

From station of the Northern Railway at San Sebastian it is 100 miles southwestwardly by the same railway, and takes 3 hours by ordinary train to the station of the same railway at

MIRANDA, SPAIN

(Population, 49,000; Elevation, 1,485 feet)

Miranda is at junction of lines to Bilbao and Saragossa. It is ½ mile west of Ebro river.

Side Trip from Miranda to Santander, Main Trip Resumed, Page .

From station of the Spanish Railway at Miranda it is 64 miles northerly and takes 2 hours 45 minutes to the Norte station at

BILBAO, SPAIN (Capital of Province of Vizcaya)

(Population, 94,000; Elevation, 20 feet)

Railway Stations: (1) Estacion del Norte station, where trains for Miranda de Ebro depart; (2) Estacion de Santander station, where trains for Santander depart; (3) Estacion de Portugalite and La Robia; (4) Estacion de San Augustine for trains to Munguia; (5) Estacion de las Arenas, for Arenas and Palencia trains;

(6) Estacion de Acheni, for Zamora and San Sebastian trains.

Hotel: Grand Hotel Colon, Paseo del Arenal.

Travel Bureau; Tourist Inquiry Office, in the Exchange.

Post and Telegraph Offices in Alameda de Mazarri-dos 17 and 19.

Excursion: Portugalite (7½ miles).

Interesting Things: In the Old Town the centre is the Paseo del Arenal—See Plaza Nueva and its ar-caded walks—Instituto, with library and natural his-tory museum—Church of Los Santos Juan—Church of Santiago—Market Place (Plaza Vieja)—Church of San Antonio Abad—Casa del Ayuntamiento (City Hall, with high tower—Fine View from Campo de Valentin. In New Town main street is Puente del Arenal—Plaza, with statue of Lopez de Haro—Gran Via de Lopez de Haro, which leads to the Public Garden past the Plaza Elíptico, where see Statue of Senora Casilda Iturrizar, a patriotic benefactress—Plaza de Truba, with poets' statue—Mercado de Ensanche (market)—Walk to English Cemetery for fine views.

From station de Santander of the Spanish Railway at Bilbao it is 74 miles northwestwardly and takes 4 hours to Ferrocarriles de la Costa station at

SANTANDER, SPAIN (Population, 65,209)

Railway Stations: (1) Estacio del Norte station, where trains for Madrid depart; (2) Figuera de la Costa station, where trains for Bilbao, Astillero, Onta-neda and Oviedo depart.

Docks: Bilbao, Gijon, Corunna, etc., several times weekly—to Bordeaux twice, and St. Nazaire once a month.

Consul: John H. Grout is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: **Europa**, in Calle Mendez Nunez 2; **Hotel Continental**, Calle Mendez Nunez 1.

Post Office: Calle Rubro 2.

Interesting Things: Church Street—Plaza de Velarde monument to him—**Gardens** and **Fine View** of mountains from Paseo de Pereda—**Muelle de Nocione**, where are customs-houses and shipping—**Cathedral**—Walk along **Paseo del Alta** to suburb of **Miranda**.

Side Trip, from Miranda to Barcelona, Main Trip Resumed Page .

From North station of the Northern Railway at **Miranda** southeasterly via **Castelon** it is $90\frac{3}{4}$ miles and takes 7 hours 29 minutes to

SARAGOSSA, SPAIN

Hotels: De Las Quatros Naciones; Calle de Don Jaime 52; **Hotel de Europa**, in Plaza de la Constitution.

From **Sepulcro** station of the Northern Railway at **Saragossa** it is $227\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeasterly via **Tarragona** and takes 9 hours 30 minutes to Francia station at

BARCELONA, SPAIN See page

Main Trip Resumed.

From station of the Northern Railway, at **Miranda** it is 56 miles southwestwardly and takes 2 hours to

BURGOS, SPAIN (Population, 28700; Elevation, 2,810)

Excursion to Monastery of Silos by diligence and mules (2 days).

Hotel: Norte y Londres.

Interesting Things: On the right bank of the Arlanzon on Paseo de Isla is the **Palace of Justice**—On the left bank is **Colegio St. Nicholas** in the Plaza del Instituto—**Convento de la Merced**, now **Military Hospital**,

in the Contrada de la Merced—Take the five-arched bridge of **Santa Maria** across the Arlanzon to Paseo del Espolon, where see **Theatre** and **Statue of the Kings**—In the **Casa Consistorial** (City Hall) in the Salon de Sesiones, see the wooden chair of **Jueces Nuno Rasura** and **Lain Calvo**, the two “First Magistrates” of **Burgos**—**Plaza Mayor**, with arcaded streets and shops, and **Statue of Charles the Third**—**Arco de Santa Maria** (1536), 300 feet by 194 feet, and **Museum** interior, open from 10 to 4—Splendid **Gothic Cathedral** (with towers 275 feet high), made of limestone of Ontoria in 1221—See large rose window and big Gothic windows and famous “**Golden Staircase**.” Also note the **Cimborio** above central crossing and the **Capello del Santisimo Cristo**, so called from an old figure of Christ crucified, erroneously supposed to be a human body, but the hair alone of which is genuine—See especially the **White Stone Representations of the Passion** by Vigarni (1540) in the Trassagario behind the altar in the Capella Mayor—Also note the gilt balustrades in the **Escalera Dorado**—In the **Capella de Santa Anna** (1477) see retablo of high altar with Christ’s family tree sprouting from the breast of Jesse—The **Gothic Cloisters** are very fine, with delicate traceries—See the famous **Coffer of the Cid**, which contained only sand when pledged as security with the **Burgos Hebrews Vidas** and **Rachel**—**Fine view** from the **Castello**—Church of **Santa Agueuda**, where **Alfonso the VI.** took the three oaths, by the bolt on the door, by the Cross, and by the Gospels—In the Calle de la Calera see the palaces called **Casa de Angneo** and **Casa de Miranda**—From **Burgos** pleasant excursions are to the **Real Monasteries de Las Hulgas**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of **Burgos** (closed after noon)—See beautiful doorway in **Hospital Del Rey**—The **Cartuja de Mirableres** (1454)—**Carthusian Convent** started by **John II**—In the **Gothic Church** see the retablo of high altar, showing pelican

feeding young pelicans with its own blood—**John II and Isabella's Monument**, best in Spain—Five miles further than the **Cartuja** is the **Convent of Can Pedro de Cardena**, where the **Cid** was buried.

From station of the Northern Railway at **Burgos** it is 48 miles southwestwardly and takes 2 hours to

VENTA DE BANOS, SPAIN (Elevation, 2,370 feet)

Hotel: Railroad Restaurant.

Alternative Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 496.

From **Venta de Banos** station of the Northern Railway at **Venta de Banos** it is 7 miles northwestwardly and takes 25 minutes to

PALENCIA, SPAIN (Population, 15,900)

Hotel: Hotel Samaria, Calle San Juan 2.

Interesting Things: Cathedral (14th Century).

Side Trip from Palencia, Alternative Trip Resumed below.

From **Ferrocarriles del Norte** station of the Spanish Railway at **Palencia** it is 136 miles northerly and takes 6 hours 26 minutes to the **Ferrocarriles de La Costa** station at

SANTANDER, SPAIN (Population, 65,000)

Hotel: Hotel Europa.

At **Santander** you can go west to **Oviedo** and **Pravia**.

Alternative Trip from Palencia Resumed.

From station of the Northern Railway at **Palencia** it is 76 miles northwestwardly and takes 3 hours 10 minutes to

LEON, SPAIN (Population, 15,000; Elevation, 2,730)

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Hotels: Hotel de Paris in Calle San Marcelo 8; Hotel Inglis, Calle de la Cathedral 9.

Interesting Things:—In the centre of the town is the **Plaza Mayor** (de la Constitucion), at which are held markets, especially on Saturdays—See the **Court House** on the west side, and, on the Calle Nueva leading to the north, the **Cathedral** (1199), and the very imposing **Facade**. The interior is very graceful with its beautiful gallery and 230 traceried windows—**Colegiata de San Isidro**, with a library containing **Bible of 960**—See the **Agate Chalice**, of 11th Century in the Muniment Room.

Side Trip from Leon, Alternative Trip Resumed from Leon, page 488.

From station of the Northern Railway at Leon it is 87 miles northerly and takes 4 hours to

OVIEDO, SPAIN

(Population, 23,000; Elevation, 750 feet)

Railway Stations: (1) Estacion Del Norte, for Leon and Gijon; (2) Estacion Del Ferrocarril Cantabria for Santander; (3) Ferrocarril Vasco Asturiano.

Hotel: Grand Hotel Covadonga, in Calle Mendizabel.

Interesting Places and Things: The centre of Oviedo is the **Plaza de la Constitucion**—By the Calle de Uria are the **Promenades of Campo de San Francisco** and **Salon de Pombe**—**Cathedral** (1388), 220 by 72 feet, 65 feet high, in Camara Santa—See a piece of the **Staff of Moses**, one of the 30 pieces of silver paid **Judas**—**Thorn** from the crown put upon the head of the **Saviour**—The skin of **Bartholomew**—**Pocket wallet** and **sandal of St. Peter**, and some **Crumbs** from the "feeding of the five thousand"—See also **Jeweled Cross of the Angels** and the **Cross of Victory**.

From the station of the Northern Railway at Oviedo

it is 35 1-3 miles westwardly and takes 1½ hours to

PRAVIA, SPAIN (Population, 9,000)

Alternative Trip from Leon Resumed.

From Ferrocarrilles del Norte station of the Northern Railway at Leon it is 148 miles westwardly and takes 8 hours to

MONFORTE DE LEMOS, SPAIN (Population, 4,500)

Side Trip from Monforte de Lemos to Corunna, Alternative Trip Resumed below.

From station of the Northern Railway at Monforte de Lemos it is 125 miles westwardly and takes 4 hours to

LA CORUNNA, SPAIN (Population, 46,500)

Hotels: Hotel de Francia, Alameda 1-3, with view of water; Hotel de Europa, Calle de San Andres 81.

La Corunna is chief military station in Northern Spain.

From La Corunna there are steamers to Gijon, Santander, Bilbao and Liverpool.

Alternative Trip Resumed.

From station of the Spanish Railway at Monforte it is _____ miles southwestwardly and takes _____ hours to

OPORTO, PORTUGAL

Railway Station: Estacio Central, Praca de Almeida Garrett, near Praca de Dom Pedro.

Dock: Afandia. Some of the big steamer passengers land at Leixoes by small row or motor boats, where there is a customs examination.

Consul: Samuel H. Wiley is Consul for United States of America.

Specialties: In Rua dos Flores, Goldsmiths and Jewelers—Filigree and Enamel in Colors—Purses and Brooches.

Interesting Things: Opposite the harbor on the east side of the Douro is a fine view from the Rua Trinita e um de Janiero—**Garden of Sao Lazaro (1821)**—**Public Library, Academia de Bellas Artes, Museu Municipal**, except Mondays, 10 to 3—There is fine view from **Alamedo das Fontanas**—The **Se (12th Century Church)**—See here especially the **Gothic Cloisters**—**Bridge of Dom Luis Primero**, a single span of 560 feet—**Augustine Convent of Nosso Senhora da Sierra do Pilar**—See here image and cloisters with 36 Ionic columns supporting the barrel vaulting—On the west side of Oporto the centre is the **Praca da Liberdade**, with fine mosaic pavement and trees—See here Equestrian statue of Pedro IV—Fine view from **Torre dos Clerifos** (see two towers of **Lapa Church**, the Douro Valley, **Villa Nova de Gaia, Crystal Palace, Sao Jao da Foz**, and the Sea—The **Shady Mercado**, with granite fountain, is popular in the forenoons—In **Campo dos Martyres da Patria** is **Jardim do Cordoaria**, a lovely plaza with palms and camelias—On the east of the Campo are the **Court House and Jail**, and on the west the **Fish Market**, and on the north **Hospital de Canto Antonio**—**Royal Palace**—Fine view from **Crystal Palace** and its beautiful Garden—**Church of Sao Martinho de Cedofeita, Rua da Carvalhosa**—**Cemeterio Occidental**, with tropical vegetation—Fine view of Douro river valley from **Paseo das Virtudes**—**Church of Cao Francisco (1383)**, fine rose window and beautiful wood carving—The **Exchange**—**Great Statue de Oporto**, in Rua Santa Catharina—**Statue America Central, Rua de Sao Lazaro**—For a view of the river banks, take a boat under the two bridges and go beyond Avintes.

Hotel: Grand Hotel do Oporto in Rua de Santa Capporina.

Post and Telegraph offices in **Praca da Batalha 522**.
From **Oporto** to **Lisbon** it is 215 miles.

From **Coimbra** station of the Portuguese Railway at **Oporto** it is 215 miles southwestwardly and takes 6 hours to the Central station at

LISBON, PORTUGAL (Population, 708,750)

Obtain tickets at **Rua das Necessidades 173**, between 2 and 3 P. M. week-days, necessary to see parks and palaces.

Railway Stations: (1) **Estacáo Central** or **Lisboa**, in **Rua Magaltáes Lima**, where trains for Spanish lines covering table lands of **Tagus** and **Guadiana Rivers** and **Pampilhosa, Cintra, Oporto, Mafra** and **Leiria** depart. Platform where trains leave is on third floor. (Take elevator); (2) **Estacio de Santa Polenia** or **Caes dos Soldados**, is station for nearly same places as **Estacáo Central**; (3) **Estacáo Caes do Sodro** and **Estacáo de Santos**, where trains for **Estoril** and **Cascaes** depart; (4) **Estacáo do Barreiro**, where trains for **Setubal, Villa Vicosa Beja** and **Southern Portugal** towns depart; this station is on the southern side of the **Bay of Lisbon**.

Steamers land passengers near **Customs-House** from steam barges or in small boats, with owners of which you must make a definite contract. Steamers go from **Praca do Comercio** to **Estacáo do Barreiro** on the southern side of the **Tagus**. From here you go via **Pinhal**, which is 10 miles, and **Setubal** to **Evora**, a Moorish town, which is 72½ miles away.

Hotels: **Avenida Palace**, centrally located; **Hotel Durand**, in the **Largo do Barao de Quintella**, good quiet location, run by Englishman.

Baths:—**Rua Nova de São Domingos 22**; **Rue da Gloria 13**; **Banchos do Arsenal**, by the **Largo de São Panto**.

British Hospital, **Rua Saraiva de Carvalho 39**.

Churches (except Cathedral, till 1 P. M.), open 7 to 10 A. M.

Golf Club at Belem.

Specialties: Embroideries from Madeira and Tenerife—Luoca (Earthen) Ware—Leather Things.

Interesting Things: The Praca de Giraldo is the centre of life—See the Cathedral (1186)—Nearby is Roman Temple, Aqueduct of Serborens, and a fine view from the Town Hall nearby—Conventual Church of São Francisco (1507)—Archivo da Torre de Tombo (10 to 4) — National Library — Museu d'Artilleria (free) — Museu Colonial Ethnognophico—Museu Nacional de Bellas Artes (free Sundays and holidays, 11 to 4)—Museu Nacional das Cortes (free daily except Friday, 12 to 5)—Museu Nacional de Historia Natural (till 4 P. M.; pay)—Palcio des Cortes (Parliament), by introduction of member, when in session, otherwise by porter—São Pedro de Alcantora—Castillo de São Jorge—Nossa Senhora de Monte—Nossa Senhora da Grace—Estrella Church Tower—Bull Ring at Campo Pequena.

The old part of the town is known as "Lisboa Oriental"; the modern town is "Lisboa Occidental." Between these two is "Cidade Central."

The centre for public buildings is Black Horse Square, or Praca do Commercio. On its north side are the Ministry of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs—The Supreme Court—and the Office of the National Debt. On the east are the Exchange—and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The south side of the Praca is clear to the River Tagus, and on the west side are the Ministry of War—Ministry of Public Works—the Ministry of Finance—the Ministry of War—and the Telegraph and Post Office Buildings.

Cidade Baixe, or "Lower Lisbon," is to the north of the Praca. You approach it under the Arco Monumental, Da Rua Augusta, with its Clock and Statues of Vasco da Gama and others. Beyond the Arco Monu-

mental in the **Rua Nova de El Rei** the **Commercial Offices** are located. The **Rua da Prata** and **Rua d'Ouro** were under the same plan of segregation for the smiths in precious metals, and the cloth dealers occupy **Rua Augusta**. At the northern end of **Rua Augusta** is the **O Rocio** with some bronze fountains and the high marble column topped by the **Statue of St. Peter**; also at its base figures representing the cardinal virtues. At the north is the **Teatro de Dona Maria Segunda**, which was formerly the site of the Inquisition's home. See there the **Statue of Vicente** in the pediment. He was Portugal's first dramatic writer. See also the **Praca de Figueira** and the interesting market (before 10 A. M.)—Going westwardly from the theatre through the **Rua do Principe** you see the **Avenida da Liberdade**, 98 yards wide and a kilometre long; this, with its tropical plants and trees, is the fashionable drive—See 98 feet high **Monumento dos Restauradores de Portugal**, commemorating the Portuguese liberty in 1640—See **Genius of Liberty and Victory** at base—Near end of **Avenida** is the new **Park Edward Seventh**, and the **Zoological Garden**.

From **Rocio** you go up through **Rua do Carmo**, a shopping street—At the top is **Rua Garret**, Lisbon's busiest street—From **Rua Garrett** go north by the **Calcada da Sacramento** to the **Largo do Carmo**, a square on the east side of which is the **Igreja do Carmo**, erected by the Nuns of Mt. Carmel to the Virgin, most of which was destroyed by the earthquake of 1755—See the adjoining **Archaeological Museum**—Going south from **Rua Garrett** take the **Rua Ivens** to **Largo da Bibliotheca Publica** (Public Library), on the east side of the square, containing which is the **Academie Real das Bellas Artes**, and **Bibliotheca Nacional de Lisbon** (1796), with 400,000 books, 15,000 manuscripts, and 40,000 medals, coins, etc. (11 to 3 week-days)—See especially **Hebrew Bible of 1299**, a book by **Cicero**,

printed in 1469, a first edition of **Gutenberg's Bible**.—Going west from Rua Garrett you strike the famous and beautiful **Praca de Luiz de Camoes** with statue to him, encircling pedestal of which are famous Portuguese patriotic writers—Proceeding northeastwardly you go up the Rua de **São Roque** to **Largo de São Roque**, on north side of which is Church of same name (1566)—See the silver candelabra, the altar, and lapis lazuli column—Adjoining is the **Foundling Asylum**, supported by a lottery—At the end of the Rua de São Roque get fine view at **Alameda de São Pedro de Alcantara**, with its gardens containing marbles of famous men—Proceed now along the Rua de Don Pedro Quinto northwestwardly to **Largo do Principe Real**, with fountain and park; this is the highest point of West Lisbon—Go along the Rua da Escola Polytechnica to the **Institute and Natural History Museum and Astronomical Observatory**, and **Botanical Garden**, one of the best in Europe, with splendid greenhouses. From the **Largo do Rabo** you go along the **Fabrica de Lonca** northwardly to **Mae d'Aqua**, with reservoir 98 x 82 feet by 33 feet deep—The **Palacio des Cortes** (Congress) is in the **Largo de Sao Bento** (1834), formerly a convent. In same buildings are the **National Archives** (1757)—The **Academy of Sciences** is in Rue do Arco a Jesus, No. 113—It contains 60,000 volumes, and the **Jose Estavo Goncalves Missal** used at the Coronations—See here also the **Anthropological and Geological Museum**—See also the **Estrella Church** (1779) of limestone from Alcantara Valley. See altar piece representing heart of Jesus spreading charity over the world, and the glass coffin with the mummy of a child, and especially the view from the Dome. At the **Cemiterio Occidental** is a fine view of **Tagus River**.

Eastern Lisbon—Lisboa Oriental—From the northwestern corner of the **Praco do Comercio** by way of Rua da Princesa and going up by Rua da Sé you reach **Largo**

de **Santo Antonio**, with church of same name destroyed by earthquake in 1812, and rebuilt—**St. Anthony of Padua** was born on this ground—A little above is **Sé Patriarchal**, the oldest church in town (1150)—In 1383 **Martino the Bishop** was hurled from towers by mob who did not like his Spanish proclivities—North of the Cathedral is the **Limoeiro** (male prison) in the **Largoe de Limoeiro**—Go up from here by **Franessa do Funil** and **Rua do Cháo** through **St. George's gate** to the **Castle of St. George**, the old Moorish fortress—See the fine view from the terrace on the south side of the **Castle Hill**—From here proceed to the two-tower church of **São Vicente de Fora** (1582), the dome of which fell in earthquake of 1755—See especially the barrel vaulting, the facade, and the baldachino by **J. Machado de Castro**—Proceed now to the **Pantheon Real**, where by the light of wax candles are shown for a fee the **Coffins with Glass Lids** containing embalmed bodies of **Portuguese Monarchs**—On the coast of the ridge formerly called **Almaefa**, see splendid view of Western Lisbon and the lower town, and the **Church of Nossa Senhora da Graça** (1556)—See on Fridays the image said to work miracles—See next the view from ermida of **Nossa Senhora do Monte** (328 feet high)—Along the **Tagus**, beginning at the eastern end of the town, are the **Almshouse**, known as **Asylo de Dona Maria Pla**, the **Arsenal de Exército**, containing the military magazine, the **Artillery Museum**, etc.—In the **Rua da Alfandija** is the **Church of Nossa Senhora de Conceicás Velha** (1755), with fine facade doors and windows—In the northeast corner of the **Largo do Municipio** is the **Church of São Juliás** (12th Century)—The column in the square is the pillory, where many nobles were executed—The **Museu Nacional das Bellas Artes** contains 500 pictures and a good art collection—Across from the lofty **Largo das Necessidades** is the **Palacio Real das Necessidades** (1743), the former resi-

dence of King Charles the First. (Permit must be had at the "Administracao.") One of the interesting **Lisbon** suburbs is **Alcántara**, near Ermida of Santo—**Amaro**, an old building, started in 1549—The **Mercado de Vinte e Quatro de Julhe** is an interesting place, with its early morning fish sales.

Jungueira and **Belem** are also interesting suburbs. At the latter see **Paco de Belem**, one of the royal palaces (1700), and near it the **Picadeiro** (royal riding college), with over 30 State carriages—On the hill over **Belem** see the **Royal Palace of Ajuda**—See also the **Botanical Gardens** at the western end of the palace—Do not fail to see the **Praca de Vasco da Gama** and the **Hieronymite Convent**—Visit here also the **Church of Santa Maria**—The bodies of the poets **Camalus** and **Garrett** and **Vasco da Gama** are interred here—Next to the west door of the church are the marvelously beautiful **Cloisters**—See also the **Museu Ethnologico Portuguez**, and nearly a mile from the **Praca de Vasco da Gama** the **Tower of Belem** and the **Splendid View** from its platform.

The best excursion from **Lisbon** is to **Cintra**, 17½ miles from the Central Railway Station—The elevation of **Cintra** is 680 feet (Hotel Nunez).

Among the **Interesting Things** are **Palacio Real** (summer home of Queen Dowager Maria Pia, built in the 14th-15th Century).

From **Cintra** it is a 45-minute drive by the **Avenida do Rainha Dona Amelia** southwestwardly to the **Castello dos Mouros**, and a short distance further is the **Park of Pena**, containing over 400 kinds of trees—On a rocky hill at the top of the park is the **Castello da Pena** (1,735 feet high), a summer residence of the princes—In the cupola over the **Sala de Vendos** there is a splendid view of the **Estremadura Province**—You go down from the castle through the **Camelia Garden**, with its 5,000 plants, azalias, rhododendrons, etc.

The main promenade of Cintra is the Caminho de Cellares to Quinta de Moncerrate (2 miles), one of the most beautiful villas in the world.

Remarks: An earthquake and tidal wave followed by fire in 1755 killed over 30,000 people and wrecked the city, causing over \$100,000,000 damage.

Lisbon to Liverpool, 998 miles; to Havre, 884; to Hamburg, 1,342; Gibraltar, 302; to Oporto, 215.

Side Trip from Lisbon to Evora, Alternative Trip Resumed below.

From Lisbon it is 72¾ miles (via Caso Branca) to

EVORA, PORTUGAL (Population, 16,000;
Elevation, 910 feet)

Hotel: Hotel Eborensis.

Main Trip Resumed.

From station of the Northern Railway at Venta de Banos it is 22 miles westwardly by the same railway, and takes 32 minutes by ordinary train to the Norte station of the same railway at

VALLADOLID, SPAIN

(Population, 63,500; Elevation, 2,270 feet)

Valladolid is on the east bank of the Pisuerga, and was the favorite residence of Kings of Castile.

Railway Stations: (1) Estacio del Norte, for Northern Railway from Irun to Madrid and Ariza; (2) Estacio de Risocio, to Medina. Medina de Risocio, the church of which has a custodia by de Arphe.

Hotels: Moderno, Plaza del la Constitucion; Francia, Calle de Teresa 23.

Telegraph Office: Plazuela de Santa Ana.

Interesting Things: National Monument to Columbus in Campo Grande Park—House of Cervantes (1603)—Plaza de la Constitucion, with Casa del Ayun-

tamiento, and Statue of Pedro Ansurez, a patriotic citizen—Cathedral (1585), 402 by 207 feet; see silver monstrance in temple form, over 6 feet high, weighing over 140 pounds—In Plaza de Santa Maria is University (17th Century), 4,600 students, 50 professors, library 30,000 books—See Statue to Cervantes—To the southwest is Colegio de Santa Cruz (1480), with Museum showing especially fine carvings in wood—On Plaza de Santa Marina, Church of Santa Marina—See Espolon Nuevo along the river for the mulberry trees.

Remarks: Ferdinand and Isabella married here in 1469.

From north station at Valladolid it is 26 miles westwardly by the Northern Railway and takes 1½ hours to

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, SPAIN

Alternative Arip from Medina del Campo to Madrid,
Main Trip Resumed page 502.

From Medina del Campo by the Northern Railway it is 124½ miles and takes 8½ hours to north station at

MADRID, SPAIN (Population, 845,300)

Railway Stations: (1) Estacio del Norte or Estacion Principal, for north and northwest lines via Medina del Campo; (2) Estacio de las Delicias for Valenci de Alcantora and Lisbon (except express trains); (3) Estacio de Medioda de Atocha, express trains for Lisbon and the other lines.

Hotels: Ritz, near Prado Museum in Plaza de Canovas; Grand Hotel de la Paix, Puerto del Sol 11.

Restaurants: Lhardy, Carrera de San Jeronimo 6 (November to July); Tournie, Calle Mayor 13.

Telegraph Office: Calle del Correo 3.

Cabs: "Se Alquita" means free or available.

Consuls: Ely E. Palmer is Consul for United States of America.

Feasts: January 17th, **St. Anthony's Day**, when oats for animals are blessed by priest; **Ash Wednesday** is the Farewell Carnival Festival; **Holy Week**, **Dos de Mayo** celebrates the uprising 2nd of May; May 15th, **Romeria de San Isidro del Campo**; the City Saint, afternoons; June, **Corpus Christi Procession**; November 1st, **All Saints' Day**; November 2nd, **All Souls' Day**; **Saturday Before Advent** (the last of November or first of December); **Christmas**.

Interesting Things: The **Puerta del Sol** is the centre of life in **Madrid**, so named from an old gateway which had a view of rising sun—Go east from **Puerta del Sol** by **Carrera de San Jeronimo** to the **Prado**—A quarter of mile out it is called **Plaza de les Cortes**—At 11 Calle de Alcala which leads east from the **Puerta del Sol** is **Real Academia de Bellas Artes** (1752), with splendid canvases of Ribera, Goya and Murillo—From Calle de Alcala go to the **Prado** ("meadow"), the first section of which is the **Salon de Prado**.

In **Salon del Prado**—near the fountain of Apollo is **Monumento del Dos de Mayo**, dedicated to Louis Daoiz and Pedro Velardo, French artillerymen who on May 2nd, 1908, trained the guns on the French—Back of the monument is the **Exchange**—To the east is the **Museo de Artilleria**—In **Plaza de las Cortes** is **Palacio del Congreso**—In pediment is a representation of Spain embracing the Constitution—The next section of the **Prado** is **Paseo del Prado**.

Prado, formerly a most prominent fashionable promenade in **Madrid**—The **Salon del Prado** has rows of trees, and in the middle is the **Fuente de Opolo** (1780)—Near the fountain in the semi-circular **Plaza de le Lealtad** is the **Monumento del dos de Mayo** (1840) to the **Martyrs of Liberty**, who died in 1808 trying to expel the French—To the left of the monument see **Bolza de Comercio** (Bourse)—From this **Plaza** go east through the **Calle de la Lealtad** to the **Museo de**

Artilleria (1803)—See in Room 1 on the ground floor **Wooden Cannon** captured in 1869 from the Cubans—and in Room 1 on the first floor see the **Sword of Boadbil**—In Room 4, fine collection of **Toledo Blades**—Second floor, Room 2, see remains of **Banner of Fernando Cortes**, used in his invasion of Mexico—At south end of Salon del Prado see **Fuente de Neptuno** (18th Century)—Nearby is the **Palace Hotel**, on the Plaza las Cortes, with **Statue of Cervantes**, the **Reliefs of Don Quixote's Encounter with the Lion**, and **Sancho Panza and the Don**—At the northern end of the Plaza, towards the west, is the **Palacio del Congreso**—The lions at the staircase are of metal from cannon captured in **Morocco** in 1860—See **Salon de Sesiones**, where the Deputies face the President in a semi-circle—See **Portraits of Legislators** by the great Spanish artist Ribera—The next section of the Prado is **Paseo del Prado**, on the right of which see **Mueso del Prado**, and, south, **Plaza de Murillo** and **Botanical Gardens**—At west side of museum there are many **Cedars of Lebanon**—**Monument to Velasquez**—In Plaza Murillo see statue to him—In the Calle de Felipe Cuarto, see **Catholic Church of San Jeronimo el Real** (1503), where Cortes met formerly—See in front of **Museo de Repreducciones Artistics** the **Statue of Queen Maria Cristina**—See in ceiling of main hall foundation of "**Order of Golden Fleece**"—In the **Botanical Garden** see trellised walk, with a great variety of Spanish vines—In the **Museo del Prado** (National pictures and sculpture), begun in 1785, is one of the finest collections in the world—At main entrance see **Statue of Fr. Goya**—There are special catalogues illustrating the works of Goya, Velasquez, Zurburan, El Greco and others; there are 60 Velasquez, many Murillos and some Riberas; there are also 10 Raephaels, 2 Correggios, 40 Titians, and some fine canvases of Paolo Veronese. In the **Flemish School** there are 60 Rubins; some Van

Dycks, the "Family Group of Jordeans," and some of David Teniers. There is also a good Rembrandt and an Albrecht Durers portrait. There are also some works by Wateau. In Cabinet No. III, Picture 213, is "Assumption," by Guido Reni. In Cabinet No. IX, No. 413, is a painting by Titian, and Nos. 371, 378 and 379 are by Tintoretto. See also picture of his wife, by Andrea del Sarto. Nos. 486 and 487 are portraits by Veronese. The rarest pictures in the Prado are in the anteroom containing Goyas. These are but a few of the rarest canvases enumerated, which would require pages. The Salon of Murillo contains some of the finest. Ribera's pictures are remarkable. In the cabinets of Flemish and Dutch pictures see in Cabinet XIII, "The Dogs Attacked by Vultures," painted by Jan Fyt. The landscape No. 1729 is by J. van Ruysdael. The sculpture galleries contain some very fine pieces.

The 353-acre park of Madrid is called "El Retiro." In the centre is Estangue Grande, with Statue of King Alfonso the Twelfth—See the Tortoise Fountain, the Artichoke Fountain and the Crystal Palace.

In the afternoons there are grand concourses of the upper classes on the Paseo de Fernan Nunez—The most fashionable promenade of Madrid is the Paseo de Recoletas in the centre of the homes of the aristocracy.

See the National Library and National Museums, containing very fine collections—Biblioteca Nacional (1711), one of the principal libraries of Europe, with 650,000 volumes, including 800 editions of Don Quixote—In the show cases see autographs of Lope de Vega, the beautifully-illuminated Visigothic Fuero Juego from San Isidro, and the Bible of Avila, with fine miniatures—Durer's drawings from the Triumph of the Emperor Maximillian, and other interesting mementos should also be seen.

Paseo de la Castellana, in the northern part of the city, is named from a spring by there. In the Plaza de

Castellar, towards the north, is the **American International Institute for Girls** (formerly at **San Sebastian**), founded by Mrs. Gulick for higher education of girls—**Museo de Ciencias Naturellas** contains important collections—In the **Western Quarters** is the **Plaza de Oriente**, largest in **Madrid**, occupying the place where 500 houses formerly stood—In centre is **Statue of Philip the Fourth**—**Royal Palace**, enclosing a 145-foot square court, occupies nearly 27,000 square yards, and is 500 by 80 to 165 feet; cost 3,000,000 pounds—The **Tapiceria** at the Palace contains 800 pieces of Flemish tapestry, shown to the public on **Corpus Cristi Day**—The **Royal Library** in the Palace has 100,000 volumes and 5,000 manuscripts—The Palace is east of the **Jardines del Palacio**—Near is the **Royal Armeria**, containing a very large and valuable collection—North of the Palace, at No. 2 **Calle de Bailen**, are the **Royal Stables**, with ponies from **Andalusia** and cream-colored horses from **Aranjuez**—See the harness room and the coach houses (fee, 50 cents)—In the **Parque del Oeste** there is a fine view.

The tram goes to **Ermita de San Antonio del Flonda** and further on to **Bombilla**, where Spanish sports can be seen Sundays—Going west from the **Puerta del Sol** there are two main streets, the more important being **Calle Mayor**—See **Plaza Mayor**—**Plaza de la Constitution**, with **Equestrian Statue of Philip the Third**; this statue was opened by feast in honor of **St. Isidro** in 1620, and here **Prince Charles**, afterwards **King Charles the First of England**, attended bull fights, and twenty-one people were burned—The **City Hall** is on the **Plaza de la Vela**—The chief street in the southeastern part of the city is **Calle de Atocha**, beginning at **Plaza de Provincia**, near the **Plaza Mayor**.

Bull Ring: Tram No. 4. Special cars on fight days from **Puerta del Sol**—**Basque Ball Games**—**Horse Races**.

From **Madrid** it is 31 miles to **Escorial** (**Hotel Reina Victoria**), where the principal sights are the **Church** and the **Burial Vault of the Spanish Monarchs** under the **High Altar**. It is eight-sided, 33 feet high and 33 feet across. There are four rows of niches for the Kings on the left of the altar and four similar ones for the Queens on the right; all of black marble. The **Sacristia**, 95 by 26 feet, is very fine, as are the lower **Cloisters** which surround the **Patio de las Evangelistas**, 150 feet square.

Aranjuez is $30\frac{1}{2}$ miles by railway from **Madrid** (**Estacion del Mediodia**—**Hotel Vinda de Pastor** and **Palacio Real** contains an interesting Japanese Room adorned with porcelain tiles (1763) from the **Retiro** factory. The chandelier is cast in one piece.

From **Madrid** you can go to **Algodor** via the **Ciudad Real** Railway and thence by branch lines to **Toledo** (48 miles), or you can combine this trip with the excursion to **Aranjuez** by taking the **Seville** Railway to **Castillejo** and the **French Line** to **Algodor**. Exchange to branch line at **Castillejo**.

From **Madrid** to **Lisbon**, via **Arroyo** and **Torre das Vargens**, it is 408 miles.

From **Madrid** to **Badejoz** (**Torre das Vargens**, **Lisbon**), via **Ciudad Real**, **Almorchion** and **Merida**, it is 317 miles.

If you have come from **Medina del Campo** to **Madrid**, if you wish you can take the trip south to **Cordoba**, **Seville**, **Cadiz**, **Granada**, etc., described in **Route 4**, at page 519, but the best trip is the following:

Main Trip from Medina del Campo Resumed

From **Medina del Campo** it is $47\frac{3}{4}$ miles northwardly and takes $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

SALAMANCA, SPAIN (Population, 263,000)

Railway Station is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile northeast of city from the

Plaza Mayor and only omnibuses meet the trains.

Interesting Things: From Salamanca can be seen the snow-top mountains of **Pena de Francia**, south, and to the southeast is **Sierra de Avila**—In the **Plaza Mayor** four-storied colonnaded building (18th Century); east is the new market; west is **Augustina Church**; south-east is **Church of San Martin** (1103); see north **Portals**, capitals and picture of **St. Martin** dividing his clothing with a beggar, and the seven Catholic Tombs (15th Century)—From here go along the **Calle Garcia Baroda** to **Casa de las Conchas** (1531), so called from **Mussel Shells** in the **Facades** and windows; note the coffered ceiling.

In the **Plaza del Collegio** see the University and Hospital (1436) and Collegio Vigo (1401), the **Cathedral** (1509) with tower 356 feet high, the structure itself being 340 by 158 feet—In the interior see Cloister Chapel and cloisters until 5 P. M. In the **Reli Caco** is famous ivory crucifix of the **Cid** and **Madonna**.

The **Cathedral Vieja** (1100) is known as "**Fortie Salmantina**"—Good view from **Pratio Chico**—The lantern called **Torre Del Gallo** is surmounted with a cock—In the cloisters (1178) in the chapel of **Talavera** see arrangement of the **Ribs**. See the staircase from the ground to the first floor with 15th Century relief of bull fights—**Church of St. Esteben** (1524), Convent and Museum.

Interesting Things: From Salamanca can be seen **Snow-capped Mountains** of **Pena de Francia** south, and to the southeast is **Sierra de Avila**—In the **Plaza Mayor**, four-storied colonnaded building (18th Century)—East is the **New Market**—West is the **Augustina Church**—Southeast is the **Church of San Martin** (1103); see north portal capitals and picture of **St. Martin** dividing his clothing with a beggar, and **Seven Catholic Tombs** (15th Century)—From here go along **Calle Garcia Baroda** to **Casa de las Conchas** (1514), so

called from the mussel shells in the facades and windows; note the coffered ceiling—In the **Plaza del Colegio**, see the **University** and **Hospital** (1436) and **Colegio Viejo** (1401), and the **New Cathedral** (1509) with tower 360 feet high (the structure itself being 340 by 158 feet); note the west facade; in the interior see closed chapels and cloister (until 5:00 in the afternoon)—In the **Relicario** is famous **Ivory Crucifix** of the **Cid** and an **Ivory Madonna**—The **Cathedral Vieja** (1100) is known as “**Fortie Salamaneina**”—Get the view from **Patio Chico**—The lantern called “**Torre del Gallo**” is surmounted with a cock—In the **Cloisters** (1178) in the **Chapel of Telavera** see the arrangement of the groining ribs—See the staircase from the ground to the first floor, with 15th Century relief of bull fights—**Church of St. Steban** (1524), **Convent and Museum**—In **Plaza de Colon** see the **Torre del Clavera** (1480)—**Bull Ring** is largest in **Spain**.

In **Plaza de Colon** see the **Torre del Clavera** (1480).

Remarks: **Salamanca** was captured by Hannibal 217 B. C. It was the site of a great university founded by Alphonso the 9th in 1230, which spread Arabian learning over Europe.

Villa Formosa (126½ miles) is the Portuguese frontier. Cars are changed here and there is a customs examination. The railway goes on to **Lisbon**.

See **Plaza Mayor**, the finest square in Spain, surrounded by colonnaded four-story buildings—The **City Hall** is on the north side and the **Market** on the east—See also **Cathedral Nueva** (1509) and **Church of San Esteban** (1524)—There is a **Fine View** from the **Promenade** surrounding the city.

From station of the Spanish, and also by the Portuguese, Railway at **Salamanca** it is 210¾ miles westwardly by the same railways, via **Barca d'Alva**, and takes 8 hours 54 minutes by ordinary train to the **Campanha** Station of the Portuguese railway at

OPORTO, PORTUGAL (See page 488)

From station of the Portuguese Railway at Oporto it is southerly and takes 4 hours 13 minutes by ordinary train to

COIMBRA, PORTUGAL (Population, 18,000)

Railway Station: Bifurcacas Station, located at northwestern end of city, where you change for **Cidade Coimbra**.

Hotels: Avenida; Braganca.

Railway Stations: Bifurcacao station, located at northwestern end of city, where you change for trains for Cidade Coimbra.

The centre of Coimbra is the **Praca Oito de Maio**. See **Mosteiro de Santa Cruz** (1131), the northwest part of which is now the **Camara Municipio** (City Hall)—In Rua de Sophia see **Collegio de Carnia** (1579), the unfinished Church of **Sao Domingo**, **Collegio de Graca**, **Court of the Collegio dos Jesuites**, **Claustro de Manga**, **Bell Tower of Santa Cruz**, **Mercado**, **Quinta de Santa Cruz** (shady old convent grounds)—**Botanical Gardens**, **Old City Gate** near number 75 in **Rua do Visconde da Luz**, **Old Cathedral** called **Se-Vilha**, **Church of Sao Salvador** (1169), **Church of Se Novo** on the north side of **Largo de Feira** (see in Sacristy church plate of 12th Century), **Museum of Antiquities** (Sundays and holidays, 11 to 3).

Interesting Things: **University** (1540) **Library**, 100,000 volumes—**Great View** from **Mondigo Bridge**—Also from **Mosteiro de Santa Clara**. **Quinta das Lagrimas** was scene of murder of **Inez de Castro**. After death of **Alphonso**, King **Pedro**, his son, caused the torture and death of murderers of his wife, dug up her body, enthroned it, and courtiers paid homage by kissing her dead hand, then the highest nobles took the body to **Alcabaca** for its last repose.

At **Coimbra** (Bifarcacao Station) a branch line runs to the **City of Coimbra** station.

From **Rocio** Station of the Portuguese Railway at **Coimbra** via **Entroncamento** it takes 3 hours 39 minutes by ordinary train to the Central Station of the same railway at

LISBON, PORTUGAL (See page 490)

At **Lisbon** if you do not wish to go south direct, as described in the resumption of the main trip page you can go from **Lisbon** to **Madrid**, as described in Route 4, page ' from **Madrid** south to **Seville**, **Cadiz**, **Granada**, **Murcia**, and back to **Alcazar** and **Madrid**. Thence to **Saragossa**, **Barcelona**, **Portbou** and **Cerbere**.

MADRID, SPAIN (See page 497)

Or, you can take trip from **Lisbon** south to **Barriero**, **Beja**, **Faro** and **Villa Real**, **San Antonio** as follows:

Alternative Southern Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 507.

From **Barriero** dock of the Portuguese Railway steamer at **Lisbon** it is 246½ miles southeasterly by the same railway, via **Barriero** (where you take the train), **Beja** and **Faro**, and takes 12 hours to

VILLA REAL SAN ANTONIO, PORTUGAL (Population, 5,500)

Hotel: Netto.

Interesting Things: **Villa Real** is at the boundary between Spain and Portugal. There is a **fine view** from **Castro-Marim**, one-half hour by boat. Opposite **Villa Real**, on the Spanish bank of the **Guardiana River**, is **Ayamonte**.

But from **Lisbon** the following is best circular trip to take: to **Badajoz**, **Seville**, **Cadiz**, **Cordoba**, **Bobadilla**, **Granada**, **Baza**, **Murcia**, **Alicante** and **Alcazar** to **Madrid**, as follows:

MAIN TRIP RESUMED.

From station of the Portuguese Railway at Lisbon it is $108\frac{1}{4}$ miles westwardly via **Entroncamento** and takes 3 hour 10 minutes by ordinary train to

TORRES DAS VARGENS, PORTUGAL.

From station of the Portuguese Railway at **Torres das Vargens** it is $66\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeasterly and takes 3 hours to

BADAJOZ, PORTUGAL (Population, 33,165; Elevation, 510)

Hotels: Hotel Garrido, in the Plaza de la Constitucion; Hotel La Favorita, in the Plaza San Francisco.

Interesting Things: From railway station go over **Puente de Palmas**, a bridge 635 yards long, to **Plaza de San Juan**, the centre of the city, and **Cathedral of San Juan** (1258).

From station of the Spanish Railway at Badajoz it is 186 miles via **Merida** and takes 12 hours by ordinary train to

SEVILLE, SPAIN (Population, 155,366; Elevation 33)

Railway Stations: (1) Estacion de Cordova, western part of city, where trains for **Cordova**, **Alcazar**, **Madrid**, **Merida** and **Huelva** depart; (2) **San Bernardo**, where trains for **Cadiz** depart; (3) Estacion de la **Enramadilla**, where trains for **Alcala de Guadaira** and **Carmona** depart. The first two stations are met by omnibuses. No carriages are allowed to run on Good Friday or Maundy Thursday.

Excursions From Seville: **Santiponce** is a poor suburb, with the **Convent of San Isidoro** and the **Church** containing the **Tomb of Dona Osorio**, who was burned by Peter the Cruel. Her servant immolated herself upon the flames. There is also an interesting excursion to **Italica**, with ruins dating from 205 B. C., especially

the Roman Amphitheatre, 95 by 67 yards. There is also a steamship excursion up the **Guadalquivir River** to **Sanlucar**.

Past **Gelves** ($3\frac{3}{4}$ miles) and **Coria** ($6\frac{3}{4}$ miles) is **Bonanza City**, where the railway trains start for **Jerez**.

From **Seville** it is $68\frac{1}{2}$ miles to **Huelva**, and from there to the famous **Rio Tinto Mines** it is 53 miles by narrow gauge. These are the most valuable copper mines in the world and date back to the Phoenecian period. The ore is 48% sulphur and 2% copper, and 2,000,000 tons of ore are taken out annually, from which is realized over 35,000 tons of copper. There are 100 miles of railway underground and 15,000 men employed at these mines.

Consul: Robert Harnden is consul for United States of America.

Hotels: Hotel de Madrid, Calle de Vendez Munez 2; Hotel de Inglaterra, Plaza de San Fernando 9. **Cafe,** Pasaje de Oriente, for afternoon tea, Calle Albareda 22.

Post and Telegraph Office: Calle de San Acasio, 1.

Baths: Institutioede Hygenie, Paradas 35.

Interesting Things: The principal promenade of the city is the **Paseo de las Delicias**, and, adjoining it, the **Maria Luisa Park**—Seville is the capital of **Andalusia** and **Province of Seville**, and lies on the banks of the **Guadalquivir River**—A good point to begin a tour of the city is from the **Plaza del Triunfo**, with the **Lonja**, the **Alcazar**, the **Cathedral**, and the **Monument** commemorating **Seville's** non-destruction by the **Lisbon Earthquake** (1755)—The **Lonja** is 184 by 59 feet (1598)—In the **Archivo Generale de Indias** see fine **Collection of Papers** relating to the discovery of America and the Philippines, and note **Autographs** of Pizarro, Hernando Cortes, Magellan, Balboa, Amerigo Vespucci and Cervantes—There is a **fine view** from the roof—The **Alcazar** was the home of the Moorish Kings—The present **Palace** was restored in 1624—See especi-

ally **Court of the Maidens** (72 by 56 feet), **Hall of the Ambassadors**, and front of **Patio de la Monasteria**—In the Gardens of the Alcazar see the **Baños**, where Don Pedro's followers drank the water Maria de Padilla had bathed in—Look out for the **Surprise Water Works** in the gardens—The **Giralda**, originally tower of a Moorish Mosque (1184), 305 feet from the ground the tower is capped by the **Figure of Giralda and Vane** 13 feet high, weighing $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons—You go up the tower by 35 of its sections to the bell floor—In **Patio de los Naranjos**, in the Calle de Alemanes, note the **Bronze Doors and Knockers**, and the **Relief of the Expulsion of the Money Changers from the Temple**—The interior of the court is 260 by 125 feet, with a good **Fountain** in the centre—In the **Vestibule** leading to the **Capilla**, see **Elephant's Tusk**, weighing 66 pounds, and the **Horse** that belonged to the Cid—the **Cathedral** (1401) is one of the most imposing in the world; its interior is 380 by 250 feet; total ground space 124,000 square feet—See 75 **Stained Glass Windows** and the **Tomb Stone** representing **Columbus's Caravels**.

For the tourist who happens to be in **Seville** at the proper time there are many interesting festivals and celebrations to be witnessed, among them being the "Processions of the Brotherhoods," held during Holy Week. On Palm Sunday the "Consecration of the Palms and Olive Branches" and the "Procession" in the morning. There is "vocal passion music" on Tuesday. On Wednesday morning the "Veil of the Temple" ceremony takes place. Late in the afternoon "tinieblas" are sung and the lights are put out one by one, except the light on the Tenebrario. At 9:00 P. M. the Mayor performs the "Misere of Eslava." On Maundy Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., the "Consecration of the Oil" takes place. At 9:30 A. M. a "Procession to the Monumento." A "Passion Sermon" is held at 6:00 A. M. on Good Friday, and at 7:00 A. M. the "Horas de Oficio";

“Adoration of the Cross,” a procession in black garments, with vespers at 5:00 P. M. On Saturday the people are called to mass by the “Matraca.” The “Consecration of the Cirio Pascual” is held at 7:00 A. M. “Letania Maynes” are then celebrated. The “Revelation of the High Altar” takes place at 10:00 A. M. On Easter Sunday the pontifical mass and a great procession are held: Other ceremonial events: Corpus Christi Day, a great procession and “Dance of the Seises”; All Saints’ Day (November 1st), crowds go to the Cemeterio de San Fernando and place lighted candles on the graves; on November 23rd there is a special service in the Capilla Real; on December 8th and seven days thereafter, the “Immaculate Conception” is held. Popular celebrations are also held: June 24th and 29th, “Vealdas de San Juan y de San Pedro”; Whit Sunday, “Romeria del Cocio”; September 8th, “La Consolacion de Utrera” (take special train); early in October, “Feria de Santiponce”; on Sundays in October, “La Romeria de Torrijos”; April 18th to April 20th, “La Feria” (resembling a County Fair, with cattle sales, bull fights, carriage parties, fireworks, brilliant illuminations, athletic and social events).

Plaza de la Constitucion, around which are balconied houses, was formerly scene of bull fights, fetes and jousts—See on the east the **Audencia** (Court of Justice)—On the south, the **Casa de Ayuntamiento**—The busiest streets in Seville are **Calle de Conovas del Castillas** and **Calle de las Sierpes**—The **Plaza Nueva de San Fernando** is the largest in city, and principal hotels are near it—**Church of San Salvador** (1774)—**Church of San Isidoro**—**Casa de Pilates** (House of Pilate), with fine **Patio** and surrounding **Statues**; note especially the very **Staircase** and the **Dome** over it and **Murillo’s Virgen de la Servilleta**—**Church of San Pedro**, in the **Plaza de Arguelles**, where Velazquez was baptized in 1599; note handsome **Ceiling** of wood—See **Patio** and

Staircase in **Palacio del Duque de Alba** in No. 5 **Calle de las Duenas**—**Convento de Santa Paula**—**University** (1256), 40 professors and 400 students—**Plaza del Duque de la Victoria**, with **Orange Trees** and **Statue of Velazquez**—**Church of San Lorenzo**—**Museo Provincial**, on the north side of the **Plaza del Museo**, contains 23 **Murillos**—See the archeological exhibits in the north cloisters—**Hospital de la Caridad** (1661), built by a **Calatrava Knight** in expiation of his wild youth—See **Murillo's** autographed request to be admitted to the **Knighthood**—**Torre del Oro**, on the **Guadalquivir**, near the **Plaza Atarganus** (1220)—**Parque Maria Luisa** with roses, oranges, etc.—**Fabrica de Tabaccos**, in the **Calle de San Fernando** (1757), 200 by 160 yards, where 2,000 cigar makers were formerly employed—The **Triana**, across the river by way of the **Puente de Isabel Segunda**, is the habitat of the unfortunate and poorer classes. Here the best **azulejos** were made. Nearly all of the ordinary earthenware of Spain is made in the **Cartuja**, where **Christopher Columbus's** body remained from 1509 until 1540. By his dying wish it was removed to **Santo Domingo, Haiti**, and in 1796 to the **Cathedral at Havana**, and then to **Seville** in 1898.

From **Cadiz Station** of the **Spanish Railway** at **Seville** it is 95 miles southwestwardly and takes 3 hours 15 minutes to

CADIZ, SPAIN (Population 67,174)

Steamboats: **Compania de Vapores Correos de Africa** (Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays) for **Tangier**, and (on Wednesdays) for **Tangier** and **Ceuta**; **Comp. Sevillana** and **Ibarra & Co.** (frequent sailings) to Spanish ports; **Compania Transatlantica** steamers call at **Cadiz**, which is the only connection with **Lisbon**; steamers for **England**, **France**, **Germany**, **South America** and **Mediterranean** ports, also call at **Cadiz**.

Excursions: Steamers between **Cadiz** and **Puerto de Santa Maria** leave from the **Muelle**.

Hotel: Hotel de France et de Paris, Plaza Loreto

Consul: George G. Duffee is Consul for United States of America.

Telegraph Office: Alameda de Apodaca.

Baths: C. Maier, Calle Zorilla 6. **Sea Baths:** Balneario Victoria, near San Jose; Baños del Darmen, Alameda de Apodaca.

Church service at British Consul's.

Interesting Things: **Muelle** and **Wide Granite Dock**, with fine views of the waterside—**Plaza de Isabel Segunda**—**Calle Isaac Peral**—**Museo Arqueologico**—See **Tombs** from the Phoenician period—Best views from **Torre del Viegia**, the watch tower, 100 feet high, from which ships are signaled (151 steps)—**Plaza de la Constitucion**, from which runs the main street, **Calle del Duque de Tetuan**—**Academia de Bellas Artes**, in **Plaza de Mine**, containing paintings of the Spanish masters—North of this see **Alameda de Apodaca**, with **Fine Views**—**Cathedral** (1722); interior 278 by 197 feet; dome 170 feet high; **Fine View** from **Bell Tower**—**Cathedral Vieja**, see **Silver Custodia**, largest in existence, 25 feet high.

Cadiz is on a limestone peninsula, protected by walls 30 feet high and 20 feet thick. Town rebuilt after 1596

From station of the Spanish Railway at **Cadiz** it is 177 miles via **Seville**, and takes 8 hours 20 minutes to

CORDOBA, SPAIN (See page 530)

From station de Madrid Seville y Malaga of the Spanish Railway at **Cordoba** it is $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles southerly by the same railway via **La Rhoda**, and takes 3 hours 41 minutes by ordinary train to

BOBADILLA, SPAIN

At **Bobadilla** you can go southeast to **Malaga**.

From station of the Spanish Railway at **Bobadilla**

it is easterly and takes 3 hours 25 minutes to the station dos Ferrocarriles of the same railway at

GRANADA, SPAIN

(Population, 77,452; Elevation, Alhambra, 2,195 feet)

Railway Stations: (1) Estacion de los Ferrocarriles Andaluces, for Bobadilla, Cordoba, Seville, Cadiz, Malaga and Algeciras; (2) Estacion de los Ferrocarriles del Sur, for Almaria, etc., both two miles from Alhambra
Hotels.

Hotels: (In Alhambra Park)—Hotel Casino; Alhambra Palaca; Hotel Washington Irving; Laird's Pension.

Interesting Things: The Darro River separates the Alhambra Hill far above it from the Albican, which is the old part, formerly the home of the aristocracy, but parts of which are now occupied by Japanese. Alhambra Hill is divided by the Gorge Asicaba, which contains the Alameda de la Alhambra. The north hill is Monte de la Esabeca. The Mountains are in full view. The centre of Granada is the Puerto Real—From here go north to the Calle del Poeta Zorilla, a lively shopping district, and from thence to the Plaza de Meiclo Almagio—The busiest street is the Calle de Los Reyes Catolica, built above the Darro—In the Plaza de Bibar-rambla, known as the "Gate of the Ears" because in 1621 the "Rateros" cut off the ears of women for their golden earrings, and there were bull fights and other bloody contests here—The Cathedral (1523); in its interior, which is 380 by 220 feet, see the Capillar Mayor and the Statues of the Apostles in bronze. See also paintings representing "Joys of the Virgin" and oaken busts of Adam and Eve. See also Capilla Real connected with the Cathedral and containing the Royal Monuments, especially those to Ferdinand and Isabella on the right. The Cid coffins are in a vault below. The Retablo contains notable reliefs of wood, pictur-

ing Granada history. The **Sacristi** contains wooden figures of Ferdinand and Isabella, and the Sword of Ferdinand and scepter and crown of Isabella—Fine view from North tower—**Church of Santa Anna** (1541), with Moorish minaret tower—**San Jeronimo Convent** (1492—**University** (1531), with a library of 45,000 volumes—The **Alameda** is a favorite promenade in winter—**Pasco del Salon**, at the southern end of the Alameda, is shaded with plane trees and elms and has splendid views—Fine views from **Carrera del Darro**—The **Alameda del Darro**, a fine, lovely elm-shaded avenue, is the continuation of the **Carrero del Darro**—Cross the bridge to the **Cuesta Del Rey Chico** and go up to the East Gate of the Alhambra—The Alhambra is on the **Monte de la Asabica**—a **Plateau** about 800 by 200 yards. It is surrounded by strong walls and was selected by Mohammed I in 1232 for a residence. Mohammed the II and III continued the work of building—**Jusuf** began the **Court of the Martyrs**, where the King and the Council sat. He completed the tower and baths and built a wall enclosing the whole structure which contained 23 towers. Mohammed the V built the finest part, including the Court of the Lions of the Royal Harem. The whole of the buildings on the hill would have been destroyed by the French troops in 1812 if a Spanish soldier had not cut the fuse which they had lighted to blow it up—See **Washington Irving's Autograph**, written while he was there—See fine **Gardens of Carmen de Los Martires**—Obtain tickets at **Museo de Santo Domingo** to visit the **Asabeca Villa**—See the **Puerta Judiciaria**, which requires special permits to visit, and **Puerta Del Vino**—**Alcazaba** entered by the **Puerta de La Alcazaba**—West is the **Torre de la Villa**, where there is a bell rung at intervals—Fine view from this point—**Valleys of the Alhambra**—See **Court of the Myrtles**, 120 by 75 feet—See also **Torre de Comares**, 188-foot tower—In interior, **Hall of the Monas-**

teries (37 by 60 feet). This was the throne room of the Moors—From Court of the Myrtles go to the **Court of the Lions** through the **Sala de Las Mozarabes** (1377), 92 by 50 feet, with very fine woodwork. There is one central and eight smaller fountains—Next to the Court of the Lions is the **Sala de Los Mozarabes** (?), 65 by 13 feet—Next see the **Hall of the Abencerrages**, where Boabdil beheaded leading members of the tribe on account of an affair between the Queen and their chief—Next see the **Sala de Justicia**, which is divided into seven sections—Next visit the "Room of the Two Sisters," which was the winter residence of the ruler of the Harem—Note the beautiful doors of wood and the stucco wall decorations and especially the honeycomb vault containing 5,000 cells, and observe the two-handled Alhambra Vase supposed to have been filled with gold 4 feet 4 inches high, in white enamel, gold and blue—See also **Mirador de Daraxa** and the **Patio del Mexuar**, and the baths constructed by Jusuf the First—See also **Palace of Charles the Fifth**, 207 feet square, 53 feet high, and the **Torre de La Cautiva**, so called because Isabel de Solis was supposed to have been a captive here—See the **Villa Carmen de Arratia** and the **Puerta de Los Siete Suelos**, and east of the Alhambra Hall the **Palacio de Generalife**, the summer residence of the Moorish monarchs. Here see the Court, 160 by 42 feet, and the Garden—There is a fine view from **Silla del Moro** of the Alhambra and the **Sierra Nevada Mountains**.

Excursions (from Granada): The two best excursions are to the **Sierra Nevada Mountains** and to the **Upper Valley of the Genil**.

From the station of the Spanish Railway at **Granada** it is 8½ miles northeasterly via **Moreda** (36 miles), and takes 5 hours by ordinary train to

BAZA, SPAIN (Population, 12,000)

Hotel: Fonda Granadina

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From station of the Spanish Railway at **Baza** it is 123 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles northeastwardly via **Lorea**, and takes 6 hours 45 minutes by ordinary train to

MURCIA, SPAIN

(Population, 124,985; Elevation, 140 feet)

Hotels: Palacio, Calle de Principe Alfonso; Hotel Universal.

Telegraph Office: Calle de San Antonio.

Interesting Things: Murcia lies on both sides of the **Segura**, which separates the old and new town—The **Cathedral** (1358), with its tower 310 feet high—In the **Capilla Mayor** is an urn containing the **Viscera and Heart of Alfonso the Learned**—From the Cathedral take **Calle de Principe Alfonso**, the main street, north to **Plaza de Santo Domingo**—**Church of San Nicolas**—**Ermita de Jesus**, containing processional figures, including "The Last Supper," "The Kiss of Judas," etc.

Note.—From Murcia it is 124 miles to **Baeza** **Fonda Grandadina** and to **Guadix** 155 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (where cars are changed for **Almaria**), and 207 miles to **Grenada**. From **Cordoba** via **Baeza** to **Alcazar**—to **Madrid** it is 274 miles. At Murcia you can go south to **Carthagen**.

From station of the Northern Railway at **Murcia** it is 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles via **Almeria**, and takes 3 hours by ordinary train to **Estacion de Murcia** at

ALICANTE, SPAIN

(Population, 51,165; Elevation, 293 feet)

Hotel: Reina Victoria.

Interesting Things: From the station **Calle de Maisonave** goes direct to the city—Surrounding the harbor is **Paseo de Las Marties**, an avenue of date palms, where the main hotels and life of the city are—The chief business street is the next block, **Calle de San Fernando**, which runs parallel with the **Paseo**—**Church of San Nicolas de Bari** (1616), where the vaulting of

the larger chapel is like a crown—**Castillo de Santa Barbara**, for fine view of the city.

Remarks: A suburb of **Alicante** contains the **Convento de Santa Clara**, which boasts one of the three St. Veronica handkerchiefs, which wiped the bloody sweat from the face of the Saviour.

Passengers arriving at **Alicante** come to the dock in small boats.

Alicante to Madrid, 282 miles, arriving at Estacion del Mediodia.

From station of the Spanish Railway at **Alicante** it is $190\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and takes 9 hours by ordinary train to

ALCAZAR, SPAIN

(Population, 11,500; Elevation, 2,125 feet)

Restaurant: Railway.

From station of the Spanish Railway at **Alcazar** it is $90\frac{1}{2}$ miles northerly, and takes 4 hours by ordinary train to the Atocha station of the same railway at

MADRID, SPAIN (See page 497)

From Puerto de Atocha station of the Spanish Railway at **Madrid** it is 212 miles northeasterly by the same railway, and takes 7 hours to

SARAGOSSA, SPAIN

From Sepulcro station of the Spanish Railway at **Saragossa** it is $231\frac{1}{4}$ miles easterly and takes 9 hours to

BARCELONA, SPAIN (Population, 587,200)

Excursion: Ascent of Tibidado (1,745 feet), with hotel, restaurant and view tower and the water tower of the city water works.

Consul: Carlton Bailey Hurst is Consul for United States of America.

Hotel: Gran Hotel, Plaza da Cetaluna and Paseo de Gracia.

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Remarks: **Barcelona Harbor** comprises 305 acres. More than one-fourth of the commerce of Spain goes through **Barcelona**.

Interesting Things: **Paseo de Colon** (140 feet wide) has fine views—In **Plaza de La Paz, Monument** (200 feet high) to **Columbus**, at the south end of the **Rambla**—From the monument to the **Plaza de Cataluña** it is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile and the different sections have different names like the boulevards in Paris. First is **Rambla de Santa Monica**. The principal section is called **Rambla del Centro**, where the **Teatro Principal** is. Across from the **Teatro Principal** the **Calle de Escudilles** starts. Go from this busy street through the **Calle de Colon** to the **Plaza Real**, a tropical garden surrounded with arcades, and from thence via the **Calle de Fernando** to the **Plaza de La Constitucion**. The **Rambla del Centro** contains the fine shops and is a favorite walk for the people—**San Pablo Del Campo**, the oldest in **Barcelona** (914)—The **Church of Santa Maria Del Pino** (15th Century), named from the Virgin's image found in a pine tree. See stained glass windows—In the **Rambla San Jose** there are flower markets every morning, and in the **Rambla de Estudios** a morning bird market—The **Plaza de Catalina** is an important shopping and traffic district, and is a starting point for the principal tramways—The **Paseo de Glacio** is a splendid boulevard 200 feet wide, planted with plane trees and nearly a mile long—**Church of Santa Anna** (1146), built in imitation of the **Church of the Holy Sepulchre**—The **Cathedral** (1058). In the interior (273 by 122 feet), see the stained glass windows from the 15th Century—In the **Capilla Del Santisimo Sacramento** see the **Alabaster Monument** of **Bishop Olegarins** (1132)—In the **Transept** see the **Chandeliers**—The ascent to the southwest tower has 210 steps. The cloisters are entered from the interior—**Provincial Museum**—**Casa de La Diputacion**—**Casa Consistorial**—Through

the **Paseo de Isabel Segunda** at the northern end of the **Paseo Del Colon** go to the **Plaza de Palacio**, the centre of shopping—**Church of Santa Maria Del Mar**—Upon the site of the **Old Citadel** is the present **Park and Gardens**, with fine plants and lakes—**Museo Del Parque** (antiquities, ethnological collection, etc.)—**Museo de Los Artes**, for modern pictures—**Palacio de Justicia**, with 22 reliefs on facades, of Catalonian historical events—Splendid view from **Montjuich** (575 feet); at the top is a **Fortress** accommodating 5,000 men. On the western slope is the **Southeastern Cemetery**.

From **Barcelona** to **Lerida** it is 137½ miles; to **Marseilles**, 193; to **Gibraltar**, 696.

From the station of the Interior Line Railway at **Barcelona** it is 103¾ miles northeasterly, and takes 4 hours by ordinary train to

PORTBOU, SPAIN (Population, 2,500)

Spanish customs examinations here.

From the station of the Interior Line Railway at **Portbou** it is 1¼ miles northerly, and takes 8 minutes by ordinary train to

CERBERE, FRANCE

Customs examinations at **Cerbere** for passengers into France.

ROUTE 4

If you wish to go east from **Lisbon** to **Madrid**, and from **Madrid** south and return to **Madrid** and thence to **Saragossa** and **Barcelona**, **Portbou** and **Cerbere**, the following is the trip. See Routes for Spain.

From Central station of the Portuguese Railway at **Libson** it is 408½ miles northeasterly via **Arroyo**, and takes 20 hours to the **Mediodia** station at

MADRID, SPAIN

From **Puerta de Atocha** station of the Spanish Railway at **Madrid** it is 275 miles southwestwardly via **Baeza** (195¾ miles), and takes 9 hours to

CORDOBA, SPAIN (Population, 65,200)

From the station of the Spanish Railway at **Cordoba** it is 81 miles southwestwardly, and takes 2 hours 40 minutes by ordinary train to

SEVILLE, SPAIN (Population, 155,400)

From the station of the Spanish Railway at **Seville** it is 95 miles southerly via **Utrera**, and takes 3 hours 20 minutes by ordinary train to

CADIZ, SPAIN (Population, 67,200)

From the station of the Spanish Railway at **Cadiz** it is northeasterly via **Utrera** (75¾ miles) and **La Rhoda** (144¾ miles) and **Bobadilla** and takes 10 hours 26 minutes by ordinary train to

GRANADA, SPAIN (See page 513)

From **Granada** you go from **Moreda** to **Baza**, **Lorca**, **Murcia**, **Alicante**, **Alcazar** and **Madrid**. Thence east to **Zaragoza**, **Barcelona**, **Portbou** (Spain) and **Cerbes**, France, and thence northeast if you wish to go to **Marseilles**. The trip follows:

From the station of the Spanish Railway at **Granada** it is 233 miles northeasterly via **Baza** (109¼ miles), **Lorca** (83¼ miles), and takes 11 hours 45 minutes by ordinary train to

MURCIA, SPAIN

Hotel: **Palacio** in **Calle Principal Alphonso**.

At **Murcia** you can go southeast to **Cartagena** or northeast to **Alicante**, but the main trip is as follows:

From the station of the Spanish Railway at **Murcia**

it is 194 miles northwestwardly by the same railway via Chinchilla (101¼ miles), and takes 12 hours by ordinary train to

ALCAZAR, SPAIN

From the station of the Spanish Railway at Alcazar it is 92½ miles northerly by the same railway, and takes 2 hours 45 minutes by ordinary train to the Puerta de Atocha station of the same railway at

MADRID, SPAIN

From Paseo de San Vicente station of the Spanish Railway at Madrid it is 212 miles northeasterly, and takes 6 hours 45 minutes by ordinary train to the Sepulcro station of the same railway at

SARAGOSSA, SPAIN

From the Sepulcro station of the Spanish Railway at Saragossa it is 213¾ miles easterly, and takes 7 hours 35 minutes by ordinary train to

BARCELONA, SPAIN

From the station of the Spanish Railway at Barcelona it is 103¾ miles northeasterly by the same railway, and takes 3 hours 35 minutes by ordinary train to

PORTBOU, SPAIN

From the station of the Spanish Railway at Portbou it is 174 miles northerly by the same railway, and takes 8 minutes to station of French Railway at

CERBERE, FRANCE

Where Customs Examination Takes Place

At Cerbere you can go north to Marseilles.

Trip From Frontier to MADRID Number 5, From BILBAO to MADRID via MIRANDA, BURGOS and VALLADOLID.

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From North station of the Spanish Railway at **Bilbao** it is 120½ miles southwestwardly via **Miranda**, and takes 4 hours 5 minutes to station del Ferrocarriles at

BURGOS, SPAIN (See page 484)

From station del Ferrocarriles of the Spanish Railway at **Burgos** it is 75 miles southwestwardly, and takes 2 hours to the North station of the same railway at

VALLADOLID, SPAIN

From North station of the Spanish Railway at **Valladolid** it is 150¼ miles southeasterly, and takes 9 hours 30 minutes by ordinary train to

MADRID, SPAIN (See page 497)

Trip From Frontier to **MADRID** Number 6, From **BARCELONA** to **MADRID** via **SARAGOSSA**.

From station Francia of the Spanish Railway at **Barcelona** it is 227½ miles westwardly, and takes 9 hours by ordinary train to

SARAGOSSA, SPAIN

Hotel: Del Universo y de las Cuatro Naciones.

Interesting Places and Things: **Puente de Piedra**, seven-arched bridge (1447)—**Lonja Exchange** (completed in 1851). In interior notice frieze around each column with pictures of masks and hideous monsters—In **Plaza de la Seo** see **Cathedral de La Seo** (1119), where a Moorish Mosque formerly stood—See silver Custodia of 1537 in the Sacristi—**Church of Nuestra Señora Del Pilar** or **Virgen Del Pilar** (435 by 122 feet; begun in 1681)—See Sacred Pillar on which the Virgin appeared to St. James when journeying through Spain. The chapel is of fine marble and gilt bronze, and contains paintings by Goya—See the costly silver **Reja**. **Audiençia**, the owner, was the original of the hero of

"Trovatore"—In the pretty Plaza de Lanuza see the Market, and the interesting Patios in the surrounding streets—Church of San Pablo—In the Puerta Del Portillo (one kilometre from Mercado), Augustina Zaragoza took over the cannon from her lover when he was killed in 1808—See Statue—Castillo de La Aljaferia, outside the West Gate, was at one time the Palace of the Inquisition—Church of Santa Engracia.

Note.—Saragossa to Miranda de Ebro, 149 miles.

From the station of the Spanish Railway at Saragossa it is 215½ miles southwestwardly, and takes 7 hours to the North station at

MADRID, SPAIN (See page 497)

Trip From Frontier to MADRID, Route 7—From VALENCIA to MADRID via ALCAZAR.

VALENCIA

Railway Stations: (1) Estacion del Norte, where trains for Tortosa (Barcelona), Grao, Garacagente and La Encina (Madrid, Alicante) depart; (2) Central, in Calle Orilla del Rio for trains on the narrow gauge to Rafelbunol, Betera, Paternia and Liria; (3) Estacion de Aragon in Calle de Quarto, where trains for Liria via Manises depart; (4) Estacion Central de Aragon, where trains for Sagunto, Segarbil and Calatuyad depart; (5) Estacion de Turis, where trains depart on narrow gauge for Torrento and Alberque.

Most of the Spanish coasting steamers stop at Valencia—The Compania de Vapores Correos de Africa runs to the Canary Isles and to Africa.

Hotels: Palace, in the Calle do Peris y Valero, and the Grand, in the Calle de San Vicente.

The Telegraph Office is in the Calle de Trinquete de Caballeros.

Consul for United States is John R. Putnam.

Baths are in Calle del Almirante (old Moorish ruins).

The **Old Town** is within a **Circular Boulevard**. Beyond this are the **New Quarters**.

Interesting Things:—The **Calle de Vicente** is the main street. At its end see **Plaza de la Reina**—**Church of San Andres** (13th Century)—**Colegio del Patriarca**—**Iglesia del Corpus Christi** (ladies not admitted)—**Parque de Emilio Castelar**, with pretty flowers and fountain—On west side is **Town Hall**—**Calle de San Vicente** is one of the busiest streets of the city—On it is **Church of San Martin** (1400)—At the end of the **Calle de San Vicente** is the **Plaza de la Reina** in the middle of the old town, on the left side of which is the **Church of Santa Catalina**—**Calle de Preis y Valero** is a new street with fine shops—To the south of this street is **Plaza de Villarrasa**, where see **Palacio del Marques de Dos Aguos**, a fantastic 8th Century building—In the **Plaza del Colegio del Patriarca** is the **Colegio del Patriarca** (1586). The impressive “**Miserere**” is celebrated Fridays at 10 o'clock. Ladies must wear black. The picture of “**The Last Supper**” is lowered out of sight and after the last of a series of curtains is raised, a figure of the dying Saviour is exhibited. The sacred relics are also shown in the chapel behind the **Capilla Mayor**—**University** across from the **Colegio**—**Catedral de la Seo** (1262), 320 by 200 feet—**Miguelote**, a bell tower with 207 steps, contains first bell hung at the Feast of St. Michael, with fine view—On Thursdays at noon in **Plaza de la Constitucion** the **Water Tribunal** meets to hear disputes regarding the irrigation of the fields—On west side of **Plaza de la Constitucion** is the **Palace of Justice**—**Museo de Pinturas**, with a fine collection—**Torres de Serranos** (14th Century), the **Old Gate** at the north of the city—At the **Llano del Real** begins the **Alameda**, a fashionable afternoon drive, with plane trees, extending by the river to **Puente del Mar**—**Plaza de Tetuan**, see here the **Old Citadel**—Southwest of the **Plaza** see the **Glorieta**

and **Fountain**—On the south side of which see **Tobacco Factory** employing 3,000 women—**Plaza del Mercado**, in the western part of the city, scene of executions, festivals and tournaments in the past where the Cid, in violation of his pledge, caused Jihaf to be burned alive because he would not tell where King Yahya's treasures were buried—**Lonja de la Seda** (Silk Exchange; 1483)—See especially the **Gargoyles**—**Church of San Nicolas** (13th Century)—**Botanical Gardens**, containing over 6,000 species, the most interesting being the beautiful violets in March and April.

Remarks: **Grao** (Hotel del Puerto) is the harbor of **Valencia**, 3 miles from the city at the mouth of the **Turia**, and is reached by tram. From June to October, bathing beach of **Cabañal**.

From station of the Spanish Railway at **Valencia** it is 30-4½ miles northwestwardly via **La Encina**, and takes 10 hours by ordinary train to

ALCAZAR, SPAIN

From station of the Spanish Railway at **Alcazar** it is 92½ miles northwestwardly, and takes 3 hours 20 minutes by ordinary train to the North station of the same railway at

MADRID, SPAIN (See page 497)

Trip From **Frontiers** to **MADRID**, Route 8—From **CARTAGENA** to **MADRID** via **MURCIA** and **ALCAZAR**.

CARTAGENA

Hotel: Grand Hotel de Francia de Paris, on Plaza Santa Catalina.

Telegraph Office: Calle de Cuatro Santos.

The Harbor is guarded by the **Castillo de Galeras** and the **Castilla de San Julian**—**Calle Mayor de la Marina** **Espagnol** is the main business street.

From station of the Spanish Railway at **Cartagena**

it is 234 miles northwestwardly via **Murcia**, and takes 11 hours 35 minutes by ordinary train to

ALCAZAR, SPAIN (See page 517)

From station of the Spanish Railway at **Alcazar** it is 92½ miles northwestwardly, and takes 3 hours 20 minutes by ordinary train to the **Puerta de Atocha** station of the same railway at

MADRID, SPAIN (See page 497)

Trips From Frontier to MADRID, Route 9—From ALMERIA to MADRID via GAUDIX, GRANADA, CORDOBA and ALCAZAR.

ALMERIA, SPAIN (Population, 41,000)

Avenue of Palms goes to the 177-acre harbor, one of Spain's best—There are cave dwellings and quarries near.

From station of the Spanish Railway at **Almeria** it is 62 miles northwestwardly and takes 3 hours to

GAUDIX, SPAIN (Population, 12,600)

From station of the Spanish Railway at **Gaudix** it is 51 miles easterly via **Moreda** and takes 3 hours to

GRANADA, SPAIN (See page 513)

From station de Los Ferrocarriles Andaluces of the Spanish Railway at **Granada** it is 188¼ miles north-easterly via **Baeza** and takes 7 hours 55 minutes to

CORDOBA, SPAIN

From station of the Spanish Railway at **Cordoba** it is 182½ miles northeasterly via **Baeza**, and takes 6 hours 50 minutes by ordinary train to

ALCAZAR, SPAIN

From station of the Spanish Railway at **Alcazar** it

is $92\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwestwardly by the same railway, and takes 3 hours to the Puerta de Atocha station at

MADRID, SPAIN (See page 497)

Trips From Frontiers to MADRID, Route Number 10—
From GIBRALTAR to MADRID, via BOBADILLA, CORDOBA and ALCAZAR.

GIBRALTAR

(Population, 253,707, of which 5,800 are Soldiers who Help to Bottle Up the Western End of the Mediterranean)

Important British fortress and key to the Mediterranean. It is opposite Algeciras. The Rock of Gibraltar is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ wide. Mt. Rockgun (1,356 feet), the north and lower summit, is separated by a saddle from the higher ridge to the south with the signal station (1,295 feet), the highest point (1,396 feet), and Sugar Loaf Hill (1,361 feet). The highest slopes are overgrown with cactus—Here are barbary partridges (not elsewhere occurring in Europe) and rabbits—Waterport Street contains most of the hotels, post and telegraph office, and other public buildings—The Roman Catholic Cathedral (St. Mary the Crowned), originally a Moorish Mosque and rebuilt by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1502—On Southport Street is Residence of Governor, built in 1531 as Franciscan convent—In the garden is a dragon tree believed to be at least 1,000 years old. Only British subjects are allowed to visit the Union and Queens Galleries. The Galleries Signal Station, O'Hara's cave and St. Michals Tower, the view from which embraces the entire Bay of Gibraltar, the coast of Morocco from the Sierra Bullones to the Bay of Tangiers, and the coast of the Mediterranean to the northeast.

Excursion: La Lenea de la Concepcion, (33,300 in-
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habitants) on Spanish frontier, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from neutral zone.

Steamship Lines: P. & O. Steamship Co. (weekly), and Orient Line (fortnightly), **Lisbon, Plymouth** and the **Orient**; White Star Line (3 sailings per month), **New York, Boston** and **Genoa**; Cunard Line (no set sailing dates), **New York, Boston** and **Genoa**; Royal Mail Line (fortnightly), **Tangier**; Hall's Line (frequent sailings), to **Malaga** and via **Cadiz** to **Lisbon**; Union Castle Line (monthly), **Southampton** and **London**; Oldenburg & Portuguese Steamship Co. (2 sailings per month), **Morocco**; Navigation Mixte (Wednesdays), **Tangier, Oran** and **Marseilles**; Rotterdamsche Lloyd (2 sailings per month), **Southampton** and **Marseilles**.

The **Bombay** steamers from **Liverpool** (except September, October and November) call at **Gibraltar**, while all home-bound vessels from **Bombay** to **Liverpool** call; also some cutter ships returning to **Liverpool**.

Steamers: The **Algeciras** steamers dock at the Commercial Pier (known as the "old mole"), and ocean passengers are taken ashore in tenders. Forestall excessively high porter rates by arrangements in advance.

From **Gibraltar** to **Tangier**, take railway steamer to **Algeciras** and Vapores Correos de Africa to **Tangier** and **Cadiz**. You can return by steamer (Thursdays from **Tangier**) to **Algeciras**, where connections are made for express trains to **Madrid**. Bland Line freight steamers sail direct from **Gibraltar** to **Tangier**. Hall's Line, Royal Mail, Navigation Mixte, Oldenburg & Portuguese Steamship Co., and the Rotterdam Lloyd also have occasional steamers between **Gibraltar** and **Tangier**. There are many pleasant views and interesting sights on this trip, which takes you through the **Straits** of **Gibraltar** (only eight miles wide).

From **Gibraltar** it is 421 miles to **Algiers**; to **Naples**, 976; to **Malta**, 991; to **Constantinople**, 1,806; to **Port Said**, 1,906; to **Aden**, 3,303; **Bombay**, 4,953; **Colombo**, 5,395; **Patras**, 1,323.

From dock of the steamer for **Algeciras** at **Gibraltar** it is $116\frac{1}{4}$ miles northeasterly by the steamer and Spanish railway via **Algeciras**, where one takes the train, and takes 5 hours 10 minutes by ordinary train to the station of the Spanish railway at

BOBADILLA, SPAIN (Elevation, 1,245 feet)

From station of the Spanish Railway at **Bobadilla** it is $77\frac{1}{4}$ miles northerly by the same railway, and takes 3 hours 40 minutes by ordinary train to

CORDOBA, SPAIN

From station of the Spanish Railway at **Cordoba** it is 182 miles northeasterly by the same railway, and takes 6 hours 40 minutes by ordinary train to

ALCAZAR, SPAIN

From station of the Spanish Railway at **Alcazar** it is $92\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwestwardly by the same railway, and takes 3 hours by ordinary train to the **Puerta de Atocha** station of the same railway at

MADRID, SPAIN (See page 497)

Trips From Frontier to **MADRID**, Route 11—From **CADIZ** to **MADRID** via **SEVILLE**, **CORDOBA** and **ALCAZAR**.

From station of the Spanish Railway at **Cadiz** it is $30\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeasterly by the same railway, and takes 1 hour 40 minutes by ordinary train to

JEREZ, SPAIN

(Population, 61,000; Elevation, 160 feet)

Hotels: De los Cines, Calle del Duc. de Almodovar,

Interesting Things: Plaza de Alfonso Doce, with **Fountain and Palms**—**Church of San Miguel** (1482). Note **Stained Glass Windows** and fine **Retablo**—**Plaza Fortun de Torre**, on the northwest side of which is the **Colegiata and Bell Tower** (147 steps)—The **Bodegas** (11 to 4), where visitors can sample brands of wine. The casks have the names of the apostles, the Saviour, etc.—There are very fine **Vineyards** in the vicinity.

Third city in Spain in wealth. Famous for its Sherry wine.

From station of the Spanish Railway at **Jerez** it is $64\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeasterly, and takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to **San Bernardo** station of same railway at

SEVILLE, SPAIN (See page 507)

From Cordova station of the Spanish Railway at **Seville** it is $87\frac{1}{2}$ miles easterly via **Utrera** and takes 4 hours 45 minutes to

LA RHODA, SPAIN

From station of the Spanish Railway at **La Rhoda** it is $61\frac{1}{2}$ miles northerly and takes 3 hours to

CORDOBA, SPAIN

(Population, 64,400; Elevation, 390 feet)

Railway Stations: (1) Estacion de Madrid, Seville y Malaga, where the Andalusian trains depart; (2) Estacion de Cercadilla, where trains for **Belinez** and **Almorchon** depart. Both lie northwest of the city.

Hotel: Grand Hotel Suiso, Calle del Duque de Hornachuelos 16.

Post and Telegraph Office: Plazuela de Señeca.

Interesting Things: On the west side of the city see **Jardines de la Victoria** and the **Gate of Almodovar**, south of the main railway station—In the same direction, **Paseo del Gren Capitan Promenade** and the **Cole-**

giata de San Hipolito (1340), containing Tomb of Historian **Ambrosio de Morales** (1591)—**Moorish Baths** in Calle Cespedes—**Cathedral**, formerly the chief mosque of the Moors, modeled after the great Mosque of Kairwan. Note the large number of **Columns** in this cathedral, nearly all of which are different. Ground space 570 by 425 feet, nearly as big as St. Peter's in Rome. Note especially the **Gates**, with their **Windows** and **Doors**. The **Doors** and **Knockers** are covered with copper. The **Bell Tower** (1593) is 300 feet high, at the top of which is the **Figure of Archangel Raphael**. See the **Patio de los Naranjos**, surrounded on three sides by a **Colonnade** (with **Orange Trees** continuing the rows of 860 **Columns**) which are made of marble, porphyry, jasper, breccia, etc., the bases being over a foot below the pavement. There are 19 **Aisles**. There were formerly 280 **Chandeliers** and 7,425 **Lamps**. See also the **Third Mihrab**, with richly decorated **Arches** and **Mosaics**. See here the **Ceiling**, of one piece of marble. In the **Choir** see the **Sillaria** and the old **Choir box** and **Silver Chandelier** (1636), weighing 400 pounds—Northwest of the Cathedral see **Old Synagogue**—**Campo de Santo de los Martires**, containing the **Alcazar** (1328), and fine **Pomegranate** and **Fig Trees**—**Moorish Bridge**, connecting **Cordova** with **Campo de la Virded**, 730 feet long—**Museo Provincial de Bellas Artes**.

Excursion to Huerta de los Arcos for fine view of city and harbor.

Note: At **Cordova** passengers for **Bobadilla** (**Malaga**) and **Algeciras** change cars.

From **Cordova** it is $81\frac{1}{2}$ miles to **Seville**.

It is 62 miles from **Cordova** to **La Roda**; and it is 77 miles to **Bobadilla** (railway restaurant).

From station of the Spanish Railway at **Cordova** it is 182 miles northeasterly and takes $7\frac{3}{4}$ hours to

ALCAZAR, SPAIN

From station of the Spanish Railway at **Alcazar**, it

is $92\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwestwardly and takes 3 hours 20 minutes to **Puerta de Atocha** at

MADRID, SPAIN (See page 497)

Trips From Frontiers to MADRID, Route 12—LISBON to MADRID via BADAJOZ, ALGODAR and TOLEDO.

From Central station of the Portuguese Railway at **Lisbon** it is $174\frac{3}{4}$ miles easterly by the Portuguese railway via **Torre das Vargens**, and takes 9 hours 45 minutes to the station of the same railway at

BADAJOZ, SPAIN

(Population, 35,000; Elevation, 510 feet)

Hotels: Hotel Garrido, in the Plaza de la Constitucion; Hotel La Favorita, in the Plaza San Francisco.

Interesting Things: From railway station go over **Puente de Palmas**, a bridge 635 yards long, to **Plaza de San Juan**, the centre of the city, and **Cathedral of San Juan** (1258).

From station of the Spanish Railway at **Badajoz** it is 279 miles northeasterly by the same railway, and takes 15 hours by ordinary train to

ALGODOR, SPAIN

Algodor is 39 miles from **Madrid**, and is the junction of the **Castillejo** and **Toledo** Railways.

From station of the Spanish Railway at **Algodor** it is $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles westwardly and takes 18 minutes to

TOLEDO, SPAIN

(Population, 20,200; Elevation, 1,735 feet)

Hotel: Hotel de Castilla, in Plaza San Augustin.

Toledo is located on a rocky hill almost entirely surrounded by the **Tagus** River gorges. It is one of the most interesting cities in Europe, with a strong

Oriental flavor. The houses are unattractive looking on the outside.

The **City Walls** were built in 673, and it was held by the Moors for 400 years. In 1085 Alfonso the Sixth of Castile captured **Toledo**, entering accompanied by **The Cid**.

Points of Interest: See especially the **Cathedral**, (395 feet long by 195 feet wide; nave 100 feet high, 44 feet wide), where the so-called "Dog-Beaters" enforced silence—Visit the Treasury and Chapel in the afternoon, the best time being just before sunset. It is open until the "Ave Maria."—**City Hall** (15th Century)—**Hospital of Santa Cruz** (1494), with fine marble portal and patio with double-rowed arcades—**Fine view** of the city from **Puerta de Alcantara**—See old (9th Century) **Arabian Gateway**, **Puerta Visagra Antiqua**, and **El Cristo de la Luz Mosque** (922). Fable has it that the Cid's horse, when Alfonso the Sixth entered, knelt down here and refused to "budge" until the wall was opened, showing a crucifix and lighted lamp from the old **Church of the Visigoths**—In the southwestern part of the city see the **Convent of San Juan de los Reyes** (1476), intended to be the burial place of Catholic kings, and, adjoining the Cloisters, a fine example of the later Gothic Spanish architecture—On the **Tagus River** is the **Royal Weapon Factory**, where the finest blades were made in the 16th Century, and can be seen to-day at the Armeria in **Madrid**—There is a **Fine View** of the city from the **Ermita of Nuestra Senora de la Cabeza**—See the **Sinagoga del Transito** (1360), with interesting Hebrew manuscripts.

From station of the Spanish Railway at **Toledo** it is $47\frac{1}{4}$ miles northerly via **Algodor**, and takes 2 hours 25 minutes to **Mediodia Station** at

MADRID, SPAIN (See page 497)

Trips From Frontiers to MADRID, Route 13—From FIGUERA DA FOZ to COIMBRA FREINIDA, VILLAR FORMOSA, SALAMANCA and MADRID.

MAIN TRIP.

From the station of the Portuguese Railway at Figuera de Foz it is $236\frac{1}{4}$ miles northeasterly via Coimbra, Freinida (Portuguese Customs House) and Villar Formosa (Spanish Customs House), and takes 14 hours to the station of the Spanish Railway at

SALAMANCA, SPAIN (See page 502)

From Salamanca it is $224\frac{1}{4}$ miles and takes $13\frac{1}{2}$ hours to Madrid.

Trips From Frontiers to MADRID, No. 14—From CAMINHA via OPORTO and SALAMANCA to MADRID.

From Caminha Station of the Portuguese Railway at Caminha it is miles southerly and takes 3 hours to

OPORTO, PORTUGAL

From Campana and Central stations of the Portuguese Railway at Oporto it is $210\frac{3}{4}$ miles southeasterly by the Portuguese and Spanish Railway via Freinida customs-house in Portugal and Villa Formosa customs house in Spain, and takes 9 hours by ordinary train to the station of the Spanish Railway at

SALAMANCA, SPAIN (See page 502)

From station of the Spanish Railway at Salamanca it is 74 miles northeasterly by the same railway via Medina del Campo and takes 3 hours 30 minutes by ordinary train to

VALLODOLID, SPAIN

(Population, 63,500; Elevation, 2,270 feet)

From Valladolid Station of the Spanish Railway it is $150\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeasterly and takes 10 hours to the North Station at

MADRID, SPAIN (See page 497)

Trips From Frontiers to MADRID, Route 15—LA CORUNNA to MADRID.

From station of the Northern Railway at La Corunna it is 523 miles southeasterly by the same railway via Valladolid and takes 21 hours by ordinary train to the Norte (or North) Station of the same railway at

MADRID, SPAIN (See page 497)

Trips From Frontier to MADRID, Route 16—From SANTANDER to MADRID via VALLODOLID.

MAIN TRIP.

From North Station of the Spanish Railway at Santander it is 166 miles southwestwardly and takes 6 hours by ordinary train to the North Station of the same railway at

VALLODOLID, SPAIN

From North Station of the Spanish Railway at Valladolid it is $150\frac{1}{4}$ miles and takes 9 hours 30 minutes by ordinary train at the North Station of the same railway at

MADRID, SPAIN (See page 497)

SWEDEN.

(See Map of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, page 67)

See page about Norway money, which is same as Sweden. See map of Sweden, page .

The metric system has been used since 1889, but the old Swedish system is sometimes still used. Milestones in Sweden register Swedish miles (10.7 kilometers, or about 6 English miles). The old Swedish foot is equivalent to English foot. 1 lispund equals about 20 pounds.

Passports are not necessary.

Time is one hour faster than Greenwich time.

There is good **Postal, Parcels Post, Telegraph** and **Telephone** service, and rates are cheap.

The **Swedish Touring Club** furnishes fine maps and information. Three classes in **Railway Trains**, and separate compartments for smokers and ladies, sleepers and dining cars. In some of northern parts of Sweden it is still necessary to post or use row boats, or, in winter, reindeer or horse with sledge. Swedish Touring Club will furnish guides at Stockholm office.

The European plan prevails at **Hotels**. Dinner usually in mid-day.

Routes to Sweden: From England steamers sail from **Grimsby, Hull** and **London**, to **Goteborg**; and from **London** and **Harwich** to **Esbjerg, Copenhagen Malmo** and **Stockholm**; from **London** via **Harwich, Hook of Holland, Hamburg, Copenhagen**, to **Stockholm**; from **London** and **Queensboro** to **Flushing, Hamburg, Copenhagen** and **Stockholm**; from **London** to **Dover, Ostend, Berlin** and **Stockholm**. From Germany there are ships from **Berlin** to **Stockholm** via **Sassnitz**, and **Warnemunde, Gjedser** and **Copenhagen**, and via **Hamburg** for **Stockholm**; also from **Hamburg** to **Goteborg** via **Friedrichshamn**; from **Lubeck** to **Stockholm**; from **Stettin** to **Stockholm** via **Visby**; from **Hamburg**

to Goteborg. From France, there are occasional sailings from Harve, and by train from Paris to Berlin, and via Sassnitz to Stockholm. Steamers from Copenhagen land at the customs-house quay at Malmo for baggage examination, from which it is 384 miles to Stockholm; time, 12½ hours. Berlin route via Sassnitz and Trelleborg joins the railway at Malmo.

At Christiania (Norway) you can go southeast to Kil, Sweden, whence you can go east to Stockholm by way of Laxa, or from Kil southwest to Trollhattan, and thence northeast to Stockholm; or you can take the full trip from Christiania south by rail or steamer to Goteborg and from Goteborg you can take an alternative trip on the Gota Canal, via Trollhattan and the Swedish Lake District to Stockholm. Or, by rail from Goteborg you can go south to Helsingborg and Malmo (and across to Copenhagen, Denmark); thence via Malmo north to Hesselholm, Mjølby, Norrköping, and thence north to Katrinholm, and northeast to Stockholm. Or, you can go south from Christiania direct to Goteborg and continue the trip above described.

From Stockholm, you can go in a northerly direction to Upsala, Gefle, Ange, Bracke, Solleftea and Boden. At Boden you can go northwesterly via Lulea to Narvik; or you can take a side trip from Boden to Lulea, coming back to Boden, whence you can continue north-easterly to Morjarv, Lapptrask, Karungi, and Haparanda (the last station in Sweden). Tornea (Finland) is the first town to the East.

Route—

Alternative Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 540.

From Ost Station of the Norwegian Railway at Christiania it is 139¼ miles, southeasterly, via Charlottenberg (88 miles), and takes 5 hours to

KIL, SWEDEN (Elevation, 348)

Hotels: Central Hotel; Järnvägs Hotel.

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From **Christiania**, 82 kilometers.

At **Kil** you can go East to **Stockholm**, or take the alternative trip. **Kil** to **Trollhattan** and then to **Stockholm** (see page).

From **Kil** by the Swedish Railway it is 263½ miles, easterly, via **Laxa** and takes 7 hours to

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN (Population, 413,163)

Railway Stations: Central Station, north of the city, 7 minutes' walk from the North Bridge (interpreter meets all trains). Steamers from Baltic arrive at **Shipsbron**, the landing in the old city, and at **Norra Blasieholmshamnen**. Canal boats arrive at **Riddarholmen**.

Consul: Ila Nelson is Consul for United States of America

Hotels: Grand Hotel, Blasieholmen (with fine view); Hotel Rydberg, Gustaf Adolf Square, opposite Norrebro (with "American Bar"); Hotel Continental, opposite railway station.

Travel Bureaus: Swedish Touring Club, Norrlandsgatan 2.

Interesting Things: Central point is **Gustaf Adolfs Square**—To east, **New Opera House** and **Cafe**—North, **Hotel Rydberg**—West, **Palace of the Princes**—**Norrebro**, 350 feet long, with fine view, spans **Norrstrom**, and on other side is **Palace**, with **Old City**, within the bridges—East of **Norrebro** are **Strömparterren** grounds—West of bridge is **Helgeandsholmen**, where **Houses of Parliament** and **Bank of Sweden**—Note **Lundberg's Statue of Svea** over main porch of **Houses Parliament**; two chambers are on main floor and halls are octagonal—The **Palace**, where flag flies when King is present; 116 by 124 meters; main facade containing royal apartments seen from **Norrebro**—South of palace, **Slottsbacken**, with **Obelisk** dedicated to citizens of **Stockholm** by **Gustavus III**; also statue to him by citizens—**Ofversåthållarehusett**, residence of Governor—**Storkyrkan**,

with fine pulpit; altar piece in silver, ivory and ebony; coronation ceremony occurs here—**Stortorget**, famous for massacre of Swedish nobility by order Kristian II—**Tyska Kyrkan**, and tower, with chimes—Busy street of old town is **Västerlångg**—**Riddarhuset**, where knights and nobility held sessions; in great hall ceiling by Ehrenstrahl, and, on walls, coats of arms noble families; Speaker's chair (1627), of fine inlaid wood—**Riddarholm Church**, burial place Swedish royalty; iron spire, 90 feet; in interior, 6,000 flags and trophies and coats arms Order of Seraphima, highest decoration in Sweden; green marble sarcophagus of Gustavus Adolphus the Great—Across **Rindarholm Bridge** fruit stalls and, by water's edge, meat market—**Karl XIV Statue**, and view of **Katarina-Lift**—**Opera House** and **Cafe**, with terrace and fine views in summer—In front, **King's Gardens**—**Porcelain Manufacturies** on ground floor of **Palmeska Huset**—**National Museum**, on ground floor, historical museum and coin cabinet; first floor, arts, sculpture and Egyptian exhibits; second floor, pictures, engravings and casts; Historical Museum is one of finest; Museum of Art contains fine collection of arts and craftsmanship—**Karl Johan Church**—**Arsenalsgatan** runs past the **New Opera House** to **St. James' Church** where famous South Door, altar piece, and Tomb of Field Marshal Horn—**King's Gardens**, main promenade, with **Statues** and **Fountain**—East, **Swedish Panopticon**—**Hotel** and **Cafe Nord**, with humorous paintings in restaurant.

Stockholm is at eastern end of **Lake Mälaren**, and has been called the "Northern Venice". Very beautiful city with stately buildings and fine, clean streets. Built on islands and peninsulas, divided into the **Old City**, centre of city; **Nörmalm** and **Ostermalm**, district north of **Norrstrom**; **Kungsholmen**, island west of **Nörmalm**; and **Södermalm**, south of **Old City**. Southeast of **Södermalm** is **Djurgården**, an island pleasure resort.

Alternative Trip, Main Trip Resumed below.

From **Kil** by the Swedish Railway it is 99 miles, southerly, and takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

TROLLHATTAN, SWEDEN

(Population, 14,888)

Hotels: Grand Hotel Trollhättan; Bellevue; Utsikten.

Guides: English-speaking guides can be obtained at the hotels.

Interesting Things: Falls of Trollhattan—Hydro-Electric Plant—Wood Pulp Paper Mill—Locomotive Works—Old and New Canal Locks—Fine Municipal Baths, including Turkish and Russian—Delightful walks parallel with rapids, with **Fine Views**.

From **Trollhattan** by the Swedish Railway it is $329\frac{1}{2}$ miles, northeasterly via **Gothenburg** (45 miles) and **Lava** (187 miles), and takes $9\frac{3}{4}$ hours to

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

Main trip from **Stockholm** to **Upsala** is resumed at **Stockholm** at page

Main Trip Resumed.

From **Ost Station** of the Norwegian Railway at **Christiania** it is $221\frac{3}{4}$ miles, southerly, via **Kornsjo** (105 miles) and **Mellerud** ($145\frac{1}{2}$ miles), and takes $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN

(Population, 196,994)

Railway Stations: State Railway Station, in Drottningtorget; Västergötlands Railway Station, Lilla Bommen; Bergslagernas Railway Station, Gullbergsvass.

Docks: Göta Canal boats, Lilla Bommen; Marstrand-Lysekil boats at Skeppsbron; boats for southern Swe-

den, at Hisingsbron; Halland boats at Customs House; other steamers at docks beyond Skeppsbron and Masthuggskajen.

Excursions: By steamer to **Marstrand**, 1½ hours; **Styrso** 1 hour; **Uddevalla** 5½ hours; and by rail to **Saro**, 40 minutes.

Hotels: Grand Hotel Haglund and Göta Källare, at Hotelplatsen; Hotel Eggers, near State Railway Station.

Travel Bureaus: At Grand Hotel Haglund and at State Railway Station.

Baths: Centralbadet, Ostra Hamngatan 29; Löfströma at Hisingsbron.

Specialties: System for selling spirits by a company under strict supervision.

Interesting Things: Brunnsparken is centre of city—Hasselberg's Fountain—Gustaf-Adolf Square, with Statue of Gustaf II—Other side of square, Freemasons' Hall and Riksbank—Exchange—Town Hall—Museum—Along canal on left, Residence of Governor (1647)—Fish Market and Market Hall—Secondary School, with wall paintings by Larsson—In outer town, in front of Stora Teatern, Molin's group of "Wrestlers"—Horticultural Society's Grounds, with restaurant open in summer—John Ericsson Statue—Slottskogen, with Zoölogical Garden.

To **Stockholm**, 10 hours. **Göteborg** has never been in hands of an enemy.

From **Göteborg** to **Christiania** (Norway), 15 hours by coastwise steamer, calling at **Marstrand**, **Lysekil**, **Grebbestad**, **Strömstad**, and other health and bathing resorts. Near Grebbestad there are many stone monuments and rock-carvings of the bronze age.

Göteborg to Stockholm, via Göta Canal.

Steamers leave **Göteborg** Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and take 55 hours to

Stockholm. Leaving Trollhättan the first place of any importance is **Kungälf**. At Akersvass passengers go ashore for **Falls of Trollhättan** (finest in Sweden), Trollhättan Tourist Club have provided splendid paths with intelligible signposts. The next important place is **Vänern** at the opening of **Lake Vönern** (population 7,000; hotels Stad's Huset and Strömmer's Hotel). From Vänern it is 7 hours to Sjötorp, where **Göta Canal** commences, which reaches to the Baltic. Five regulating and 53 ordinary locks, depth 13 feet; highest point reached is at **Viken** in the **Västgöta** section, 290 above sea. 13 bridges, 12 pairs of lock gates to divert water to repair canal, 11 ground outflows for emptying it, and 11 harbor basins. Over 5,000 vessels pass through each year.

From **Gothenburg** by the Swedish Railway it is 170 miles, southerly, and takes 5 hours to

HELSINGBORG, SWEDEN

Hotels: Mollberg; d'Angleterre; Continental.

Travel Bureau: Mr. Hillberg, bookseller.

Interesting Things: **Stortorget** main square—**Town Hall**—**Oresundsparken**, with mineral springs—**Church of St. Maria**, with fine altar screen—Then go by **Slots-gatan** to **Kärnan**, where there is a **Fine View**.

From **Helsingborg** by the Swedish Railway it is 45 miles, southerly, and takes 1½ hours to

MALMO, SWEDEN (Population, 112,521)

Consul: Harold B. Quarton is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: Kramer's Hotel, in Market Square; Savoy Hotel, opposite State Railway Station.

Interesting Things: Harbor District is in north part of town, divided into east and west—East, opposite Railway Station, is **Custom House** and **Post Office**—**Fine View from Strandpaviljongen**—In Market Square

is Borgeson's Statue of Charles X—On right, Kramer's Hotel, and, left, Governor's House, and Town Hall, with allegorical figures on gables—Gustaf Adolf's Square—Södra Promenaden—Kungsgatan, beautiful avenue—Malmö Museum—Kungsparken.

Third city of Sweden, only 1½ hours from Copenhagen, Denmark.

From Malmo by the Swedish Railway it is 221 miles, northeasterly via Hesselholm (51½ miles), and takes 6½ hours to

MJOLBY, SWEDEN (Population, 3,220; Elevation 381)

Hotel: Jarnvags

From Mjolby by the Swedish Railway it is 171 miles northeasterly and 5½ hours to

NORRKOPING (Population, 45,470)

Hotels: Standard; Gotha.

Interesting Things: Karl-Johans Park—Oskar-Fredriks-Bro—Drottning-Gata is main street—St-Olai-Kyrka (1767)—View of Rapids from Iron Bridge—Art Museum.

From Norrkoping by the Swedish Railway it is 113 miles, northeasterly via Katrinaholm (21¾ miles, 1 hour 18 minutes) and takes 3½ hours to

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN (See page)

From Stockholm by the Swedish Railway it is 45 miles northwestwardly and takes 2 hours to

UPSALA, SWEDEN (Population, 25,260)

Hotels: Stads-Hot; Hotel Hornan; Hotel Upsala.

Interesting Things: University—Cathedral—Library (350,000 volumes)—Slot, with fine view—Cemetery.

Side Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 544.

From Upsala by the Swedish Railway it is 360 miles, northerly, via Gefle (75 miles); Ange (251 miles); Bracke (270 miles), and takes 12½ hours to

SOLLEFTEA, SWEDEN (Population, 1,680)

Hotels: Appelberg; Rosenqvist.

Interesting Things: Fine scenery.

From **Ange** you can go to **Sundsvall**—(Hotel H. Knaust).

Main Trip Resumed.

From **Solleftea** by the Swedish Railway it is 300 miles, northerly via **Mellansel**, **Vannas**, and **Degerfors** and takes 13 hours to

BODEN, SWEDEN.

Alternative Trip, Main Trip Resumed below.

From **Boden** by the Swedish Railway it is $271\frac{3}{4}$ miles, westwardly, via **Lulea** ($22\frac{1}{4}$ miles, 44 minutes), and takes 14 hours to

NARVIK, SWEDEN

Side Trip, Main Trip Resumed below.

From **Boden** by the Swedish Railway it is $22\frac{1}{4}$ miles, easterly, and takes 44 minutes to

LULEA, SWEDEN

Hotels: Stadshotellet; Gästgifvaregården.

Interesting Things: See **Norrbotten Museum**, and watch vessels **Loading Ore** by elevators.

Main Trip Resumed.

From **Boden** by the Swedish Railway via **Morjarv**, **Lapptrask** and **Karungi** it takes _____ hours to

HAPARANDA, SWEDEN

(Population, 1,350)

Hotel: Stads.

Interesting Things: View of **Tornea** (Finland), from public park.

Customs-House examination on way to Sweden takes place at **Haparanda**.

Haparanda means *Shore of aspens*.

SWITZERLAND

Money: Unit is franc of 100 centimes. Coins are bronze 1 and 2 centimes; nickel 5, 10 and 20 centimes; silver 50 centimes; 1, 2, 5 francs; gold 10 and 20 francs.

Circular Route Number 1: Main Trip from **Basel** to **Zurich**—Side trip to **Uetliberg** and return to **Zurich**, then main trip to **Lucerne**—Side trip to **Rigi-Kulm**, **Arth Goldan** and **Pilatus** and return to **Lucerne**, then main trip to **Altdorf**, **Linthal**, **Glarus**, **Landquart**, **Davos-Platz**, **St. Moritz**, **Thusis**, **Disentis**, **Andermatt**, **Gletsch**, **Meiringen**, **Interlaken**, **Thun**, **Berne**, **Spiez**, **Zweisimmen**, **Montreux**; at **Montreux** side trip to **Geneva** (and **Chamounix** and **Mont Blanc**) then back to **Montreux** and main trip to **Martigny**, **Visp**, **Zermatt**, then back to **Visp** and thence main trip to **Brigue** (or **Brieg**), **Stresa** (Italy), **Locarno** (Switzerland) and **Lugano** (Switzerland).

Route 1—MAIN TRIP.

BALE (BASEL), SWITZERLAND (Population, 130,000; Elevation, 870 feet)

Hotels: **Trois Rois**, on River Rhine; **Univers**, **National** and **Victoria**, near Central Station; **Hotel de l'Europe** in town.

Railway Stations: Central Station on south side of the town; **Baden** Station on the right bank of the Rhine.

Hotels: **St. Gothard!** **Kraft**; **Victoria**; **Jura**; **Suisse**; **Euler**.

Interesting Things: **Minster Church** (1185), with fine view from **Pfalz Terrace** on river behind church—**Museum**, with fine paintings by **Holbein the Younger**—**Historical Museum**.

Consul: **Phillip Holland** is Consul for United States of America.

Customs Examination here for passengers entering Switzerland, or leaving.

From Central Station of the Swiss Railway at Basel it is 56 miles easterly and takes 2 hours to

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND (Elevation, 1,345 feet)

Railway Stations: Central Station, lower end of town; Enge Station, left bank of lake; Stadelhofer Station, right bank of lake; Selnau Station, Sihlants-Strasse.

Excursions: By steamboat to Rapperswil, two hours each way, and quicker trips to Thalwil, Wadenswil and Au. To Zurichberg from the Quaibrucke, with a funicular railway to Waldhaus Dolder, with extensive park and golf links. Other attractive excursions are to Sihlwald and Pfannenstiel.

Excursion Tickets to the Uetliberg and return by railroad, 5½ miles long.

Consul: Leo J. Kenna, is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: Baur au Lac, with gardens and view; Hotel Central; Bellevue.

Travel Bureau: Thomas Cook & Son, 2 Fraumünster-Strasse.

English Church Service: St. Andrew's, Hohe Promenade, near Belle Vue.

Baths: Neumünster Baths, at south end of town; warm baths, Treichler's; lake bathing, Stadthaus-Platz, and for ladies at the Mythens-Quai.

Specialties: Silk manufactories.

Interesting Things: Limmat River divides Zurich into two parts, right called Gross Stadt and left Kleine Stadt—Lake is 26 by 3 miles—Gross-Munster, with Fine View from tower—Fraumünster, close to bridge, with tomb Hans Waldmann—Peterskirche (13th Century), which is old parish church—Town Library, 170,000 volumes, 80,000 portraits and views—Exchange, which meets in fine Principal Hall every Friday afternoon—Rathaus, seat of Cantonal Government (1698)®

Hohe Promenade, with fine trees—Botanical Gardens, Observatory and splendid Chemical Laboratory—Fine View from Urania Tower, 130 feet, with lift—Kunsthaus, art gallery—Swiss National Museum, with finest collections of Heraldic windows—Pestalozzianum, permanent Swiss educational exhibit—In addition to Hohe Promenade is Lindenhof, highest point on west bank of river—Panorama of Sedan Battlefields, from Uto-Quai—Labyrinth in Cafe Metropole—Fine View from See-Quai—Tonhalle and Casino, with Open-Air Restaurant and Music Rooms—Quai Bridge, and below on left bank, Bauschanze, a pentagonal tree-filled island—Münster Bridge—Frau-Münsterkirche (12th Century), containing Town Library, 130,000 volumes—Grossmünster (11-13th Centuries), with figure of Charlemagne on west tower—Hohe Promenade, lined with lime trees, magnificent views—Künstergut, pictures by Zurich artists—Platz Promenade, a fine avenue on which is Swiss National Museum, historical and industrial art subjects—Botanical Garden—Fine View from Park surrounding Dolder Grand Hotel and Kurhaus.

Zurich is on Lake Zurich, at north end, where River Limmat divides Grosse Statdt and Kleine Stadt. Money changers, Schweizer Credit-Anstalt, Balmhof-Strasse 2.

Side Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 549.

From Central Station of the Swiss Railway at Zurich it is 15 minutes to the suburb of Selnan, where is the station of the Uetliberg Railway, which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and takes 30 minutes to the top of the

UETLIBERG (Elevation, 2,865 feet)

Consul: Leo J. Kenna is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: Pens. Uetliberg, five minutes from station, and Hotel Uto-Staffel, fifteen minutes from the top.

Railway to summit; **Fine View** from the tower, 100 feet high.

Main Trip Resumed.

From **Zurich** by the Swiss Railway it is 35½ miles southwestwardly via **Zug** and takes 1¼ hours to

LUCERNE, SWITZERLAND

Excursions: From **Lucerne** to **Fluelen**, 2½ hours each way, starting from **Schweitzerhof Quay**, with connections at **Vitznau** for trains of the Rigi Railway, and at **Fluelen** for St. Gothard Railway. Another excursion is to **Alpnach-Stadt**, where connection is made with trains of Pilatus, and Brunig Railways. Another is to **Lake of Zug** (**Zug-Arth**), the boat stopping at **Immensee** and **Walchwil**, with connections at **Zug** with railway between **Lucerne** and **Zurich**. From **Arth** trams run to **Goldau**, where connection is made for **Arth-Goldau-Rigi** Railway; connection at **Arth**, with **Arth-Rigi** Railway.

Hotels: Sweitzer Hof; National; Angleterr; Hotel du Cygne.

Consul: Robert Lee Gray, Jr., is Consul for United States of America.

English Church Service: St. Mark's Church, Haldenstrasse; Scotch services, Swiss Protestant Church, back of Schweizerhof Hotel; American services, Christ Church, Musegg.

Golf Club: On the **Sonnenberg**, April to October.

Specialties of the city are watches and woodcarving.

Interesting Things: **Kursaal**, on **National Quay**—**Kapellbrucke** (chapel bridge), decorated with over 100 triangular paintings, with **Chapel** at north end dedicated to St. Peter—**Spreur-Brucke** (mill bridge), adorned with 34 pictures representing "Dance of Death"—**International Museum of War and Peace**—**Schweitzerhof Quay**, city promenade on lake, in front

of big hotels, with **Fine View of Mountains**—**Stifts-Kirche**, with fine carved stalls and painted windows; splendid organs, with *vox humana* stops—Famous **Lion of Lucerne** (28½ by 13 feet), by **Thorwaldsen**, carved in solid cliff, in memory of Swiss National Guards' defense of royal family of France—**Hodel's Alpineum**, with diorama of Bernese Alps—**Glacier Garden**, showing slow but sure action of glaciers; also prehistoric implements—**Panorama** of passage of French Army at Le Verrieres (1871)—**Museum**, 80,000 volumes, and natural history cabinet—**Old Rathaus**, in Kornmarkt, fine inlaid and ancient carved woodwork.

Located on western end of **Lake Lucerne**, on the **River Reuss**. There are walks with **Fine Views** to the **Gutsch**, **Musegg**, **Capuchin Church of Wesemlin** and **Friedental**. A beautiful walk on the lake shore is called the **Haidenstrasse**.

Side Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 552.

From **Lucerne** by the **Lake Steamer** it is _____ miles easterly via **Vitznau**, where is the station of the **Mountain Railway** and takes 2¼ hours to

RIGI-KULM, SWITZERLAND (Elevation, 5,905 feet)

Travel Bureau: Thomas Cook & Son, Schwanenplatz.

The view from the **Rigi** is the finest in Switzerland. It can be reached on foot from **Weggis** or **Kussnacht** in three or four hours, and from **Goldau** in four hours by bridle path; also by railway from **Vitznau**, which, together with **Weggis**, can also be reached by steamboat from **Arth**. There are two railways to the **Summit**. The **Vitznau** is 4½ miles, and the station is near the steamboat quay; tickets can be bought at **Cook's Office** in Lucerne. The walk from **Weggis** passes the spot where the heavy mud bed swept all before it (1795).

Beyond this is **Heiligkreuz Chapel** (refreshments), then the **Felsenthor Archway** of rocks, and the **Rigi Stock**. Beyond this is the **Staffel**, a center for Rigi tourists, where all the routes meet. The summit, or **Kulm**, is not far beyond. The **Rigi-Kulm** is 5,905 feet high and the word means "Queen of the Mountains." The two **Views** are in early morning or late afternoon, but favorite method is to spend night at one of two hotels at top and see glorious **Sunrise**, which is announced by a horn blown to get visitors up. The **Arth-Goldau-Rigi Railway**, 5½ miles, taking one hour and ten minutes, starts at **Arth**, at the southern end of the **Lake Zug**. At **Goldau** is the junction of the **St. Gothard Railway** with the **Zurich Railway**.

From **Rigi-Kulm** by the Mountain Railway it is 5½ miles via **Rigi-Kosterli** and **Rigi-Staffel** and takes 1¼ hours to

ARTH-GOLDAU, SWITZERLAND

Side Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 552.

From **Lucerne** by the **Brunig Railway** it is 8½ miles southerly to **Alpnachstadt** (starting point of the **Pilatus Railway**) and takes 2 hours to the **Pilatus-Kulm Station** of the **Pilatus Railway** at the

PILATUS, SWITZERLAND

Hotel: Pilatus Kulm.

Pilatus can be reached by mountain railway which starts from **Alpnachstadt**, by the **Brunig Railway**, in half an hour, or by steamboat in 1½ hours. The best view is from the **Esel**, 6,962 feet. It may be reached by foot from **Hergiswil** or **Alpnach**, to which steamers ply, first taking half an hour from **Lucerne**. Best way is to go up by **Hergiswil** and descend by **Alpnach**. Easiest method of reaching it is by **Pilatus Railway**, 3 miles, taking 1½ hours, average gradient 43 in 100, maximum 48, with seven tunnels. Near the top is

modern **Pilatus-Kulm Hotel**, five minutes from which the summit is reached, where wonderful view of **Jungfrau**, and neighboring mountains and **Lakes**.

Main Trip Resumed.

From **Lucerne** by the **St. Gothard Railway** or by **Diligence** it is 34 miles southeasterly via **Fluelen** and takes 1½ hours to

ALTDORF, SWITZERLAND

(Population, 2,553; Elevation, 1,500 feet)

Hotels: Lowe; Hotel Tell; Hotel Schlusel.

Interesting Things: **Colossal Statue of William Tell**, who shot apple off his son's head. He told his persecutor, Gessler, that second arrow would have been used for him if first had failed to find its mark.

From **Aldorf** it is 41 miles easterly by diligence via **Linthol** (31 miles) and by **Swiss Railway** and takes 8 hours to

GLARUS, SWITZERLAND

Hotels: Lowe; Glarner Hof; Dol Eidgenossen.

Interesting Things: **Fine View from Burghugel**—The new **Romanesque Church**, used by both Catholics and Protestants, was formerly ministered by Zwingli—In the **Town Hall** see **Relief Model**—**Law Courts**, containing **Library** and **Picture Gallery**.

Capital of the canton, situated at the foot of the **Vorder-Glarisch** (7,648 feet).

From **Glarus** by the **Swiss Railway** to **Wesen**, and **Rhaetian Railway** from **Wesen** to **Landquart** it is 64½ miles northerly via **Wesen** (7½ miles); **Landquart** (34½ miles), and takes 5½ hours to

DAVOS-PLATZ, SWITZERLAND

(Elevation, 5,115 feet)

Excursions: **Up the Schatzalp** by funicular (used by

tobogganists; also to **Waldhaus**, the **Strela Alp**, **Grune Alp**, the **Ischa Alp**, and the **Fluela Waterfall**.

Hotels: Davos; Belvedere; Victoria; Curhaus Davos; Davoserhof; Post.

Travel Bureau: Agence Internationale.

Interesting Things: **Kursaal** and **Kurgarten**—**English Library** and reading room—**Rathaus**, with fine stained glass and old weapons—The best walks are **Waldhaus**, and **Gemsjager** (one hour)—Principal ascents are **Schiahorn**, 8,900 feet, 4 hours, and the **Schwazhorn**, 10,340 feet; also the **Piz Vadret Glacier**.

Both summer and winter resort, good climate for consumption. International skating contest January.

From **Davos-Platz** by the Swiss Railway it is 36 miles southerly and takes 2 hours to

ST. MORITZ, SWITZERLAND

Excursion Tickets to **Pontresina** ($6\frac{3}{4}$ miles), **Bernina**.

Hotels: Palace; Pens; Engadiner Kulm; Caspar; Badrutt; Stefani; Kosatsch.

Travel Bureau: Gerber & Naegeli.

English Church Service: Halfway between the Dorf and the Bad; Presbyterian services in French Protestant Church, in summer only.

Interesting Things: The **Casino**—The **Baths** are celebrated for **Springs** flowing from **Piz Rosatsch**, and cure is by drinking or taking baths in iron waters; temperature 42 degrees; 80 bath rooms. Three famous springs are "**Alte**" (old), "**Paracelsus**," and "**Funtauna Surpunt**."

From **St. Moritz** by the Swiss Railway it is $99\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwestwardly to **Thusis** ($38\frac{1}{4}$ miles) north-erly, and westwardly, via **Dissentis** ($79\frac{3}{4}$ miles), and takes $9\frac{3}{4}$ hours to

ANDERMATT, SWITZERLAND

(Elevation, 4,738 feet)

Hotels: Hotel de Trois Rois; Bellevue; Grand Hotel Andermatt

English or American Church service at Bellevue Hotel.

Interesting Things: International Ski Contests January, and Ski-Joring on five-mile road to Realp—Skating and Curling Rinks—See Skull-adorned Charnel House.

From **Andermatt** it is 19½ miles southwestwardly by Diligence and takes 5 hours to

GLETSCHE, SWITZERLAND

Hotel: Rhoneglacier Hotel.

Gletsch is at beginning of **Grimsel Route** at the foot of **Rhone Glacier**, 5,764 feet, which makes five zig-zags, going up **Maiewang**. Starting from last is fine view of **Rhone Glacier** and **Furka Col**. Route on left passes **Beim-Planggerts** and **Hauseck** on its way to highest point, and on left is the **Lake of the Dead**, **Grimsel Hospice**, etc.

From **Gletsch** it is 23 miles westwardly by Diligence and takes 5¼ hours to

MEIRINGEN, SWITZERLAND

Hotels: Oberland; De L'Ours; Du Sauvage; Krone; Anderegg; Adler.

From **Meiringen** by the **Brunig Railway** it is 16½ miles westwardly by the same railway and lake steamship via **Brienz**, where you take the lake steamer which sails the length of **Lake Brienz** by ordinary train and steamer to

INTERLAKEN, SWITZERLAND

Railway Stations: Thunersee Railway Station, western end of town; and Bernese Oberland Railway Station, eastern end; stations connected by 1¼-mile line.

Excursions: Steamboats for **Lake Thun** (18½ miles, 2 hours) and **Lake Brienz** (13 miles, 2 hours). Another

excursion is across **Spielmaten** Island to **Old Woon Village** of **Unterseen**, where visit **Parquet Flooring Factory**. Others arranged through **Thomas Cook & Sons'** agent are to **Kleine Rugen** and **Heimwehfluh**; the **Thurmberg** and **Lake of Goldswil**; wooded slopes of the **Harder** (4,122 feet, reached by electric railway); to **Merligen**, on **Thun Lake**; to **Beatushohle**; and to **Heimwehfluh** by electric railway; longer excursions to **Geissbach**, **Grindelwald**, etc.

Hotels: **Victoria**; **Belvedere**; **Metropole**; **des Alpes**; **St. George**; **Grand**.

Travel Bureau: In summer, "Hoheweg," Cook representative; and in winter, R. Walthard.

English Church Service: **Old Convent Church**; **American Services** in summer at **Hotels Metropole** and **Victoria**.

Golf Links: Reached by motor-bus on way to **Bonigen**.

Interesting Things: **Shops** are interesting, and **Swiss Houses** very picturesque, with carvings and inscriptions, some 250 years old—One of pleasantest walks is **Hohbuhl**—Main promenade is **Hoheweg**, with fine **Jungfrau Views**—**Kursaal** is interesting rendezvous for visitors, with reading room, restaurant, billiard room, balls, concerts and gambling—**Monastery**, surrounded by walnut trees.

Excursions from Interlaken: **Lauterbrunnen**, 8 miles on the **Bernese Oberland Railway** in 45 minutes; **Wegern**, 10¼ miles in 1¼ hours; **Wegern-Alp**, 13¼ miles in 1¾ hours; **Grindelwald**, 19¼ miles in 3 hours. **Beatenberg** (***Regina Hotel**), 7 miles, elevation 3,775, beautiful views of **Eiger**, **Mönch**, **Jungfrau**, **Blumisalp**, **Doldenhorn**, **Wildstrubel**.

Interlaken lies between **Lakes Brienz** and **Thun**. Beautiful view of the **Jungfrau**.

From **Interlaken** by the **Thunersee Railway** it is 17½

miles, northwestwardly, via **Spiez** (11½ miles), and takes 48 minutes to

THUN, SWITZERLAND

Railway Stations: **Thun Station**, on the north side of town; **Scherzligen Station**, located at the south side where trains for **Interlaken** depart.

Hotels: **Frienhof**; **Thunerhof**, next to the post office; **Weisses Kreuz**; **Krone**, **Rathaus-Platz** and **Falcken**.

English Church Services: **Belle Vue Hotel** grounds.

River Aare cuts town—"There is a sort of terrace, some 10 or 12 feet high, on the flat roof of which are the shops, while the carriage-way is bounded by cellars, of which terrace is roof."—**Fine View** from the **Church**, 218 steps up, the most particular objective being **Stockhorn**, with bell-shaped summit—See also **Castle of Kyburg** (1182), with square tower—Best view from **Jacobshubeli**.—**Schloss Schadau**, at junction of **Aare** with the lake.

You can also go from **Interlaken** to **Thun** by steamboat (restaurant on board) in 2 hours; railway tickets good on steamer; views from are magnificent.

From **Thun** by the Swiss Railway it is 19½ miles, northwestwardly, and takes ¾ hour to **Central Station** of the same railway at

BERNE, SWITZERLAND

Railway Station: West of the town, at foot of the **Grosse Schanze**.

Excursion: To **Gurnigel Bad**, health resort.

Consul: **Pleasant A. Stoval** is Minister for United States of America.

Hotels: **Bellevue**; **Bernhof**; **derFrance**, **Schweitzerhof**; **Lion d'Or**.

Baths: **Public Baths**, **Bubenseeli**; river baths, in the **Aare**, at the **Marzili**; ladies' baths at the **Marzili**; warm

baths, Central Baths, Marktgasse 43; Sonnerleist, vapour, shower and Turkish baths.

English Church Services: St. Ursula Church.

Specialties: Bears modeled in clay or carved in wood, live specimens being kept in the **Municipal Bear Pit** near the **Nydeck Bridge**.

Interesting Things: Main street, one mile from **Nydeck Bridge** to **Porte de Morat**; two sides of the street are distinguished as **Cote du Solei** and **Cote de l'Ombre**—Part below the **Clock Tower** is called **Lower Town**; that above, **Upper Town**—Tuesdays and other **Market Days** very lively—Principal street, extending length of city east and west, is **Gerechtigkeitsgasse** at east, and further west as **Kramgasse**, **Marktgrasse** and **Spitalgasse**—Between **Marktgrasse** and **Spitalgasse** is the **Kafigturm**, a bird-cage tower containing **Cantonal Archives**—Between **Kramgasse** and **Marktgrasse** is **Clock Tower**, which formerly guarded outer wall; three minutes before noon, when clock strikes, cock flaps its wings, crows, bears march around old man, cock crows again, then fool strikes hour on bell with hammer, while old man checks off strokes with his sceptre and turns his hour-glass; a bear nods approval, and cock crows again—**Ogre Fountain**, near **Kornhaus**, with figure of Jew eating a baby, with others around his waist for future meals—**Munster** (1421), 292 by 120, 26,000 square feet, tower 360 high, with fine view from gallery; see stained windows in choir (1517), and opposite entrance, bronze statue of **Rudolf von Erlach**, with bears at corners; organ, 66 registers, 5,000 pipes, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:00 p. m., one of best—**Munster Platz** or terrace, with lift to **Ander Matte**, supported by wall 108 feet above **River Aare**; here a student rode a horse over the precipice unhurt, horse alone being killed—**Oldest church** is **Dominican**—**Bundeshaus**, 874 by 170, consists three buildings, the western containing **Library**, central the

House of Representatives and Senate, and eastern for Military, Commercial and Agricultural Departments—Splendid view at back of Terrace; where see Statue of Berne—Here see Wetterhorn (12,150 feet), Schreckhorn (13,385 feet), and Finsterahorn (14,025); also Jungfrau view—Museum of Fine Arts—Natural History Museum, opposite—In Kirchenfeld Quarter, Museum of Antiquities—Southwest side of Kirchenfeld, Swiss National Library, University and Town Library, with Meat and Butter Market in space below latter—Zenghaus, or military arsenal—Alpine Museum, where International Postal Union formed 1874—Kornhaus (1830), with Industrial Museum on upper floor—Rathaus, with splendid frieze; fine wood carvings in Council Room—Kirchenfeldbrücke; height above the Aare 115, length 750—Nydeck Bridge, 900 long, 100 above the water—Barengraben (bear garden) in which English officer fell and lost his life—Kursaal Schanzli, with magnificent view—Botanical Gardens, 15 minutes' walk to Enge, with Fine View and Wooded Walk through Engewald to Castle of Reichenbach—Another pleasant walk is to Gurten, with Panorama radius of 100 miles.

From Central Station by the Swiss Railway at Berne it is 25½ miles, southeasterly, via THUN (19½ miles), and takes 1¼ hours to

SPIEZ, SWITZERLAND

Excursion: From Mulenen by electric cable railway (2 miles, 50 minutes) up Niesen (7,760 feet), near Blumlialp, with wonderful Alpine view.

Hotels: Schonegg, near the railway station; Spiezer Hof, by the pier.

At Spiez are good hotels, splendid view of Lake Thun and Bernese Alps and railway to Frutigen, and from there to Kandersteg by diligence, then to Baths of Leuk by bridle path via the "Gemmi". There is also

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railway through the **Simmenthal** to **Zweisimmen**, **Saanen**, **Chateau d'Oex**, **Montboven**, and **Montreaux**.

From **Spiez** by the Swiss Railway it is $21\frac{3}{4}$ miles, southwestwardly, and takes 1 hour to

ZWEISIMMEN, SWITZERLAND

Hotel: **Krone** with grounds.

From **Zweisimmen** there are five diligences daily, in season, to **Lenk** ($8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, requiring 45 minutes).

From **Zweisimmen** by the Swiss Electric Railway it is southwestwardly and takes 4 hours and 20 minutes by ordinary train to the station of the same railway at

MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND

Steamers: Swiss and French ports on lake may be reached by steamers of the General Navigation Company.

Excursions: To **Gorge du Chauderon**;—**Les Avants** (3,190 feet), by electric railway (tickets at Cook's Office)—Beyond **Les Avants** is **Montboven** (2,608 feet), and beyond **Montboven** $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles is **Bulle** via **Albeuve** and **Gruyères**—**Chatel St. Denis**—Another excursion is to **Glion** and the **Rochers de Naye**, tram ascent 20 minutes; also reached from **Territet** by funicular in 3 minutes; **Splendid View** upper end **Lake Geneva**—**Territet**, 1,000 feet higher than **Montreux**, and a short distance from **Territet**, **Veytaur-Chillon**, near **Chateau of Chillon**, immortalized by **Bonivard**, the **Prisoner of Chillon** who confined here six years, but was released when **Bernese** captured **Vaud**; his books **Public Library**.

Hotels: **Swisse**; **Grand Hotel Manney-Bean-Sevour**; **Cygne**; **de la Gare**.

Travel Bureau: **Cook's Office**, **Arcades du National**, **Bon Port**.

English Church Services: **Christ Church**, **Clarens-**

Montreux; St. John's Territet; Presbyterian Church, Rue de la Gare 24.

Clubs: Golf Club, Course at Aigle; Lawn Tennis Club, Les Avants; Montreux Club, Villa Maguel, Territet.

Interesting Things: **Kursaal**, with concerts, billiards, tennis courts and reading rooms—Subscription **Library** at Parish Room—**Clay Pigeon Shooting** at Villeneuve.

Side Trip, Main Trip Resumed page 562.

From **Montreux** by the Lake of Geneva Steamship it is 54 miles southwestwardly, via **Lake of Geneva** and takes 4 hours to the Jardin de Anglais dock of the same steamship company at

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Railway Stations: Principal Station, located at **Rue du Montblanc** where trains for the Swiss Jura, Simplon, and the French **Paris-Lyons** and **Mediterranean** lines depart; **Eaux-Vives Station**, located on left bank where trains for **Annemasse**, etc. depart.

Steamboats: Start from Quai du Mont Blanc, Quai des Plaquins and pier alongside Jardin Anglais, for **Ouchy**, **Lausanna**, **Montreux**, **Vevey**, **Villeneuve**, the **Rochers de Naye**, and other points on the lake.

Excursions: To meeting of **Rhone** and **Aare** Rivers whose waters do not at once blend—To **Ariana Museum**, 2 miles out at **Varembe**, where **Empress Josephine** and **Lola Montez** resided; **Magnificent View**—To **Pregny**, with **Rothchilds' Villa**—Five miles out, to **Ferney** (France), where **Voltaire's Chateau** containing personal relics—To **Chamonix Village**, which lies at the foot of the great **Mont Blanc**.

United States Consul is **Lewis W. Haskell**.

Hotels: **Beau-Rivage** on the Quai de Papuis; **Bergues**, on Quai de Berguis; **Grand Hotel National** on the

Quai du Lemman; de la Paix, Quai de Montblanc; Richmond; Angleterre; Central.

Travel Bureau: Cooke's Office, 90 Rue de Rhone, near Hotel du Lac.

English Church Services: Holy Trinity, Rue du Mont Blanc; American Church (Episcopalian), Rue Alfred Vincent.

Specialties: Watches.

Interesting Things: Walk from railway station through Rue des Alpes to Rue Levrier, at English Church, then along Rue du Mont Blanc to Pont du Mont Blanc where Fine View of city, and distant landscape—At other end of Mont Blanc Bridge is National Monument commemorating union of Geneva with republic—Jardin Anglais, and in building, Relief Model of Mont Blanc—Hall of Reformation, erected to Calvin—Russian Church, with gilded dome—New Museum of Art and History—Cathedral with fine wood carving and stained glass; pulpit canopy used during Calvin's time—Calvin's House for 19 years, at 13 Rue Calvin—Maison Tavel, oldest building—Hotel de Ville (some fine pictures), where Alabama Claims Commission sat—Rousseau's Birthplace, Grand Rue 40—Promenade des Bastians and Garden, with trees, and Monument of Reformation—Public Library, founded by Prisoner of Chillon, 150,000 volumes; autographed letters of Calvin, Luther, Beza, Rousseau, St. Vincent du Paul—Monument Erected to Brunswick, who bequeathed Geneva 20,000,000 francs—School of Industrial Arts and Watch-making, in Boulevard James Fazy—Splendid View from Town Hall and Fine Walk under trees (Les Bastians)—In Cemetery, see Grave of Calvin.

If you go from Montreux to Geneva by boat you can return to Montreux by train along the northern shore of Lac Lemman.

From Geneva it is 55 miles southeasterly to Chamonix, from which ascent of the great Mont Blanc is

made. Also the crossing of the **Mer de Glace** (glacier).

Main Trip Resumed to VISP, Side Trip to ZERMATT, Return to VISP. Main Trip Resumed below.

From **Montreux** by the Swiss Railway it is $91\frac{3}{4}$ miles, northeasterly, via **St. Maurice** ($16\frac{3}{4}$ miles); **Martigny** (27 miles); **Visp** (70 miles), and takes $4\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

ZERMATT, SWITZERLAND

(Elevation, 5,315)

Excursions: Principal excursions are to **Riffelberg** and **Gorner Grat** (10,290 feet), reached by electric mountain railway (second highest in Europe), 6 miles long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours each way—Fine two hours' walk to lower and upper **Gorner Gorges**—Other magnificent excursions here, such as ascent of the **Hornli** (9,492 feet), **Theodule Pass** (10,900 feet) and **Monte Rosa** (14,215 feet).

Hotels: **Terminus**, near station; **Zermatt**; **Montrose**; **Victoria**.

Interesting Things: There are three **Glaciers**: **Gorner Findelen**, and **Z'Mutt**—**Museum**—**Lord Douglass**, who perished with the minister and his guide in 1865, has never been found.

From **Zermatt** you return to **Visp**.

Main Trip Resumed.

From **Visp** by the Swiss Railway it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, northeasterly, and takes 9 minutes to

BRIG, SWITZERLAND

Excursions: To **Bel Alp**, requiring four or five hours, with good bridle path.

Hotels: **Suisse**; **Angleterre**; **Couronnes et Poste**.

The **Simplon Tunnel Railway** begins at **Brigue**—**Domodossola** is reached from **Brigue** by the **Simplon Tunnel Railway** from **Brigue**—The **Diligence** over the **Pass** runs only daily between **Brigue** and the **Iselle**.

From **Brig** by the Swiss Railway (Simplon Tunnel Line) it is 49½ miles, southeasterly, by the Swiss and Italian Railways, via **Domodossola** (where you change for the Italian Railway) and takes 1¾ hours to

STRESA, ITALY

Customs-House Examination on way to **Italy** takes place at **Domodossola, Italy**.

From **Stresa** dock of the Lake Maggiore steamship via **Luino** it takes 4 1-3 hours to

LOCARNO, SWITZERLAND

Excursion: To **Maggiore Valley** and return by diligence or carriage.

Hotels: Du Parc; Grand Hotel; Locarno; Suisse.

From **Locarno** by the Swiss Railway it is 32½ miles southeasterly, via **Bellinzona** and takes 1½ hours to

LUGANO, SWITZERLAND

Consul: Louis Lombard is Consul for United States of America.

Hotels: du Parc, south end of town; Grand Hotel; Splendide, on the Paradiso Road.

TURKEY

The only place of interest in Turkey is

CONSTANTINOPLE

(See Map of Bulgaria and Turkey, page 41)

Money: Unit is piastre, composed of 40 paras. Twenty piastres equal 1 silver medjidil; 100 piastres equal 1 gold Turkish pound.

Post Offices: The British Post Office in **Galata**, carrying at Post Union rates. Receiving boxes in principal hotels. Money orders issued and cashed. There are also French and Austrian post offices.

English Church Services: Christ Church, Rue Yazidjii, Pera; and Evangelical Union Church of Pera.

Passports are required for interior travel, and great care should be exercised in complying with all formalities, otherwise you may find yourself turned back.

Steamers: For _____ depart from Galata Bridge.

Interesting Things: There is a **tunnel** at an angle of 45 degrees, through which passenger cars go from **Galata**, the old Turkish city, to **Pera**, the foreign quarter.

Tolls are levied on the bridges.

You should not take light-weight coins or those which are much worn.

Time is calculated from sunset to sunset.

Mohammedans are enjoined to pray five times daily and before each time wash their hands, face and feet to ankles. Prayer hours are called by the Muezzins from the Minarets. The early morning call contains words "Prayers are better than sleep," which has not been admitted as a truism by non-Mohammedans. On entering temples shoes must be removed and felt slippers put on.

Cases between foreigners are heard at the courts

of their respective Consuls, but between foreigners and Turks in the Turkish Courts, at which a representative of the Consul appears. Writs are served from the Turkish Courts through their consulates.

Festivals: Ramazan, December 12 to January 11, and day abstinence period for Moslems, with feasts at night when Sultan pays homage to Mantle of the Prophet at the old **Seraglio**. Night of Power, when **St. Sophia** is illuminated. On that night visitors are admitted to galleries on payment of fee. Feast of Sheker Bairam, first days following days of Ramazan. Kurban Baitam, when Sultan receives at Dalma-bagcheh Palace immediately after sunrise. The Holy Karavan, with Imperial gifts to the Mecca Mosque leaves Yildez on the 14th Shaban.

Interesting Things: Constantinople is divided into Galata, Pera and Stamboul—In Galata, see Tower of Galata (1348), now used for watching for fires, which is on high line of old fortifications; **Fine View**—**Arab Mosque** (13th Century)—**Old Palace of the Podesta**, in **Mercantile Quarter**—**Bourse**—**Imperial Ottoman Bank**—**Tobacco Monopoly**—**British Consulate**—**Hospital**—**Post Office**—**Catholic Church**—Pera is across Golden Horn from Stamboul, and there are the **Clubs**, **Hotels**, **Theatres**, **Crimean Memorial Church**, the **Hospitals**, **Barracks** and **Parade Grounds**—Tram goes beyond this to **Chichili**, where the road turns and goes to **Therapia** and the “**Sweet Waters of Europe**”—The **Fanatical Whirling Dervishes** perform **Fridays** near Pera entrance to the tunnel which goes to **Galata**—**Stamboul** is native quarter, and narrow streets are in miserable repair—it is the seat of Turkey and contains the following interesting things: **Old Seraglio**—Enter by **Fountain Gate** and turn left to **Seraglio Point**, which commands views of **Bosphorus** and **Golden Horn**—See **Column of Theodosius** commemorating victory of **Claudius** over **Goths** (269, A. D.)—Take road to the

right to **Imperial Ottoman Museum** and **Court of the Janissaries**, and on right **Imperial Gate**, where heads of executed offenders were formerly exhibited—See also **Imperial Mint** and also **Church of San Irene and Octakupa**, and **Gates** where victims of the **Sultan** were formerly executed—Also **Fountain of the Sultan Ahmed III**, decorated with beautiful arabesques. To north-west, **Alai Kiosk**, where Sultans used to witness processions of the “esnafs”—From here visit **Treasury**, entering by **Orta Kapou** and go through cypress avenue across the court to **Bab-I-Saadet**, or **Gate of Felicity**, in which are **Throne Room** and **Hall of the Divan**, in which is a lattice window behind which Sultans received ambassadors—The **Hirka-i-Sherif Mosque** is only open the day the Sultan worships the mantle of Mohammed—See here the **Sanjak Sherif**—See beaten gold, inlaid work and precious stone in **Throne** which was captured by Sultan Selim I in 1514 from Shah of Persia—The **Kafess**, or **Cage**, where lived sons of Sultans, who were not allowed to go out or to receive visitors without permission—**Bagdad Kiosk**, built of blue tiles by Sultan Murad IV—**Marble Kiosk** of Sultan Abdul Medjid—In **Imperial Ottoman Museum** are numerous interesting objects; in south-east room, famous **Siloam Inscription** on limestone, discovered in Jerusalem in 1880, describing how two sets of workers met each other underground after proceeding from opposite directions—**Jerusalem Stele**, discovered in 1871, near Gate of Bab-et-Atm, with interesting inscription—The **Satrap**, of Parian marble, the oldest Greek sarcophagus in the museum—In right room is famous **Barrel-Cylinder**, discovered at Nineveh, describing siege of Jerusalem—In same room are two **Door Sockets** of Sargon I, dated 3800 B. C., and an inscription of a King of Ur and Erech in the 5th Millenium before Christ—**Augusteum**, now called “Place of St. Sophia”—**Hippodrome**, 1,300 by 350 feet,

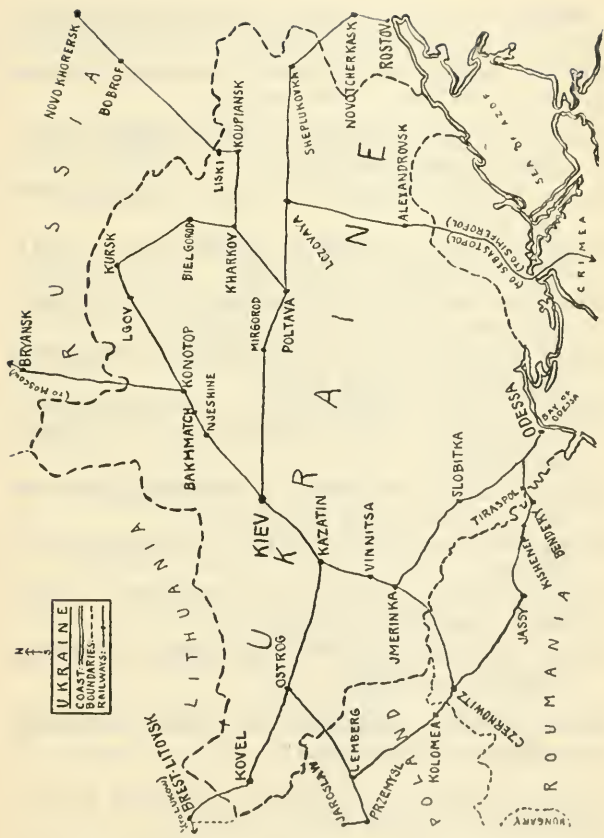
which was separated from St. Sophia by **Augusteum Forum**; semi-circular end called **Spendone**, now containing **Museum of the Janissaries**, was formerly an execution place—Four bronze horses formerly here were taken by Napoleon to Paris but were afterwards returned from the Arc de Triomphe de Caroussel to Venice—**Obelisk** of Egyptian syenite 61 feet high, brought here by Theodosius the Great 388 A. D.—**Serpent Column**, erected to commemorate the Greek victory at Plataea—**New Fountain**, erected by Emperor William of Germany, commemorates his second visit here—**Burnt Column**, near Hippodrome, erected by Constantine when he substituted Constantinople for Rome as capital; under its foundations are a Piece of the Cross discovered by his mother, one of the nails used at the Crucifixion, and a small piece of bread preserved after the miracle of feeding of the five thousand—**Basilica Cistern** of 1,001 columns, and the **Aqueduct of Valens**, the first being 336 by 182 feet with 335 columns 39 feet high, and the second 190 by 170 feet with 202 pillars—**Bazaars**; Egyptian Bazaar for sale of drugs, spices and colors, and Great Bazaar, covered with stone vaulting, containing every imaginable object—**Minarets** are the towers from which five times daily the “muezzin” calls faithful to prayer—The **Mosque of Little St. Sophia** at the back of the Hippodrome, built by Justinian in 527 A. D. is octagon with dome 52 feet in diameter—**Mosque of St. Sophia**, original church founded by Constantine, burned 404 A. D., second church burned in great fire 532 A. D., dedication of new church, 537 A. D.; large cistern exists under church, and there are tremendous buttresses to strengthen the building against earthquakes; the nave is a double square 250 feet east and west by 110 north and south, with gallery on west and roofed by dome and semi-domes, with total breadths including aisles of 235 feet; new dome, built with 40 ribs and sunken

panels, with window at foot of each so that dome appears suspended, all resting on eight piers; on each side of nave are four **Verde Antique** single stones, and in each of the four corners are 2 porphyry columns, formerly part of Temple of Sun at **Baalbek**; the vaulted roofs covering aisles are on 24 columns of green marble; floor is marble; in 1453, when Turks captured **Constantinople**, Mohammed Conqueror turned church into a Moslem Mosque; in middle of dome are the words from the Koran, "God is the Light of Heaven and Earth"; in the northwest corner see "sweating column," to which are ascribed miraculous healing qualities (gash in column made by Mohammed's sword), and the Prophet Priory Carpet; the hundred mosques in **Constantinople** are more or less copies of St. Sophia—**Church of St. Irene**—**Church of St. Saviour Pantocrator**, which claimed portrait of Virgin painted by St. Luke, and piece of marble on which Christ was anointed after being taken from cross—**Mosque of Eyoub**, at head of **Golden Horn**, where Sultans put on the Sword of Osman; no Christian is allowed to cross door step—**Mohammed Mosque** (1463), and in **Garden**, the **Turbeh of Mohammed II**—**Bayazid Mosque** (1497), where sacred pigeons flock—**Mosque of Sultan Selim I** (1520), built by "The Magnificent," has largest dome in Constantinople, with fine view from **Terrace**; there is open cistern on southwest side of mosque—**Mosque of Shah Zadeh**, in garden of which see **Turbeh of Mohammed** with decoration of Persian cloisonné faience—**Suleyman Mosque**, 150 by 90 court, mosque being 225 by 205 feet, covering 14,000 square feet, with window screens on porphyry shafts; dome 86 feet in diameter and 156 high; in the mosque is the **Turbeh of Roxalana**, a Russian captive and one of Suleyman's slaves who obtained her freedom and the position of lawful wife; her son became Sultan and was called "Selim the Sot"—**The Rustem Pasha Mosque** and some

beautiful faience—**Ahmed Mosque** (1608), 238 by 210 feet, covering 50,000 square feet; only one with six minarets—**Tulip Mosque** (1760)—**Yeni Valideh Mosque**, with fine faience and stained glass.

“Selamik” is the worshipping of Sultan Friday noons at the **Hamidieh Mosque**, near gates of **Yildiz Palace**. Get tickets from your ambassador to see procession, after which drive to the **Valley of the Flamour**. **Constantinople’s Walls** are 4½ miles long crowned by **Seven Towers**, fortress and others—In front of **Seven Towers**, see **Golden Gate of Marble**—**Theodosius’s plan** was an inner wall 40 feet high, with 96 towers, an inner terrace, an outer terrace and outer wall, with a breast-work inside of a 61-foot wide moat—**Golden Horn** runs approximately east and west, emptying into the **Bosphorus**; see on its side **Iron Cathedral of Bulgarian Exarch**—The “**Sweet Waters of Europe**” is a valley where on Fridays the ladies of **Constantinople** can be seen in beautifully carved boats called “**caiques**,” rowed by picturesquely attired boatmen—**The Bosphorus, on the European Side**: Trips up the **Bosphorus** toward the **Black Sea** start from **Stamboul** end of bridge—See beautiful **Dolmabaghcheh Palace**, **Clock Tower** and **Yeni Valideh Mosque**; also **Mosque of Sinan Pasha** and **Monastery of Whirling Dervishes**, **Palace of Cheragan**, and across the **Marble Bridge** over highway, the **Park of Yildiz** and **Yildiz Palace**, where Sultan spends most of his time—**The Hamidiyeh Mosque** at upper gate of park is where Sultan goes Fridays for Selamik—On west side, famous **Robert College**, founded by New Yorker, which has had such great influence in East—**Roumeli Hissar Tower**, built by Mohammed II before attacking **Constantinople** in 1452—**Summer Palace of the Austrian Embassy**; **Therapia**, a nearby summer resort with a splendid hotel—**On the Asiatic Side**: Coming back towards **Constantinople** see **Genoese Castle** and **Giant’s**

Mountain, with **Fine View** and **Mosque**, with 20-foot long **Tomb** on the summit—**Beicos**, favorite picnic stop, and starting place for the **Giant's Mountain**—The "**Sweet Waters of Asia**" is a pretty pleasure ground, with a **Palace** and **Marble Fountain**—**Chinili Mosque**; here are the **Howling Dervishes** who destroy visitors' nerves on Thursdays between 1:00 and 2:00—On the **Scutari** side of the Bosphorus is a desolate Turkish cemetery with mournful cypresses and grave-stones with knocked-off heads—On **Sea of Marmora** is **British Cemetery**, where 8,000 Crimean victims lie, and behind which was **Florence Nightingale's Hospital**—**Princes' Islands**, called "Red Islands," **Prinkipo** being the largest.



UKRAINE

(A splendid map is printed by A. Taride, Paris)

Money: Unit is 1 rouble of 100 kopecks. Coins are copper 1, 2, 3, 5 kopeks; silver 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 roubles. Gold are 5, 7½, 10 and 15 roubles. Notes are 3, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 500 roubles.

Route 1—From MOSCOW to BRYANSK, KONOTOP, NJESHINE, KIEV.

Route 2—From KURSK to LGOV, BAKHMATCH and KIEV.

Route 3—From KOURSK to BIELGOROD, KHARKOV, POLTAVA and KIEV.

Route 4—From NOVOKHOPERSK to LISKI, KOUPIANSK, KHARKOV and KIEV.

Route 5—From NOVOTCHERKASK to ROSTOV, SIELNIKOVA and KIEV.

Route 6—From SEBASTOPOL to SIMFERPOL, ALEXANDROVSK, LOZOVAYA, POLTAVA and KIEV.

Route 7—From ODESSA to ZHMERINKA VINITSA, KAZATIN and KIEV.

Route 8—From CZERNOVITZ to JMERINKA and KIEV.

Route 9—From YAROSLAV to PRZEMYSL, LEOPOL, KAZATIN and KIEV.

Route 10—From LUKOW to BREST-LITOVSK, KOVEL and KIEV.

Route 1—From MOSCOW to KIEV, BRYANSK, KONOTOP, NJESHINE.

From Moscow by the Ukrainian Railway it is 236 miles westwardly and takes 9 hours to

BRYANSK, RUSSIA (Population, 23,500)

Hotel: Dudin. Digitized by Microsoft®

From **Bryansk** by the Ukrainian Railway it is 160 miles southwestwardly and takes 6 hours to

KONOTOP, UKRAINE (Population, 19,400)

From **Konotop** by the Ukrainian Railway it is 59 miles southwestwardly and takes 2½ hours to

NJESHINE, UKRAINE (Population, 52,000)

From **Njeshine** by the Ukrainian Railway it is 78 miles southwestwardly and takes 3 hours to

KIEV, UKRAINE

Railway Station: 1s 1½ miles from the Kreshtchatik.

Hotels: Continental, Nikolayevskaya 11; Grand-Hotel, Kreshtchatik 22.

Interesting Things: Divided into three parts: **Petchersk** (or "Cave Town"), to southeast; **Pobol**, north-east, on plain near river; **Staro-Kiev**, high-lying old town on northwest—**Kreshtchatik** is main street, 108 feet wide, ¾ mile long, on which see **Old City Hall**, exchange, **Post Office** and **Statue of Stolypin** assassinated in 1911—**Statue of Alexander II** in **Tzarskaya Square**, from which go up to **Vladimir Monument** by way of **Alexandrovsкая**—**Museum of Art and Archaeology**—At end of **Alexandrovsкая**, **Imperial Palace**—Beyond this, **St. Nicholas Gate**, **St. Nicholas Cathedral**, and, beyond, **Esplanade**—**Lavra Convent**, most sacred in Russias founded by **Hermit Hilarion**, who was afterwards Metropolitan of Kiev—**Uspenski Cathedral (of Assumption)**, 150 feet square, with seven domes (1729), with interior paintings by **Verestchagin**, and **Ikonostas** presented by **Peter the Great**: also painting of **Virgin on wood**, surrounded by precious stones from **Byzantium**; silver coffin, with skull of **Vladimir**, and treasury with valuable relics—To right of cathedral, **Grave of Stolypin**—**Church of Raising of Cross**—**Catacombs of St. Anthony**, with bodies lying in rich garments in open

Coffins—See **Head Above the Ground** with mitre ascribed to Long-suffering John, who lived thirty years with his body buried to his neck—**Podol**, abode of humbler class—**House of Contracts**, and **Lion Fountain**—Fine collection of Ikons in **Imperial Theological Academy**—**Vladimir Monument**, 62 feet, with fine view from pavilion nearby—**Monastery of St. Michael**, with 7 gilt domes (1108); in interior **Silver Tomb** of St. Varvara and Ikon Archangel Michael, set with precious stones—**Church of St. Andrew**, with fine view from site—**Church of the Three Saints**—**Church of Tithes**—**Cathedral of St. Sofia**, with central and 14 smaller gilt domes; in interior Mosaics and Ikonostas, and Byzantine frescos, 11th Century—The **Bolshaya Vladimirskaia** is main street of old town—**Golden Gate**, surrounded by gardens (1037)—**Vladimir University**, 3,000 students, library 500,000 volumes, adjoining which is **Nicholas Garden**, with **Statue of ex-Tzar Nicholas**—**Palais Khanyenko**, 9 Tereshtchenkovska—**Cathedral of St. Vladimir**, 156 by 90 by 166 feet high, with 7 gilded domes, inside which are Byzantine mural paintings.

Is on wooded heights of the **Dnieper**. City was founded by three brothers in the 9th Century.

Route 2—From KURSK to LGOV, BAKHMATCH and KIEV.

KURSK, UKRAINE

(Population, 83,000; Elevation, 765 feet)

At the confluence of Kur and Tuskor.

Hotels: Poltoratzki, Bellevue and Du Nord, all in the Moskovskaya.

Specialties: Linen, leather and fruit.

Interesting Things: **Krasnaya Square**, on side of which is **Convent of the Apparition of the Virgin** (1612), with church containing the picture—Left of **Convent Government Administrative Buildings** and

Museum, and, opposite, **Monument to Poet Bogdanovitch**—Main street goes from north side of square and contains **Lutheran Church of Sts. Peter & Paul**, and, east, **Cathedral of the Kazan Virgin Mother**.

From **Kursk** by the Ukrainian Railway it is 48 miles southwestwardly and takes $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours to

LGOV, UKRAINE

From **Lgov** by the Ukrainian railway it is 125 miles, southwestwardly, via **Konotop** and takes $5\frac{3}{4}$ hours to

BAKHMATCH, UKRAINE

Junction of lines to **Odessa** and line from **Romnina** to **Vilna**.

From **Bakhmatch** by the Ukrainian Railway it is 121 miles, southwestwardly, and takes $4\frac{1}{4}$ hours to

KIEV, UKRAINE (See Page)

Route 3—From **KOURS**K to **BIELGOROD**, **KHARKOV**, **POLTAVA** and **KIEV**.

From **Kursk** by the Ukrainian railway it is 99 miles, southerly, and takes $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours to

BIELGOROD, UKRAINE

From **Bielgorod** by the Ukrainian railway it is 53 miles, southerly, and takes 2 hours to

KHARKOV, UKRAINE

(Population, 248,000; Elevation, 755 feet)

Hotels: Grand-Hotel, Torgovaya Square; Rossiya, Yekaterinoslavskaya.

Specialties: Cloth, wool and cattle.

Interesting Things: New Opera House—Bazaar—University (1804), 3,400 students, with 240,000 volume library—Art and Ethnographical Museum—North of university, Industrial Museum—Uspenski Cathedral—

Commercial Club—In **Nikolayevskaya Square** see **Agrarian** and other banks—**Theatre**—**University Park**, with **Zoo**.

It is the centre of iron and coal industry of **South Russia**. Fairs are held in January and after Easter; August and October.

From **Kharkov** by the Ukrainian railway it is 88 miles, southwestwardly, and takes 3 hours to

POLTAVA, UKRAINE (Population, 50,400)

Railway Stations: **Kharkov & Nikolai Railway Station**, east side of town; **Moscow & Voronezh Railway Station**, northwest of town.

Hotels: **Yevropeiskaya, Petrovskaya; Grand-Hotel**, near **Alexandrovskaia Square**.

Interesting Things: **Petrovski Park** and **Zemstvo Building**, decorated with majolica and paintings and containing **Natural History** and **Archaeological Museum**—**Church of Resurrection (1773)**; chapel where Peter prayed after **Battle of Poltava**—**Memorial Monument (1849)**, showing house occupied by Peter Great after battle—**Gogol House** with ethnographical collection—**Alexandrovskaia Square**, with **Column of Victory 56 feet** commemorating **Battle of Poltava**—**Monastery of Raising of Cross (1650)**—**Poltava Battlefield**, establishing supremacy under Peter the Great from the Swedes in 1709, three miles northwest; 1300 Russians buried under the **Swedish Grave**; 16,000 Swedes surrendered to Russians at **Perevolotchna** after battle.

Poltava is 572 miles from **Moscow**.

From **Poltava** by the Ukrainian railway it is 218 miles, westwardly, and takes 8¾ hours to

KIEV, UKRAINE (See Page)

Route 4—From **NOVOKHOPERSK** to **LISKI, KOUPIANSK, KHARKOV** and **KIEV**.

From **Novokhopersk** by the Ukrainian railway it is miles to

LISKI, UKRAINE

From **Liski** by the State Railway it is 145 miles, southwestwardly, and takes 7 hours to

KOUPIANSK, UKRAINE

From **Koupiansk** by the Ukrainian railway it is 84 miles, westwardly, and takes 4¼ hours to

KHARKOV, UKRAINE

From **Kharkov** by the Ukrainian railway it is 306 miles, westwardly, via **Polatava** (88 miles) and takes 11½ hours to

KIEV, UKRAINE (See page 573)

Route 5—From **NOVOTCHERKASK** to **ROSTOV**, **SIELNIKOVA** and **KIEV**.

From **Novotcherkask** station of the Russian Railway it is 32 miles, southwestwardly, by the Russian and Ukrainian Railways and takes 37 minutes to

ROSTOV-ON-DON, UKRAINE (Population, 200,000)

Hotels: International Moskovskaya 53; Bolshaya Moskovskaya; San Remo.

Excursions: Five miles east to **Armenian Garden**.

Specialties: Tobacco factory.

Interesting Things: **Public Garden—Duma—Museum—Greek Catholic Cathedral—Statue of Alexander II—Cathedral of St. Alexander Nevski.**

On the **Don River**, 13 miles from where it empties into **Azov Sea**.

Rostov-on-the-Don is 772 miles from **Moscow**.

From **Rostov** by the Ukrainian Railway via **Taganrod** it takes 10 hours to

SIELNIKOVA, UKRAINE

From **Sielnikova** by the Ukrainian railway it is

miles, northeasterly, to Losovaia, and thence westerly to

KIEV, UKRAINE

Route 6—From SEBASTOPOL to SIMFEROPOL, ALEXANDROVSK, LOZOVAYA, POLTAVA and KIEV.

SEBASTOPOL, UKRAINE

Docks: Russian Transport & Insurance steamers, south of Customs-House; Russian Steam Navigation & Trading, near Grafskaya Pristan.

Railway Station: South of the town.

Hotels: Kist, Grafskaya Pristan; Grand-Hotel, Yekaterinskaya 1.

Interesting Things: From Grafskaya Pristan landing place go to Square where Naval Officers' Club and a Statue of Admiral Nakhinov—Marine Boulevard is principal promenade, with fine view—Biological Station, with Black Sea Museum and Aquarium—Chief business street Nakhimovski—Museum of Defence of Sebastopol, with munitions and models, and from which a Fine View—Cathedral of Sts. Peter & Paul—Historical Boulevard, with stones marking the positions of Russians during siege—Cathedral of St. Vladimir—Malakhov Hill, 1150 by 490, Sebastopol's highest point—Russian Cemetery, with graves of more than 100,000 soldiers—Pyramid Church of St. Nicholas, surmounted by cross with lists of regiments on outside.

Excursions: To Chersonese, or Korsun Bay, two miles west, founded in the 6th Century, where see Ruined City, Uvarov Basilica, and Christian Necropolis. Another interesting excursion is Balaklava; here the English "Light Brigade" took the Russian position but could not hold it without the aid of the French. This was where Florence Nightingale made reputation during Crimean War.

Chief naval harbor Southern Russia. Best harbor on

Black Sea. Sebastopol was subject of great siege (1854-5) when it was almost destroyed. French at last conquered Sebastopol when fortifications had been reduced almost to powder, firing nearly 1,500,000 shots during siege. The Allies lost 140,000; Russians, 126,000.

From Sebastopol by the State railway it is 48 miles, northeasterly, and takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to

SIMFEROPOL, UKRAINE (Population, 70,000; Elevation, 820)

Hotels: Yevropeiskaya, opposite Public Garden; Metropole, Pushkinskaya 8.

Specialties: Fruit preserving.

Interesting Things: Alexander Nevski Cathedral, with Obelisk honoring Prince Dolgoruki, Crimean conquerer in 1771—Zemstvo Building, with Natural History Collections—Yegaterinskaya, chief business street—Bazaar Square, southwest of Cathedral—South of Cathedral, Tartar Quarter, with 12 Mosques—Public Garden, with Statue Catherine II.

From Simferopol by the Ukrainian railway it is 222 miles, northerly and takes 11 hours to

ALEXANDROVSK, UKRAINE (Population, 51,000)

Interesting Things: Khortitza, former Zaporog Cossack fortress, occupied since 1789 by Mennonites—Zaporog, means "beyond the rapids".

From Alexandrovsk by the Ukrainian railway it is 107 miles, northerly and takes $4\frac{3}{4}$ hours to

LOZOVAYA, UKRAINE

Junction of lines to Rostov and Poltava.

From Lozavaya by the Ukrainian railway it is 109 miles, westwardly, and takes $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours to

POLTAVA, UKRAINE (Population, 50,400)

From Poltava by the Ukrainian railway it is 218 miles, westwardly, and takes $8\frac{3}{4}$ hours to

KIEV, UKRAINE (See page 573)

Route 7—From ODESSA to ZHMERINKA to VIN-NITSA, KAZATIN and KIEV.

ODESSA, UKRAINE (Population, 630,000)

On **Black Sea**, 20 miles north of where the Dniester empties into it. Buildings are constructed of shell found 50 feet below surface, the quarries of which undermine part of city.

Railway Stations: Main Station, for southwestern points, Kulikovo Pole; Bakhmatch Station, in Peresuiip suburb; Harbor Station, for the Kuyalnitzki Linan.

Hotels: London, Nikolayevski Boulevard 11; Bristol, Pushkinskaya 2.

Excursions: To **Little Fountain** and **Alexander Park**.

Steamships: Russian Transport & Insurance Co.'s steamers for Crimea and the Caucasus, depart from New Mole of Coaling Harbor; Russian Steam Navigation & Trading Co. also serve Crimea and Caucasus, leaving from Voenni Mole of Pratique Harbor, and to Constantinople, starting from Quarantine Harbor. Steamer connections with Mediterranean and other ports by Societa Marittima Italiana, and Messageries Maritimes.

Interesting Things: Harbor consists of **Quarantine**, **New Harbor**, **Coaling Harbor**, and **Pratique**—Best buildings, pleasure grounds and crowds are on **Nicholas Boulevard** 1,500 feet along hill over harbor, whose fine views make it fashionable promenade—Here **Vorontzov Palace** and **Statue of Duc de Richelieu**—Here descend 10 stages of granite steps to harbors, or go by elevator—**Statue of Empress Catherine II** in **Catherine Square**—**Imperial Palace** on west side of **Nicholas Boulevard**, at south end of which see **City Hall**, fountain in front and **Bust of Pushkin**—**Museum of Greek Antiquities**—One of most attractive streets is **Deribasov**

vskaya, with fine shops—**Deribasov Garden**—**Cathedral of the Transfiguration**, 348 by 138 by 165 feet high, with bell tower 265 feet high—**Below Market in New Bazaar Square**, near which **Sryetenskaya Church**—**New Russian University**, 2,000 students and 170,000 volume library, with **Municipal Library and Museum**—Another important street **Yekaterinskaya**, on which **Roman Catholic Church**—It ends at **Privoznaya Square**, where entrance to old **Cemetery** with Tomb of "Commander of the Tiger"—**Alexander Park**, with **Monument of Alexander II**—**Little, Middle and Great Fountains**, which formerly furnished water supply.

Excursions: To **Lagoons of Odessa** and the **Hot Mud Baths**.

Customs Examination at Nowosielitza.

From **Odessa** by the **Ukrainian railway** it is 240 miles, northwestwardly, via **Slobidka** and takes 8 hours by ordinary train to

ZHMERINKA, UKRAINE

From **Zhmerinka** by the **Ukrainian railway** it is 28 miles, northeasterly, and takes 1 hour to

VINNITSA, UKRAINE (Population, 30,000)

Hotel: **Bellevue.**

From **Vinnitsa** by the **Ukrainian railway** it is 39 miles, northeasterly, and takes 1 1-3 hours to

KAZATIN, UKRAINE

From **Kazatin** by the **Ukrainian railway** it is 100 miles, northeasterly, and takes 3½ hours to

KIEV, UKRAINE

Route 8—From **CZERNOVITZ** to **JMERINKA** and **KIEV.**

MAIN TRIP.

From **Czernowitz**, by the **Ukrainian railway** it takes
hours to

JMERINKA, UKRAINE

From Jmerinka by the Ukrainian railway it is 166 miles, northeasterly, via Kazatin, and takes 5¼ hours to

KIEV, UKRAINE (See page 573)

Route 9—From YAROSLAV to PRZEMYSL, LEOPOL, KAZATIN and KIEV.

From Yaroslav, Poland, by the Ukrainian railway it is 22 miles, southerly and takes 35 minutes to

PRZEMYSL, UKRAINE (Population, 54,100)

From Przemyśl by the Ukrainian railway via Leopold and Kazlatin to

KIEV, UKRAINE (See page 573)

Route 10—From LUKOW to BREST-LITOVSK, KOVEL and KIEV.

LUKOW, RUSSIA

(Population, 10,300, 73 miles from Warsaw)

From Lukow by Polish and Ukrainian railways it is 59 miles, northeasterly, and takes 1 1-3 hours to

BREST-LITOVSK, UKRAINE

(Population, 57,000; Elevation 445)

Hotels: Victoria, Bristol and Yevropa.

132 miles from Warsaw. (Peace Treaty)

From Brest-Litovsk by the Ukrainian railway it is 77 miles, southeasterly, and takes 4 hours to

KOVEL, UKRAINE (Population, 24,000)

209 miles from Warsaw.

From Kovel by the Ukrainian railway it is 280 miles, southeasterly, and takes 9 hours to

KIEV, UKRAINE (See page 573)

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