

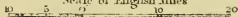
Knapsack
Guide
— — —
Switzerland.

INDEX MAP TO
MURRAY'S KNAPSACK GUIDE
through
SWITZERLAND

The black numbers refer to the routes in the Guide Book.
The open figures e.g. 5 & the squares refer to the divisions
of the Swiss Government Map.

- Railways
- Carriage Roads
- Char roads
- Horsepaths
- Foot paths

Scale of English Miles

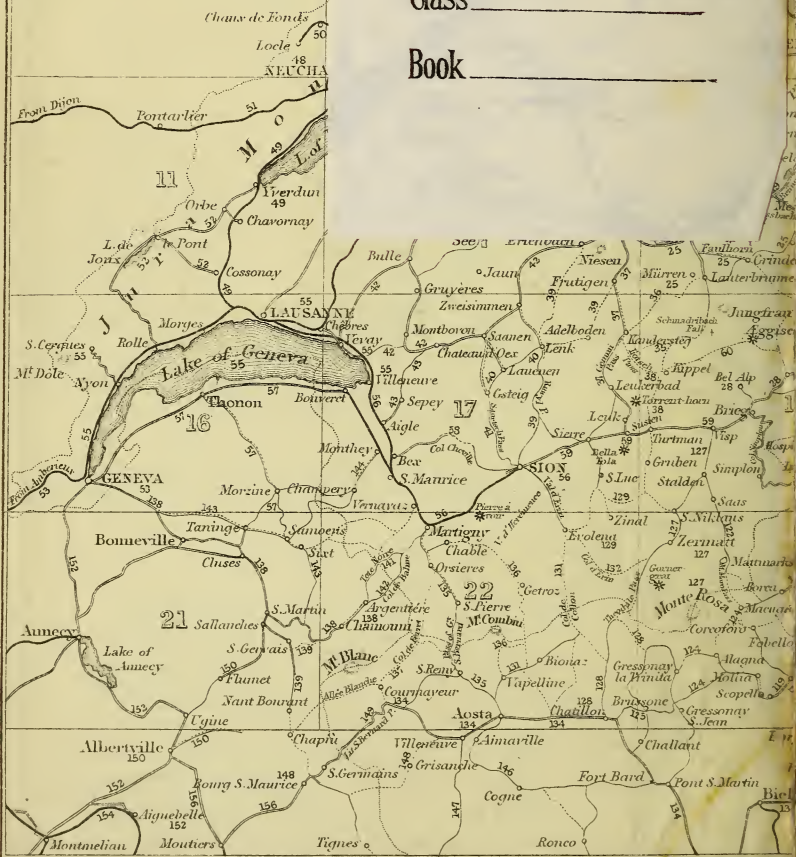


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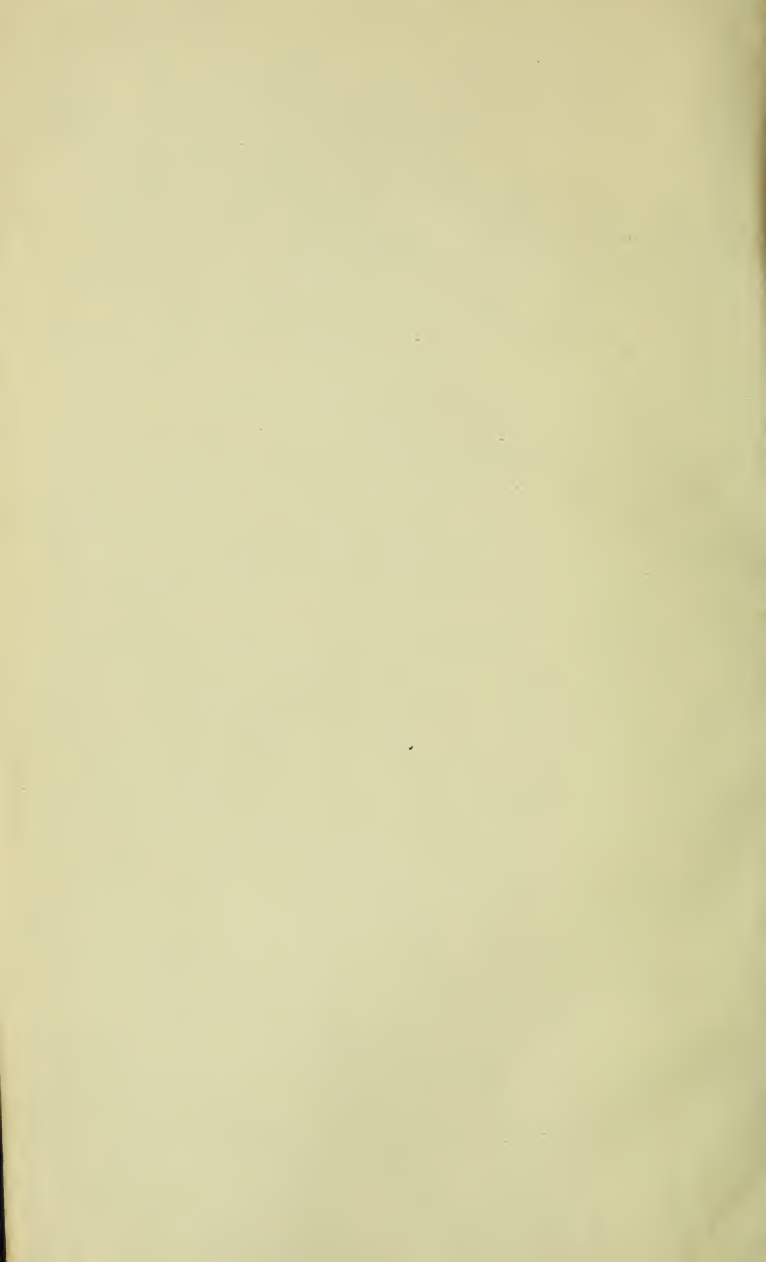
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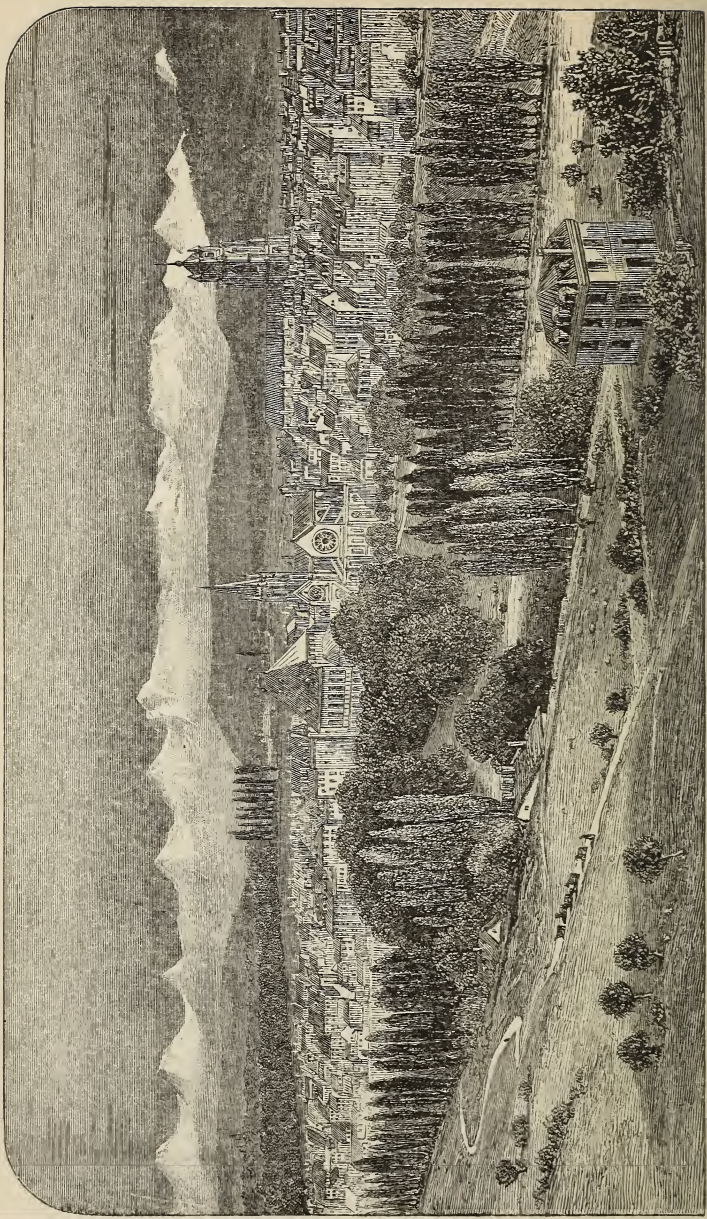






Paul Barnett
23223.

Wetterhorn. Schreckhorn. Finsteraarhorn. Eigler. Monch. Jungfrau. Gletscherhorn. Breithorn. Blumlis Alp. Doldenhorn. Aletsch.



BERNE. DISTANT VIEW OF BERNESE ALPS.

frontispiece.

Murray, John, publisher, London.
" THE

KNAPSACK GUIDE

FOR

TRAVELLERS

IN

SWITZERLAND.

NEW EDITION, REVISED.



WITH CLUE MAPS, PLANS, AND MOUNTAIN OUTLINES.



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P R E F A C E.



THE general demand for a briefer, cheaper, and more portable series of Guides to the Continent, has given rise to the *Knapsack Guide to Switzerland*. It is not merely an abridgment of the *Swiss Handbook*, but a condensed and corrected revision, containing much new matter regarding places and passes in the Alps to which Englishmen now resort, suited for persons whose time and means are limited, and who wish to take merely a rapid run across the Continent, arranged in a form very convenient for the traveller *on foot* or *by Rail*. The numbering of the routes has been retained without alteration, to enable the reader to refer to the Handbook whenever he may desire fuller information or more complete historical detail, which it is impossible to convey in a volume of such limited size.

The aim has been to make this volume as practical as possible, and to this end Plans of Towns and Districts, with slight outlines of the great Alpine Chains from different points of view, have been given to serve as diagrams by which the prominent mountain peaks may be recognised. This Second Edition has been carefully corrected.

The Knapsack Guide to Switzerland has been followed by others for Italy (except Rome), in 1 vol., Norway, Tyrol and the Austrian Alps, &c.

* * * Corrections of errors and notices of omissions will be thankfully received by the Publisher.

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1. *Passports and Custom-houses.*

—The Passport system is abolished in Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, France, Austria, Italy, Prussia, Spain, Sweden, and Norway. Notwithstanding this, no English traveller should venture abroad for a journey of any length without a passport as a *proof of his nationality*. He may otherwise be marched, under arrest, for miles along a hot, dusty road, to some Sous Prêfêt's residence, under the suspicion of his not being an Englishman at all. A passport can be procured at the Foreign-Office, Downing Street, by leaving or sending a letter of recommendation from any M.P., or London banker, magistrate, clergyman, solicitor, or surgeon, and calling or sending the next day for the passport, for which a fee of 2s. is charged. The visa of the Austrian Ambassador in London is no longer required for a British traveller on entering Austria.

Those who have not time or a servant at their disposal should forward their letters of recommendation to Lee, 440, Strand, or to Dorrell and Son, 15, Charing Cross, who for a small charge will procure the passports and visas, and will also mount the passport in a case, which some travellers prefer. For further in-

formation, see *Handbook for the Continent*, or *Handbook for France*.

Custom-houses.—The Swiss now levy import-dues only on a few bulky articles, and no examination of passengers' luggage is made on entering or leaving the country. Slight examinations are made on entering France, Italy, Austria, or the German States.

2. *Money.*—The coinage of Switzerland, by a decree of the Diet of 1850, has been reduced to conformity with that of France.

French Napoleons and francs, current all over Switzerland, are the best money the traveller can take with him; but English sovereigns and bank-notes are usually taken at inns throughout Switzerland and on the Italian lakes, at a value of 25 francs.

A convenient method of taking money is by circular notes issued by Coutts and Co., Herries and Co., the London and Westminster Bank, and other banks, payable at all the large towns in Europe, and changed at many of the more frequented country inns in Switzerland. They may be procured for any sum from 10*l.* upwards.

The coinage of Piedmont and Lombardy is the same as that of France;

but the old coinage of Piedmont, and Austrian zwanzigers, are still in circulation in the remoter districts.

3. Tables of Measures.

Mètres to English Feet.		
Mètres.	English Feet.	
	Accurate.	Approx.
1	3·2809	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
2	6·5618	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	9·8427	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
4	13·1236	13
5	16·4045	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	19·6854	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	22·9663	23
8	26·2472	26 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	29·5281	29 $\frac{1}{2}$

French Feet to English Feet.		
French Feet.	English Feet.	
	Accurate.	Approx.
1	1·0658	1
2	2·1315	2
3	3·1973	3
4	4·2631	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
5	5·3288	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	6·3946	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	7·4604	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	8·5261	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	9·5919	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

An approximate way of reducing French feet to English feet is to add $\frac{1}{15}$ th.

Kilomètres to English Miles.			
Kilo-mètre.	English Miles.	Kilo-mètre.	English Miles.
	Approx.		Approx.
1	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	5
2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	6
4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	3	30	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
7	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	50	31

Centimètres to Inches.

Centimètres.	Inches.	
	Accurate.	Approx.
1	·394	3 $\frac{3}{8}$
2	·788	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	1·181	1
4	1·575	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	1·969	2
6	2·362	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	2·756	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	3·150	3
9	3·543	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Swiss Measures of Distance.		
League.	English Miles.	
	Accurate.	Approx.
1 Swiss league or stunde, since 1848	2·983	3
1 Swiss post	3 Swiss leagues	9
1 French league	2·485	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Square Measure.		
Acres.		
	Accurate.	Approx.
1 Swiss arpent	0·89	$\frac{9}{10}$
1 hectare	2·7456	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Temperature.		
Fahrenheit.	Centigrade.	Reaumur.
0	0	0
212	100	80
200	93·3	74·7
150	65·6	52·4
140	60·0	48·0
130	54·4	43·6
120	48·9	39·1
110	43·3	34·7
100	37·8	30·2
90	32·2	25·8
80	26·7	21·3
70	21·1	16·9
60	15·6	12·4
50	10·0	8·0
40	4·4	3·6
30	-1·1	-6·9
20	-6·7	-5·3
10	-12·2	-9·8
0	-17·8	-14·2

The distances in the following routes, where not derived from official tables or actual experience, are laid down from careful measurements of the great Swiss Survey Map of Dufour.

4. *Distances*.—The distances in this work have been reduced to English miles, which are always to be understood wherever the word *mile* alone is used.

The distances are reckoned along the mountain-paths in *hours*, meaning thereby the distance which a mule with an ordinary load usually travels in an hour; and this is to be understood whenever the word *hour* alone is used.

The hour of course varies according to the nature of the ground. In very steep ascents it does not exceed 2 miles, in lesser acclivities $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; but on the mountains it is *never more* than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. An active walker will gain 5 or 10 minutes an hour on mules during an ascent, and still more on the descent; but persons not accustomed to exertion, or unused to mountain work, will find difficulty in keeping up with the mules when the ascent is steep. The mules are nearly as long on the descent as on the ascent; and therefore no difference is made in the ordinary reckoning of distances, whether the path be up or down hill.

5. *Electric Telegraph*.—Its sudden and almost simultaneous establishment along all the great highroads of the country was very remarkable. There is now scarcely a second-rate town or village that is not thus connected; and from any of them a message not exceeding 20 words can be sent for the *small charge* of *one franc* to any part of Switzerland. Travellers can thus, before starting, in the morning, secure quarters for the night, or even order their dinner beforehand. The mode of arranging the wire is excessively primitive and economical, but seems to be effectual. It is stated that the insulation of the wires is not affected by their being covered with snow,

and in many instances they are in contact with the foliage of trees.—It is singular and striking to see the telegraphic wires stretched from rock to rock along the pathless shores of the lake of Lucerne, and surmounting the steep ascent and gloomy solitudes of the Gries and other Alpine Passes. The central office of the telegraph is at Berne.

6. *Posting*.—Since the extension of railways such a thing as a regular travelling-carriage is seldom seen in Switzerland. Those who wish to be luxurious, and do not mind the expense and in many instances the inconvenience of having a carriage attached to them, may hire a carriage for the journey at Geneva, Zurich, Lucerne, or occasionally at other towns in Switzerland.

In hiring a Swiss carriage for the journey, let the traveller ascertain, before he concludes the bargain, under what class the vehicle would be ranged by the posting laws, and what number of horses will be required to draw it.

It is a great convenience in Switzerland for a solitary traveller that he may post in a car with *one horse*, the charges being, per post —

For 1 horse . . .	5 fr.
„ car . . .	2 fr.
„ postboy . . .	1 fr. 50 c.

but an extra trinkgeld is expected.

Tolls for the roads and bridges are abolished throughout Switzerland, and the owners indemnified.

7. *Diligences*—*Luggage*.—Diligences, running at moderate fares, and well arranged by the Government, traverse almost every part of Switzerland not furnished with railways, and connect the Railway Stations with the towns and villages around them. Except from the *banquette*, very little of the beauty of the country is seen by those who travel by them.

The diligence offices will book any number of passengers up to a certain hour. When the time for starting arrives, all the luggage and as many passengers as the vehicle will hold are put into the diligence, and the rest of the passengers are sent by other carriages, called "supplements," or "beiwagen," of which there are often 3 or 4. It is the fashion to object to *supplements*; but if there is a party of 4 or 5, they can generally get a supplement to themselves, and travel very comfortably, except that the supplement is usually changed at every stage. Passengers in this way can book themselves through, for long distances. Unless at the place from which the diligence starts, it is useless to take places for the coupé, for at the intermediate stations the coupé is often found full, and the traveller proceeds in a supplement. The pace along level ground never exceeds 6 miles an hour; at the smallest symptom of a hill this falls to a walk: down hill they occasionally go rather faster; and to those who have not become hardened by use it is rather a nervous thing to see the heavy diligence turn round the corners of the zigzags in the face of precipices, with the reins of the 5 horses flying loose, and the horses apparently under no control. The horses, however, know the road, and, except in snow, an accident is seldom heard of.

The conductor's fee and the position's trinkgeld are included in the fare.

Travellers in Switzerland will frequently be glad to avail themselves of the diligences and railways to forward their *luggage* from one place to another, while they are making pedestrian excursions among the mountains. In such cases they have only to book their packages at the coach-office, after carefully addressing them,

and, in some cases, entering a specification of their value in a printed form. They will then receive a receipt, and the article will be forwarded and taken care of until claimed.

In making application for packages so consigned, as well as for letters at the post-office, the Englishman should present his name printed or very legibly written, as our pronunciation is frequently unintelligible to foreigners, and without this precaution the applicant may be told that his luggage has not arrived, when in reality it is all the while lying in the *dépôt*. The traveller may also request to look over the packages in search of his own.

Many complaints are made as to the carelessness of the officials in Swiss post-offices, even in the large towns, and many persons find it expedient to have their letters addressed to the care of a banker or a well-known hotel-keeper.

8. *Railways*.—Down to the year 1855 the only railway in Switzerland was a short line from Zürich to Baden, a village in the neighbourhood. The reason of this was not, as generally supposed, the extreme natural difficulties of the country, Switzerland being in fact, with the exception of the passes through the central mountains of the Alps and the Jura, not a very difficult country. The lowlands, or parts round Berne, Aarau, Neuchâtel, Lausanne, &c., are not worse than many parts of the south of England; and by means of the valleys of the Rhine and the Rhone, railways can penetrate deep into the Alps with remarkable ease. The real difficulty consisted in the extraordinary and incredible jealousies between not only the different cantons, but the different communes or parishes, and the legal difficulties

in obtaining the land. A change of government, however, having taken place in 1848, a system of railways was planned by the Department of Public Works, and has been largely carried into execution, many of the lines being executed by English engineers and with English capital.

The earthworks on the United Swiss line were made, under English engineers and foremen, by Piedmontese navvies, the Swiss not being found suitable for the work. These Piedmontese are said to be powerful men, and to work as hard, though not so skilfully, as the English navvy, living at the same time upon very poor food, and saving the greatest part of their wages.

The luggage arrangements on the Swiss railways are, if possible, more inconvenient than on the French or German railways; and there is a system of extortion for conveyance to and from the stations which the traveller should be on his guard against.

The Swiss railway carriages are generally on the American model, with cross seats, and a passage down the middle.

9. *Guides*.—Guides by profession abound in Switzerland; several of the guides of Chamouni and the Bernese Oberland have acquired a wide-spread and well-earned reputation. The best are usually engaged during the entire season by members of the Alpine Club, or other mountaineers. In general, the practice of taking the same guide for an entire tour is becoming more and more common amongst Alpine travellers, and in this way many have acquired local knowledge of a considerable portion of the Alpine chain.

Good *General Guides* are to be found at Chamouni, Grindelwald, Interlaken, and also at Zürich, Lucerne, Berne, &c.; and it is by no means a

bad plan for an inexperienced traveller or party to engage one of them for the tour, even though he should not have sufficient knowledge to act as guide over mountain-passes beyond his own peculiar district. He makes himself useful, not only in pointing out the way, but in acting as interpreter to those unacquainted with the language of the country, and also in relieving the traveller of the weight of his knapsack or travelling-bag; and, in fact, acts as *courier*, but at a far cheaper rate, and generally with more honesty. Such a guide should not, as a general rule, be engaged without the recommendation of an innkeeper or other respectable person, and it should be distinctly understood that the traveller is to be free to discharge him whenever he pleases, paying his expenses home, or a day's pay for each day's journey to be made on foot.

No one, without thorough knowledge and experience of the high Alps, should be foolish enough to trust himself over ice or snow without a guide. It is entirely a new world; and when the slightest check occurs, an inexperienced person is utterly at a loss. He does not know what ice will bear him, where the crevasses run, where avalanches fall, or where the safe track is likely to be; and with the best ordinary judgment, is quite as likely to run into danger as to avoid it. One golden rule to those who take no guide is, always to leave two or three good hours of daylight as a margin beyond the utmost time which the route is calculated to occupy. Another excellent rule is, to beware of short cuts upon your own judgment. Villagers will often for a few sous show wonderfully short cuts.

In the eastern parts of Switzerland, where there are no professional guides, the traveller is often obliged

to place himself in the hands of some peasant or cowherd, whose sole knowledge of a pass lies, perhaps, in his having crossed it once or twice many years before.

The established rate of hire is 6 F. francs a-day, and in the Oberland 1 fr. bonnemain; but, in addition to this, there will be a claim for money to return, if dismissed at a distance from home, unless the employer find him a fresh master to take back. For this sum the guide provides for himself, and is expected to discharge all the duties of a domestic towards his employer.

The guides at Chamouni form a corporation, and are subject to a number of stringent rules as to their employment. A monopoly has also been established in the Oberland, and in some other parts of Switzerland. In the Lower Valais it is a punishable offence for any one, not a professed guide, to carry a traveller's luggage!!

For the most part, the guides may be said to be obliging, intelligent, and hard-working men. Few who have employed them cannot bear testimony to their coolness, intrepidity, and tact, in moments of danger. It is in such situations that their knowledge of the mountains, their experience of the weather, their strong arm and steady foot, are fully appreciated.

A little civility and familiarity on the part of the employer—the offer of a cigar from the traveller's own case, or a glass of brandy from his private flask—will rarely be thrown away; on the contrary, it is likely to produce assiduity and communicativeness on the part of the guide. Many of them are fine and athletic men, and to carry for 8 or 10 hours a-day, and for a distance of 25 or 30 m., a load of 30 or 40 lbs. weight, is made light of by them.

Some travellers content themselves with a mere porter to carry their

baggage for them. He is paid less than a professional guide; 3 or 4 fr. a-day will suffice.

In making purchases, as in the choice of inns, travellers should not blindly follow the advice of the guide, who too often has an eye to the percentages.

10. *Horses and Mules.*—*Chaises-à-Porteurs.*—Previous to 1800, or even later, until Napoleon commenced the magnificent carriage-roads over the Alps, the only mode of conveying either passengers or goods across them was on the back of men, or of horses or mules. Even now, upon all the minor passes, the entire traffic is carried on by the same means.

The customary hire of a horse or mule throughout Switzerland, generally fixed by a printed tariff, amounts to 10 fr. a-day, and 1 fr. or 2 fr. to the man who takes care of it; at Chamouni it is 6 fr., but there a guide must also be taken. Back-fare must be paid if the animals are dismissed at a distance from home, and at so late an hour of the day that they cannot return before night.

The ponies that are used in the Bernese Oberland, on the Rigi, and in other parts of Switzerland, are clever animals; but they are, perhaps, excelled by the mules of Chamouni and other parts of Savoy. In awkward places the animal needs no guidance, but will pick his own way, and find out the best path far better than his rider can direct him; and, in such circumstances, it is safest to let the reins hang loose, and trust entirely to his sagacity (*see Rte. 37*).

Descending the passes on horseback is disagreeable. Each saddle has a flap or pillion attached, on which a knapsack or carpet-bag, not weighing more than about 30 lbs.,

may be carried. A portmanteau requires an extra mule. Side-saddles are now to be found wherever there are inns and regular mules or horses.

A tariff of the prices to be paid for horses in most places is published in the *Indicateurs*.

Those who are unable to ride or walk may be carried over the mountains in a "chaise-à-porteur" (Germ. Tragsessel; It. Portantina), which is an arm-chair carried upon poles by two bearers, in the manner of a sedan. In the Bernese Oberland two bearers will frequently undertake to carry a lady of light weight for many successive days over the ordinary passes; but, as a general rule, two, but in some places four, extra bearers must be taken to relieve by turns, and each man expects 6 fr. a-day, and 3 fr. for each day of return. This is a common but uncomfortable mode of locomotion.

II. *Swiss Inns*.—Switzerland is well provided with inns. The great annual influx of strangers into the country is of the same importance to Switzerland that some additional branch of industry or commerce would be, and renders the profession of host most lucrative. Many of the Swiss innkeepers are very wealthy; in a great part of the country they appear to be the only wealthy inhabitants. It is not uncommon to find an individual in this capacity who is magistrate, and it has happened that they are persons of such influence in their canton or commune that it is difficult to obtain redress against them for an injury or act of insolence, owing either to the interest they possess with the courts, or to their being absolutely themselves the justices. As a general rule, however, they are very respectable men, and no difficulties with them arise.

In the following pages the inns which are believed by the editor to be best in any town are mentioned first.

The following *list of usual charges* will serve to guide travellers, and may protect them from gross extortion and imposition.

List of Charges of the first-class Swiss Hotels.

	Fr. fr. c.
Tea or coffee, morning or evening, with bread, butter, and honey (eggs and meat charged separately)	1 50
Ditto in private, each person charged extra	0 50
Déjeuner à la fourchette (table d'hôte)	2 50
Table d'hôte at 1, with vin ordinaire	3 50
Ditto ditto, at 5	4 0
Dinner in private (commandé à l'avance dans la salle à manger)	5 0
Servants, dinner or supper, 1 fr. 50 c.; breakfast or tea, 1 fr.	
Bougie	1 0
Demi-bougie	0 50
Lampe de nuit	0 50
Bain de pied, chaud ou froid (<i>unreasonable, but usual</i>)	0 50
Servants (service de l'hôtel), par jour par personne	1 0
From large families, who make some stay, so much is not expected.	

The charges for *Rooms* vary according to their situation on the lower floors, and the views they command; but a good suite of apartments, in first-rate inns, ought not to exceed 4 to 6 fr. a-day for a sitting-room or salon, and 3 fr. for each bed. A party of 3 or 4 persons staying a week or more, even in a first-rate hotel, should arrange not to pay more than 8 or 9 fr. each, board and lodging, including servants, per diem. At Interlaken the charge for good board and lodging is not more than 6 fr. a-day; and at some of the baths near Bex not more than 4½ fr. a-day for those who remain some weeks. At some of the small inns in remote valleys the charges are absurdly low; but oc-

asionally the landlords in such places charge as high as in first-rate hotels in large towns. Such attempts at imposition may be best resisted by threatening to inform other travellers.

French, and some English, is almost invariably spoken at the inns, even in the German cantons, except in remote parts, as in the side valleys of the Grisons. Nevertheless, the German language is a valuable acquisition to the traveller.

It is often supposed, and perhaps correctly, that two sets of charges are made—one for natives, or Germans, and another for the English; on the principle that the latter have both longer purses and more numerous wants, and are more difficult to serve.

12. *Directions for Travellers—Precautions for Health.*—The best season for travelling among the Alps is the months of July, August, and September, in which may, perhaps, be included the last half of June. The higher Alpine bridle-passes are scarcely clear of snow before the second week of June; and before the middle of October snow almost invariably falls on the high Alps; and though the weather is often still serene, the nights draw in so fast as to curtail, inconveniently, the day's journey.

It is tiresome and unprofitable in the extreme to walk along a high road over a flat and monotonous country, where there is a carriage-road, and conveyances are to be had; here it is best to ride; the cost of a conveyance is counterbalanced by the economy of time.

In a few spots on the Italian side, and in some spots on the north side of the Alps, especially the valley of the Rhone, there is malaria in marshy places and in the districts about the

embouchures of rivers where they empty themselves into lakes, and travellers should avoid sleeping in such districts.

Precautions for Health.

1. If possible, get into some degree of walking condition before leaving England.

2. Walk moderately for the first week in Switzerland, till the feet are hardened, and the body is in training. Days, even weeks, are too commonly wasted by the consequences of sore feet, or over-work when out of training. The feeling that urges a man to do more than he is fit for, under the excitement of pure air and change of scenery, is an example of a depraved and misleading instinct.

3. Another example of fallacious instinct is the craving for water to drink, when climbing hills under a hot sun. What the body suffers from is a fever of the palate, and not a want of fluid. If this misleading instinct be trusted and followed, the fever will not be reduced, while, on the other hand, the digestion will be disordered.

4. After a tiring walk, ending a little before dinner-time, wash all over with soap—hot water; then dress, and lie down quietly, and try to go to sleep, even for 10 minutes, to quiet the circulation. Eat and drink moderately afterwards.

5. When fevered and thirsty buy a lemon, and squeeze it into a tumbler half full of water, with sugar, and sip it, not gulp it, before going to bed.

6. Sore feet. It is very bad management ever to have them. Blisters are much relieved by rubbing them with brandy into which tallow has been dropped from a lighted candle. Hold the brandy in the hollowed palm of the hand, and on it drop the tallow. When the skin is

broken, lie by till the place is healed. There is no other remedy.

13. *Maps.*—*Leuthold's* is the best for general purposes, for it is clear and fairly accurate. The old-fashioned *Keller* is clear and excellent for post-rds., but its mtns. are wholly conventional. Mountaineers who know the country and desire accuracy, minuteness, and compactness, at the cost of clearness, usually take *Ziegler*. It is a most conscientiously made map. There are spurious and inferior editions of many of these maps published in France or Germany, against which the purchaser must be on his guard.

The Government Map of Switzerland—scale $\frac{1}{100000}$, or 2-3rds of an inch to the mile, published under the direction of General Dufour, and sold by all the principal booksellers, and analogous to the English Ordnance Maps, is by far the best. It will be comprised in 25 sheets, of which 24 have appeared, each sheet containing about 30 miles square, and costing from 2 to 6 fr. This map contains not only every road and every path of importance, but even every single house and barn. The execution of these maps is admirable: the mountains engraved are absolutely portraits. No. 13 is the sheet still wanting. Travellers intending to diverge from the beaten track, with a view to explore any particular district, are advised to provide themselves with the sheet of the government map in which it is included, and to write for it by post, to some good bookseller, such as Dalp, at Berne, if they have not got it. The map of Switzerland prefixed to this volume, is divided into numbered squares, which severally correspond to the sheets of the Government map. The sheets cost from 4 to 7 fr. each.

Studer and Escher's geological

Kp. Switz.

maps are elaborate works, the result of immense labour. Studer has also published an excellent map of the country round Monte Rosa (Wagner, Berne), smaller but more correct than Schlagentweit's. The Swiss Alpine Club have issued admirable maps of Mont Blanc and of the glaciers of the Tödi.

The War Dep. of Italy has published maps of Savoy and Piedmont, in 8 sheets, 49 fr. They are worthless in the high mts. This map is to be procured on a reduced scale. *Perrin*, of Chambéry, has also published a map of Savoy.

14. *Requisites for Travelling.*—It saves a world of trouble to have no other baggage than a knapsack; one containing 3 or 4 flannel shirts, socks, slippers, alpaca coat, thin waistcoat and trousers, dressing materials, &c., need not exceed 10 lbs. A waterproof is not of much use to a pedestrian, as it is too hot. A small plaid of best quality, and therefore light, or else a paletôt, straps on to the outside of the knapsack.

A small bag or portmanteau will contain smarter clothes and a flat hat for use in large towns. This can be sent on from place to place.

The half-boots ought to be double-soled, provided with hobnails in 3 or 4 rows, and without iron heels, which are dangerous, and liable to slip on rocks. If the boots come to grief, Swiss bootmakers are capable of satisfying an Englishman's wants.

A *telescope* is not of much use, as the view is seldom minute. A small good *opera-glass* is better.

15. *Objects most deserving of Notice in Switzerland.*—There are many points of view whence the semicircular array of Alpine peaks, presented at once to the eye, extends for more than 120 m., from the Mont Blanc to the Titlis, and comprises between 200 and 300 distinct sum-

mits, capped with snow, or bristling with bare rocks, having their interstices filled with perpetual glaciers.

List of Heights commanding distant Alpine panoramas.

Mountains	near to	Rte.
Albis	Zurich . . .	13
Becca di Nona . . .	Aosta . . .	134
*Berne	Berne . . .	24
Chaumont	Neuchâtel . . .	48
Dôle	Geneva . . .	55
*Faulhorn	Grindelwald . . .	25A
Generoso	Lake of Como . . .	114
Hauenstein	Oiten . . .	4
Motterone	Baveno . . .	118
Niesen	Thun . . .	25
*Pilatus	Lucerne . . .	16
*Rigi	Lucerne . . .	57
Salvadore	Lugano . . .	115
Weissenstein	Soleure . . .	3

Mountains accessible to moderate climbers, commanding near views.

Mountains	near to	Rte.
*Äggischhorn	Viesch . . .	28
Arpitetta Alp. . . .	Einfisch Thal . . .	129
*Bella Tola	St. Luc . . .	129
Breven	Chamouni . . .	138
Cramont	Courmayeur . . .	134
Dreizehntenhorn	Turtman Thal . . .	129
*Gorner Grat	Zermatt . . .	127
†Grauhaupt	Gressonay . . .	124
†Mittelhorn	Zermatt . . .	127
*Piz Languard	Pontresina . . .	96
*Pierre à voir	Martigny . . .	56
†Schilthorn	Mürren . . .	25A
†Sentis	Appenzell . . .	68
Sidelhorn	Grimstal . . .	26
†Titlis	Engstlen . . .	31
*Torrenthorn	Lenkerbad . . .	37

Those marked with a † are the more difficult.

See the woodcuts of views from those marked with a *.

Principal Waterfalls.

	Rte.		Rte.
Giessbach	25A	Sandbach	74
Handeck	26	Schaffhausen	7
Pianazzo or Me-		Schmadribach	25A
dessimo	87	Staubach	25A
Reichenbach	25A	Tosa	62
Sallenche	138		

Glacier Passes.

Those that are the grandest and yet feasible to others besides first-rate mountaineers, and are also very useful passes, are—

	Rte.		Rte.
Col de Collon	131	Théodule	128
Col de Géant	138	Tschingel	35
Moro	122	Weiss Thor	138
Strahleck	27		

(The Moro, though superlatively grand, is not strictly a glacier pass, and is very easy. The Théodule is the next easiest.)

Halting-places.

Good Inns, close to fine scenery and pleasant walks, suitable for a stay of some days.

AA are the very best.

B are good mountain-quarters.

	Rte.		
Äggischhorn	28	A	
Bel Alp	28	B	
Bex (Montchâlet)	56	A	
Byron Hotel (L. Geneva)	55	AA	
Chamouni	138	AA	
Champéry	144		
Comballas	43	B	
Como Lake (several)	115	AA	
Courmayeur	134	A	
Diablerets	43	A	
Engelberg	31	A	
Engstlen	32	B	
Evolena	130	B	
Fobello	123	B	
Geneva Lake, head of, several pensions	28	A	
Gervais, St.	138	A	
Getroz (Val de Bagnes)	136	B†	
Giessbach	25A	AA	
Glion (L. Geneva)	28	A	
Gressonay	124	B	
Grindelwald	25A	AA	
Kandersteg	37	B	
Luc, St.	129	A	
Lugano	115	AA	
Möritz, St.	92	A	
Mürren	25A	A	
Macugnaga	121	A	
Ouchy	55	AA	
Pontresina	96	B	
Présa	96	B	
Ragatz	66	A	
Reichenbach	25A	A	
Rhone Glacier Inn	26	A	
Rigi Kaltbad	15	AA	
„ Scheideck	15	A	
Rosenlauri	25A	A	
Saas	122	B	
Seelisberg	18	A	
Stachelberg	72	A	
Stresa (L. Maggiore)	111	AA	
Weissbad			
Zermatt	127	A	

HEIGHTS OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS, LAKES, AND PASSES, ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA.

Taken principally from 'Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers,' in English feet.

MOUNTAINS.		Feet.		Feet.
Gaurisankar or Deodunga (Nepal)	29,002		Sidelhorn	9,457
Aconcagua (Chile)	23,910		Cramont	9,040
Mount St. Elias (North America)	17,850		Faulhorn	8,812
Pico de Teyde (Teneriffe)	12,205		Breven	8,380
			Sentis	8,223
Gross Glockner (Tyrol and Car-			Niesen	7,765
rinthia)	12,956		Pilatus	7,315
Mulhacen (Sierra Nevada)	11,664		Flegère	6,105
Marmolata (Italian Tyrol)	(?) 11,550		Rigi	5,910
Maladetta (Pyrenees)	(?) 11,168		Monte Generoso	5,561
Etna (Sicily)	10,872		Dole	5,520
Ruska Poyano (Carpathians)	9,912		Saleve	4,541
Schneehätten (Norway)	8,102		Weissenstein	4,230
Oräfa Jokull (Iceland)	6,200			
Ben Nevis (Scotland)	4,406		LAKES.	
Snowdon (Wales)	3,590		Schwartzter See	8,393
Curran Tuhol (Ireland)	3,405		Dauben See	7,244
			Silser	6,000
Mont Blanc	15,784		Joux	3,210
Monte Rosa	15,223		Egeri	2,360
Dom (Mischabelhörner)	14,935		Lungern	2,165
Lyskamm	14,889		Brienz	1,781
Weisshorn	14,804		Thun	1,755
Matterhorn	14,705		Sarnen	1,715
Dent Blanche	14,322		Morat	1,442
Mont Combin Graffeneire)	14,134		Wallenstadt	1,420
Finsteraar Horn	14,039		Neuchâtel	1,420
Aletschhorn	13,803		Bienne	1,410
Jungfrau	13,671		Lucerne	1,406
Mont Pelvoux	13,468		Zug	1,400
Schreckhorn	13,394		Constance	1,385
Bernina	13,297		Zürich	1,310
Weiss Mies	13,349		Orta	1,150
Aiguille du Géant	13,101		Geneva	1,142
Grivola	13,003		Lugano	937
Nesthorn	12,966		Bourget	762
Monte Viso	12,586		Como	692
Monte delle Disgrazie	12,060		Maggiore	680
Blümlis Alp	12,041			
Tödi	11,883		PASSES.	
Roche Melon (Mont Cenis)	11,590		Adler Pass	12,461
Titlis	10,634		Weiss Thor	11,851
Becca di Nona	10,385		Triftjoch	11,601
Görner Grat	10,290		Col d'Erin	11,408
Buet	10,206		Col du Géant	11,146
Torrenthorn	9,876			
Äggischhorn	9,657			

	Feet.		Feet.
St. Théodule Pass	10,899	Grimsel	7,530
Collon	10,333	Sanetsch	7,367
Strahleck	9,750	Joch	7,340
Moro	9,640	Kinzig Culm	7,280
Col de Ferret	8,409	Ober Alp	7,140
Col de la Seigne	8,247	Bernardin	7,010
St. Bernard	8,200	Spliugin	6,940
Col du Bonhomme	8,195	Cenis	6,825
Furca	8,150	St. Gotthard	6,808
Rawyl	7,960	Surenen	6,720
Nufenen	7,950	Wengern Alp	6,690
Panixer	7,940	Simplon	6,636
Bernina	7,695	Scheideck, Hasli	6,480
Albula	7,680	Lukmanier	6,340
Julier	7,625	Maloja	6,060
Susten	7,560	Dent de Jaman	4,855
Col de Balme	7,550	Brünig	3,668
Gemmi	7,540	Unter Hauenstein	2,260

KNAPSACK GUIDE

FOR

SWITZERLAND.

SECTION I.

Rte. 1.—BASLE.—BASLE to BIENNE, by the VAL MOUTIERS (MUNSTER THAL) and to BERNE.

Basle or Bâle. (Germ. Basel, Ital. Basilea.) Pop. 41,000.

Inns: (a) *Trois Rois* (Drei Könige), on the Rhine, complained of; *Schweitzer Hof*, close to Central rly. stat.; (b) *Tête d'Or*, facing the bridge; (c) *Couronne*; (d) *Cigogne*, in the fish market; and (f) *Sauvage*, in the town; *Baslerhof*, opposite Baden rly. stat. A good *Café* by the *Trois Rois*.

English Church service in the church of *St. Martin*, not far from the bridge, on Sundays twice.

Physician.—Dr. Jung.

Reading-room.—Schweighauser's, opposite the *Trois Rois*: newspapers, guide-books, maps, and views.

Fishing.—Good trout and grayling in the *Birs*, and also in the *Wiese*, 3 m. from Basle, on the l. bank of the Rhine.

Basle is built on the Rhine, which rushes past in a full, broad, and light green flood. Great Basle on the l. bank and Little Basle on the rt., united by a bridge,



with a few miles of territory, form the modern half-canton called Basle-town. The town is old, and retains some relics of antiquity, though its walls have been thrown down; its streets are well supplied by *Fountains*. There is much wealth here—rich bankers and merchants. Its position in an angle of Switzerland, between France and Germany, near the point where the Rhine first becomes navigable, gives it the chief transit trade of the whole country. *Manufactures* of riband and paper. It has long been a flourishing mercantile city; much banking and funding business is carried on here.

Cathedral, or Münster (Sexton in a house opposite the W. door), on the high bank l. of the Rhine, distinguished by its 2 spires (220 ft. high), and the deep-red sandstone of which it is built, is a mixture of Romanesque and Pointed styles. It was begun by the Empr. Henry II. in 1010. The oldest existing part is 12th centy. It was partly rebuilt in the beginning of the 15th, after an earthquake. *Obs.* the W. front, with its towers, its equestrian statues of St. George and St. Martin, and other almost grotesque carvings, the N. portal of St. Gallus, and rose, or Wheel of Fortune, window over it. The interior was completely restored in 1857 by private subscriptions. The Gothic *roodloft* (1381) now supports the *Organ*, new 1858, occasionally played from 6 to 7 P.M., 1 fr. admission. *Pulpit* (1424), of one piece of stone, is an elaborate work. *Stained-glass* windows, modern and not very successful. *Font* (1465); opposite it *Monument of Erasmus* against a pillar. *Choir* is raised

upon a crypt. Tomb of Empress Anne (1281) in the choir. Many ancient tombs of noble and royal persons round the *nave*, on the N. side, and in the crypt. *Concilium's Saal* or chapter-house, reached by a staircase out of the choir: here meetings of the Council of Basle were held 1429-48. It is now a museum, and contains plaster casts, old furniture of Erasmus, and the 6 remaining fresco fragments of the original Dance of Death (painted 1409 in remembrance of the plague), from the Dominican Church in Basle, and coloured drawings of the whole series of figures. The Dance of Death has been attributed to Holbein, but it existed long before his birth. *See* the extensive **Cloisters* (late 14th and 15th cent.), up and down which Erasmus may have paced, filled with interesting tombs; among them those of the 3 reformers, *Cæcolampadius* (Hauschein), Grynæus, and Meyer.

Terrace, called *Die Pfalz*, behind the Münster, 75 ft. above the river, is planted with chesnut-trees. *View* over the Rhine, the town, and the Black Forest hills, among them the Blauen. Close to it is the

Club (*Lesegesellschaft*)—including a reading-room; 80 papers are taken in.

In the street leading from the bridge to the Münster is the *Museum* (open Sundays 10-12, Wednesdays 2-4; at other times 1 fr. admittance), a handsome building, remarkable for its collection of *Paintings and Drawings by the younger Holbein*. [Holbein * was born at Augsburg in

* See Kugler's 'Handbook of Painting,' vol. ii, German School.

1489, and removed about 1517 to Basle. The want of encouragement drove him hence to seek his fortune in England, where he met with high patronage, as is well known. Basle showed its esteem for his talents by granting him a salary of 50 gulden per annum, which was paid him even when in England.] *Obs.* among Holbein's *paintings* the Passion of Christ in 8 subjects; a dead Christ; Holbein's Wife and Children, with countenances full of misery (1526); portraits of Erasmus, of Froben the printer, of a Mlle. von Offenburg, inscribed "Lais Corinthiaca;" two representations of a School, painted by Holbein at the age of 14, as a sign over a schoolmaster's door. Among Holbein's *Drawings* are his own portrait—a work of the very highest excellence; heads of the family Meyer, sketched for the picture now in the Dresden Gallery; original sketch for the famous picture of the family of Sir Thomas More—the names of the different personages are written on their dresses; &c. &c.

Antiquities, &c., from Augst, the site of the Roman *Augusta Rauracorum*, 7 m. from Basle (see Rte. 4), Ch. Plate, Mexican Antiquities, &c.

Public Library, 80,000 vols. (4000 MSS.), good catalogue, is in the same building. Apply early, as the librarian is usually absent in the afternoon.

University, opposite the Musée, f. 1460, was the first great seminary for the advancement of learning in Switzerland: it numbered among its professors Erasmus, Euler and Bernouilli the mathematicians, who were natives of Basle, and Schönbein, the

discoverer of gun-cotton and of ozone.

Fischmarkt, a small square. See the Gothic fountain in it.

Rathhaus, in the Market-place (1508), late Gothic. In the Great Council-room are some humorous reliefs carved in wood by *Mat. Giger* (1609).

Post Office in the adjoining street (Freie Strasse) preserves in it some fragments of the old Kaufhaus. Passing through it, up a court-yard, is the *Schmiede Zunft*, or Smiths' Hall; and in the same street is another old hall, the *Gärtneren Zunft*. The attendants are glad to show them for a few sous. Basle abounds in buildings of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Arsenal contains some ancient armour (suit worn by Charles the Bold at Nancy), &c., and other curiosities.

Spalenthor, i.e. *St. Paulusthor*, or St. Paul's Gate (1370), retains its advanced work or *Barbican*, similar to that at York, and, with its double portcullis and two flanking towers, is particularly picturesque. The *Spahlin Fountain*, a bronze figure of a bag-piper, is Holbein's design.

St. Elizabeth is a modern Gothic church (1863), built at the cost of a Balois merchant, Ch. Merian Burkhardt (d. 1858).

Erasmus resided in the house *Zum Luft*, and Frobenius printed in it one of the first *Bibles*. The African traveller *Burchardt* was born here.

Near the Club called *Sommer Casino*, beyond the Geschen Platz, E. of the town, is a monument recording the battle of St. Jacob.

History.—Basle was an imperial German town, governed by its bishops. It joined the Swiss

confederation in 1501; and its bishops were expelled. The government then fell to the aristocratic burghers, whose authority was destroyed in 1798, partially restored in 1814, and again destroyed in 1848.

The dissensions soon after the Revolution of 1830 between the inhabitants of the town of Basle and those of the country led to a civil war. After several bloody battles (1832), by a decree of the Diet a final separation was made. Basle Campagne has two-thirds of the territory and Liesthal for its capital. Each sends a deputy to the Diet; but the two divisions enjoy only half a vote each, and when the deputies of the two divisions take opposite sides (which is generally the case) their vote does not count.

Railways. The CENTRAL STATION, S.W. side of Basle, 1 m. from the Trois Rois, includes:—*a.* The *French lines* (N.B. Swiss money not taken—the Paris time is about 22 min. behind Basle time): *direct line to Paris* by Mulhouse and Troyes: Express to Paris in 13 hrs. 40 min.; carriages on the American plan. To Strasburg and Paris, 17 hrs. *b. Swiss lines:* to Berne (Rte. 5), Lucerne (Rte. 4), Zurich (Rte. 6), Bienne (Rte. 3). The BADEN TERMINUS in Klein Basel, also 1 m. N. from the bridge, includes *c. German line:* to Baden, Freiburg, Strasburg, and Heidelberg, Frankfurt, &c. &c. *d. Swiss:* to Zürich by Waldshut and Turgi; to Schaffhausen, the Rhine Falls, and Constance (Rte. 7).

Environs.—

Hünigen, 3 m., close to the rly. stat. of St. Louis (in France), is the principal establishment of fish-culture for collecting, preserving, and distributing fish-eggs. 21,600,000 impregnated ova were spread, 1860-2, through the rivers of France, by its agency.

L'Etablissement des Missions.

—The Swiss Protestant Missionary and Bible Society has its head-quarters at Basle. Attached to it is the School for Missionaries at *Crischona*, conspicuously placed on a hill about 4 m. E. of Basle, an interesting establishment.

Basle to Bienne by the Münster Thal, and to Berne.

BASLE.	Eng. m.	Eng. m.
Délémont	. 23	Sonceboz . . 13½
Münster	. 7½	Bienne . . 10

Diligence and post road, 54 Eng. m.
10½ hrs. = 1½ day's journey by Voiturier. *Sleeping-places*, Tavannes or Malleray. *Bienne to Berne*, RAIL direct in 1 hr. 22 m.

Val Moutiers (Münster Thal) is as romantic as any in the Jura, and is especially remarkable for the succession of rocky defiles (cluses) through which the road runs. They alternate with basins. There are forests above and meadows below, enlivened by villages, mills, and forges. The Romans made a road through it from Aventicum, their Helvetian capital, to Augst, their fortified outpost on the Rhine.

Basle.—As long as our route runs through Basle Campagne, *i.e.* for 4 or 5 m., it passes dirty villages and mean houses.

St. Jacob: a small Gothic cross 1 m. commemorates the *battle of St. Jacob*, fought 1444. (*See* Rte. 4.)

Reinach. 2 m. to the E., on 4 m. the opposite bank of the *Birs*, is the battle-field of *Dornach*, where the Swiss beat a large Austrian force in 1499, during the Suabian war. The bone-house, near the Capuchin convent, is filled with skulls gathered from the field.

2 m. **Aesch**. The road now enters *l'Evêché*, which anciently belonged to the Prince Bishop of Basle, and the valley contracts. *Castles of Angerstein and Zwingen* are passed before

8 m. **Laufen** (*Inn*: Sonne), a dirty old walled village.

9 m. **Soyhière** (Germ. *Saugern*). (*Inn*: Croix Blanche, tolerable.) *Castle* in ruins. Here is the division between German and French languages.

Beyond **Bellerive**, a contracted pass, surmounted rt. by a convent, leads into the open basin of

3 m. **Délémont** (Delsberg). (*Inn*: Bear.) [*Diligence* daily to *Porrentruy* (Pruntrut) — *Inn*, Ours, passing round the base of *Mont Terrible*.] It is unnecessary to pass *through* Délémont, as our road continues by the *Birs*, and enters a defile grander than any that have preceded it. This is the true commencement of the *Val Moutier*. In the midst are the iron-furnaces of

2 m. **Courrendelin** (Germ. *Rennendorf*). (*Inn*: Hirsch.) Iron ore in granular red masses, from the size of a pea to that of a cherry. The rent by which the *Jura* has been cleft to allow a passage for the *Birs*, shows strata of limestone (*Jura-kalk*) in a nearly vertical position, like gigantic walls on each side of the road. The gorge terminates in the open basin of *Moutier*.

5½ m. **Moutier Grandval** (*Münster*) — (*Inn*: Krone) — named from an ancient *Minster* of *St. Germanus* on the height, founded in the 7th centy., now falling to ruin. [To summit of the *Weissenstein* (Rte.

3), car-road 10 m., 2 hrs., up-hill nearly the whole way: car and 2 horses from *Moutiers*, to go and return, 20 fr. It passes *Grandval* (*Grossau*) and *Gänsbrunnen*.]

Hence through another grand defile. To this succeeds a little plain, at the head of which is

Court (*Inn*: Bär). The valley 4 m. E., called *Chaluat* (*Tschaywo*), is inhabited by the descendants of the *Anabaptists* expelled from *Berne* in 1708-11. They are distinguished by their industry and simple manners. [Hence a rough path leads in 2½-3 hrs. directly over the hills, a climb of 2000 ft., to *Reuchenette* on the old high road 6 m. from *Bienne*. Paths start also from *Sorvillier*, *Bévilard*, and *Malleray*. *View* from the hill resembles that from the *Weissenstein*, which lies on same ridge 10 m. to the E.

Malleray (*Lion d'Or*, a good 3 m. *Inn*; capital trout). Convenient sleeping-places on this journey either here or at

Tavannes, or *Dachsfelden* 4 m. (*Inns*: *Couronne*; *Croix*). The road now quits the *Birs*, and mounts an ascent, in the middle of which it passes through the natural tunnel of

Pierre Pertuis (*Pertusa* = 1 m. bored through). It is probably a natural opening in the rock, enlarged by *M. Durmius Paternus*, *Prefect* of the *R. colony Aventicum*, as the restored *Roman inscription* on the N. side states. It stood on the boundary between the *Rauraci*, who extended to *Bâle*, and the *Sequani*. The pass was fortified by the *Austrians* in 1813. Here is the watershed (2598 ft.) dividing the

streams of the Birs from those of the Suze. Descending to

1½ m. **Sonceboz**—(*Inn*: Couronne, good)—a village in the Val St. Imier (Germ. Erguel) [up which runs a good road to *Chaux de Fonds*, diligence 3 times a day (Rte. 50)], the road to Bienne passes the forges of Reuchenette in the valley below. **View* from the last slope of the Jura, at Frinvilliers, on the *old road*, over Bienne and its lake to the Alps. On the Jura *limestone*, close to the road, are lying numbers of *granite* boulders that have travelled from the Mt. Blanc range.

10 m. **Bienne** (Germ. Biel).—*Inns*: *Couronne; H. du Jura; Croix Blanche. At the foot of the Jura, 1 m. from the lake of Bienne (Rte. 49). 6553 Inhab. It is surrounded by walls and watch-towers, and is approached by shady avenues. The town belonged to the Bishop of Basle, but the citizens formed an alliance with Berne in 1352, in revenge for which the town was burnt by their liege lord. The Reformation further weakened its connection with its ecclesiastical ruler, and by the 17th century his authority became nominal.

[Ascent of the *Chasseral* (Gestler) (see Rte. 49), 5279 ft., one of the highest of the Jura, 3856 ft. above the lake. Char-road to Nodz, 3 hrs.; thence a foot-path, 1 hr., to the top. *View*, Bernese Alps, rt. Mont Blanc, l. Pilatus and Rigi. You may descend to *Neuville*, at the other end of the lake, viâ Nodz.]

Railway to *Neuchâtel* and *Yverdon* (Rte. 49), thence to *Lausanne* and to *Geneva*.

Railway to Basle by Soleure.

Railway direct from Bienne to Berne (trains in 1½ hr.) crosses, near Briegg Stat., the Zihl (Thiele), which runs out of the lake of Bienne at Nydau into the Aar, after a course of 5 or 6 m. The rly. next crosses the Aar by a lattice bridge (800 ft.), and ascends its rt. bank to

Lyss Stat. [4 m. S. of this is *Aarberg*, a walled town with castle nearly surrounded by the Aar (*Inn*, Couronne), Zollikoffen, Junct. Stat. on the Swiss Central Rly.]

Rte. 3.—BASLE to SOLEURE and BIENNE, by Railway. —ASCENT of the WEISSENSTEIN.

BASLE to	m.	
Olten	23	Soleure 9
Herzogenbuchsee	17	Bienne 14

Basle to Olten and Aarburg as in Rte. 4. Thence to

Herzogenbuchsee Junct. Stat. 40 m. (Railway Restaurant). Here our line leaves the Berne line (Rte. 5), and turns W., crossing the Grosse Emme. 5 m. to the front is seen the hotel on the Weissenstein. The Aar is crossed before reaching

Soleure Stat. (Germ. Solo-9 m. thurn)—(*Inns*: Couronne, good and moderate; Cerf; La Tour)—on the Aar, at the foot of the Jura; 6000 Inhab. (200 Protestants). It is a dull town.

Cathedral of St. Ursus (a soldier of the Theban legion), modern Italian, Pisoni architect, 1762.

See in the *Sacristy* Robes and Missals.

Clock tower (Zeitglockenthurm): its square and solid base may owe its origin to the Burgundian kings. If we are to believe the two Latin verses on the front of this building, Soleure is the most ancient city in N.W. Europe except Treves:

In Celtis nihil est Solodoro antiquius, unis
Exceptis Treviris, quorum ego dicta
soror.

Arsenal (Zeughaus) (b. 1580), not far from the Cathedral, contains the best ancient armour in Switzerland (900 suits); also standards, taken by the Swiss in their victories over the Burgundians and Austrians. More than 100 heads are said to have fallen under an *executioner's sword* here preserved. Several wall-pieces, or long swivels for the defence of a fortress, are curious.

Museum, in the Waisenhaus, close to the bridge, contains the finest collection of Jura fossils in existence.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Basle lives here. The clergy are powerful. There are several convents at Soleure. The sisters of *St. Joseph's Nunnery*, outside the Berne gate, make artificial flowers and sweetmeats, which they sell at the grating.

Thaddeus Kosciusko, the Pole, spent the last years of his life in a house, 10, Bieler Street, near the Post Office.

Excursions.

Hermitage of St. Verena, 2 m. N.E. of Soleure, beyond St. Nicholas, at the end of a pretty valley. The paths were made by French émigrés, who, at the outbreak of

the French Revolution, sought an asylum here. The valley abounds in grottoes, partly natural, partly artificial; and at the end, within a natural shelf of over-arching cliff, stands the little *Chapel of St. Verena*; behind the altar a small cave has been cut in the rock; it contains a representation of the holy sepulchre.

Weissenstein (White-rock), probably named from its white cliffs of limestone, 8 m., 3 hrs. ascent, is immediately behind the town.

Chars-à-banc reach it through Legendorf and Oberdorf. Pedestrians may find a short cut, and reach the top easily in 2½ hrs.; they may visit the Hermitage of St. Verena in their way to or fro. Guide or porter, 5 fr.; 3 more if he is detained for the night.

Hôtel and Bath-house, 3950 ft. (2640 above the Aar) (pension 6 fr.), good but homely; 30 beds; goat's whey "cure;" milk and cream in perfection. Many visitors for one night to see sunrise. *View* from the Inn, and from the summit (Hasenmatte), 1½ hr. walk W. of it, is one of the finest *distant* prospects of the Alps. See 3 lakes, and the Alps from Sentis to Mt. Blanc.

A char-road descends the N. flank of the Weissenstein, into the *Val Moutiers* (Rte. 1).

Leaving *Soleure*, the railroad keeps the Aar to the l., and the S. base of the Jura to the rt. The inn on the top of the Weissenstein continues long in sight

Baths of Grange (Grenchen), 7 m. Stat. rt., a large building.

Bienne Stat. (Rte. 1.) 8 m.

Bienne to Neuchâtel and Geneva, in Rte. 49.

Rte. 4.—BASLE to LUCERNE,
by the Central Swiss Rail-
way.

BASLE to	M.		M.
Olten	23	Sempach	22
Aarburg	2	Lucerne	9

5 trains daily, fast in 3½ hrs., slow in 4½ hrs.

Basle (Rte. 1).—The rly. keeps the Rhine to the l., and crosses the Birs on a lattice bridge. l. See the monument on the battle-field of *St. Jacob*, where, in 1444, 1600 Swiss had the boldness to attack, and the courage to withstand for 10 hrs., a French army tenfold more numerous, commanded by the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XI. Only 10 of the Swiss escaped alive; the rest were left dead on the field, along with thrice their own number of foes, whom they had slain.

4 m. **Pratteln Stat.** The rly. turns from the flat Rhine valley, and follows the little river Ergolz.

[2 m. E. of Pratteln is *Augst*, built on both sides of the small river Ergolz, on the site of the Roman *Augusta Rauracorum*, as proved by the Roman remains that are discovered wherever the ground is turned up. There are slight indications of an amphitheatre in some pleasure-grounds, and other relics, which the proprietor of the ground has arranged in the style of a tea-garden.]

4 m. **Liestal Stat.** (*Inns* not good: Falke; Schlüssel) was finally separated from Basle in 1833. It is a dirty, uninteresting town of 3400 Inhab., and the seat of

government of Basle Campagne, which includes 53 parishes, with about 36,000 Inhab. *Council-house* (Rathstube): here are curious paintings and sentences on the walls, and Charles the Bold's cup taken at Nancy.

The rly. now fairly enters a mountain valley.

Sissach Stat. The rly. ascends 4 m. the valley by a gradient of 1 in 20, and constantly rises until it looks down upon the village of

Bukten Stat. (*Inn*: Halb Mond), beyond which is a tunnel 900 ft. long; l. rise the picturesque ruins of the Castle of *Homburg*, the scenery becoming wilder and the mountains higher.

Läufelfingen Stat. Close to 6 m. this the *tunnel*, 2700 yards, under the Unter-Hauenstein, is entered.

[The *Hauenstein Pass* (*Inn* at the top) was formerly important. *View* of the Alps from the top of it is entirely lost from the rly., but travellers may get out at *Läufelfingen* and walk over to *Olten*, 8 m., by *Frohburg*; half-way a mountain inn, and fine point of view.]

On emerging from the tunnel we enter the valley of *Trimplach*; with a distant view of the Appenzell mountains. Soon afterwards we open into a wider valley, and, looking over *Olten*, the *first view* rt. of the *Bernese Alps* is obtained. The rly. here makes a curve of more than half a circle, and, crossing the river Aar, reaches

Olten Junc. Stat. (*Inns*: H. von Arx, close to stat.; *Buffet, Thurm). Pop. 2340. *Railways* to Zürich by Aaran and Baden, 2 hrs.; to Soleure and Bienne, 3 hrs.; to Berne, 2 hrs.; to Lucerne, 2 hrs. [Passengers for

Berne, Lucerne, or Bienne, change carriages.] Rly. depôt and workshops. Iron bridge of 3 arches over the Aar. Our rly. makes a circuit between the hills, and keeps the Aar more or less closely to the rt., to

Aarburg Stat. (*Inns*: Bär; Krone), a neat town of 1500 Inhab., almost rebuilt since a fire in 1840. *Castle* on a hill, fortified 1660, serves as a military storehouse for the Swiss Confederation. Outside the town is a cotton factory, and a wire bridge over the Aar.

[Here the rly. branches off to Berne (Rte. 5), and to Soleure (Rte. 3), though the carriages are changed at Olten.]

The railroad leaves the Aar and follows a pretty valley. The walls of many of its substantial-looking houses are covered with tiles of wood overlapping each other like fishes' scales. In front, rt., the snowy Alps.

3 m. **Zofingen Stat.** (*Inns*: Cheval Blanc (Rössli); Ochs), a town of 3172 Inhab. *Library* contains autograph letters of Swiss reformers, and drawings by the Swiss Society of Artists. Magnificent *lime-trees*. A ball-room in the branches.

A fragment of the *castle* of Reiden, and a tree beside it, become conspicuous before

3 m. **Reiden Stat.** The Parsonage was originally the house of the Knights of Malta.

2 m. **Dagmersellen Stat.** (*Inn*: Lion, good and clean).

2 m. **Nebikon Stat.** Between here and **Wauwill Stat.**, a good view of the Bernese chain—Monch, Eiger, l.; Jungfrau, centre; Altels, rt.

6 m. **Sursee Stat.** The gate-towers

still bear the eagle of Austria. *Rathhaus*, much dilapidated, resembles the old Tolbooth of Edinburgh. Sursee is situated at the N. extremity of the *Lake of Sempach*, the W. shore of which is skirted by the rly. In 1805 the water was partly let off to gain land along its banks; thus its form is somewhat altered from what it was at the time of the battle. The rly. runs along its W. shore to

Nothwyl Stat. At *Buttisholz*, 3 m. 3 m. rt., is a mound called the *English barrow*, because it contains the bones of 3000 Free Companions, who had served on the English side in the wars between England and France, who were defeated here (1376) by the peasants of Entlibuch.

Sempach Stat. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the 3 m. rly. stat. is the town. (*Inns*: Kreuz; Adler). The *Battle of Sempach* (1386)—the second of those surprising victories by which Swiss independence was established—was fought on the E. of the lake, N. of Sempach. 3 m. E. is a small *chapel*, and a pyramidal monument of granite, raised 1864, to commemorate the victory, on the spot where Leopold of Austria lost his life. The names of those who fell, both Austrians and Swiss, were inscribed on the walls, which also bear a rude fresco representation of the noble devotion of *Arnold of Winkelried*, a knight of Unterwalden, who, observing the efforts of the Swiss to break the ranks of their enemies foiled by their long lances, went forward, and gathering in his arms as many lances as he could grasp, buried them in his body. The confederates broke through

the gap before the Austrians had time to extricate their weapons. 600 nobles were slain, and more than 2000 common soldiers; while the entire force of the Swiss is said not to have exceeded 1400 men.]

The approach to Lucerne is charming: on the l. rises the Rigi, somewhat resembling a horse's back; on the rt. the serrated ridge of Pilatus.

7 m. **Emmenbrücke Stat.** After crossing the Emme we reach the green Reuss, rushing out of the lake of Lucerne. A tunnel under the hill called Gibraltar. Lucerne is surrounded on this side by a battlemented wall, flanked at intervals by tall watch-towers, descending to the river.

2½ m. **Lucerne Stat.** (Rte. 16).

Rte. 5.—BASLE to BERNE,
by the Central Swiss Railway.

BASLE.	Eng. m.
Olten	23
Herzogenbuchsee	17
Berne	24

Trains in 1¼ to 2 hrs. to *Olten* (see Rte. 4). There carriages are changed, though the line does not separate till Aarburg, 2 m. further. The rly. keeps the Aar on its rt.

40 m. **Herzogenbuchsee Junct. Stat.** (*Inn*: Sonne), a town of some 4500 Inhab. [To Soleure and Bienne, Rte. 3.]

11 m. **Burgdorf Stat.** (Fr. Berthoud) —(*Inns*: Bear; *Buffet* at the Stat.), a thriving town (4200 Inhab.) of large arcaded houses and opulent institutions at the mouth of the fertile Emmenthal (Rte. 22). *Old castle*; here Pestalozzi first established his school.

Hindelbank Stat. In the ch. is 4 m. the *Monument of Mme. Langhans*, by a sculptor named Nahl, of sandstone, let into the pavement of the ch. It represents her, with her child in her arms, bursting through the tomb at the sound of the last trumpet. Its merit as a work of art has been exaggerated. Rt. see the buildings of *Hofwyl*, formerly Pestalozzi's school.

Zollikofen Junct. Stat. Here the line from Bienne falls in (Rte. 1).

Wyler Feld Junct. Stat. [Rly. 8½ m. from *Thun* (Rte. 25) falls in.] *Castle of Reichenbach*, on the height, belongs to the Erlach family.

The Aar is crossed by a lofty bridge of iron, on 12 stone piers, 125 ft. high, 560 ft. long, with foot and carriage way under the rly., to

Berne Stat. (Rte. 24). 1½ m.

Rte. 6.—BASLE to ZURICH—
Railway.

BASLE.	Eng. m.	Eng. m.
Olten	23	Brugg 12
Aarau 8		Baden 6
		Zurich 16

6 trains daily in 3½ to 4½ hrs. Take 1. seats of rly. carriage.

To **Olten Stat.** (see Rte. 4). Thence the rly. keeps the Aar to its l.

Aarau Stat. (*Inns*: Wilder Mann 8 m. (*Sauvage*), comfortable; Löwe; Rössli)—the chief town of the canton Argovie, which was first included in the Confederation in 1803, having previously formed a subject province of canton Berne, and for a short time

(1789) capital of the "Helvetic Republic." 45,000 Inhab. Library, 60,000 vols., rich in Swiss history. Suspension bridge over the Aar. Manufactures of cotton and ribbons, also of mathematical instruments (etui mathématique).

Henry Zschokke, the historian and novel-writer, resided in the *Maison Blumenhalde* until his death, 1848.

Several castles are visible from the rly.; the most conspicuous is *Wildeggen*.

9½ m. Schintznach Stat. The *Baths*, also called *Habsburger Bad*, are the largest of any in Switzerland. The principal buildings are the *Great Inn* (*Grosser Gasthof*) and the *Bath-house*, forming a crescent themselves. 500 persons frequently sit down to dinner together. There is accommodation for 90 poor persons both in baths and beds, free of all expense. The water is 60° Fahr.; it tastes strong of sulphur and Epsom salts. *Schintznach* owes little to nature except its waters.

Castle of Habsburg, or *Habichtsburg* (*Hawk's Castle*). Its remains stand to the rt. of the rly., on a wooded height. It was the cradle of the House of Austria, b. 1020. The view from it takes in the whole Swiss patrimony of the Habsburgs—an estate far more limited than that of many a British peer—from which *Rudolph* was called to wield the sceptre of *Charlemagne*.

[Pleasant walk to *Aarau* over the *Gisli-fluh*.]

2½ m. Brugg Stat. or Bruck—Inn: Rössli. An ancient possession of the House of Habsburg. 1200 Inhab. The exit and entrance to it are guarded by high conical-roofed towers. It is the birth-

place of *Zimmerman*, physician of Frederick the Great, who wrote on *Solitude*. The black tower on the Aar is said to be a Roman structure of the Lower Empire.

Excursions.

a. Vindonissa.—2 m. below *Brugg*, three principal rivers of Switzerland, the *Limmat*, the *Reuss*, and the *Aar*, form a junction under the name of the *Aar* (which meets the *Rhine* 9 m. further down at *Coblentz* (*Confluentia*)). Close upon the junction of the 3 rivers stood *Vindonissa*, the most important settlement of the Romans in *Helvetia* for maintaining this province of their empire. Its works extended 12 m. from N. to S., yet scarcely any portion of it now appears; traces of an amphitheatre, a subterranean aqueduct, of walls, broken pottery, and coins, have been turned up, and its name is preserved in that of the miserable little village of *Windisch*. "Within the ancient walls of *Vindonissa*, the castle of *Habsburg*, the abbey of *Königsfeld*, and the town of *Brugg* have successively arisen. The philosophic traveller may compare the monuments of Roman conquests, of feudal or Austrian tyranny, of monkish superstition, and of industrious freedom. If he be truly a philosopher, he will applaud the merit and happiness of his own time."—*Gibbon*.

b. Abbey of Königsfelden (*King's field*) is 1 m. E. of *Brugg*, f. 1310, by the Empress *Elizabeth* and *Agnes Queen of Hungary*, on the spot where their husband and father, the Emperor *Albert*, was assassinated. The

convent, a group of gloomy piles, was suppressed in 1528; part of it is now converted into a farm-house, an hospital, and a mad-house; the rest is rapidly falling to decay. The *Church*, though dilapidated, contains some very fine painted glass, and numerous pavement tombs, with sculptured coats of arms of a long train of nobles who fell in the battle of Sempach. The large vaults beneath were the burial-place of many members of the Austrian family, including Agnes, and Leopold who fell at Sempach, but their bodies were removed hence into the Austrian dominions in 1770. According to tradition the high altar stands on the spot where Albert fell. He was about to invade Switzerland, and had crossed the Reuss in a boat, attended only by the 4 conspirators, the chief of them his nephew. A dreadful vengeance was exacted by his children: 1000 victims expiated, with their lives, a crime of which they were totally innocent.

c. Castle of Hapsburg (*see* above).

Leaving Brugg, the rly. crosses the Reuss to

2 m. *Turgi Junction Stat.* Buffet. [Rly. to *Waldshut* (Rte. 7).]

The rly. keeps the Limmat on its l.

4 m. *Baden Stat.*—*Inns*: H. de la Gare; Waage (Balances): the best hotels are at the baths. This ancient walled town of 3500 Inhab. is squeezed within a narrow defile on the l. bank of the Limmat. *Castle*, called *Stein zu Baden*, extensive ruins, on a rock tunnelled by the rly.; *view*. It was an ancient stronghold of Austrian princes. In the

Rathhaus the treaty of peace which terminated the war of the Spanish Succession was signed by Prince Eugene on the part of Austria, and by Marshal Villars for France, in 1712.

Baths (*Inns*: Stadthof, best; Limmathof; Schiff) are on the Limmat, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the town. 15,000 visitors in 1861. The waters are sulphureous, 118° Fahr. Agreeable walks for invalids by the side of the Limmat.

Baden was known to the Romans, who called it *Thermæ Helveticæ*. It was sacked and destroyed by Cæcina. Tacitus mentions it. Roman relics are constantly discovered. A neighbouring field has obtained the name of *Dice Meadow* (Wurfel Wiese), from the quantity of Roman dice dug up in it.

Leaving Baden, the rly. passes through a tunnel (800 ft.) under the castle, and follows the Limmat.

1. *Convent of Wettingen*, a vast $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. building with gardens, is in a bend of the river on its opposite bank. It was suppressed by the council of canton Aarau, 1841, and turned into a school. Its *church*, founded in 1227, contains tombs of some early counts of Habsburg and Kyburg; the stone coffin in which the body of the Emperor Albert was interred for 14 months after his murder; painted glass; carved stalls, &c. The railway makes a sharp turn here.

Dietikon Stat. The stately build- $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. ing l. on the height surrounded by vineyards is a *Kelterhaus* (wine-press) of the convent of Wettingen. Near this the French, under Massena, crossed the river, Sept. 24, 1799—a masterly movement,

which led to the defeat of the Russians and the capture of Zürich. By *Killwangen* to Altstetten Junct. Stat. (rt. rly. to Zug and Lucerne), rt. the heights of the Uetli, l. Waid, to

7 m. Zurich Stat. (in Rte. 9).

Rte. 7.—BASLE to SCHAFFHAUSEN and the RHINE FALL by WALDSHUT.—Rail.

61 miles, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

Views from rt. seats of carriage.

Basle. *Terminus* at the Baden Stat., in Klein Basel.

On the opposite side of the Rhine, 7 m. from Basle and 3 m. before Rheinfelden, we may see *Augst* (Rte. 4). At this point the rly. approaches the Rhine, breaking and foaming over rocks near

10 m. **Rheinfelden Stat.** (*Inn*: Krone, Post; salt-water baths), a town of 1500 Inhab., surrounded by walls and closed at either end by gates in the true Swiss fashion. It stands on the l. bank of the Rhine, here crossed by a covered wooden bridge, above and below which the rocks in the river-bed form considerable rapids and falls. The town is partly built of fragments of *Roman masonry* brought from the ruins of *Augst*. Opposite the inn is a handsome *fountain*, a pillar of bronze, supporting a standardbearer with the arms of the town. Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar gained a battle here in the Thirty Years' War (1638), in which the Duc de Rohan perished.

10 m. **Säckingen Stat.**: *Abbey Ch.* with 2 towers.

6 m. **Lauffenburg Stat.** (*Inn*: Post), on the banks of the Rhine. The

river flows in a deep channel, interrupted by rapids and falls (in German *Lauffen*). Small boats pass them by unloading their cargoes, and being let down by ropes. It was in descending these rapids in this manner that the young Lord Montague, the last male of his line, was drowned.

Salmon leaps; productive fishery here. Bridge over Rhine to Gross Lauffenburg. *Inns*: Adler; Wilder Mann. *Old Castle*.

Waldshut Junct. Stat. Buffet 9 m. (*Inns*: Rebstock (Vine), clean and reasonable; Badischer Hof), an old walled town on the skirts of the Black Forest. A mile above (S. of) this, near *Coblentz* (Confluentia), the Rhine is joined by the Aar. [The Swiss Junct. Rly. crosses the Rhine, traverses Coblentz, and ascends the rt. bank of the Aar (Rte. 6).]

The Schaffhausen rly. leaves the Rhine and proceeds along a dull country.

Erzingen Stat. The Baden territory is quitted, and soon afterwards canton Schaffhausen is entered.

Beringen Stat. 8 m.

Neuhausen Stat. Close to the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. FALLS OF THE RHINE, and not far from the excellent Schweizer Hof Inn.

FALLS OF THE RHINE.

Inns; on the rt. bank—*Schweizer Hof*, very good, pleasant gardens, commanding view of Rhine and distant Alps; *Bellevue*, *H. and Pension*, close to station, very good. *Inns* on the l. bank—*H. du Château de Laufen*, large and new; omnibuses to *Dachsen Stat. H. Witzig*, good and cheap, at the stat.: no view.

It takes 2 hours to see the Falls properly.

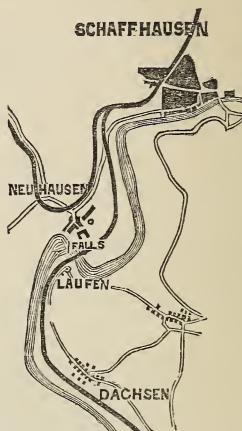
Whether the traveller stop at Neuhausen Stat. or at Dachsen Stat., he will find the utmost

facilities for viewing the Falls from all points. Our advice is to approach them first from *Laufen Castle* on the l. bank. Its garden is on a high rock overlooking the Fall; 1 fr. adm. There are platforms and kiosks in the gardens, from which views of the falls are obtained, and flights of rude steps conduct to a projecting stage of timbers, the *Fischetz*, thrown out, like the bowsprit of a ship, to within a few feet of the Fall, and overhangs it. Here, covered with the spray, the traveller may enjoy this *hell of waters*; and it is only by close proximity that a true notion can be formed of the cataract. The *iris* floats within the spray at 8 A.M. Arrangements are made for *illuminating* the falls by night. The river is usually most full in July. Above the fall it is 300 feet broad; the height of the fall varies from 60 feet on one side to 45 on the other. Including the rapids above, the entire descent is 100 feet. Two isolated pillars of rock stand in the middle of the fall. Seen from behind, these pinnacles appear eaten away, and tottering to their fall; yet, though the rock is soft, no waste of it within the memory of man has been perceptible.

After its leap the river forms a large semicircular bay, as it were to rest itself. *Ferry-boats* ply between the rock below the castle of Laufen and the castle of Wörth; and will land passengers on the central rock, at 4 fr. each. The boatmen appear to enjoy a monopoly, and are exorbitant and insolent. The traveller may cross the river above the Falls by the rly. bridge, and below the Falls by ferry.

Iron-works are built on the rocks on the rt. bank; their hammers are worked by the fall, but the buildings materially injure the beauty of the scene.

History.—It is a curious fact that no classic or ancient author mentions the Rheinfall.



Schaffhausen Stat.

3 m.

Inns: in the town—*Couronne*, fair, not far from the stat.; *Lion*, small, but comfortable. It is far better to put up at one of the Inns near the Falls (see col. 26).

Schaffhausen (10,000 Inhab. Prot.) stands just above where the rapids and falls of the Rhine commence, which render it un-navigable to Basle. It was originally a landing-wharf, and owes its origin and name to the boat or *skiff houses* here erected. The fronts and projecting oriel windows of its houses are decorated with carvings and stucco-work. The *halls* of the ancient *Guilds*, or *Zünfte*, have quaint inscriptions and allusive ornaments. The *wall* and turreted *gateways* of

the town furnish picturesque subjects for the pencil.

Bridge over Rhine, whose water-power, applied to *Turbines*, is used to turn several mills and factory machinery.

Castle Munnoth (Munitio?) rises on the height above. Its round tower has walls 18 ft. thick, built 1564-90. It is provided with bombproof casemates, and is a good specimen of the transition style of fortification. There are subterranean passages under it.

Münster, f. 1052, Romanesque style. *Cloister* contains a profusion of monuments of the magistrates and patrician families.

The *Town Library*, besides books and MSS., includes a *Museum*, painted glass, antiquities from old convents, carved woodwork, natural history.

Public walks S. of the town afford view of the Rhine, &c.

Swimming-bath in the river.

Railways to Winterthur and Zürich, rly. to Basle and to Constance (Rte. 8.)

Diligences.

Omnibus to the Falls (1 fr.), 3 m.

Railway to the Falls. 3 m. in 10 min. by either of the 2 *Rails* N. and S. of the river;—Neuhausen Stat. on the N., and the Dachsen Stat. of the rly. to Zurich, being but 10 min. from the Falls. There are good hotels on both banks.

By river to the Falls. Take a carriage, and drive $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the part of the Rhine where a boat may be hired for 3 fr. The Rhine forms a succession of rapids, by no means dangerous under the guidance of a boatman accustomed to the river. When the skiff approaches the Falls, the steersman makes for the l. bank, and lands his passengers in the garden of the castle of Laufen.

Rte. 8.—SCHAFFHAUSEN to CONSTANCE—Rail.—LAKE of CONSTANCE.

Baden Railway, along rt. bank of Rhine, which joins the Swiss line (N.E.) at Waldshut and Schaffhausen, 35 m.

Trains in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. Fine views on side of Switzerland.

b. Swiss road along S. side.

a. *Rly. N. side of the Rhine.*

Take rt. seats of rly. carriage.

Singen Stat.—(*Inn*, Krone) l. 2 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W., the castle of *Hohentwiel*, now dismantled. It belongs to Württemberg, though in Bavarian territory. The lofty rock upon which it stands gives it the appearance of an Indian hill-fort.

The scenery is agreeable, often striking. The woods abound in butterflies. Collections of them may be bought at Singen and

Radolfzell Stat.—(*Inn*: Poste, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. good)—a desolate walled town, with a fine ch. in the German-Gothic style (1436). Here the Untersee, or Zellersee, is reached, and its bank is followed.

[*Itznang*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. across the lake, is the birthplace of Mesmer, the first writer on animal magnetism.]

Reichenau Stat. [Hence over 9 m. a dam 1 m. long to *Isle of Reichenau*. At *Mittelzell* was the famed *Benedictine* Monastery. In its *ch.* see monts. of abbots, painted glass; and in the *Tresor* some antique church plate and relics; a so-called emerald is a piece of glass.

At *Oberzell* is another **Church*, consecrated 888, and probably of that date, one of the oldest and most curious in Christendom. It contains the tomb of Charles le Gros (d. 887).]

Traversing the isthmus between the Lower Lake of Constance and the bay of Ueberlingen, the rly. reaches the Rhine opposite Constance, and crosses by a grand *iron* bridge, serving for road and rail, surmounted by statues—cost 43,000l.—to

Constance Stat. (see next page.) 4 m.

b. *The Swiss Road* keeps the Rhine to the l. past the Nunneries of Paradies and Katherinthal.

6 m. **Diessenhofen** (*Inn*: Adler).

5½ m. **Wagenhausen** (*Inn*: Ochse, clean and fair).

[*Stein* (*Inns*: Schwan; Krone) lies on the opposite side of the river (bridge), partly burned down 1863. Ruined *castle* of Hohenklingen on the height above commands extensive view.

Quarries of Ehningen, 1½ m. E. of Stein, are remarkable for the abundance of unique fossil remains. Murchison's fossil fox was found here. The beds of rock consist of marls, limestones, shales, and building-stone. They lie immediately above the formation called *Molasse*.]

Above Stein the Rhine expands into a lake called **Untersee** (lower lake), with the island of Reichenau in its middle (*see col. 30*), connected again by the Rhine at its upper extremity with the large Lake of Constance.

7 m. **Feldbach**, a Cistercian nunnery.

½ m. **Steckborn** (*Inns*: Löwe; Sonne). The road now approaches the Isle of Reichenau.

2 m. **Berlingen**. Near here is the *château* of the Duchess of Dino; and a little further *Arenenberg*, once the residence of Hortense, ex-Queen of Holland, and her son, now the Emperor Louis Napoleon, before he made his attempt at Strasburg. It belongs to the Emperor.

6 m. **Castle of Gottlieben**, l. of road, was the prison of John Huss and Jerome of Prague, confined by order of the Emperor Sigismund and Pope John XXIII. The latter was himself transferred a

few months later to the same prison, by order of the Council of Constance. It is now restored as a residence of the Count de Beroldingen.

Constance. Terminus near the 2 m. harbour.

Inns: *Brochet* (Hecht); *Post* (Golden Adler, Aigle d'Or): both very highly recommended. (Golden Löwe, in Switz. outside the territory of the Customs League, just beyond the gate, at Kreuzlingen, good.)

Café Lev, an ancient house.

Swimming Baths on the lake.

At the W. extremity of the Lake of Constance, where the Rhine runs out of it (once 40,000, now 9400 Inhab.). Belongs to Baden. Its streets remain little altered since the 15th centy. It has of late revived; the government have formed a port, and manufactories of cotton and muslin have sprung up.

Cathedral or *Münster*, founded 1052, partly rebuilt in the 16th centy.; open Gothic spire, 1850-57. *See* the door of the W. portal, carved by S. Bainer, 1470; the 72 choir stalls; Treasury, with missals, robes, relics, and church plate. The spot where the "Arch-heretic Huss" stood, as sentence of death by burning was pronounced on him by his unrighteous judges. *Crypt*: beautiful Gothic *Cloisters*, 2 sides, tracery.

Tower of the cathedral, **View* W. over the lake and mtns. of Tyrol, and E. over the valley of the Rhine.

Circular Chapel (or baptistery) by the side of the cathedral, in the centre of which is a Gothic Holy Sepulchre.

Dominican Convent, now a cotton-printing establishment. The place is shown where Huss was confined, though the stone cham-

ber itself has been removed. *Church* is a picturesque ruin. *Cloisters* are perfect.

In the *Kaufhaus* (b. 1388, as a warehouse), close to the lake, the *Great Council of Constance* held its sittings 1414-18. It curbed the Papal power, by deposing the infamous John XXIII. and Benedict XIII., and by electing in their place Martin V. It caused John Huss and Jerome of Prague to be seized and executed, in spite of the safe-conduct granted by the Emp. Sigismund. In the hall are the chairs occupied by the Emperor and Pope, and a model of the dungeon, now destroyed, in which Huss was confined. There are also Roman and German antiquities, dug up in the neighbourhood. 1 fr. adm.

Huss lodged in the *Pfisterhaus*, bearing a rude likeness of him, in Paul's Strasse, near the Schnetzthor. The *field*, in the suburb of Brühl, in which he suffered martyrdom, even the place where the stake was planted, are still pointed out.

Ecole de Natation, a capital Swimming Bath in the lake, approached by a bridge, at the end of which, stuck up in large letters visible far off, may be read the temperature of the waters.

Fishing in the lake, good.

Excursions to Reichenau (see above), Meinau, and Heiligenberg. *Island of Meinau (Inn)*, a long bridge to it from the main land, is 4 m. N. of Constance. The house, once a commandery of the Knights of the Teutonic Order, now belongs to the G. Duke of Baden, who has restored it. *View* over the lake, from the terrace of the garden, of the mtns. of the Vorarlberg and Appenzell.

Kp. Switz.

Hohenrain, 1 hr. walk; *view* of the Alps.

Diligences or steamer to Romanshorn, thence by rly. to Zürich;—steamer to Rorschach, thence by rly. to St. Gall or Coire (rly. direct to Zürich begun).

LAKE OF CONSTANCE, OR BODEN SEE.

5 companies, with about 20 *Steamboats*, navigate the lake of Constance. Printed tables of them are hung up in all the inns near the lake. From Constance 3½ hrs. to Lindau, and 2¼ to Rorschach, or 1½ Friedrichshafen. The steamers take *carriages*.

Lake of Constance (in German *Boden See*), 1305 ft., known to the Romans as *Lacus Brigantinus* (from Brigantia, the modern Bregenz), is bordered by 5 different states—Baden, Württemberg, Bavaria, Austria, and Switzerland. It is 44 m. from Bregenz to Constance, 9 m. wide in the broadest part; 964 ft. in its greatest depth; and it abounds in fish of 25 species. Its waters are highest when the snows are melting: it sometimes swells a foot in 24 hrs. Its main tributary is the Rhine, which flows out by Constance. The deposits of the river have formed a delta at the upper end of the lake, and are annually encroaching.

Its banks, either flat or gently undulating, are eminently fertile. Distant glimpses to the E. of the snow-topped mountains of Vorarlberg, and of the Sentis. Its S. shore is studded with a line of hill-forts of the middle ages.

The letters (*N.*) (*S.*) and (*E.*), prefixed to the names of towns, refer to the *N.*, *S.*, and *E.* shores of the lake.

Constance.—On quitting it by steamer, we pass

(*S.*) **Kreuzlingen**, a suppressed 1 m. Augustine convent, now an agri-

cultural school, with 70 or 80 pupils. *Inns*: Löwe; H. Helvetia, with baths, reasonable. *Church*, Tyrolese wood-carvings of the Passion, with several hundred small figures.

3 m. (S.) **Münsterlingen** nunnery is now an hospital.

8 m. (S.) **Romanshorn Stat.** (Rte. 10)—(H. Bodan), a flourishing port on the lake.

Terminus of the rly. to Zürich, by Winterthur. Rte. 10.

It is the port of communication by steamer, across the lake, with

7 m. (N.) **Friedrichshafen Stat.** (*Inns*: Deutsches Haus, at the rly. station; Hôtel Nestle, nearer the steamers, good and moderate; König von Württemberg.) *Villa* of the King of Württemberg, in which he passes part of the summer.

Terminus of the Stuttgart rly., which joins the Baden rly. at Bruchsal. See *Handbook for South Germany*.

(S.) **Arbon** (*Inns*: Kreutz; Traube), a walled town of 660 Inhab., close upon the lake. *Castle*, above the lake, *b.* 1510; its tower is said to rest on Roman foundations. *Belfry* is boarded, not walled, on the side nearest the castle, lest an hostile force should shelter themselves in it to annoy the castle.

13 m. (N.) **Lindau Stat.** (*Inns*: Bayerischer Hof; Krone).

Terminus of the Bavarian rly., 5 hrs. from Augsburg. (See *Handbook for South Germany*.)

4 m. (E.) **Bregenz** (*Inns*: Oesterreichischer Hof; Post or Goldener Adler; Schwarzer Adler; Krone), the chief place in the Vorarlberg.

Pedestrians intending to travel in the Tyrol may pass their heavy luggage at the Austrian custom-house here, and for-

ward it by diligence to Innsbruck or Botzen. (See Rte. 66, and *Handbook for South Germany*.)

(S.) **Rorschach Stat.** (Rte. 65).

Terminus of the rlys. to St. Gall (Rte. 65) and to Coire up the valley of the Rhine (Rte. 66).

Rte. 9.—SCHAFFHAUSEN to ZURICH, by Winterthur — Rheinfall Railway.

SCHAFFHAUSEN.	Eng. m.
Winterthur	20
Wallisellen	12
Zurich	5

4 trains daily.

Schaffhausen (Rte. 7).

The station is just outside the town on the S.W.

The rly. runs for 2 m. on the rt. bank of the Rhine till just above the falls, when it turns and crosses the river by a long stone bridge; partial *view* of falls, rt.; and immediately enters a

Tunnel under the Castle of 1 m. Laufen. On emerging a rapid *view* of the falls may again be caught on the rt.

Dachsen Stat. (Hôtel Witzig) is 10 min. walk from the Falls of the Rhine and Schloss Laufen hotel (see Rte. 7). The rly. keeps for a short distance on the cliffs above the Rhine, and then proceeds through a fertile country, with occasional *views* towards the valley of the Thur, making a great bend to cross that river on an iron bridge 460 ft. long, near

Andelfingen Stat., 1900 Inhab. 10 m. — *Castle* of Baron Sulzer v. Wart. Thence across the ridge between the valleys of the Thur and the Töss. *View* rt. before descending

into the broad and fertile valley of the Töss.

8 m. Winterthur Junct. Stat.

Junction with the *Rorschach* line (Rte. 10), and the *Romanshorn* line (Rte. 65).

(*Inns*: *Adler, nearest the Stat., good; Wilder Mann, good; Sonne)—a manufact. town of 6600 Inhab. (chiefly Prot.), who weave muslin and print cotton. *New School* is the only conspicuous building: in it Library and Museum.

The rly. at first follows the Töss, and passes between steep green hills, rt.

1 m. Töss. Its ancient Dominican *Convent*, now a factory, was the retreat of the Empress Agnes after the murder of her father, Albert of Austria (Rte. 6). Here her daughter-in-law, St. Elizabeth of Hungary, took the veil and died in the odour of sanctity: *Church* contains her monument, with the arms of Hungary. *Cloisters*, see fresco paintings of Bible subjects.

2 m. Castle of Kyburg, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the l., was an ancient possession of the house of Habsburg (1264); once the residence of the Emperors of Germany, and place of deposit of the Regalia. The Emp. of Austria still styles himself Count of Kyburg, although the domain was sold 1375.

It is now private property; is furnished in antique style, and contains a gallery of paintings. In the Castle chapel old frescoes. The rly. crosses the valley of the *Glatt*, up which l. view of Glärnisch and other mtns.

9 m. Wallisellen Junct. Stat.

Branch rly. to *Rapperschwyl*, and thence to *Coire* by Wallenstadt (Rte. 13.)

A long tunnel under the hill of

Weid; then the *Limmat* is crossed; and after a sharp curve,

Zürich Stat.

5 m.

Inns: *Hôtel Baur*; and *H. Baur au Lac*, a quieter hotel, with garden, close to the lake: these are two of the best inns in Switzerland, and in the finest situation. *H. Bellevue*, nearly all the rooms overlook the lake; reading-room, 'Times,' &c.; Ladies' sitting-room;—*Schweizerhof*, on the river, below the bridge, cheap;—*Züricher Hof*, on the rt. of the *Limmat*—view of the lake; *Schwerdt* (Epée);—*Faucon*, large house. There is a good café restaurant in the *Hôtel Baur*.

Lake Baths, close to *H. Baur*, a large establishment. Plunge and single baths.

Zürich, the most important manufacturing town of Switzerland, and the capital of a canton distinguished for prosperous industry and manufactures of cotton, silk, iron, machinery, has 45,000 Inhab., including its suburbs, nearly all Protestants. It lies on the banks of the *Limmat*, just where it issues out of the lake in a rapid, clear, and healthful stream, and another river, the *Sihl*, flows on the W. side of the town. A Roman station, *Turicum* (?), probably gave rise both to the town and its name. The banks of the lake (described in Rte. 13) and the *Limmat*, and all the neighbouring hills, are thickly dotted over with houses, forming a wide circle of suburbs.

Apart from its agreeable situation, there are few sights.

The *Gross Münster*, a Romanesque ch., no W. door, but with 2 towers of 10th or 11th cent., will interest the architect and antiquary, and is worthy of respect from having been the scene of Zwingli's bold preachings of reformation in the Church, and amendment of morals.

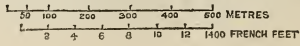
ZURICH

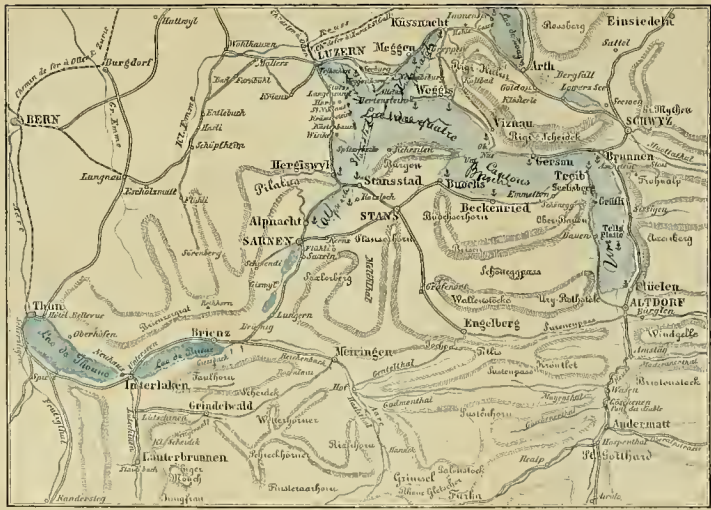
HOTELS.

- a. Pension Baur. B 6, 7.
- b. Hôtel Baur. B 6.
- c. Schwerdt. B 5.
- d. Bellevue. C 6.
- e. Krone. C 6.
- f. Storck. B 5.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

- 1. Library. C 6.
- 2. Blind Institute. D 4.
- 3. Botanic Garden (Katz). A 5.
- 4. Cantons School.
- 5. Hospital and Anatom. Museum. D 4.
- 6. Casino. C 5.
- 7. Frau Münster. B 6.
- 8. Gessner's Monument. B 2.
- 9. Gross Münster. C 6.
- 10. Hohe Promenade. C D 6, 7.
- 11. Kaufhaus. B 6.
- 12. Kunstgebäude. C 4, 5.
- 13. Museum Reading-rooms. C 5.
- 14. Post-Office. B 6.
- 15. Pfrundhaus.
- 16. Rathhaus. B 5.
- 17. Stadthaus. B C.
- 18. Observatory. D 4.
- 19. Theatre. C 5.
- 20. University. B 5.
- 21. Orphanhouse. B 4.
- 22. Arsenal. B 5.
- 23. Penitentiary. B 4.





Navigation à vapeur sur le Lac des Quatre Cantons.

A partir du 1 Juin 1872.

De LUCERNE à FLUELEN.

	M.	M.	M.	M.	S.	S.	S.
LUCERNE rive droite	4 30	8 —	9 45	11 30	1 45	4 10	5 45
gare	—	8 10	10 —	11 40	2 —	4 20	6 —
Hertenstein	5 —	8 45	10 30	12 05	2 30	4 50	6 25
Vitznau Chm. de fer	5 15	9 —	10 45	12 25	2 45	5 05	6 30
Buochs	—	9 20	—	12 45	—	5 05 [†]	6 45
Beggenried	5 30	9 35	11 05	1 —	3 05	—	7 05 [†]
Gersau	5 50	9 50	11 20	1 15	3 20	5 20	7 35
Treib Seelisberg	—	10 05	11 40	1 30	3 35	5 35	—
Brunnen	6 10	10 10	11 45	1 35	3 45	5 40	7 55
Tellsplatte	—	10 35	12 10	2 —	4 10	6 05	—
FLUELEN arrivée	6 40	10 50	12 30	2 25	4 25	6 25	8 40

[†] Par Buochs jusqu'au 1 Sept.

De FLUELEN à LUCERNE.

	M.	M.	M.	M.	S.	S.	S.
FLUELEN départ	6 15	8 05	11 —	—	1 40	2 40	4 40
Tellsplatte	6 20	8 10	11 30	—	—	2 45	4 45
Brunnen	6 45	8 30	11 30	2 15	3 10	3 10	5 10
Treib Seelisberg	6 50	8 35	11 35	—	—	3 15	5 20
Gersau	7 05	8 50	11 50	2 35	3 30	3 30	5 35
Beggenried	7 25	9 05	12 05	2 50	3 45	3 45	5 50
Buochs	7 40	—	—	—	4 —	—	—
Vitznau Chm. de fer	8 —	9 20	12 25	3 10	4 20	4 20	6 10
Weggis	8 15	9 40	12 40	3 25	4 35	4 35	6 25
Hertenstein	—	9 50	—	—	4 45	—	—
LUCERNE arrivée	9 —	10 30	1 25	4 05	5 25	5 25	7 10

Du 1 Juill. jusqu'au 15 Sept.

De LUCERNE à ALPNACHT.

	M.	M.	M.	S.	S.
LUCERNE départ rive droite	6 45	10 30	1 50	4 10	4 10
gare	—	—	2 —	4 20	—
Hergiswyl	7 20	11 05	—	5 —	—
Stansstad	7 30	11 15	2 30	5 10	—
KolZloch	7 40	11 25	2 40	5 20	—

De ALPNACHT à LUCERNE.

	M.	S.	S.	S.
Départ de Interlaken (bateau	—	5 30	—	10 —
de Lirienz (diligence	—	6 45	—	11 35
de Meiringen	—	7 —	—	—
de Sarnen	7 10	11 20	2 15	4 45

Impr. Ræber freres à Lucerne.

See its fine N. door and *cloisters*, 12th cent. *sculptures* restored, now included in the Girls' School.

Zwingli passed the last 6 yrs. of his life in 185, Grosse Stadt.

Ch. of St. Peter (with the large clock), on the l. bank of the Limmat, had for its minister, for 23 yrs., *Lavater*, the author of the work on Physiognomy, who was born at Zürich. On the capture of the town by the French army he was shot; his grave is in the *old churchyard* near the *Ch. of St. Anne*, where *Ebel*, author of the Swiss Guide, and *Escher von der Linth* (Rte. 13), are also buried.

Town Library, close to the Minster bridge, in a building formerly a church (*Wasserkirche*): 80,000 printed vols. and MSS.; a Greek Psalter on purple vellum; *Zwingli's Bible*, with autograph notes; autograph letters of early Reformers; 3 Latin letters of *Lady Jane Grey* to Bullinger; a bust of *Lavater*, by *Dannecker*; portraits of *Zwingli* and his daughter, by *Hans Asper*; a *model in relief* of a large part of Switzerland, interesting and superior to that at Lueerne. In the upper story is preserved a large collection of the *antiquities* found among the remains of *Swiss Lake Dwellings* (*Pfahlbauten*), of which Prof. Keller was the first exponent, and *fossils*.

Old Arsenal (*Altes Zeughaus*), near to *Baur's Hotel*, contains a few suits of ancient armour.

One of the finest buildings is the *Polytechnic School and University*, a vast edifice, finished in 1865, from designs of *Wolf* and *Semper*. The terrae in front commands a very fine view. *University*, founded 1832-3. Many professors, including *Strauss*, expelled from other countries for

their political and heretieal opinions, have been teachers here. The number of students is 270. Its *Library* contains MSS. of the early reformers; and its *Museum* of *Natural History* good specimens of Swiss minerals and fossils, together with the Herbarium of *John Gessner*, and a zoological collection.

Behind the Polytechnic School is a vast *Hospital*, not far off the *Observatory*, also by *Semper*, who built the *Barriades* at Dresden in 1848.

The *Botanical Garden* is prettily laid out, and opened to the public. Its collection of *Alpine Plants*, embracing 700 species, well deserves the attention of botanists. **View* of the town, lake, and distant Alps. The most prominent Alpine peaks, beginning at the E., are the *Sentis*, *Glärnisch*, *Dödi*, *Klariden*, *Achsenburg*, *Rossberg*, and *Uri Rothstock*.

Hohe Promenade, a raised terrace, on the heights E. of the town. *View*, but more confined than the former.

Environs.—

a. *Zur Weid*, *Gasthaus*, 1 hr. walk on the *Baden* road. *View* of the Alps, the town, and the vale of the *Limmat*.

b. *Uetliberg*, 2792 ft., 3 m. W. of the town, one of the *Albis* range of hills, *panoramic view*, is easily accessible in 1 hr. to the foot of the hill and another hr. to the top. The *Inn* on the top is good, and is visited for the sake of the view at sunrise, but should be avoided on Saturday evening, when it is generally crowded. [From the *Uetliberg* to the *Albis Inn*, on the direct road from *Zurich* to *Zug* and the *Rigi*, is

an agreeable walk S. along the crest of the Albis, of 3 hrs.]

History.—Zürich is the place where the *Reformation* first commenced in Switzerland, under the preaching of Ulric Zwingli, in 1519. It had at an earlier period afforded shelter to Arnold of Brescia; and the Protestant silk-weavers, driven from Canton Tessin by the Jesuits, brought hither their trade, now one of the staples of Zürich. It was an asylum of English Protestants banished by the persecutions of Queen Mary. The first *entire English version* of the Bible, by Miles Coverdale, was printed here in 1535. Zürich was the scene of a *battle* in Sept. 1799, when 37,000 French under Massena drove out the Russians under Korsakof, and compelled them to fall back upon the Rhine with a loss of 8000 men.

Birthplace: here were born Hammerlin the reformer; Gessner the poet, and Gessner the naturalist; Lavater (*see above*); and Pestalozzi the teacher.

Manufactures of cotton and silk compete in price with those of England. Mr. Escher's *manufactory of machinery* alone employs 700 persons, including several English overseers. Most of the iron steamers on the Swiss lakes are made by him, and boats, engines and all, are carried in pieces by carts over the St. Gothard to the Italian lakes.

English Service on Sundays in St. Ann's Church.

Museum Club contains a capital reading-room, where many English besides 300 of the best Continental journals are taken in. Travellers can be introduced for a few days by a member. Open 8-12 a.m. and 2-6 p.m.

Maps, &c.—*Leuthold* next door to H. Baur, speaks English, has a good collection of guide-books and maps. He is

the publisher of the well-known Swiss map. *Füesli* (near the stone bridge) has also a good collection of guide-books, maps, &c.

Chemist.—Kerez, in the Wein-Platz, makes up English prescriptions.

Post Office, opposite H. Baur.

Railways—Terminus at the N. end of the town, between the Zihl and Limmat, 1 m. from the Steamers and the Lake;—to Basle; to Romanshorn to St. Gall and Rorschach; to Schaffhausen; to Coire; to Berne and Lucerne; to Zug for the Rigi.

Passengers from Frankfort may now reach Zürich in the day, without changing carriages at Basle.

Steamboats go thrice a-day from Zürich to the other end of the lake (Rapperschwyl), and once to Schmerikon and back. For *Lake of Zurich*, see Rte. 13.

The *Rigi* top may be reached from Zürich in 6 hrs., and *Lucerne* in 2 hrs., rail, or 5, taking the steamboat to Horgen (Rte. 15).

Rte. 10.—ROMANSHORN to ZURICH, by WINTERTHUR.

—Rail.—51 m.

Terminus at the harbour of

Romanshorn (Hôtel Bodan).

View from a château above the lake (Rte. 8).

Weinfeld *Stat.*, celebrated 14 m. for its wines—covered bridge on l.

Mülheim *Stat.*—*View* from a 5 m. wooden tower on the summit of *Hohenrain*.

Frauenfeld *Stat.* (*Inns*: 6 m. Krone best; Hirsch)—a mean little place (Pop. 2000), but chief town of canton Thurgovie (Germ. Thurgau), on the river Murg. Several cotton, dyeing, and printing mills. *Castle* b. 11th cent.

Capuchin Convent, on a hill S., f. 1595, now occupied by only 7 or 8 brothers.

Winterthur *Junct. Stat.* (*see* 10 m. Rte. 9).

ZURICH (Rte. 9).

16 m.

Rte. 12.—ZURICH to BERNE.

—Railway.—80 m.

Trains in 4 to 5 hrs.

The road is circuitous. By Rte. 6 to Olten. Here the Basle and Berne line (Rte. 5) is joined.

Berne (Rte. 24).

Rte. 13.—ZURICH to RAGATZ and COIRE, by the LAKES of ZURICH and WALLENSTADT.—Rail.

ZURICH to	Eng. m.
Rapper- { a. (by water) about { 19	
schwyl { b. (by rly.) " { 26	
Uznach	" 9
Wesen	" 11
Wallenstadt	" 12
Ragatz	" 13
Coire (Rte. 66)	" 14

Rly. or steamboat to Rapperschwyl.
Rly. to Ragatz.

a. *By water to Rapperschwyl.*

Zurich, Rte. 9. There are 10 or 12 *Steamers* on the lake. They run 8 times a day to Rapperschwyl, 4 times direct, 4 times zigzagging from side to side. They start from the Bauschanze, and reach Rapperschwyl in 2 to 2½ hrs.; Schmerikon in 3 to 4 hrs.

The **Lake of Zurich** (1341 ft.; 26 m. long and 3 broad) has no pretensions to grandeur of scenery; that must be sought for on the silent

and savage shores of the lakes of Lucerne, Brienz, and Wallenstadt; but it has the charm of life and rich cultivation. Its borders teem with population. Every little stream turns some mill; at the mouths of the valleys are enormous factories, and thus the shores of the lake appear an almost uninterrupted village. The Sentis, Dödi, and Glärnisch peer above the nearer hills. The charms of this lake inspired the Idylls of Gessner, the ode of Klopstock, and the prose of Zimmerman.

Scarcely any of the villages or towns on the lake deserve especial notice.

The letters (*N.*) and (*S.*) prefixed to the names of towns refer to the *N.* and *S.* sides of the lake.

(*S.*) **Albis Mt.** is the high ridge bordering the lake for 12 miles.

(*N.*) **Küssnacht**—(*Inn*: Sonne) 2114 Inhab.; not to be confounded with its namesake on the L. of Lucerne, famous in the history of Tell. *Normal School.*

(*S.*) **Ruschlikon**: behind this are the *baths* of Nydelbad, with a bath-house, *Belvoir*, 340 ft. above the lake.

(*N.*) **Meilen**—(*Inns*: Löwe; Sonne)—3036 Inhab., chiefly silkweavers, with a Gothic ch., built 1490-9. In the lake opposite, the first discovery was made by M. Keller of Zürich, in 1854, of the ancient *lacustrine dwelling-places*. Their remains consist of hundreds of wooden piles, of stone and bronze weapons, of earthen vases, of rudely-woven stuffs, and of bones of various animals.

(*S.*) **Thalwyl**—(*Inn*: Adler)—elegant ch. *View* from its terrace. Ascent of the Albis.

(*S.*) **Horgen**—(*Inns*: Meyerhof,

good; Löwe, clean.) 5300 Inhab. [Here passengers bound for *Lucerne* or the *Rigi*, by way of Zug, disembark and cross the hills (Rte. 15).]

(S.) **Wädenschwyl**—(Inn: Seehof, very fair)—a pretty village, Pop. 6000; the busiest place on the Lake—spacious mills, soap-works, silk factories; Castle of M. Dollfuss.

(S.) **Richterswyl**—(Inn: Drei Könige)—a large cotton-factory. *Zimmerman* resided here as physician, and in his 'Solitude' justly praises its beauty. [Pilgrims to *Einsiedeln* usually disembark here. (See Rte. 72.) *Diligences* thither in the morning, on arrival of steamers, in 2½ hrs., in the afternoon to *Schwytz*.]

(N.) **Stäfa**—(Inns: Sonne; Löwe)—the largest village on this side of the lake, with 4000 Inhab.; silk and cotton weavers. *Göthe* resided here 1797.

Isle of Aufnau was the retreat and burial-place of *Ulric von Hutten*, whose satirical writings contributed to the spread of the Reformation, but raised up against him such a host of enemies that he was forced to fly from the court of Charles V. *Zwingli* procured for him an asylum here, where he died (1523).

(N.) **Rapperschwyl** (see below). *Bridge* right across the lake, more than $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long. It is only 12 ft. broad, and formed of planks laid unfastened upon wooden piers. One carriage passes at a time. The first bridge was by *Leopold of Austria*, b. 1358: the existing bridge b. 1819. *Federal Arsenal*.

b. By Railway, Zürich to Rap-

perschwyl, by *Vale of the Glatt*. 5 trains daily.

The rly. runs quite away from the Lake by

Wallisellen Junct. Stat. [where 5 m. the line to *Winterthur* diverges l.]; next following the *Glatt Thal*, a valley teeming with manufacturing industry; and passing

Uster Stat. and 8 m.

Wetzikon Stat., remarkable $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. for the *lacustrine remains* in the neighbourhood, especially at *Robenhäusen*, by the small *Pfeiffiker See*. Rude structures have been found 6 ft. below a layer of peat, and with them bones of 3 species of urochs; also chamois, bisons, beavers, boars, &c., with remains of apples, pears, and cherries.

Rüti Stat. 1. the *Bachtel mtn.*, 6 m. 3670 ft. [Inn on its top.—*Panoramic View*. Easy ascent, 2½ hrs.] The rly. does not approach the Lake of Zürich until near

Rapperschwyl Stat. (Inns: H. 4 m. du Cygne (Huber's), good and civil; H. du Lac; *Freihof*, in the town)—2500 Inhab.—partly surrounded by walls. *Old Castle* (der *Grafenburg*). See *Salle de Conseil*, with its carved work, glass. *Church*, *Sacristy*, sacred vessels. *View* from the terrace near it called *Lindenhof*.

Roads N. to *St. Gall*, and S. across the bridge to *Einsiedeln* (Rte. 72) and to *Glarus*, by *Lachen* (Rte. 74).

Schmerikon Stat. (Inn: *Ross*), 6 m. at the end of the Lake. *Castle of Grynau*, rt., stands on the *Linth*, a little above its entrance into the lake.

Uznach Stat. (Inn: *Linth-hof*, 2 m. very fair), 1293 Inhab., built on an eminence. *Castle*, small, an-

cient. [*Diligence* to Lachen, Einsiedeln, Schwytz, and Brunnen on the Lake of Lucerne.] Mines of brown coal at Oberkirch, 1 m. from Uznach; large cotton-mill, driving 24,480 spindles, worked by a mountain-torrent.

Valley of Glarus (Rte. 74) now opens out, with snow-mtns. near its head. From it issues the *Linth*, a glacier-torrent, carrying quantities of débris, which obstructed its channel and raised its bed many feet. Hence repeated inundations. The valley between the lakes of Zürich and Wallenstadt was becoming desert, for its inhabitants, thinned by annual pestilential fevers, abandoned the spot. *M. Conrad Escher* suggested, in 1807, the digging of a new bed for the *Linth* to the Lake of Wallenstadt, in whose depths it might safely deposit its débris. He at the same time proposed to dig a navigable canal from the Lake of Wallenstadt to that of Zürich, and to drain the intervening valley. This important public work was completed by *Escher* in 1822, and has been perfectly successful. He received the title of *Von der Linth*, and, opposite the opening of the valley of the *Linth* a simple *Monumental Tablet* of black marble has been let into the rock by the roadside to his memory.

7 m. **Linth Canal:** the rly. reaches, and runs by its side.

2½ m. **Wesen Junct. Stat.** (*Inns*: Zum *Speer*, on height, 2 min. walk above the Stat.—pension agreeable, clean, and comfortable; l'Épée, on the Lake), 500 Inhab., at the W. end of the Lake of Wallenstadt, and in the

midst of magnificent scenery. [Rly. to *Glarus* (Rte. 74) branches rt.]

[Ascent of the *Speer*, 3½ hrs. N. from *Wesen*. **View*. From the top (6021 ft.) in 2½ hrs. to *Nesslau* in the *Toggenburg* (Rte. 71).]

[To *Wildhaus* (Rte. 71) in the *Toggenburg*, over the ridge between the *Leistkamm* and the *Gulmen*, 8 hrs. walk, including ascent of *Gulmen Mtn.* 5872 ft.]

LAKE OF WALLENSTADT.

There is no carriage-road on either side of the lake, and no steamer now upon it.

View from l. seats of rly.

The Rly. is carried along the S. shore through 10 tunnels lighted by embrasures. In fine weather note the blue light reflected through them from the lake on to the roof of the tunnels.

Lake of Wallenstadt, 1394 ft., is 12 m. by 3. Previous to the construction of the *Linth* canal its only outlet was a small stream called the *Magg*. Its *N. side* consists of colossal cliffs (2000 to 3000 ft.) of lime and sandstone, so steep that there is room for no road, and only for a few cottages at their base. On the slopes above them are populous villages. Such a one is *Amden* (3000 Inhab.), with a ch., gardens, and orchards. The path to it may be traced upwards from *Wesen* along the face of the mtn. The *S. side*, of more sloping hills covered with verdure, is overtopped by the bare peaks of distant mtns. Here are several villages, and a rough path runs along it. The lake has the reputation of sudden tempests. In Jan. 1851, a steamer was submerged by a squall, and

every soul on board, 14 in all, perished. It was fished up from a great depth.

St. Quinten is the only hamlet on the N. shore. On the S. there are numerous villages, at the mouths of the gullies, such as *Terzen*, *Quarten*. These names clearly refer to Roman occupation.

On quitting *Wesen stat.* the rly. twice crosses the Linth Canal, and is then carried, as already described, along the S. side of the Wallenstadt Lake.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Mühlehorn Stat.* (Homely little Inn, H. Seegarten.) Boat can be hired on the Lake.

2 m. *Murg Stat.*, at the mouth of a small valley. Large cotton-factory. (Inns: Kreutz; Rössli). Behind it rises the Mürtschenstock Mt., 7270 ft. It is pierced by a natural cavern, which looks from the lake like the eye of a bodkin. The hole is best seen when abreast of Mühlehorn; it might be mistaken for a patch of snow.

The N.E. end of the lake is bounded by the 7 picturesque peaks of the Sieben Churfürsten, or Kurfürsten. At their feet lies

5 m. *Wallenstadt Stat.* (Inns: Aigle d'Or, near the lake, tolerable; Hirsch—Cerf, or Poste), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the lake. A dull place; travellers have no need to stop here.

[A steep and rugged footpath by the side of the Churfürsten (*Views) leads over the Hinterruck in 6 hrs. to *Wildhaus* (Rte. 71), whence *Appenzell* may be reached in another day (Rte. 68).]

7 m. *Mels Stat.* (Inn: *Krone). [rt. Valley of *Scez*, Rte. 79; l.

Gonzen Mtn. Mines of red hæmatite iron-ore in the *Gonzen*. Everything belonging to the miners is reddened by it, even their cats. A good scramble to the summit, 6014 ft. View one of the finest of the Rigi class. A ladder against the cliff, of 50 steps, has to be climbed.]

The rly. enters the valley of the Rhine near

Sargans Junct. Stat. some way $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town (Inns: Rossli; Löwe), which stands on the watershed dividing the streams which feed the Rhine and the Lake of Constance from those which feed the Lake of Wallenstadt; and this natural embankment is only 200 paces across and $19\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. As the deposits brought down by the Rhine are constantly raising its bed, it is almost certain that the river, if left to itself, would, at some future time, relinquish its present route by the Lake of Constance, and take a short cut by the Lakes of Wallenstadt and Zürich. It was calculated by Escher von der Linth that the Rhine need rise but $19\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to pass into the Lake of Wallenstadt. It is recorded that the river, swollen by long rains in 1618, was prevented taking this direction only by the construction of dams along its banks. Geologists argue, from deposits of gravel, that the river actually did pass out this way at one time.

Junction of the rly. (Rte. 66) from St. Gall and Rorschach to Coire, with that from Zürich by Winterthur.

The remainder of this route up the valley of the Rhine, by

Ragatz Stat. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Coire Terminus, is described in 13 m. Rte. 66.

Rte. 15.—ZURICH to LUCERNE and the RIGI, by HORGEN, ZUG, and IMMENSEE.

ZURICH to	M.
a, Horgen (<i>steamer or road</i>)	. 9
Zug (<i>diligence</i>) 10
Lucerne:	
b, by direct <i>rlly.</i> to Zug and Lucerne, through Reppisch Thal (Rte. 16)	
c, to Immensee (<i>steamer</i>)	. . . 6
Küssnacht (<i>diligence</i>)	. . . 2½
Lucerne (<i>steamer</i>)	. . . 5
d, by <i>road</i> .	

(a) Places are booked through. Diligence and steambot correspond, but there is time to *walk* from lake of Zurich to Zug while the diligence loiters. If bound for the Rigi, leave by the earliest steamer, to allow of leisure and to secure rooms; otherwise telegraph for rooms from Horgen.

9 m. Zurich (*see* Rtes. 7 and 13) to

Horgen (*Inn*: Meyerhof; pleasant garden on lake). ½ m. from quay to Dil. office. Car. to Zug, 12 to 14 fr. Brown coal or lignite is found here, not fit for steamers.

Road ascends in zigzags. *Views from *Bocke*, a spot ½ m. l. of road. Ascent of 1½ hr.; Hirsch *Inn* at top; then descent by side of Sihl R., which is crossed at

4½ m. **Sihlbrücke**. A fine covered wooden bridge divides the cantons of Zurich and Zug.

[Good car-road l. (7 m.; 2½ hrs. on foot) by *Schönbrunn*, a watering-place, to *Egeri* and its pretty lake, 2383 ft. (*Inn*: Wirthschaft and Brauerei, good, but homely.) (Rte. 72.) *Egeri* thrives on cotton factories and embroideries. *Egeri to Zug* 1½ hr.: follow the river to the paper-mill; then cross it and keep above *Allenwinden*.]

Baar (*Inns* numerous), a large 3½ m. village with a cotton-mill and *bone-house*. [Path l. through the wood direct to *Schönbrunn*.]

Zug (*Inns*: a. Hirsch (Cerf), 2 m. good; Bellevue;—b. Löwe, civil people, well situated), capital of canton Zug, the smallest in the Confederation, is prettily placed on the lake, but looks deserted. Pop. 3800. The canton has less than 20,000 Inhab.; chiefly Roman Caths. and agriculturists.

Ch. of St. Michael, outside the town, has a *bone-house*, containing many hundred skulls, each inscribed with its owner's name by the relatives. The churchyard is crowded with quaint gilt crosses for monuments, and the graves are planted with flowers; armorial bearings are profusely displayed. In *Arsenal* are ancient arms taken by the Swiss. [1½ hr. *Felsenegg*, by a good car-road, a favourite *pension* on the mountain-side above Zug.]

Rlwy. direct to Zurich and Lucerne by N. of lake (Rte. 16); or *steamer* to Immensee and Arth.

Lake of Zug, 1340 ft., 8 m. by ¾ m., and 1200 ft. in greatest depth. Its banks are low or gently sloping, except where the Rigi abruptly closes it on the S. Pilatus is in the background. The Rossberg, famous for its disastrous land-slip, rises to the S.E. (Rte. 17) in 1 hr.

A small *Steamer* crosses the lake of Zug 3 or 4 times a day to Immensee (on the way to Lucerne) and to Arth (at the foot of the Rigi), in 1 hr.

St. Adrian. Near it is a monu-7 m. ment on the supposed spot where the *arrow* fell which Henry von

Hunenberg shot out of the Austrian lines into the Swiss camp before the battle of Morgarten, bearing the warning words, "Beware of Morgarten!" It was in consequence of this that the Confederates evaded the ambushade at Morgarten (Rte. 72), and gained their memorable victory. The arrow and the note are in the possession of M. Zay, at Arth.

2 m. **Arth** (*Inns*: Schwarzer Adler, good; H. du Rigi). Charming-ly placed between the Rigi and Rossberg, at the S. end of the lake. In the *Treasury* of the *Church* is a rich crucifix and chalice of silver of Charles the Bold, captured at battle of Grandson. Ascent of Rigi, see below.

4½ m. **Immensee**. (*Inn*: H. du Rigi, comfortable and moderate.) Hence omnibus (Rte. 17) by *Tell's Chapel*: a fresco on its outer wall represents Gessler's death, which is supposed to have occurred near the spot on which this chapel stands. It bore originally quite another name. Then through the

Hohle Gasse (hollow way, now much filled up), where Tell, after escaping from Gessler's boat, lay in wait and shot him with an arrow. Beyond this is

Gessler's Castle, in ruins, a proved misnomer.

2½ m. **Küssnacht** (*Inns*: H. du Lac; Hirsch; Rosli). Bridle-path up Rigi hence in ¾ hrs. Hence therd. runs mostly in sight of the lake of Lucerne, and of the Engelberg Alps beyond. **Castle of New Hapsburg**, partly destroyed 1352 by the Lucerners, stands on a headland in the bay of Küssnacht.

8 m. **Lucerne** (Rte. 16).

ASCENT OF THE RIGI.

See *Panorama*.

The **Rigi** group owes its celebrity not to its height, because it is only 5910 ft. above the sea, but to its isolated position, which converts it into a natural observatory. It has the further advantage of being very accessible. 5 principal mule-paths lead up it. Inns and pensions are built on its flanks and summit, and hundreds of travellers, of all ages and countries, ascend it daily in summer. The upper part is of brecciated rock, "Nagelfluë," covered by pastures that support 2000 head of cattle in summer. The middle and lower parts are forest. The weather here is very uncertain; the traveller must take his chance of the continuance, even till sunset, of a promising afternoon.

Good horse-paths to the top from, 1, *Goldau* or *Arth*—2, *Immensee*—3, *Küssnacht*—4, *Weggis* or *Fitznau* (*Vitznau*)—5, *Gersau*. The climb takes from 3 to 4 hrs. Horses, guides, and porters, everywhere at regulated tariffs, which are 10 fr. for a horse up, and 6 fr. down same day, same road, with 1 or 2 fr. trinkgeld. Return next day 10 fr. A porter 6 fr., and 3 to return. A horse may be hired for 6 fr. from Arth to Maria zum Schnee (or Klösterli), which is above the steepest part of the ascent. *Chaises à porteur* (each bearer 6 fr. up and 6 down). Boys may be hired for 1½ or 2 fr. to show the way, and carry a light knapsack. Telegraphing from Zurich or Lucerne to secure a bed, 1 fr.; answer, specifying the No. of the room assigned, 1 fr.

1, from **GOLDAU**, or **Arth**, ¾ hrs. The direct path from Arth is steep for horses, so the omnibus, 20 min., is usually taken to Goldau. The route thence lies up a deep gully, and is agreeably shaded from the afternoon sun. The view is shut out till the summit is

nearly reached. The path strikes from the *Inn* of the *Cheval Blanc* up the mountain. It passes fields strewn with rocks that have fallen from the Rossberg and bounded across the valley. **Unteres Dächli** (3084 ft.), small *Inn*, a usual baiting place for 5 min. The ruin of the Rossberg can well be traced from here, stretching away into the lake of Lowertz. [Here the direct and steeper path from *Arth* falls in.] The "Stations," a series of 13 rude pictures, lead hence to the pilgrimage ch. of S. Maria zum Schnee. [At the 3rd station is a path l. to the *Scheideck*.] **Ober Dächli** is the half way. Here the forest ends and the pastures begin. [At the station of "the Bearing of the Cross" the path from *Lowertz* falls in. Here is also rt. a steep but ill-marked way leading direct to the *Kulm*: time is generally lost by taking it.] **Maria zum Schnee** is a little ch. visited by pilgrims especially on Aug. 5, on account of Papal indulgences granted in the 17th cent. There is also a festival with athletic sports on July 22, the foundation-day of the ch. The adjacent hospice is inhabited all the year by 3 or 4 Capuchins, and called **Klösterli**. It is surrounded by a group of *Inns*. (The *Schwert pension* and the *Sonne* are frequented by invalids for goats'-whey.) In 40 min. from **Klösterli** the **Rigi-Staffel Inn** is reached. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. thence to the **Kulm**.

2, from IMMENSEE, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Rather less steep and 1 m. longer than from Goldau. It is exposed to the sun. In 10 min. the high road from Küssnacht to Arth is crossed. The path ascends by the rt. of the *Inn* (*Ilge*) on the

road. About $\frac{1}{2}$ way up, this joins the path from Küssnacht.

3, from KUSSNACHT, 3 hrs., which is reached from Lucerne by steamer. The path is about as long and as steep as that from Goldau. Passing the ruins of **Gessler's Castle**, Rte. 17, on the l., the path zigzags up the mountain to the **Seeboden** pasture. The Lake of Lucerne is in sight almost all the way. Thence to the **Staffel**, and on to the **Kulm**.

4, from WEGGIS, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (*Inns*: *Eintracht* (Concordia); *Löwe*), on the Lake of Lucerne, and reached by steamer. It is surrounded by fruit-trees, and built on a narrow ledge at the foot of the Rigi. The path up it is steeper than the other routes. It cannot be missed. *Horse* to the **Kulm**, 10 frs.; to the **Kaltbad**, 8 frs. 1 hr. **Heiligenkreutz**, a little ch.; then $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. under the **Hochstein** is **Felsenthor**, a natural archway of huge rocks, betraying by their position a tendency of the mountain to cleave and to give way. Thus in 1795 a great torrent of mud advanced out of the flank of the Rigi upon Weggis, moving slowly, like a lava-current, and taking a fortnight to reach the lake. There were clearly in this incident the elements of a catastrophe like that of the Rossberg.

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Kaltbad Pension**, 4727 ft. (3310 above L. of Lucerne), one of the most comfortable hotels in Switzerland; in spite of its elevation supplied with every convenience, and even luxury; rooms warmed with stoves, grand salle à manger, excellent cuisine, and accommodation for 240 guests. It is in a fine healthy situation overlooking the lake, sheltered from N. and W. Reading-room,

baths, whey, letters daily. The society is chiefly German, and good. The Kaltbad spring gushes out of the rock at a temperature of 41 Fahr., and is the best in Switzerland.

Pleasant and convenient *walks* in all directions through the woods and over the pastures, decked with wild flowers, and commanding grand and varied views. Near the chapel and the spring is a quiet retreat called the *Wildniss*, where are seats among pines, and blocks of conglomerate. At 10 min. distance is the *Känzeli*, commanding a better sunset view than the Kulm over the lake, Lucerne, Pilatus. *Distances*: to Wäggis 1 hr. 28 min.; to Staffel 25 min.; to Kulm 50 min.; to Immensee 2 h. 11 min. The patients at the old Kaltbad used to get into the baths with their clothes on, and then walk about till they were dry.

After leaving the Kaltbad the path goes N.W. till it reaches the shoulder of the mountain, then N.E. to the *Staffel*.

5, from **GERSAU** (see Rte. 18), 4½ hrs. Crossing meadows, passing a cascade, and traversing fallen rocks, 1¼ hr. to **Unter Geschwand** (Inn). Then, after St. Joseph's Ch., keeping l. 1½ hr. to the **Rigi Scheideck** (Inn and Pension); 150 beds, magnificent view, and many pleasant walks; baths. 1 hr. to **Maria zum Schnee**, on the Goldau path (a), and so to the top.

There are many other ways up the Rigi more or less fit for horses, as from **Lowertz** (Rte. 17), which in 3 m. falls into the Goldau route, or from **Fitznau** (neat little Inn). The pedestrian can find his way wherever he likes, just

as over a Westmoreland mountain.

Descent.—Whatever route is taken to the ascent, no doubt the *descent* should be to *Weggis*, for the beauty of the view in face.

SUMMIT OF THE RIGI.

All the principal paths converge in front of the **Staffelhaus** (a tolerable *Inn*), ½ hr.'s walk below the top, and therefore it is a bad plan to stop there.

The **Kulm**, or culminating point of the Rigi, is covered with turf. A few feet from the top stands the *Inn*, a group of large buildings. 40,000 persons are said to visit it in a year! The arrangements are generally good, but some complaints are made. Travellers not on foot should bring cloaks with them, as the cold is often intense; thermometer marking 76° in Lucerne at mid-day, was 37° on the Rigi at sunset, and 31° at sunrise. The beds feel damp, though no one appears to suffer. The house is warmed with stoves even in summer. In 1855 the landlord paid for a piece of ground on which the new building stands (96 ft. by 55 ft.) 200*l.* to the canton.

During summer the Kulm inn is crammed, and numbers are turned away from the doors. In the evening is a table-d'hôte supper; after which it is late before the hubbub and trampling subside. Whether the traveller have slept or not, he is roused 1 hr. before sunrise by the grating sounds of a wooden horn, which is played until every particle of sleep is dispelled. Then commences a general stir,

FROM RIGI.



and 200 or 300 people meet on the Kulm, with shivering limbs and half-open eyes, to await the glorious prospect of a sunrise from the Rigi. Fortunate are they for whom the view is not marred by clouds and rain.

Sunrise.—A glare of light in the E. gradually dims the flickering of the stars; it soon becomes a streak of gold along the horizon, and is reflected in a pale pink tint upon the snows of the Bernese Alps. Summit after summit slowly catches the same golden hue; the dark space between the horizon and the Rigi is next illuminated; forests, lakes, hills, rivers, towns, and villages, gradually become revealed, but look cold and indistinct until the red orb surmounts the mountain top, and darts his beams across the landscape. The shadows are then rolled back, as it were, and in a few moments the whole scene is glowing in sunshine. The view is best seen during the $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. before and after sunrise; after that the mists curl up, and usually shroud parts of it.

View.—The most striking portions of this panorama, which extends over a circumference of 300 m., are the greenish-blue lakes of Lucerne and of Zug; the branching arms of the former extend in so many different directions as to bewilder one, and both lave the mountain so closely that the spectator might fancy himself in a balloon, and think, by one step, to plunge into them. Eight other lakes may be seen, but they are so small and distant as to look like pools, or like spilt water.

On the N. side the eye looks down into the lake of Zug, and

the streets of Arth; at the end of the lake the town of Zug, and behind it the spire of the Ch. of Kappel, where Zwingli, the Reformer, fell in battle. This is backed by the chain of the Albis, and through gaps in its ridge may be discerned a few of the houses of the town of Zürich, and two little bits of its lake. Over the l. shoulder of the Rossberg is part of the lake of Egeri, on whose shores the Swiss gained the victory of Morgarten. The N. horizon is bounded by the Black Forest hills.

On the W. the prospect is more open and map-like, and therefore less interesting. Close under the Rigi lie Tell's Chapel, on the spot where he shot Gessler, and the village and bay of Küssnacht. Farther off, nearly the whole canton of Lucerne is in view;—the Reuss winding through the midst of it. Above the Reuss is the lake of Sempach, the scene of another triumph of Swiss valour. Lucerne, with its coronet of towers, is distinctly seen at the W. end of the lake, and on the l. of it rises the gloomy Pilatus, cutting the sky with its serrated ridge. The remainder of the W. horizon is occupied by the chain of the Jura.

On the S. the mass of the Rigi forms the foreground, and only here and there allows the lake of Lucerne to be seen. From rt. to l. are the lakes of Alpnach and Sarnen, buried in woods (by whose side is the road to the Brunig); the mountains called Stanzer and Buochserhorn; and behind them the magnificent white chain of the high Alps of Berne, Unterwalden, and Uri, in one unbroken ridge of peaks and glaciers, including the Jungfrau, Eiger,

Kp. Switz.

Finster Aarhorn, the Titlis, the Uri Rothstock, and the Bristenstock (between which and the Seelisberg runs the road of St. Gothard).

On the E. the Alpine chain continues to stretch along the horizon, and includes the Dödi, the Glärnisch, and the Sentis. In the middle distance, above the L. of Löwertz, lies Schwytz, the cradle of Swiss freedom, backed by the two singular sharp peaks called, from their shape, Mythen (the Mitres). To their rt. is the opening of the Muotta Thal, famous for the conflicts between Suwarrow and Massena, where armies manœuvred and fought on spots which, before them, the shepherd alone used to tread. Farther to the l. rises the mass of the Rossberg (see Rte. 17),—the nearest mountain neighbour of the Rigi. The chasm on the top, whence the ruin came; the course of the avalanche of stones, diverging in their descent; the lake of Löwertz, partly filled up by it; and the pools caused in the valley by the stoppage of the water-courses, are seen at one view. The very distant peak above the Rossberg is the Sentis.

The "Spectre of the Rigi" is not unfrequently seen. It occurs when vapours rise from the valley, on the side opposite to the sun. The shadows of the Kulm and of persons on it are then cast upon the mist, and are encircled by a prismatic halo.

Rte. 16.—ZURICH to ZUG
[the RIGI] and LUCERNE, by
Rail, through the REPPISCH
THAL.

4 trains daily, 2½ and 3 hrs.

It quits the Rly. to Bâle and
Olten (Rte. 6) at

Altstetten Junct. Stat. After
crossing the Sihl it surmounts a
ridge in curves, and descends into
Vale of Reppisch; 1. the Uetli-
berg (*View*) Tunnel.

Bonstetten Stat.

Affoltern Stat. 1. road to the
Albis (*fine view*), by the small lake
of Türl.

Knouau Stat. The villages
seem buried in orchards. Lake
of Zug. Cross the Lorze, which
descends from the lake of Egeri
to that of Zug.

Zug Stat. (*see* Rte. 15). Pas-
sengers for the Rigi cross the
lake in steamer to Arth.

The branch to Lucerne from
Knouau passes Chaam Stat.,
skirting W. shore of Zug lake, in
full view of the Rigi, and enters
vale of Reuss.

Ebikon Stat. Tunnel; bridge
over Reuss. Tunnel under the
hill of Gibraltar.

Lucerne Stat.

Lucerne.

Inns: *Schweitzer Hof* (H. des Suisses);
Luzerner Hof; *Englischer Hof*—all very
good; *H. du Rigi*, comfortable; *Schwarz*
(Cygne). These inns face the lake. *Pen-
sions*:—*Worley's*, by the Capell Brücke,
clean and comfortable; *Morel*, com-
fortable; *Müller* and *Seeburg*, ¼ hr. from
town; *Kaufmann*; *Damman*.

12,500 Inhab. (all but 650,
Rom. Caths.). A Papal Nuncio

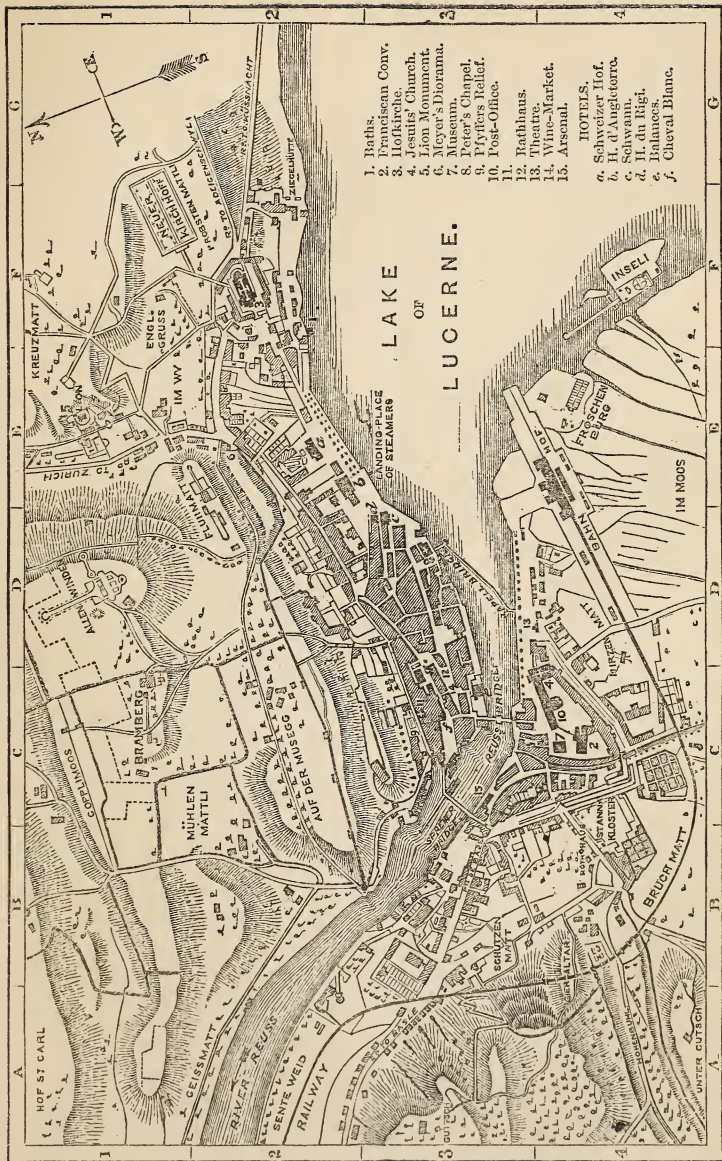
resides here. No particular trade
or manufactures. It lies in a situa-
tion of matchless beauty on the
lake between Pilatus and the Rigi,
and in sight of the snow mtns. of
Schwytz and Engelberg, and is
divided by the Reuss, which here
issues from the lake. It has an-
cient walls and watch-towers,
1385 A.D., and 3 *Bridges*, 2 of them
quaintly roofed over. In the *Müh-
len-* or *Spreuer-brücke*, which is
the bridge furthest from the lake,
are hung old half-effaced paintings
of the Dance of Death. The 2nd
is the *Reuss-brücke*, uncovered
and passable for carriages. The
nearest to the lake is the *Capell-
brücke*, a cool and shady walk,
whence the sea-green swirling
Reuss shows to advantage; 77
pictures are hung here. Those
seen in going from Zurich repre-
sent the life of St. Leger and
St. Maurice, Lucerne's patron
saints. Those seen in returning
are from Swiss history, and of little
note. The *Wasserthurm*, a part
of the old fortifications, rises above
the middle of the Capellbrücke.
It is said to have been a light-
house (*Lucerna*), hence the name
of the town. Note the Gothic
fountains about the town.

Walk round Lucerne.—Start from land-
ing-place of steamers;—cross Capell-
brücke—Post-office;—cross Reussbrücke;
—cross Mühlenbrücke;—see old arsenal
(Zeughaus); back across bridge to Pfyster's
model of Switz;—back to landing-place;
—saunter down avenue;—note the dial
indicating the mountains;—walk to Thor-
waldsen's lion;—Stauffer's stuffed birds
and beasts;—return by Hof Kirche; and
finally bathe.

The *Old Arsenal* (*Zeughaus*)
contains historical relics of Swiss
valour at Sempach; also 2 Turkish
standards from Lepanto, taken
by a Swiss Knight of Malta.

Gen. Pfyster's Model of Switzer-

LUCERNE.



1. Bathis.
2. Franciscan Conv.
3. Hofkirche.
4. Jesuits' Church.
5. Lion Monument.
6. Meyer's Diorama.
7. Museum.
8. Peter's Chapel.
9. Pflöfers Bellot.
10. Post-Office.
- 11.
12. Rathaus.
13. Theatre.
14. Wine-Market.
15. Arsenal.

- HOTELS.**
- a. Schweizer Hof.
 - b. H. d'Angletorre.
 - c. Schwamm.
 - d. H. du Rigi.
 - e. Balances.
 - f. Cheval Blanc.

LAKE OF LUCERNE.

land, 5 in. to a mile, is interesting (1 fr. adm.).

A *Dial* is mounted on a low pillar near the middle of the avenue, on the Lake side, on which a panoramic map of the neighbourhood is engraved. Copper rods are inserted into each noteworthy spot, of such heights, that, when severally sighted from a fixed eye-piece, the mountains and villages are singled out and identified.

Thorwaldsen's Lion, carved in the living rock, 28 ft. long, 18 ft. high, is a monument to the Swiss Guards who fell Aug. 10, 1792, when defending the French Royal family from the mob of Paris. It lies in a quiet garden 10 min. N.E. of the town, outside the Wäggis Gate. Thorwaldsen designed, — Ahorn, a sculptor of Constance, executed it. One of the very few survivors of the guard shows it.

Stauffler's stuffed Swiss birds and beasts are really excellent; they are so life-like, and the specimens are of all ages.

The *Hof* or *Stiftskirche*, called also the Ch. of St. Leger, has a ch.-yard filled with quaint monuments, frescoes by Deschwunden, and a good *organ* played several times a week. *Bathing-place* in the lake is a little beyond the Hof Kirche.

Environs.—*Walks* to the villa *Allenwinden*, perched on the hill opposite Thorwaldsen's Lion, and N. of the landing-place; to the *Drei Linden*, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. F.; to the *Gutsch* and *Gibraltar*, both to the W., over the river.

English Service every Sunday in the Protestant ch. behind the Schweitzerhof. *Books, prints, and maps*, Eglin, in the Kapell Strasse. *Reading-room*, at the Museum (near the post-office). Strangers are readily admitted.

Steamers many times a day in different lines traverse the Lake from end to end and from side to side (see Rte. 18). Those who are not going over the St. Gothard ought at least to explore the Lake as far as Flöelen and back, which may be done in 5 or 6 hrs. Passengers can take places on board by the diligences with which they are connected. For the Lake, see Rte. 18, and its map.

Railway Terminus, S. bank of Reuss—1. to Bâle and Geneva; 2. to Zurich, St. Gall, Constance.

Row-boats on the Lake 75 c. the hour the boat; 75 c. each rower.

The *ascent of the Rigi* may be made in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Lucerne (see Rte. 15).

Pilatus. See *Panorama*.

Mt. Pilatus, the serrated mtn. rising S.W. of Lucerne, is now a rival excursion to the Rigi; its top is 1400 ft. higher, but the ascent is nearly as easy; the view has merits of its own, and the ground is less overrun. There are 2 good *Inns*: the *Bellevue*, close to the Esel peak, reached from the side towards Alpnach; and the *H. du Klimeshorn*, reached from Hergiswyl, considerably lower.

The high peak of the Esel is accessible by a regular path. Another to the Tomlishorn is made from the H. Klimeshorn. The Widderfeld is the highest of all, 7315 ft. The mtn. consists wholly of nummulite limestone, very fossiliferous near the top.

History.—According to a wild ancient tradition, the mtn. received its name from Pontius Pilate, who, having been banished to Gaul by Tiberius, wandered conscience-stricken about it, and finally drowned himself in a pond—now usually dry—near the top. It has consequently a bad reputation. Again, as a western outlier of the mountains, it is the first to condense the vapours drift-

ing from the rainy west, and is therefore to some extent a prophet of coming bad weather. The peasants say,—

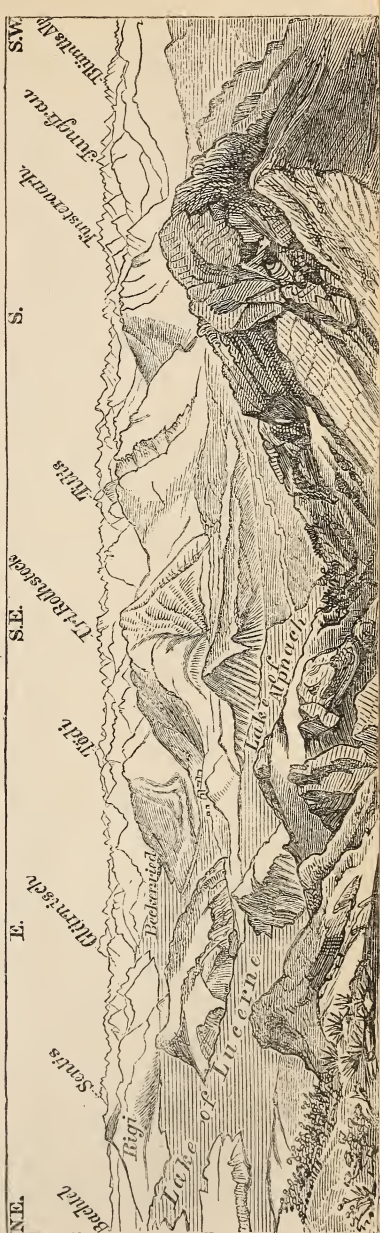
Wenn Pilatus trägt sein Hut,
Dann wird das Wetter gut;
Trägt er aber einen Degen,
So giebt's wohl sicher Regen.

The superstition of its evil influence was so strong in 1555, that the naturalist Conrad was forbidden by the Town Government to explore the mountain.

Ascent—Steamer or carriage ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to **Hergiswyl** (*Inn*: Rössli). Horse 10 frs., chaise à porteurs 20 frs., and guides. The well-made bridle-path, formed at an expense of 100cl. by Blättler, landlord of the Klimsenhorn Inn, leads through orchards and up the N. side of the mountain, in 4 easy hours, to the col, 6287 ft., connecting the *Klimsenhorn* with the *Oberhaupt*. Here is the **H. du Klimsenhorn** (2 houses belonging to the same landlord, with a chapel attached). Extensive view from the Klimsenhorn, 10 min. from the Inn. A well-made zig-zag walk leads in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the foot of the *Oberhaupt*. Here a steeply-sloping fissure, 40 ft. deep, called the **Krisiloch**, perforates the summit-ridge. A wooden staircase is built in it, up which pedestrians mount with perfect ease, but it is an absolute bar to horses. On issuing at the other side an entirely new view opens out: 10 min. lower down, and at the foot of the adjacent peak of the *Esel*, is the **Hotel Bellevue**, 6961 ft. (attentive). It is 600 ft. higher than the other inn, smaller, but in a wilder situation.

View from the top.—Pilatus is more subject to clouds than the Rigi; and the grandeur of its

FROM PILATUS.



own serrated outline, which is so striking a feature from the Rigi, is of course wanting. Also the panorama is less complete. On the other hand, the view is in some respects finer, and the mountain itself is far more interesting. The snow-peaks best seen are the Wetterhorn, Viescherhörner, Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau. The Lake of Lucerne lies open as far as Brünnen.

Descent.—A well-made horse-path (even used as a *char-road* by an English lady, in 1863) leads down in 4 hrs. from the Esel, or Bellevue, to **Alpnach**, passing the remains of the famous Alpnach *timber-slide* (Rte. 19).

Alpnach is reached by steamer from Lucerne 3 times a day in 1½ hr.

Rte. 17. — LUCERNE to SCHWYTZ—the FALL of the ROSSBERG.

LUCERNE to	Eng. m.
Küssnacht	7½
Arth	5
Schwytz	9

Lucerne. (Rte. 16.)

13 m. **Arth**, by a road skirting the lake, passing Seeberg (Pension), Neu Habsburg, a ruined castle, at the point of the promontory; it turns into the Bay, at whose extremity stands Küssnacht; thence crossing over to Immensee, reaches the Lake of Zug (*see* Rte. 15). Turning up the valley between Rigi and Rossberg, you reach

2¼ m. **Goldau**—*Inn*: Rössli (Cheval Blanc, good, civil people).

Fall of the Rossberg.—On approaching Goldau the traveller may perceive traces of the dreadful catastrophe which in-

undated the valley in 1806 with a deluge of stones and rubbish. In the course of years the valley has again become green, and its present similarity to mountain valleys in general shows how often in past ages such catastrophes may have happened without record kept. On the outer wall of the ch. are lists of villagers who perished.

The strata of the *Rossberg*, or Rufiberg, 5190 ft., slope down towards Goldau like the roof of a house. If the clay which fills the seams be washed out by rains, or reduced to mud, portions of the rock must necessarily slip down, like snow from the roof of a house when its lower side is thawed.

“The summer of 1806 had been very rainy: crevices were observed in the mountain; springs of water ceased all at once. A few minutes before 5 o'clock the whole surface of the mountain seemed to glide down, but so slowly as to afford time to the inhabitants, who were on the alert, to go away.

“Such a mass of earth and stones rushed into the Lake of Lowertz, 5 m. distant, that one end of it was filled up, and a prodigious wave (70 ft.) passed completely over the island of Schwanau, while the rocks bounded across the valley towards the Rigi, and ascended a great way up it.”

The effects of this terrible convulsion were the entire destruction of the villages Goldau, Bussingen, and Rothen, and a part of Lowertz: 111 houses, and more than 200 stables and châteaux, were buried under the débris of rocks, which of themselves form hills several hundred feet high. More

than 450 human beings perished, and herds of cattle were swept away.

The danger of further falls of the mountain is by no means past, even now.

[Near view of the landslip from the Gnypenstock, 3 hrs. ascent from Arth.]

2 m. **Lowertz**, on the margin of the lake, lost its church in the same catastrophe. One quarter of the lake was destroyed by the mud and rubbish which entered it, and its waters were thrown up in a wave 70 feet high to the opposite bank, so as to cover the island, and sweep away a chapel which stood upon it.

[Footpath up the *Rigi*, 3 hrs. to the *Kulm*; convenient for travellers from Schwytz or Brunnen. 3 m. above Lowertz it falls into the path from Goldau (Rte. 15).] The lake is skirted by the road to

2½ m. **Seewen** (*Inns*: Kreutz; Rössli, Baths); chalybeate waters. [Path direct to *Brunnen* saves 1½ m.]

2 m. **Schwytz** (*Inns*: Rössli, clean and reasonable; H. Hediger; Pension Jutz), only 5748 Inhab., but "the heart's core of Helvetia." At the foot of the double-peaked *Mt. Mythen* (Mitres), 5860 ft. [The *Hacken* is the name of the mountain mass, of which the *Mythen* is only a part. It is usually ascended from *Einsiedeln*. Steep climb; good view. *Inn* ½ hr. from top.]

Cemetery, grave of Aloys Reding (d. 1818), leader of the Swiss against the French Republicans in 1798.

Rathhaus has portraits of 43 Landammans, and good wood-carving. *Arsenal* has trophies from Morgarten, Laufen, Sempach, Kappel, Morat, &c. *Archiv*

(record-office) is in a rough, high tower, with old dungeons below. *Model* of the *Muotta Thal* at M. Schindler's, illustrating the Russian and French campaigns (½ fr. entr.).

History.—The Schwytzers were first known to history in 1200, in maintaining their rights against the monks of *Einsiedeln*. The name Schwytzer (Swiss) was extended to the 3 Forest Cantons after the battle of Morgarten, their earliest victory, the men of Schwytz having taken the lead.

By the *Muotta Thal* to Glarus and *Stachelberg* (Rte. 73).

Ibach. The former assembly-ground of all the adult males of the Canton to choose their officers and to legislate. Business was opened with prayer. Since 1833 the General Assemblies are held at *Rothenthurn*, on the road to *Einsiedeln*.

Brunnen (Rte. 18). 3 m.

Rte. 18.—LAKE of LUCERNE.

See *Map* in Rte. 15.

Steamers 5 times a day from Lucerne to Flüelen in 2½ hrs., touching at Wäggis, Beckenried, Gersau, and Brunnen. 3 times a day the boats run also to Küsnach, Stanstadt, and Alpach. Passengers by diligences in connection with them can book to their journey's end on board.

Lucerne to Küsnacht in 30 min.; thence omnibus in 1 hr. to Arth, at the foot of the *Rigi* (Rte. 15). *Boats* according to tariff (with a *bonne-main*); they are clumsy punts, dangerous in storms. The winds are singularly fitful.

The lake, 1434 ft., called "of the 4 Cantons," viz., Uri, Unterwalden, Schwytz, and Lucerne, is eminent for the grandeur of its scenery and its classic associations, especially in connection

with WILLIAM TELL. It is irregular in shape, and each of its long arms has a separate local name. The N.W. is called *Lucerne*; S.W. *Stanstad*, and beyond it *Alpnach*; N.E. *Küssnacht*; E. *Buochs*. These four arms form a cross, and from the E. end of the Buochser arm the *Bay of Uri* stretches S., reaching to Fluelen. From Lucerne to Fluelen 25 m.

The letters (N.), (S.), &c., prefixed to the names of towns refer to the N. S., &c., shores of the lake.

On leaving Lucerne the shore is at first undulating and green, dotted with houses. The stern outline of Pilatus is a picturesque contrast. After the cape of the (N.) *Meggenhorn*, the *Bay of Küssnacht* opens out l., that of *Stanstad* rt. Pilatus looks well from the centre of the cross (so to call it) of the lake. Looking up the bay of Küssnacht, the ruined *Castle of Neu Hapsburg* is perched l., and the mountain mass of the Rigi occupies the other side of the bay. Beyond, is the promontory of (N.) *Tanzenburg*, a spur of the Rigi.

(N.) *Weggis* comes into sight. It is 7 m. from Lucerne. Here passengers land to ascend the Rigi (Rte. 15, § 4). Then *Fitznau*, under the *Rothenfluh*. Two opposite rocky headlands, *Nasen* (the noses), now close the view: but they overlap, leaving a channel $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. between them. Beyond, is what seems an entirely new lake, viz. the *Bay of Buochs*.

(S.) *Beckenried* (Inns: Sonne; Mond), a thriving and growing place. [To *Buochs*, 3 m.; *Stanz*, 6 m. Charming walk over the hills, by *Seelisberg*, to *Grütli*.]

(N.) *Gersau* (Inn and *Pension* Muller, good; same pro-

prietor as the Rigi Schiedeck; gardens, and bath in the lake), built in a quiet cove on a strip of land covered with orchards. It was an independent state, the smallest in Europe, up to 1798, and very populous for its size. The bare peaks of the *Mythen* (Mitres) above *Schwytz* now start into sight to the E., and in front of them is

(N.) *Brunnen* (Inns: Golden Adler; Cheval Blanc; H. d'Angleterre). [Brunnen may also be reached by road from *Gersau*.] It is a crowded little port, bustling with passengers, convenient to halt at. The warehouse called *Sust* has a rude painting of the 3 Confederates swearing alliance after the battle of *Morgarten*. Here *Aloys Reding* raised the revolt against the French in 1798. [To *Goldau*, for the *Rigi*, char (9 fr.); or stop at *Louvertz*, and ascend thence. To the *Stoss Pension*, nearly opposite *Seelisberg*—elevated, airy: View from the *Frohn Alp*.]

(S.) *Treib*, opposite *Brunnen*, is reached by row-boat (make your bargain). [Hence a path leads up in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the *Pension* and *Curhaus* of *Sonnenberg*, 1300 ft. above the lake, in, or just past, the village of *Seelisberg*. It is a very favourite resting-place, and quite full all summer. It is built on the brow of a precipice overlooking the lake, at the foot of the *Oberbauer* or *Seelisberger Kulm* (3 hrs. ascent), and of the *Uri Rothstock* (see below.) It is surrounded by fir-woods: many pretty walks lead from it. There is a small lake to bathe in. New milk every morning at 6. Footpath down to the lake at *Bauen*.]

Beyond Treib and Brunnen the lake changes its character and direction. The *Bay of Uri* extends due S., and lies between precipices, the basements of far higher mountains. This is the grandest part of the lake.

(E.) The *Axen Strasse*. In 1863-65 a military carriage-road from Brunnen to Fluelen was made along the base of these precipices, previously inapproachable, chiefly by blasting and tunneling through the rock, at the expense of the Swiss Government. It is a fine work of engineering. It passes the hamlets Morschach and Sisikon.

(W.) The *Wytenstein* is the name of a singular obelisk of rock opposite Treib. A mile beyond it is (W.) *Grütli* or *Rutli*, a meadow-terrace or shelf on the face of the mountains, 700 ft. above the lake, the rendezvous of the 3 founders of Swiss freedom, Werner Stauffacher of Schwytz, Arnold an der Halden of Unterwalden, and Walter Fürst of Uri, who met there on the night of Nov. 7, 1307, and bound themselves by oath to free their country.

(E.) The *Axen Strasse* runs a little to the l. of *Tell's Chapel*, placed on a ledge level with the water, opposite *Grütli*, where *Tell* is said to have sprung on shore out of the boat in which *Gessler* was carrying him prisoner to *Küssnacht*. It was built in 1388, 31 years after *Tell's* death, in the presence of 114 persons who had known him personally, and is lined with rude paintings of scenes in his life. On the first Friday after Ascension there is mass and a water procession. Tunnel through the buttress of the *Axenberg*. (*Tell's Platti Hotel*.)

After rounding the cape on

which *Tell's Chapel* stands, *Fluelen* is seen.

(W.) *Isleten*, the valley of *Isenthal* opens out; view terminated by the *Uri Rothstock*, and in the centre by the conical *Bristenstock*. [Boat from *Fluelen* to *Isleten* (Inn small, but good): on foot up the *Isenthal*, to ascend the *Uri Rothstock*, 10,376 ft., grand view—the *Imfangers* are guides; or up the rt. arm of the valley by the *Schöneegg Pass* to *Stanz*.]

(E.) *Fluelen*. Here begins the carriage-road over the *St. Gothard*. (Rte. 34.)

Rte. 19.—BRÜNIG PASS —
LUCERNE to MEYRINGEN or
BRIENZ. (12 hrs.)

LUCERNE to	Eng. m.
Alpnach Gestad (steamer or road)	13
Sarnen	16
Brünig Pass	14
Thence to { Brienz	10
{ Meyringen	7

Leaving *Lucerne* in the morning, *Brienz* is reached by diligence in time for the steamers to *Interlachen* and *Thun*, and thence rly. to *Berne*.

From *Lucerne*, steamer to *Stanstad*, 35 min.; or to *Alpnach am Gestad* (or *Gstad*), 20 min. more—55 min. in all; fare 2 fr. Diligence from *Alpnach am Gestad* over the *Brünig* to *Brienz*. Excellent road. Passengers booked on board the steamers.

There is frequently a scramble and great confusion in obtaining places at *Gestad*, although extra carriages are put on. A tip to the conducteur is useful. Look well to your baggage.

The scenery is very pretty and soft up to the foot of the pass; from it and its summit grand distant views.

From Lucerne it is a pleasant drive of 13 m. to Alpnach am Gestad, as follows: one description suffices both for road and for lake. You cross a promontory by a pretty road by Horn to Winkel, on the lake, which is skirted to

6 m. **Hergiswyl** (*Inn*: Rössli).

[Bridle-path up Pilatus to the Klinsenhorn Hotel, 4 hrs. Rte. 16.] Road next coasts round the base of the *Lopper*, one of the buttresses of Mt. Pilatus, to

1½ m. **Achenbrücke**, a bridge right across the narrow neck of the deep bay called Alpnach See, which is raised to let steamers pass. On the opposite side of the bridge is *Stanzstadt*. Passengers may land here and find carriages for Lungern (20 m., 5 hrs.) and the Brünig, and less bustle than at Gestad. The *Castle* of Rotzberg and the *watch-tower* of Stanzstadt were the first stronghold of the Austrians of which the Swiss confederates gained possession (1308).

3½ m. **Alpnach am Gestad** or *Gstad*, at the end of the Alpnach See, where the steamers disembark their passengers (*Inns*: Pilate, fair; Cheval Blanc; indifferent).

1½ m. **Alpnach** (*Inn*: Schlüssel). [Bridle-path up *Pilatus* Mt. to the Bellevue Hotel, at foot of Esel.] A scattered village at the foot of Mt. Pilatus.

Slide of Alpnach.—Timber from Pilatus was conveyed down to the lake by means of a trough 8 m. long, formed (1811) of 30,000 trees, fastened lengthwise, 5 or 6 ft. wide at the top, and 3 or 4 ft. deep, extending from a height of 2500 ft. Its average declivity did not exceed 1 foot in 17, yet this sufficed to discharge a tree 100

ft. long and 4 ft. in diameter, in 6 min., from the upper end of the trough, where it was launched, into the lake below. The bottom of the trough was kept wet by a rill of water, to diminish friction. Watchmen were stationed at regular distances, and a line of signals, similar to those in use on modern railways, were established, to show when anything went wrong. The timber was collected on the lake and floated down the Reuss into the Rhine, where it was formed into rafts, and sold in Holland. The slide was taken down in 1819. Similar slides, nearly as long, are common in the forests of the Tyrol and Styria. (See *Handbook for South Germany*.)

The road ascends l. bank of the Aar

Kägiswyl. [Char-road across 3 m. the bridge up the *Melchthal*, Rte. 20.]

Sarnen (described col. 86). 2 m.

Flüelen to Sarnen.

[From **Flüelen**, steamer on lake to **Beckenried** (*Inn*: Soleil, clean and good). The town is beautifully situated on the lake, and there are pleasant walks round it.

Steamer touches 4 times a day. Chars and horses. Dil. to Stanz twice a day.

Road skirts the lake to

Buochs; thence to 3 m.

Stanz—*Inns*: Krone (Crown); 3 m. Engel (Angel)—chief place in Nidwalden.

Nicholas von der Flue is one of the worthies of Switzerland, particularly respected in this canton as a patriot and a peace-maker. It was in the *Rathhaus* that this venerable man appeared the dis-

sensions of the confederates, in 1481, by his wise and soothing counsels, and at the Diet at Stanz prevented the dissolution of the confederacy. He was honoured as a saint after his death (1487).

Arnold of Winkelried was a native of Stanz. In the *market-place* is a statue of him with the "sheaf of spears" in his arms. (See Rte. 4.) His *house* is also shown.

Massacre by the French. On the outer walls of the bone-house of the *Church* is a tablet to the memory of the unfortunate people of Nidwalden (414 in number, including 102 women and 25 children) who were massacred by the French in Sept. 1798. This division of the canton was the only part of Switzerland which refused the French constitution. The ancient spirit of Swiss independence stirred this ill-fated community to engage with only 2000 men an army of 16,000. Gen. Schauenburg, the French commander, was repulsed at first with great spirit by the Swiss, but renewed his attack every day from the 3rd to the 9th of Sept., when he forced his way. No quarter was given on either side. Every house in the open country, in all 600, was burnt down; Stanz itself excepted, which was saved by the humanity of a French brigadier.

The hill called *Stanzerhorn* may be ascended in 3 or 4 hrs.

7 m. **Kerns** (*Inn* tolerable). Hence the pedestrian may make a short cut to *Sachseln*, avoiding Sarnen.

[Up Melchthal Valley to Engelberg, Rte. 20.]

2 m. **Sarnen** (described below).

SARNENTO BRIENZ OR MEYRINGEN,
OVER THE BRÜNIG PASS.

Sarnen (*Inns*: Schlüssel; Aigle d'Or, fair), 3450 Inhab., is pleasantly situated at the end of the Lake of Sarnen, which some day will be partially drained, like that of Lungern. The character of its valley is quiet, pastoral, and pleasing. The lower half of the village is ancient. *Bridge* is nearly 300 years old, constructed, like many Swiss bridges, on the modern principle of having the arch above the roadway. *Rathhaus*, a plain building; here are portraits of the Landammans from 1381 to 1824. "The artists have been particularly successful in delineating the beards." A portrait of Nicholas von der Flüe is there. Above the town is *Landenberg*, on the site of the residence of the Austrian bailiff who is said to have put out the eyes of Henry an der Halden, father of one of the confederates of Grütli. This contributed to the outbreak of the Swiss insurrection. Here is the *Canton Hospital*.

The road skirts the E. shore of the lake [the tired pedestrian may take a boat to the upper end of the lake, and save 4½ m. of walking], and traverses the pretty village of

Sachseln (*Inns*: Kreutz, good; 2½ m. Engel, comfortable). *Church*; in a glass case above the altar is preserved the body of Nicholas von der Flüe; crowds of pilgrims visit it. Within the ribs where the heart was, there is a jewelled cross, and from the breast hang military orders gained by natives of Unterwalden, but offered to the use of the dead saint, known to the peasants by the name of

Bruder Klaus. There is a wooden figure in the transept, clothed with the saint's veritable robes. The walls are lined with votive tablets offered to St. Nicholas, recording miracles performed by him.

4 m. **Gyswyl** (1 m. beyond the lake) was half swept away in 1629 by an inundation of the Lauibach, which brought so much rubbish as to dam up the waters of the Aa. A lake thus created lasted for 130 years, when it was finally let off by an artificial canal into the lake of Sarnen.

[Ascent 6 hrs. of the **Rothhorn*. **Grand View**. The path, at least for the first 3 hrs., is good; the descent into the valley above Sörenberg is not so good. (See Rte. 25 E.) An Inn is to be built on the summit.]

Kaiserstuhl, a steep and richly-wooded ascent, by which the road reaches a higher platform in the valley occupied by the

Lake of Lungern. This lake was formerly embowered in woods, and partly enclosed by steep banks. The dwellers on its shores, however, tapped it in 1836, lowering its surface by about 120 feet, and reducing its dimensions—and thereby its beauty—by one-half. The tunnel begins near Burglen, and is carried up in a gradual slope to the lake. Before the engineer *Sulzberger* took the matter in hand, progress had been made; but the most difficult part remained, viz. to break a passage into the lake without loss of life to those employed. He had recourse to a mine, driving a shaft, 6 ft. square, to within 6 ft. of the bottom of the water. A cask of 950 lbs. of powder was conveyed to the end of the shaft and exploded. The drainage was effected gradually

and safely. Much float-wood was found in the bed of the lake; it had assumed the appearance of brown coal. The cost of this enterprise was 2000l., and 19,000 days' labour performed by the peasants.

Lungern (*Inns*: *Hotel Brünig, 3½ m. good; Löwe; Post), about 10 m. from Sarnen, the last village in the valley, situated at the foot of the Brünig, and at the S. end of the lake, now removed by the drainage some distance from it.

The carriage-road over the Brünig, leaving the old mule-path l., ascends in well-constructed zig-zag sweeps, through the forest, until it reaches the

Summit of the Pass (3294 ft.). **View* from its N. side along the entire valley of Nidwalden, backed by the Pilatus, with the Lungern See for a foreground. From its S. brow, the valley of Hasli, with the Aar winding through the midst, opens out, backed by the crests of the Wetterhorn, Eiger, and others of the Bernese Alps, and in front of them the Faulhorn.

[There is a short cut for pedestrians to *Brienzen*, also a bridle-path of 5½ m.]

[Ascent of *Wylernhorn* (5895 ft.)]

Streaks of white on the opposite precipices, are the Falls of the Reichenbach, the Olterschibach, and others.

Descent steep, by an excellent new road rt., to

Bridge of Brienzwyler. [Junc-4 m. tion with high road from Meyringen (Rte. 25 D) to *Brienzen* (Rte. 25 E).]

Brienzen, or taking left-hand 3 m. road direct to

Meiringen, and *Reichenbach*. 6 m.

47 m. over of valley to left

**Rte. 20. — MELCHTHAL. —
SARNEN to ENGELBERG or
MEIRINGEN.**

The **Melchthal** is parallel to the valley of Engelberg, and connected with it by 2 easy foot-passes,—*a.* Storegg; *b.* Jauchli. It was the native place of Arnold, one of the 3 conspirators of Grütli, who was ploughing, when a messenger from the bailiff exacted his yoke of oxen. He beat him in a rage, and fled, fearing vengeance. The bailiff seized his father, and put out his eyes.

The Melchthal opens E. of Sarnen (Rte. 19), and a char-road leads 6 m. up it. At its mouth, by the **Ch. of St. Niklausen**, is an ancient isolated tower; opposite is the **Ranft**, the site of the hermitage of Nicholas von der Flue (Rte. 19). Thence up the valley; châteaux cover the slopes on either side.

In the higher part of the Melchthal the **Melchsee** (6432 ft.?) lies near châteaux of the same name. The stream that runs out of it is lost in the ground and reappears after an interval.

A *mountain pass* leads from it over into the **Gentelthal**, 1 hr. below Engstlen, and *another* diverging mountain route takes by the *Plan platte* and *Hasliberg* direct to **Meiringen**.

To Engelberg.

a. *Storegg* *bridle-pass* leaves the char-road just beyond the bridge, 1 m. from **Ranft**, and 4 m. from **Kerns** or **Sarnen**, and thence takes 4½ hrs. It is frequented, but not

easy to trace. Apply for a guide at the curé's of Melchthal, 1 m. further up the valley. Steep ascent of 2 hrs. to the **Col** (5705 ft.); snow frequently in patches: then descent of ½ hr. to the little **Lautensee**, which is left on the l.; thence a descent of 1 hr. to **Junction** with Jauchli road (*see* below), and ¾ hr. on to **Engelberg**. (Rte. 31.)

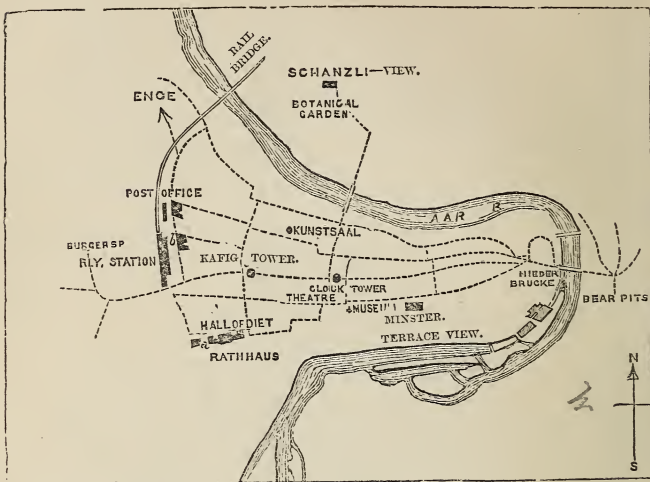
b. *Jauchli foot-pass*. The path diverges from a higher part of the valley, viz. from the end of the char-road, 1 m. above the hamlet of **Melchthal**, or 6 m. from **Sarnen**, and thence takes 4 hrs. Steep zigzags, up grassy slopes, in 2 hrs. to the **Col** (7119 ft.); usually snow. The path traverses a gap where there is deep moss and many flowers. Then descent of 1¼ hr. to **Junction** of Storegg route, and ¾ hr. on to

Engelberg (Rte. 31).

**Rte. 24.—BERNE to THUN,
LAKE of THUN, and INTER-
LAKEN.**

Berne (*Inns*: *(a)* Bernerhof, one of the best in Switzerland, but dear—view of Alps; *(b)* H. de l'Europe; *Schweitzerhof, very good; H. Bellevue, excellent, with every comfort; H. du Faucon. *2nd Class*: Pfistern (Bakers); Storch; Affe. *Pensions*: Saggi, at La Villette, is recommended.

Berne, the permanent seat of the Swiss Government (Pop. 30,000), is beautifully situated on a high promontory wound round by the river Aar. Its main street, distinguished by the massy arcades on both sides, runs due E. from the rly stat., down the



middle of the long, narrow promontory, to the *Nydeckbrücke*, beyond which are the bear-pits, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour's walk from the rly. stat. The street passes under 2 curious old towers. Water-channels run below the pavement, and there are quaint *fountains*, several of them decorated with figures of bears, the symbol of the canton (see *Kinderfresser Brunnen*, *Ogre's Fountain*).

A walk through *Berne* (or drive in a cab) from stat. (*Post-office* is near at hand, on l.):—

Follow the main street nearly as far as the *Käfig Tower*.

Down the broad street to the rt. to the *Bundes Rathhaus*, or Federal House of Parliament, a stately palace. *View* of distant snow mountains at end.

Back to *Käfig Tower*, pass through it, and follow main street.

Clock-tower, or *Zeitglockenthurm*. 3 min. before the clock strikes, droll puppets appear, viz., a wooden cock that flaps its wings and crows, then a procession of bears; the crowned figure gapes and lowers his sceptre at each

stroke of the clock. At the E. end of the main street cross river *Aar* by *Nydeckbrücke*, to the *Bears' Den*, just beyond it.

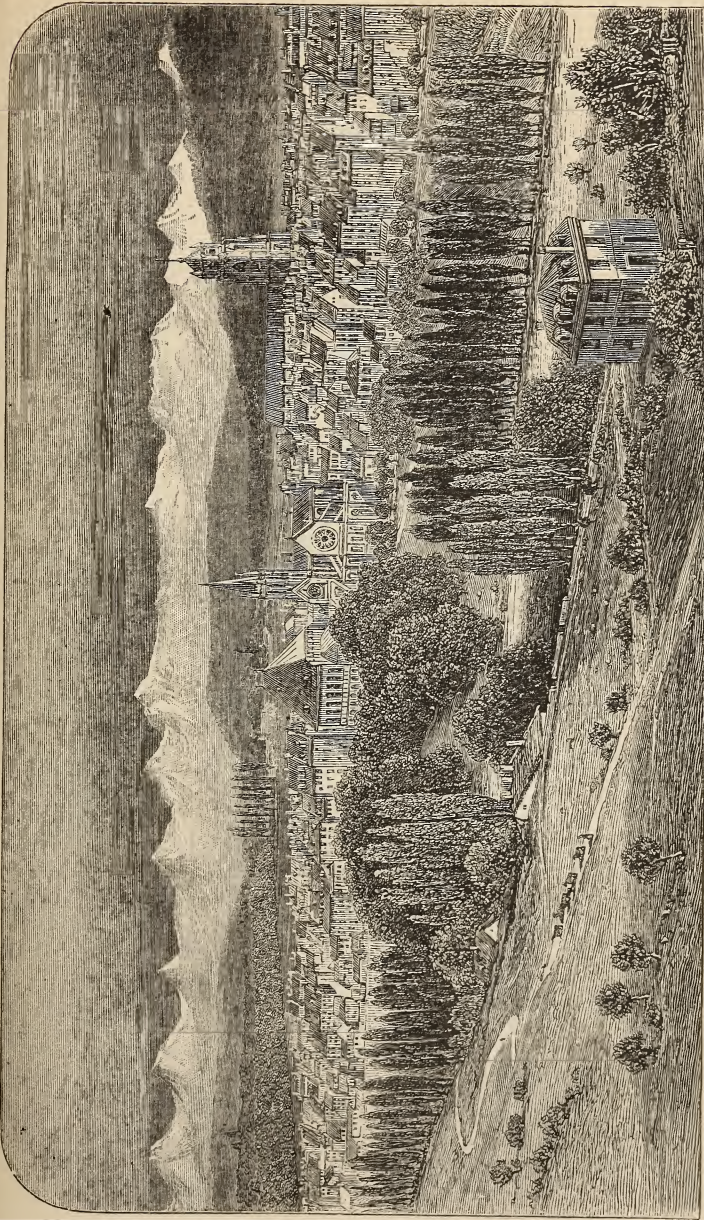
Back again up main street half as far as the clock-tower, thence turn to l. (south) to see the

Minster, and *View* of snow Alps from terrace behind it: these are the two chief sights here.

Back to stat. To *Schänzli*; finer view.

The *Münster*, built 1421-1457, somewhat in the style of *Strassburg Cathedral*. Many of the ornaments are not inferior to those of *Strassburg*. See *W. portal*, sculptured *Last Judgment*. *Organ*, modern and good, played daily. 3 windows of old painted glass in the choir. *Tablets* bearing 683 names of Swiss who fell fighting the French at *Grauholz* in 1798. In the *Sacristy* embroidered robes captured from *Charles the Bold* at *Grandson*. *Equestrian Statue of Rudolph von Erlach*, the conqueror at *Laupen*, is outside, opposite the *W. door*.

Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Finstertarhorn, Eigler, Monch, Jungfrau, Gletscherhorn, Breithorn, Doldenhorn, Alte's.



BERNE. DISTANT VIEW OF BERNESE ALPS.

** The *Platform* or Terrace behind the Münster is remarkable for *View* of 6 snowy peaks of the Bernese chain (not so many as from the Enge, or Schänzli). (See Frontispiece.)

Bronze statue of Berchtold of Zähringen. Tablet recording the leap of a student on horseback over the parapet, and his escape alive.

Museum. An excellent collection of the *Natural History* of Switzerland in all its branches. The *geological* part contains Studer's Collections; *reliefs* of parts of Switzerland; *antiquities* dug up; *trophies* of Swiss battles.

Bundes Rathhaus (or Federal Palace), by the architects Kubli and Stadler; a stately pile, a noble building. The Diet consists of 2 bodies,—the *Stände-rath* (44 deputies of the Cantons) and the *National-rath*. They meet generally in July in 2 separate halls. Debates are public. In this building is a *Picture Gallery*; good works of Swiss artists, *Calame, Diday, E. Girardet*.

Charitable Institutions are numerous and remarkably well managed.

History.—Berne was founded, in 1191, by Duke Berchtold V. of Zähringen, on the spot where he had killed a bear. It joined the Swiss Confederation in 1353. Until 1798 it held several districts as tributaries, and governed them tyrannically. It was ruled by an oligarchy who lost their power in 1798, partly recovered it in 1814, and lost it again in 1831. Until 1848 the Swiss Diet met at Berne, Zurich, and Lucerne alternately.

Bear-pits (Bärengraben), at the E. side of town, beyond the handsome *granite Nydeck bridge*.

There are plenty of bears, and they are usually amusing beasts. But a sad accident happened here, 1861, when an English gentleman fell into the pit at night, and failing of assistance was mangled and killed by them.

English Service in the Chapel of the Burger Spital.

Casino contains a reading-room, &c. *Watchmaker*, J. König, near the Clock-tower.

Railways—To Bâle, Olten, Zürich, Lucerne, 7 trains; to Bienne, Rte. 2; to Freiburg and Lausanne, 4 trains; to Thun (Bernese Oberland), 4 trains. (Rte. 24.)

Environs.—There are two favourite cafés, the *Schänzli* and the *Enge*. They are both 15 or 20 min. drive to the N. of the rly. stat., and both command grand views of the distant Alps. The Aar is crossed by the rly. bridge to reach the Schänzli.

Berne to Thun. Rly. 4 trains daily, 2 hrs.

View of snow mtns. at first from rt., afterwards from l., seats of rly. carriage.

The snowy Alps in sight nearly the whole way. The valley of the Aar is laid out in pasture, substantial farm-houses, and gardens.

Munsingen Stat. The great 10 m. public meetings of 1831 and 1849, which overthrew the Bernese oligarchy, were held here. *Stockhorn* and *Niesen* mtns., advanced guards of the Alps, stand out prominently while nearing

Bridge across Aar. 6 m.

Thun Stat. (Fr. Thoune) (*Inns*: 3½ m. H. Bellevue, outside the town, in a garden above the Aar; H. and Pension Baumgarten, clean and pleasant; Campagne et Pension Itten, comfortable, and moderate charges; fine views), a pic-

turesque old town in a charming situation in view of the Alps, upon the Aar, just where it quits the Lake of Thun; 3800 Inhab. A venerable ch. and feudal castle (1429) rise above the town.

Chartreuse, country house $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above H. Bellevue. *View*.

Churchyard terrace, reached by a covered staircase from the bridge. *View*; the Blümlis Alp is the most conspicuous peak.

English Church in grounds of H. Bellevue.

Castle of Schadau, b. 1850, by M. Rougemont of Paris.

Here is the *Military College* of the Swiss Confederation, for officers; *Barracks* for artillery and cavalry. Summer reviews held here.

[*Ascent of Niesen*.—a very accessible summit, and remarkable point of **View*. Post-road and diligence as far as Brodhusi, thence (l.) char-road, 2 m., to Wimmis, at the foot of the mtn. Ascent from Wimmis $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; descent 3 hrs.: 1 horse 15 fr. 5 min. from the top is a wooden *Inn*, 24 beds, recommended for cleanliness, though not for cookery. *Summit* (7763 ft.); *near view* of snowy chain (W.) from the Altels and Rinderhorn to (E.) the Wetterhorn, the finest object being the Blümlis Alp, and the range between it and the Jungfrau. The *more distant view* comprises the top of Mont Blanc and the Dent du Midi; Monte Rosa and the Matterhorn are more or less hidden behind the peaks of the Oberland. Directly beneath are the lakes of Thun and Brienz, the town of Thun, and the villages of Brienz and Interlaken.]

Passengers bound to the Oberland need not alight at Thun, *Kp. Switz.*

but are carried on to the steamer at

Scherzligen Stat. on the lake 1 m. side. Passengers walk direct from the rly. carr. to the deck of the steamer—no shelter in rain.

LAKE OF THUN.

(N.) and (S.) refer to the N. and S. sides of the lake.

Lake of Thun, 10 m. long. 1837 ft. The steamboat starts from the middle of the town, takes in passengers at a quay below H. Bellevue, and again at *Scherzligen Stat.* The banks near Thun are occupied by villas and gardens. Blümlis Alp is seen l. of the Niesen, and during the voyage all the other mtns. of the Oberland come into view.

(N.) *Oberhofen*, a castle newly restored, property of the Pourtales family. The N. shore becomes precipitous; the S. is more varied. The Niesen, with its inn on the summit, and the Stockhorn, both pyramidal masses, stand on either side of the entrance to the Simmenthal. The steamer crosses S. the lake to

(S.) *Spiez*, a small village on a projecting tongue of land, with an ancient castle. [To *Frutigen* for the Gemmi, or for *ascent of Niesen*. A char or two usually awaits the steamer. A post carr., 3 places, to Frutigen in the aft. *Spiezwyler* (neat *Inn*).] Recrossing the lake to its N. side,

(N.) *Nase* promontory. *View* of the Eiger and Mönch, and of the Jungfrau to their rt.

(N.) *Merlingen*. [*Justis Thal*: 2 hrs. walk up it is the *Schaflock Cave*, 60 ft. long, with a well at

its end filled with ice. Take lights to see it. These ice-caves are not uncommon. Cold air being heavier than warm, depths that do not admit of ventilation necessarily become receptacles of the coldest air: it subsides, and cannot be dislodged.] Further on the

(N.) **Cave of St. Beatus**, in cliff, a scene of a monkish miraculous legend.

(N.) **Neuhaus**. — Here the steamer stops.

Cabs and omnibuses in throngs. 1 fr. each person to Interlaken; char to Grindelwald, 3 hrs., 12 fr. A booking-office to book anywhere, by rail, diligence, or steamer.

[*Thun to Neuhaus by land*.—It is a pleasant walk from Thun to Neuhaus, along the N. of the lake. After *Merlingen* the path rises high, and is easily missed in the woods.]

TO INTERLAKEN.

The road from Neuhaus to Unterseen or Interlaken (which are virtually one place) is a dusty highway, between poplars, of 2 m.

Unterseen is the first reached. It is the more industrial part of the straggling town, and extends to the river Aar. Crossing this, we come to

2 m. **Interlaken** — (*Inns*: H. des Alps, hotel and pension; H. Belvedere; H. Victoria, good; H. Jungfraublick, on a height, noble view; H. Ritschard; H. Jungfrau; Schweitzer Hof; H. d'Interlaken; *H. de la Jungfrau, rebuilt, kept by Seiler, and very good in all respects)—a clean village of large inns and pensions among trees, in the heart

of the grandest scenery. It is the crowded resort of well-dressed saunterers, and has no doubt abundant attractions for that large class. Endless walks and rides, boating parties on both lakes, picnics and balls, would, in the society of friends who like such things, cause a season to pass delightfully. More eager spirits would be off to the mountains, and prefer a robuster life.

Mountain-ponies may be hired at Interlaken at 11 fr. a-day, bonnemain included, for one pony, or 10 fr. each when several are taken. *Guides* abound, and are paid by tariff, at the rate of 6 frs. per diem, but expect 1 fr. bonnemain. Instances of gross misconduct are very rare; but there is no remedy except an appeal to a magistrate, who usually seems to consider the tourist fair game.

English Ch. in the old convent ch.—*Physician*, Dr. Mani: speaks English, and has an *English Dispensary*. He has a goat's whey establishment.

Excursions.—*a*. The *Harder*, a hill with wooded and grassy slopes, and paths that look easy, but fatal accidents have occurred here.—*b*. The *Rugen* on the Jungfraublick.—*c*. *Lauterbrunnen Valley*.—*d*. *Grindelwald*.—*e*. *Schynige* (or *Scihenige* = glistening) *Platte* (Rte. 25), one of the finest view-points for Bernese Alps, 6000 ft.; ascent in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Gsteig* in carriage, thence 3 hrs. to top (*Inn*, *Alpen-rose*, fair), bridle-path (horse 15 fr.); view commanding both Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald valleys, not inferior to that from the Faulhorn.—*f*. By the carriage-road to *Beatenberg*, overlooking the lake of Thun; thence walk to the top of the *Gugengrat*, and you will be rewarded with a view over the Bernese Alps, one of the grandest in Switzerland.

Rte. 25.—INTERLAKEN to LAUTERBRUNNEN, MÜRREN, GRINDELWALD, REICHENBACH, and LAKE of BRIENZ.

Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen.

2 hrs.' walk— $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s drive. Carriage there and back, with a halt of 2 hrs., one horse, 8 fr.; two horses, 15 fr.

From Interlaken through orchards.

Gsteig, the parish ch. of the entire valley. [Ascent of *Schienige Platte*, horse-road from signpost, 3 hrs. See Rte. 24.] Road passes a meadow, on which great wrestling matches are held (one of which was described by Madame de Staël).

Castle of Unspunnen, rt., on a height—castle of Lord Byron's Manfred. Through villages where there is much *gôte*, to the

2 m. **Gorge of the Lutschine R.**, up which the road runs, shut in on rt. by the *Rothenfluh* and precipices of the *Iseñfluh*, *Bosestein*, where a Baron of *Rothenfluh* slew his brother.

2 m. **Zweilutschinen Bridge** and hamlet, named from the 2 streams (White and Black) which here unite. [Carriage-road to *Grindelwald*, across the bridge and up the l. branch, or the *Black Lutschine*.] Our rte. continues up the main valley, that of the *White Lutschine*, or of *Lauterbrunnen*.

Valley of Lauterbrunnen is remarkable for its depth, its contracted width, and for the preci-

pices of limestone which enclose it like walls. Its name means "nothing but fountains;" from the number of streamlets falling from the brows of the cliffs, looking like so many pendulous white threads.

rt. **Hunnenflue**, a colossal cliff, whose strata are singularly contorted. A path is being made up to the summit, where an inn is to be built. The *Jungfrau* now comes into sight; and soon after,

Lauterbrunnen.—(Inn: *Capri*— $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. corn, rather dear; H. *Staubbach*, less expensive; horses are kept here.)—This scattered vil. (1350 Inhab., 2450 ft.) is so sunk between precipices, that, in summer, the sun does not appear till 7 o'clock, and in winter not before 12. About 30 shoots of water dangle from the edge of the ramparts which form the sides of the valley; the greatest is the *Staubbach*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the inn. It is one of the loftiest falls in Europe (800 or 900 ft.); and from this cause, and from its small body of water, it is shivered into spray, like dust, long before it reaches the bottom—whence its name, the "*Dust-stream*." When very full it shoots out from the rock, and is bent by the wind into flickering undulations. Byron has compared it to

"The pale courser's tail,
The giant steed to be bestrode by Death,
As told in the Apocalypse." *Manfred*.

The *Iris* plays on the *Staubbach* before noon. In winter a vast pyramid of ice is formed by the drippings from above, growing upwards in the manner of a stalagmite, until the colossal icicle reaches nearly halfway up the precipice.

Lauterbrunnen to Mürren ($6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 hrs. there and back), and *Ascent of Schilthorn Mtn.*

At a signpost 200 yards beyond Lauterbrunnen a good horse-path ascends rt. It crosses the Staubbach above the falls, and reaches

$2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. **Mürren**, a highland village (*Inn*: H. du Silberhorn—agree beforehand about prices). *View* of the Black Mönch and Oberland chain very fine, but it is better from a saw-mill $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. short of the Inn, and better still from the hill-side $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above Mürren (Allmendhübel).

*Ascent of the *Schilthorn* (9799 ft.), by an excellent bridle-path for 2 hrs.; thence $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. on foot. Guide should be taken. The last part is over a snow-patch: many ladies ascend it. The summit is proverbial for its warmth in fine summer weather, considering its height. Take provisions, and allow plenty of time to enjoy the *magnificent panorama*. A young English lady, Mrs. Arbuthnot, on her marriage tour, was struck dead by lightning here, June 1865. Mountaineers may descend into the *Seefinen-Thal* (Rte. 36), and so to the upper valley of Lauterbrunnen.

Upper Valley of Lauterbrunnen and Fall of the Schmadribach.

Leaving *Lauterbrunnen*, the road continues nearly on a level, beneath the vast crags of the Schwartz Mönch, while many cascades of the Staubbach character leap from the crags. The cascade of the Trümmelbach, issuing l. from the fissure, rather than ravine, which separates the Jungfrau from the Wengern Alp, may

be seen by the way. [A path leads along the side of the Trümeletenthal, high above its scarcely accessible base, through forest, to the *Wengern Alp*. Take a guide.] It is a char-road to

Stechelberg. Thence by a 1 hr. bridle-path to

Trachsel Lauinen, opposite $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. which will be seen the remains of an avalanche, which annually spreads its ruins over hundreds of acres. Up a steep ascent to a chalet near the foot of the

Lower Fall of Schmadribach. 1 hr. Thence a sharp ascent to foot of

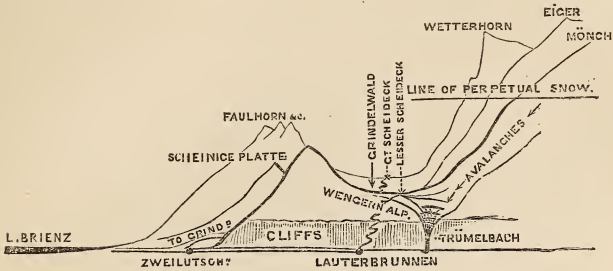
Upper fall of the Schmadribach. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. This torrent is a magnificent body of water, which, issuing from the glacier, throws itself immediately over a precipice, and again makes 2 more leaps before reaching the valley. Few cata-racts surpass it. High above are the summits of the chain, which continue in an unbroken line of ice to the Gemmi. If the path be further followed, it leads, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., to pasturages immediately under the Breithorn glacier. *View*. The *Steinberg* chalets (Rte. 35) may be easily reached.

[*Steinberg* Chalets to *Murren* is a pleasant footpath (? bridle-path) through woods. It passes an old silver-mine, and leads near the *Fall of the Seefinen*.]

Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald,—
a. By the carriage-road. b. By the *Wengern Alp*.

Both *Lauterbrunnen* and *Grindelwald* may be visited in 1 rather long day from Interlaken, returning in the evening.

A char may be taken at Interlaken, and the saddle-horses may be used to draw the char, saddles being taken with



Section to show the nature of the View from the Wengern Alp, Faulhorn, Scheingge Platte, &c.

it. One horse, 20 fr.; two horses, 40 fr. for this expedition.

a. *Carr.-road* to Grindelwald, 2 hrs., is exceedingly beautiful; the valley up which it leads has been compared to that of Simla in the Himalayas. On nearing Grindelwald, note the white peak of the Silberhorn (? Wetterhorn) rising through the trees.

Leaving Basle in the morning, it is possible to sleep at Grindelwald in the evening, taking a char from Neuhaus.

b. *Bridle-path* from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald, over the

Wengern Alp, or Lesser Scheideck.

LAUTERBRUNNEN to	Hrs.
H. de la Jungfrau	2
Lesser Scheideck and H. Bellevue	$\frac{3}{4}$
Grindelwald	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	—
	$5\frac{1}{4}$

Horses take 5 hrs.; 2 more should be allowed for enjoyment of scenery. It is a rough path, but is traversed by crowds of both sexes, on foot, on horseback, or in chaises à porteurs. Those who are at all able to walk need take a horse to the summit only, for which one day is charged; for the whole journey, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ day.

Independently of the glorious view of the Jungfrau, and other giants of the Bernese chain, it is from the Wengern Alp that ava-

lanches are seen and heard in greatest perfection.

From *Lauterbrunnen* the bridle-path turns off at the chapel nearly opposite the Staubbach, and after crossing the river ascends steep zigzags, which lead out of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, in order to surmount the ridge separating it from that of Grindelwald. After a toilsome ascent, exposed to the sun after the early forenoon, and indeed very hot after 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a.m., and passing a scattered hamlet, it reaches a

Gentler slope of meadow. The 1 hr. path now winds rt. round the shoulder of the hill, and then crosses meadows, advancing towards the Jungfrau, which rises in front, with its vast expanse of snow and glacier. The mass of the mountain is white with perpetual snow of virgin purity, which breaks off abruptly at the edge of a black precipice, forming one side of the narrow and deep Trümlöten valley, which separates the Jungfrau from the Wengern Alp.

H. de la Jungfrau, a very 1 hr. tolerable Inn, 20 beds (5350 ft.), directly faces the Jungfrau, From

this point the mountain is best seen, as well as the avalanches descending from it.

Avalanches.—The precipice before alluded to, which flanks the base of the mountain, is channelled with gullies, down which the avalanches descend. They are most numerous a little after noon. The attention is first arrested by a distant roar, not unlike thunder, and in half a minute a gush of white powder, resembling a small cataract, issues out of one of the upper gullies; it then sinks into a low fissure, and is lost only to reappear at a lower stage some hundred feet below; soon after another roar, and a fresh gush from a lower gully, till the mass of ice, reaching the lowest step, is precipitated into the gulf below. It is difficult, at first, to believe that these thunders arise from so slight a cause in appearance. The spectator must bear in mind that at each discharge whole tons of ice are hurled down the mountain. During the early part of the summer three or four such discharges may be seen in an hour; in cold weather they are less numerous; in the autumn scarcely any occur. The avalanches finally descend into the valley of Trümeleten, the deep and uninhabited ravine dividing the Jungfrau from the Wengern Alp; and, on melting, send forth the Trümmelbach, which falls into the Lutschine, a little above Lauterbrunnen. A part of Lord Byron's 'Manfred' was either written or mentally composed on the Wengern Alp.

Near View of the Avalanches.—Mr. F. Galton drew attention in 1863 to the view by the side of the gully immediately facing the

Jungfrau hotel, to which the avalanches from the Jungfrau converge. He found it was to be reached quite easily and safely by descending into the Trümeleten valley, crossing the stream by a bridge, traversing a narrow band of avalanche snow fallen from the Eiger, and then mounting to the gully. The path is perfectly simple and easy, save up 2 low terraces of steep rock, where the present absence of foot-hold (steps might easily be quarried) necessitates the assistance of a guide and rope. On arriving at the side of the gully a near view of the avalanches can be enjoyed as safely as that of a waterfall. First a prodigious roar is heard overhead, then a storm of ice-balls tears through the gully and dashes forth like a cataract upon a long slope of ice and snow. Down this they slide swiftly with a hissing noise into the depths of the valley. Gushes of water accompany each discharge. The ice cliffs that supply the avalanches tumble 2000 ft. before they reach the head of the gully, which itself is 1000 ft. high; consequently the fragments of ice have time to be ground into perfect balls. They are usually 1 ft. in diameter, rarely more than 2 ft. They form a narrow band of ice and snow, extending nearly 2000 ft. in additional descent, from the foot of the gully to the almost inaccessible bottom of the lower valley.

: Leaving the Jungfrau Hotel the track is more level.

Lesser Scheideck pass, 6690 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. ft. (*Inn*: H. Bellevue, small but comfortable). [*N. B.* * * A détour to the rt. of $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour's walk from the pathway, following the ridge which connects the Wen-

gern Scheideck with the Eigher, unfolds a new view which will well repay the trouble. Pass *below* the flagstaff and follow the contour of the numerous little ravines, *slightly* ascending all the way. Arriving at the edge of the cliff, the whole anatomy of the bases of the Oberland chain bursts suddenly into sight, and the spectator is astonished to find how vast an amount of cliff and snow had lain concealed and unsuspected as he travelled along the mule-track. Instead of returning to the Bellevue you may strike the path to Grindelwald lower down.]

[*Lauberhorn Mtn.* may be easily reached in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from this or the H. de la Jungfrau. *View* more extensive than from the road.]

Descent. Milk, strawberries, and beggars, are met at frequent intervals along the wayside. The path is steep.

The *Wetterhorn* is seen in front, and on the l. the *Faulhorn*, surmounted by its inn. On the rt., low down, appears the white Lower Glacier of Grindelwald, issuing out of a gorge, on a level with the habitations of the valley.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. **Grindelwald.** — *Inns:* Bär (Bear) at the W. of the village; Adler (Eagle) at the E. end; H. Eigher; H. du Glacier. This scattered village (3250 ft.) consists of picturesque wooden cottages. Its climate is cold and unstable. 6000 head of cattle are fed on the neighbouring pastures. Most of the children are beggars, for the influx of strangers has exercised an injurious influence. The valley has not been inhabited above 400 years, but the peasants assert that the climate becomes gradually

worse. There were in former days several paths into the Valais which are now impassable.

Guides.—Peter Bohren, facile princeps from his many ascents; Christen Almen, Ch. and Pierre Michel, Jean Baumann, Ulrich Kaufmann.

Grindelwald owes its celebrity to the grandeur of the mountains which surround it, and to its two *Glaciers*.

Lower Glacier.

[The *Upper Glacier* is on the road to Reichenbach (col. 112).] The *Lower Glacier*, also called the smaller, although four times as large as the upper one, forces its way out between the Eigher and Mettenberg, to a level only 3200 ft. above that of the sea. It is perhaps the most interesting in Switzerland in proportion to the difficulty of access. On it may be seen to perfection ice pinnacles caused by the rupture of the glacier when it reaches the declivity, curved crevasses crossing from side to side. Above this the smooth upper plateau of the *Eismeer*, traversed by streams which eventually force their way into a *Moulin*, with the rush and roar of cataracts.

Foot of Lower Glacier.—Here is a grotto partly natural, partly hewn in the ice, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the inn, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. admission, and on account of the blue light transmitted through it deserves a visit. The foot of the glacier is otherwise as grimy and unattractive as such places usually are. An extensive quarrying of ice goes on whenever the tourist season is slack, to supply the markets of France and Switzerland with ice. Hundreds of peasants are then engaged in

hewing cubes of ice from the glacier, which they wheel in barrows to a store on the Lauterbrunnen road; whence it is carted to Neuhaus, embarked for Thun, and thence forwarded direct by rly.

Ascent of Lower Glacier.—A path descends from the ch. and mounts the opposite side of the valley l. of the glacier, and passes under the cliffs of the Mettenberg, whence the *Martinsloch*, a small hole in the crest of the Eigher, is seen. It leads (a horse can be taken $\frac{1}{2}$ way, and that part the steepest) to

2 hrs. *Zasenberg* châlet (bread, milk, and wine). Thence along a more level track

$\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Ladder* of wooden stairs, leading down to the ice. It is long, rickety, and rather formidable-looking, and descends round the shoulder of an ice-worn precipice. It is constantly traversed. The shrinking of the ice in recent years has made the ladder a necessity. Once on the ice, the traveller can walk pleasantly for hours (with, of course, precautions). The *view* becomes very little inferior to that from the *Jardin*. A field of ice is under foot, enormous glaciers of great purity feed it, and noble cliffs and snow mtns. form an amphitheatre around. It is a scene to which the whole of a summer's day might properly be assigned. There is a large *moulin* to be seen. Travellers usually cross to the

$1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Stiereck* pastures, where goats are left unattended. (Thus far the route is the beginning of the *Strahleck* pass—Rte. 27 A.)

[*Ascent of the Mettenberg* from this glacier, 3 hrs. Take a good

guide, such as Christian Aylmer. The view is throughout grand, and improves as you ascend. It becomes magnificent from an eminence $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. below the top; where the green valley of Grindelwald and the lake of Thun make a charming contrast to the glare of ice on the other side. The view is said to be yet far superior from the summit.]

Ascent of the Faulhorn.

The *Faulhorn* (8812 ft.) divides Grindelwald from the lake of Brienz, and commands an excellent *near view* of the Bernese Alps. (See diagram.)

Horse-path 5 hrs. from Grindelwald; 3 hrs. from the great *Scheideck*. Ladies who do not ride may be carried in "chaises à porteurs." By foot, and probably by horsepath, from the *Schynige Platte* in 3 hrs. Foot-path 5 hrs. from *Giessbach*, but ill marked, and requires a guide. Horse from Grindelwald or *Rosenlauri*, 15 fr.

Inn on the summit, tolerable bedrooms, 24 to 30 beds. As much as 9 or 10 frs. have been asked for a bed here! In the height of summer you must secure beds beforehand, or be early on the top.

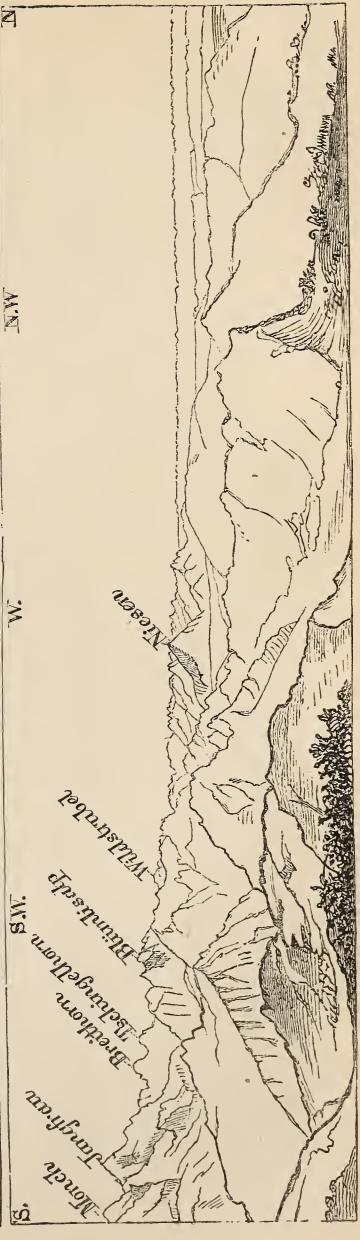
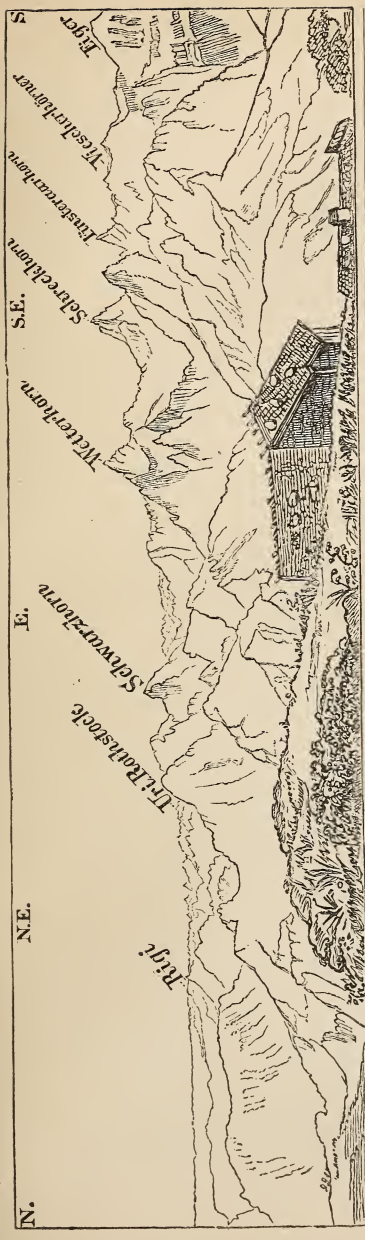
From Grindelwald the path leads over the *Bach Alp*, by the side of a small lake, 1000 ft. below the summit.

Grindelwald to Reichenbach or Meiringen, by the Great Scheideck.

GRINDELWALD to	Hours.
Scheideck	3
Rosenlauri	2
Reichenbach	2½
	—
	7½

Upper Glacier is reached by a slight *détour* rt. from the direct road. [The ice is unusually pure and pleasant to walk on from its very foot.]

FROM FAULHORN.



During the whole ascent the *Wetterhorn* (Peak of Tempests) overhangs the path, rising in one vast precipice of alpine limestone. Upon the slope in front a man usually stations himself to blow the *alpine horn*, a rude tube of wood 6 or 8 ft. long. A few seconds after the horn has ceased, its few and simple notes are caught up by the echoes, and returned to the ear refined and softened, yet distinct, as it were an aerial concert among the crags.

3 hrs. **Great Scheideck pass**, 6480 ft. (*Inn*: Steinbock, tolerable). Horses for Faulhorn 8 fr. *View* towards *Grindelwald*; its green pastures contrast with the bare wall of the *Wetterhorn*. Beyond, to the l., the sharp crest of the Higher resembles the upturned edge of a hatchet. *View* towards *Rosenlauri* is not so remarkable. Two small glaciers are suspended on shelves of the range connecting the *Wetterhorn* and *Wellhorn*; further on, between the *Wellhorn* and *Engel-hörner* (angels' peaks), the *Glacier of Rosenlauri* lies embedded.

Descent partly through a wood of firs, to

1½ hr. **Baths of Rosenlauri**, *Inn*, Bär, a pleasant halting-place, prettily situated near a mineral spring like that of Harrogate.

Glacier of Rosenlauri, 20 min. from inn, is celebrated for the purity of its surface and the clear azure of its icebergs. A steep path l. of the glacier leads in ½ hr. to a cliff which projects into the icy sea. *View*.—The torrent from this glacier passes through a chasm, in which, from the frail bridge thrown across it, the waters may be seen boiling some 200 ft. below,

The path to *Meyringen* runs by the side of this stream, first crossing a charming little plain, like an English lawn dotted with chalets. The *View* up the valley from this point is a favourite subject for artists. The *Wetterhorn*, the *Wellhorn*, and the craggy peaks called *Engelhörner*, form a mountain group unsurpassed for picturesqueness.

Below this the valley contracts; numerous waterfalls dangle from its sides: one of them, from its height and tenuity, is called the *Ropefall* (*Seilbach*); and now a bird's-eye view opens out into the wide vale of *Hasli*, or *Meyringen*.

The latter part of the descent is steep, and paved with slippery blocks of stone. Travellers usually descend on foot. The stream of the *Reichenbach* performs this descent of 2000 ft. in a succession of leaps, the longest of which are the celebrated

Falls of Reichenbach.—The 1¼ hr. upper fall is a short distance l. of the road, near the village *Zwirghi*. A small fee is exacted for the liberty to cross the meadow between it and the road, and a hut called *Belvedere* is built beside it. But it is best seen from a rocky headland shooting out in front of the bare amphitheatre of cliffs over which the cataract dashes, and just above the torrent, hurrying downwards after its fall. A little lower is another but inferior fall; and by a third, still lower, the stream gains the level of the valley. At times these falls are illuminated at night, like the *Giessbach*. The lowest fall is very near to the

Reichenbach Hotel, comfort-¾ hr. able when not overcrowded, 40 beds, baths, *H. des Alpes*, very

comfortable. Horses and chars. Carr.-road, and bridge over the Aar, to

$\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Meyringen—(*Inns*: Sauvage, best—ask for the fish called “Lotte;”—*Couronne*:—none of them so pleasant as the H. at Reichenbach)—on the rt. bank of the Aar, the chief place in the vale of Hasli, an excellent specimen of a Swiss village (2540 Prot. Inhab.). The picturesqueness of its situation is much praised; yet the flat plain, 3 m. broad, is half marsh and half dry gravel. It is exposed to the violence of the neighbouring torrents. A stone dyke, 1000 ft. long and 8 wide, was constructed; but its protection has not been altogether effectual.

Good Guides here; horses, cars.

The men of the valley of Hasli are celebrated for their athletic forms; the women being prettier, or rather less plain, than those of most other Swiss valleys.

At Meyringen converge the carr.-roads—*a*, from Brienz; *b*, from Lucerne by the Brünig (Rte. 19); and the *Bridle-paths* (*c*) from the Grimsel (Rte. 26); the Falls of Handeck are $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. walk on the way thither; *d*, the Joch Pass to Engelberg (Rte. 32); *e*, the Susten to Wasen on the St. Gotthard; and the Gt. Scheideck to Rosenlauri and Grindelwald.

English Church.—Service on Sundays, 11 and 3. The clergyman has made himself responsible for the expense of fitting up the ch., and solicits subscriptions.

Fall of the Alpbach; a *triple iris* is formed in its spray at 9 A.M. The inner iris forms a complete circle, and the outer ones are more or less complete as the water in

the falls is abundant or not. The spot whence it is visible is within the spray from the cataract, so that those who would enjoy it must prepare for a wetting.

Meyringen to Interlaken, by Brienz and the Giessbach Falls.

MEYRINGEN to	Miles.
Brienz (carr. road) . . .	7
Interlaken (steamer) . . .	3

Char 6 fr. to Brienz, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. drive, excellent road. Diligence twice a-day.

Past numerous cascades leaping down the rock: skirt lake to

Brienz—*Inns*: l’Ours, good, 7 m. near the landing-place; Weisses Kreuz (Croix Blanche), clean, at Tracht (both rather dear); the Bellevue, at Kienholz, about a mile short of Brienz. Ask for the *Lotte*, a fish of the lake (*gadus mustela*).

Diligence and carriages over the *Brünig Pass* to Alpnach, for Lucerne. Rte. 19.

Brienz is a small village, on a narrow ledge at the N.E. end of the Lake of Brienz, at the foot of the mountains, remarkable only for its beautiful situation, and its vicinity to the Giessbach Fall. It is a good place for buying carved wood-ware. 600 persons are employed in this trade here. [*Ascent of Rothhorn*, 5 hrs. bridle-path. *View of Snow Mtns.* nearly as fine as from Faulhorn, that of the lower country is finer. Mt. Pilatus is conspicuous. Descent $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Lake of Brienz (1853 ft.) is 8 m. long; near the mouth of the Giessbach, 500 ft. deep, but in the deepest part 2100 ft.? Its surface is 30 ft. higher than the lake of Thun.

Brienz to Interlaken. Good carriage-road 12 m. along the N. shore of the lake,

A small *Steamer* runs 3 times daily, in 1 hr., between Brienz and Interlaken, touching at the Giessbach every trip, but not stopping except to let out and take in passengers.

Falls of Giessbach (*Inn*, 100 beds, close to the falls, and 1000 ft. above the lake. It affords the best quarters in the Bernese Oberland). From the landing-place a very steep and hot, but excellent road, leads in 20 min. to the Hotel and to the foot of the Falls. They are a succession of cascades, leaping through a rich forest of fir. They form one of the prettiest of waterfalls: there is nothing wild about them, but the immediate contact of turfy knolls and dark woods has the effect of a park scene. It is possible to pass behind the third fall by means of a gallery; the effect of the landscape seen athwart this curtain of water is singular. Paths have been cut through the woods to the best points of view; and the Falls are lighted up with Bengal lights on several nights in each week. The effect is very beautiful. The Giessbach was first made accessible by a school-master named Kehri, 1848. It is now visited by at least 20,000 persons in a year. Good carved wood may be purchased at the Giessbach. Fine *view* from the rocks called *Rauft*, 400 feet above the hotel, over lake and vale of Hasli. [Path from the Giessbach to the top of the Faulhorn, 5 hrs.; guide is required.]

Rte. 26. — PASSES of the GRIMSEL and FURCA—MEYRINGEN or REICHENBACH to HOSPENTHAL.

MEYRINGEN or REICHENBACH

	Hrs.
to Imhof	1½
Handeck, Falls of the Aar	4¼
Grimsel	2
Rhone Glacier	2½
Hospenthal	6¼

This is an important line of communication to the tourist. It is striking in itself, and it passes the falls of Handeck and the Glacier of the Rhone. Many and most interesting excursions diverge from it. Car. road to Imhof, thence bridle-path. Carriage-road over the Furca.

PASS OF THE GRIMSEL.

Meyringen, or Reichenbach.
Rte. 25.

Kirchet, a great limestone-barrier that dams the valley. It is cleft from top to bottom by a singularly narrow rent, through which the Aar forces its way. It is covered with erratic blocks of granite. A post points to

[*Finster-Aar Schlucht*, ½ hr. dé-tour on foot. A remarkable fissure that extends down to the Aar from the summit of the Kirchet. A river must have once issued through it. The way down is steep.]

Descent in zigzags; a short cut on foot. The char-road ends and bridle-path begins at

Imhof (*Inn*, Hotel Im Hof, 1½ hr. good—good wine), in a green, basin-shaped depression, evidently once the bed of a lake,

Many routes diverge, viz. :—

Susten bridle-pass to Wasen, on the St. Gothard, 11 hrs.

Joch bridle-pass to Engelberg, 10 hrs. Rte. 33.

Foot excursion up Urbach Thal to Gauli Glacier.

Glacier expedition over Gauli Glacier to Grindelwald (long and difficult).

Path crosses to l. bank of Aar.

2¼ hrs. **Guttannen** (*Inns*: Hirsch; Bär, tolerable); a small and lonely village.

l. 10 min. short of Handeck, a path l. leads to a spot where the Falls are seen from below.

2 hrs. **Handeck** (*Inn*, good); stop here if it be late, as the Hospice in summer is often full. The inn is close to the famous

Falls of the Aar (200 ft. in height), a cataract unequalled in Switzerland for the combination of beauty, mass, and force. A second stream, the *Erlenbach*, takes from the rt. precisely the same leap, and mingles halfway with the column of the Aar. *Iris* between 10 and 1 o'clock.

Upper limit of trees; the path crosses

½ hr. **Böse Seite**, a granite rock, ¼ m. broad, polished and striated by ancient glacier action. Sterile scenery.

Räterisboden, 2 wretched chalets, the only habitations between Handeck and Hospice, in a basin-shaped depression; marshy bottom and scanty grass. The path quits the Aar, turns rt., and in 15 min. reaches

1½ hr. **Grimsel Hospice**; 50 beds, in cells divided by thin partitions; crowded in summer; rough accommodation, but hotel charges. Situated in a most dreary and barren hollow, with a black tarn below it, and a landscape worthy

of Spitzbergen. It was originally a conventual establishment. After the Reformation it was supported by the neighbouring communes, to shelter those who travel from necessity, and to afford a gratuitous aid to the poor. It is now daily occupied in summer by travellers for pleasure, sometimes to the number of 200 at once. It is often so full that it is impossible to secure *single-bedded* rooms. It is a massy building, designed to resist a weight of snow, and with few windows to admit the cold. An innkeeper rents it from March to November. Two servants pass the winter in the house; for even then the hospice is resorted to by traders from Hasli and the Valais, who exchange the cheese of the one valley for the wine and spirits of the other.

In 1799 fierce contests occurred around the Hospice for the possession of the Pass, between the Austrians who held it and the French under General Gudin. The French were eventually successful by the aid of a Swiss guide, who led a detachment round the flank of the Austrians by Räterisboden and Nägelis Grättli, and, driving them over the pass, poured across it into the valley of the Rhone.—See *Swiss Handbook*.

Excursions.—

a. **GLACIERS, &c.**—*The Source of the Aar* lies in two enormous glaciers, the *Ober* and *Unter-Aar Gletscher*, to the W. of the Hospice. The *Unter-Aar* Glacier, 14 m. long and from 1 to 2 broad, is the best worth visiting, and its lower end may be reached in 1½ hr. from the Hospice. It is remarkable for the evenness of its surface and the

rareness of crevasses. Owing to its great dimensions, and the ease with which it may be traversed, the Unter-Aar Glacier has long attracted those who wished to study thoroughly the singular phenomena of glaciers. In 1827 Hugi erected a rude hut on the glacier near the foot of the Abschwingung. In 1840 the remains of this hut were found by Agassiz to have advanced about 4600 ft. In the following year M. Agassiz and a party of scientific friends established themselves in an equally rude shelter, on the medial moraine of the glacier, which they styled the *Hôtel des Neuchâtelois*. Here they continued during several successive seasons to carry on observations, which are recorded in the works of M. Agassiz. A more secure and convenient dwelling was finally provided by M. Dollfuss-Ausset of Mulhouse. It is a substantial hut on the l. bank of the glacier, called the Pavilion.

At about 7 m. from its lower end the glacier divides into two branches. The rt. branch (ascending the glacier) is the *Lauter-Aar Glacier*; the l. branch, the *Finster-Aar Glacier*. The two are separated by a steep rocky promontory called *Im Abschwingung*, which forms the base of a huge ridge, whose other extremity is the Mettenberg, immediately above Grindelwald. Its highest summit is the *Schreckhorn*. On the opposite or S. side of the Glacier is the still more imposing *Finster-Aar Horn*, the highest of the Bernese Alps.

b..Ascent of the *Little Sidelhorn*, 9500 ft., 3 hrs. (Consult Dill's Panorama.) Follow the path to the Col of the Grimsel, leave the Todtensee on the l. Then take path

on rt. It is possible to descend from the summit of the Sidelhorn to the Ober-Aar glacier, and thence by very rough ground to the lower end of the Unter-Aar glacier.

c and d. Strahleck and Ober-Aar-joch, see Rte. 27.

Summit of Pass, 7500 ft.; 1 hr. 700 ft. above hospice.

Todten See (lake of the dead). An *Inn* has been built here. It is appropriately so called—partly from the dead sterility around, and partly from the bodies of those who have perished during the skirmishes of the French invasion having been thrown into it for burial. Here the path divides; be cautious of noting the turn. [That to Obergestelen (Rte. 28) leaves lake on l.] That to the Furka leaves lake on rt.; thence a steep descent of 1500 ft. down the Mayenwald. Rhone glacier, l. in sight below.

[A short cut on foot across the glacier to the Furka road.]

Hotel du Glacier du Rhone, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Mayenwald*: really good inn, kept by Seiler of Zermatt. A warm spring for bathing.

Above the Inn the Rhone $\frac{1}{2}$ m. issues out at the foot of the

Rhone Glacier, one of the grandest in Switzerland, fit cradle for so mighty a stream. It fills the head of the valley from side to side, and is piled up against the shoulder of the Gallenstock, whose tall peak overhangs it. The Rhone, at its source, in a cavern of ice, is 5750 ft. above the sea; at Brieg, 2302; at Sion, 1630; at Lake of Geneva, 1230; at Fort de l'Ecluse, 1066.

[*Waterfall* reached by a track up the W. side, or rt. bank of the glacier. It rushes out from the glacier,

and dashes without a break into a glacier cavern 150 ft. below, with clouds of freezing spray. After forming a passage for itself under the glacier, it issues from the cavern at its foot.]

Carriage-road down the valley of the Rhone to Obergestelen, Viesch, and Brieg, Rte. 28.

The carriage-road over the Furca (1865) is carried along the side of Rhone Glacier. Note its depth as revealed by its crevasses.

The steepest part of the ascent is mastered by 7 wide sweeping zigzags, of gentle incline, through green pastures.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. **Summit of the Furca**, 8150 ft. (Furka-haus, good *Inn*, with 25 beds.) The Furca is a "fork" between two peaks; patches of snow usually lie there. **View* of the Bernese Oberland, especially of the Finster Aarhorn, splendid.

[Ascent of *Furca horn*, 1 hr.]

[Ascent (a scramble) of the *Gallenstock*, 11,900 ft.]

Descent, monotonous, bare, and uninteresting—not a house by the way—is effected by another well-constructed series of serpentine windings, until the road reaches

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. **Realp** (*Inn*: H. des Alpes). Here the Capuchin monks have a small chapel and hospice, and receive travellers.

4 miles of level road lead to

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Hospenthal**, on the St. Gotthard (Rte. 34) (*Inns*: Meyerhof, a large hotel, well-spoken of—carriages, saddle-horses, and guides; Golden Lion, civil landlord); or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther to

Andermatt (Rte. 34).

Rte. 27.—PASSES from the GRIMSEL—STRAHLECK and OBERAARJOCH.

Besides the mule-paths leading over the Grimsel there are several passes of a higher order, suited only to mountaineers. The chief of these are the Strahleck and the Oberaarjoch.

Strahleck Pass. Grindelwald to Grimsel.

This is one of the most grand and striking in the Alps. The time depends on the state of the snow, and may vary from 13 to 16 hrs., allowing for a short halt at the summit. The hard day's work may be broken by sleeping at the Zäsenberg châlet, 2 easy hrs. from Grindelwald. The ascent from the Grimsel side is less considerable, and the views are on the whole finer. The traveller from this side may sleep at the Pavilion by the Aar Glacier.

From *Grindelwald* by the Lower Glacier, as described Rte. 25A, to

Stiereck Châlet (unoccu-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. pied). A few minutes beyond the pastures of the Stiereck, the mtns. close in upon the ice, and the path mounts till the mtns. again recede, and one continues on tolerably level ground. At the end of this it is necessary to get on the glacier for a few minutes, then again to *terra firma*, to turn a projecting rock—a matter of difficulty late in the season, when the glacier has subsided.

Beyond this two different routes are taken by the guides according to the state of the ice.

Ascent of Upper Glacier may be effected on either side, but the rt. bank (l. in ascending) is usually preferred. Soon afterwards the glacier is again reached, and all path terminates. *View* of the Schreckhorn, which rises immediately l. Continuing along the glacier (which is here without crevasses, but difficult to walk on, on account of its steep slope from the left), and passing below two lateral glaciers, which almost overhang, a

Wall of Snow is reached, forming the end of the valley. Here turn l., and, ascending the glacier a few hundred feet, reach a shady

Ridge of Rocks, rising steeply at right angles to the former route. This is ascended for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to a

Platform of Snow, across which, after another short but steep ascent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., to the

Summit (10,500 ft). It is the perfection of wild scenery. It lies in the centre of the highest group of the Oberland Alps, being on the ridge which connects the Schreckhorn with the Finster Aarhorn.

Descent towards the Aar Glacier by the well-known

Ice-wall of the Strahleck forms the principal difficulty of this expedition, but when proper precautions are taken there is no real risk. Just below the steepest part a wide crevasse must be passed, but this is generally bridged with snow; the slope soon becomes less steep, and be-

fore long the travellers may safely run or slide down to the *névé* of the Finster-Aar Glacier (Rte. 26). From foot of the pass $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the

Abschwung, where Professor Agassiz's hut was built. Thence 2 hrs. on ice and 1 on rock to

Hospice of the Grimsel (Rte. 26).

The demands of the guides at Grindelwald for this pass should not be submitted to. On one occasion they asked 180 fr., and took 30 fr.

Oberaarjoch—Grimsel to the Eggischhorn.

This magnificent pass is a hard day's work, and the descent of the Viescher glacier is difficult.

From the Grimsel the route is the same as that of the Strahleck pass as far as

Foot of Unteraar Gl. Here it ascends to the châteaux at the foot of the Oberaar gl. This is easily traversed.

Ascent is rather rapid, but presents no difficulty worth mentioning. $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to

Summit (or *Joch*).

Descent of 2 hrs., when the glacier becomes impracticable, and it is necessary to scramble down some steep and dripping rocks, which form, in fact, the lower slopes of the Viescherhörner. Beware of descending too low at the foot of the glacier.

Châteaux of Stock. Near these begins an ascent (of no difficulty) to reach the level of the

Hotel on the Eggischhorn (Rte. 28). (This is far preferable to a long and fatiguing descent in order to reach *Viesch*.)

Rte. 28. — GRIMSEL or RHONE GLACIER to BRIEG, by OBERGESTELN—the ÆGGISCHHORN.

Carriage-road from Hospenthal on the St. Gotthard, over the Furka to Oberwald, since 1865.

GRIMSEL HOSPICE to

Obergestelen	2¼ hrs.
Viesch	15½ miles
Brieg	11½ miles

Grimsel Hospice (*see* Rte. 26) to

1 hr. **Todten See.** Leave this on the l. over Hausegg Pass, unless you wish to see the glacier of the Rhone, a détour of 1½ hr., bridle-path.

Thence the road descends rt. bank of Rhone into Ober-Wallis, past

1½ hr. **Oberwald** [whence a path diverges over the col of the Gerenhorn to the *Nufenen*, *see below*].

Diligence to Brieg.

2 m. **Obergestelen** (Fr. Haut Châtillon), 4360 ft. (*Inn*: Cheval Blanc, clean and civil); on the Rhone, 8 m. from its source. It is the depôt for the cheese transported out of canton Berne into Italy, and is a place of some traffic, as it lies at the junction of the 4 roads over the Grimsel, Furca, Nufenen, and Gries (Rte. 62).

In 1720, 84 men were killed here by an *avalanche*, and lie buried in one grave in the churchyard.

Descent of the Upper Valais is tame for 3 hrs. to the neighbourhood of Viesch. The peak of the Weisshorn is, however, a noble object, and, though 40 m. off, seems to block up the valley. Looking backwards, the Gallenstock appears in like grandeur.

Kp. Switz.

The Upper Valais (Ober-Wallis) is very populous, and numerous unimportant villages are passed in rapid succession. The natives of the Upper Valais are a distinct and apparently superior race to those of the Lower. The language is German. The Romans never penetrated into the higher part of the Rhone valley.

Ulrichen, opposite opening of 1½ m. *Egigen Thal*.

[Bridle-path up *Egigen Thal*, over the *Nufenen pass* to *Airolo* on the St. Gotthard (Rte. 63).]

[Bad bridle-path up *Egigen Thal* over the Gries glacier to *Falls of Tosa* and *Val Formazza*. 18 fr. for horse.]

Münster, 400 Inhab. (*Inn*, la 2½ m. *Croix d'Or*, good); in full view of the peak of the Weisshorn, a neighbour of Monte Rosa. *Horses* and *Guides* here; Antonio Guntren is a trustworthy guide, well acquainted with the Gries pass.

[Ascent of the *Löffelhorn* (10,268 ft.), 4 hrs. *View* of the *Finsteraar Horn* is singularly fine, but in other respects the position is not equal to that of the *Æggischhorn*.]

Through a succession of villages to

Viesch (a very fair country *Inn*, 9½ m. *H. du Glacier*), at the entrance of a side valley, blocked up at its upper extremity by the Viesch glacier, above which rise the peaks called *Viescher-Hörner*. There exists a tradition that a path once led up this valley to *Grindelwald*: it is now entirely stopped by the glacier, and this circumstance is supposed to prove a great increase of the mass of ice. *Guides* and *Horses*.

[To *Æggischhorn*, *see below*.]

1½ m. **Laax** (Croix Blanche, good). [Up Binnen Thal, 4 passes into *Val Formazza*, Rte. 61.] Cross and re-cross Rhone.

5 m. **Morill** (Inn: Hotel *Æggischhorn*). The stream of the *Massa*, issuing from the *Aletsch Glacier*, here joins the Rhone. The volume of its waters is greater than that of any other glacier stream in the Alps.

4 m. **Naters**, a village of 600 Inhab., lies in a beautiful situation and in a milder climate, where the chestnut begins to flourish. Above it rises the ruined *castle* of *Auf der Flüeh*, or *Supersax*.

[*Bel Alp*, 2½ hrs., a good mountain Inn, much frequented, owing to its commanding position in regard to the *Aletsch Glacier*. Route thence over the glacier to the *Æggischhorn*, commonly taken even by (good) lady-walkers. Horses can be taken either side, as far as the glacier; which requires ½ hr. to cross.]

A wooden bridge leads across the Rhone to

1 m. **Brieg** (Inn, Post), at the foot of the *Simplon* (Rte. 59), 2 hrs. from *Visp*.

Hotel of the Æggischhorn.

There are four ways of reaching the *Æggischhorn Hotel*. 1. From *Viesch*, 2½ hrs.; 2. From *Lax*, 2½ hrs.; 3. From *Mörell* by the *Rieder Alp*, 5½ hrs.; 4. From the *Bel Alp* across the glacier in 4½ hrs. The first three wholly, and the fourth partially, passable on horseback. The easiest is from *Viesch*.

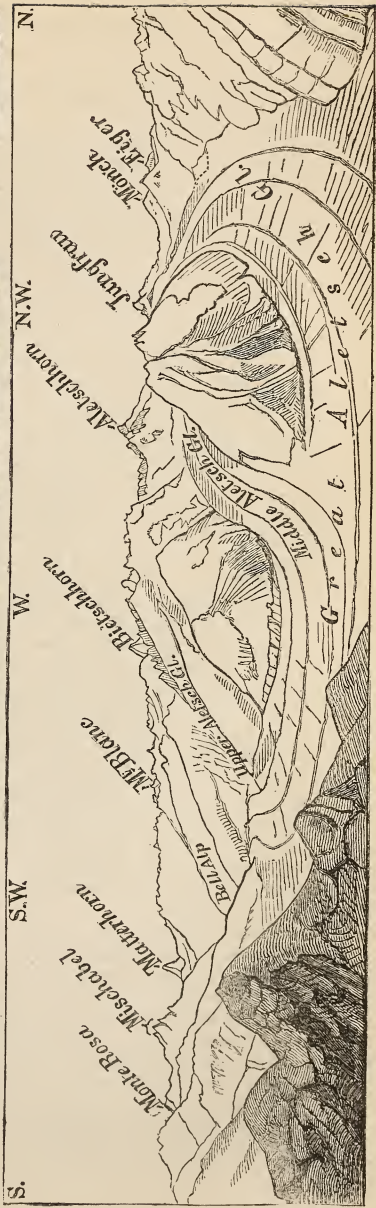
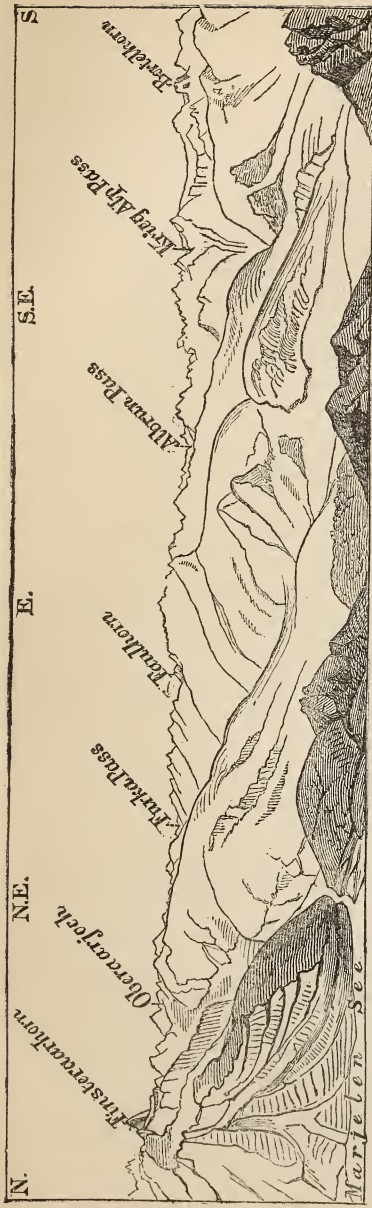
Viesch (Inn, see above). The footpath from thence takes ¼ hr. less time and is more shady than the *bridle-path*. The heat of the sun is oppressively felt. The track is intersected by slides for sledges, that carry down cheeses and hay from the pastures above.

End of Forest. Here the path 1¼ hr. passes through some *châlets*, and the Inn is in sight; it seems much nearer than it really is.

Hotel of the Æggischhorn 1¼ hr. (about 7000 ft.), kept by *M. Wellig*, of the *Vallais*; comfortable mountain inn, 40 beds, and intelligent landlord. It is one of the head-quarters of high Alpine scenery. Its attractions are the panoramic view from the peak above it; the unequalled extent of the *Aletsch glacier* at its feet, and of the snow-fields that feed it; the numerous glacier passes of the first class, and the high ascents that can be made from it as a starting-point; the strange beauty of the *Märjelen See*, and the merry bustle and rough comfort of the hotel. Considering the difficulties in procuring the most ordinary supplies at so remote a place, the Inn must be pronounced excellent. Good wine and good cookery. The house is frequently quite full; a numerous party should write for rooms. The only point upon which resistance is sometimes necessary here is in regard to the number of guides and the quantity of provisions required for the more difficult excursions. It is said that men have been sent with travellers who are not fit to cope with the difficulties of such ascents as the *Finsteraarhorn* or the *Jungfrau*.

Summit of the Æggischhorn, 1¼ hr. 9656 ft. *Bridle-path* the first part of the way, afterwards it becomes steep and slippery, and the top is formed of shattered blocks, with rifts between. Unpractised mountaineers should take a guide, especially after fresh snow, and not disdain his prof-

FROM AGGICHHORN.



ferred hand, as slight but disagreeable accidents often occur.

View (see panorama).

—The entire course of the great Aletsch Glacier from the peaks and snow-fields that feed it above, down to the foot of the Bel Alp below; the deep blue Märjelen See at the side of the glacier and 2000 ft. below the peak (see below); the Viesch glacier, like an ice cataract; and lastly, a panorama that includes nearly or quite all the highest summits of the Alps. Taken in the order in which they present themselves, we have Mont Blanc, with his attendant aiguilles; the Grand Combin, or Graffeneire; the Weiss-horn; Matterhorn; Dom; Monte Rosa; Laquinhorn; Weissmies; Monte Leone; the range extending from thence to the St. Gotthard; the distant Tödi, seen beyond the Furka pass; the Galenstock, Oberaarhorn, and Finsteraarhorn, succeeded by the group of peaks that circle the head of the great Aletsch glacier;—viz., the Walliser Viescherhörner, the Mönch, the Jungfrau, and the Aletschhorn. The last of these is the high peak immediately to the left of the black promontory, at whose base the Middle Aletsch Glacier flows into the greater ice-stream. A drawing of the panorama is hung up in the hotel.

Märjelen See, 2 hrs. walk from the Inn; a mule-path is talked of, and also a boat on the lake. The eastern rocky bank of the Great Aletsch Glacier is broken away for upwards of $\frac{1}{4}$ m., immediately below the Eggischhorn. Consequently a cliff of ice 50 ft. high is exposed to view. The drainage of the glacier streams and of the surrounding mountains forms

at its foot a small lake, called the Märjelen See. The blocks of ice that "calve" from the cliffs, float on its waters as miniature icebergs. From time to time the onward movement of the Aletsch glacier opens some sub-glacial channel, by which a great part of the waters escape beneath the ice, leaving a fleet of icebergs stranded on the shores of the lake.

Aletsch Glacier.—The above excursion is generally combined with a visit to the Aletsch glacier, which is easy of access, and in great part free from dangerous crevasses. It is only after walking some miles upon its surface that a true impression can be formed of the vast extent of this sea of ice.

High Glacier Excursions.

Kippel, over Lötchsattel, 10 hrs. Rte. 60.

Grimsel, over Oberaarjoch. Rte. 27.

Grindelwald—5 passes have been made. The shortest is between the Mönch and the Viescherhorn, and is about 16 hrs. (actual walking).

Ascents of *Finsteraarhorn*, and of *Jungfrau*. In either case sleep at *Faulberg* Cave. Ascent of *Aletschhorn*.

Rte. 31.—STANZ to ENGELBERG.

Char-road, 1 horse, 12 fr., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. walk.

Stanz (Rte. 19). The road leads up the valley of the Aa river.

Wolfenschiess Village (*Inn*, 4 m. Eintracht). Here the road crosses the river.

Grafenort (small *Inn*). Ascent 3 m. through thick woods and amidst sublime scenery.

5½ m. **Engelberg**, 3220 ft. (*Inns*: Pension Catani; Hotel and Pension Müller, good, clean, and moderate; Engel, good.) Whey cure. Good horses are to be hired here. If not overcrowded, it has attractions for a stay of some days. The village and *Abbey* of Engelberg are hemmed in on all sides by lofty mtns. topped with snow and based by precipices, from which numerous avalanches fall in winter time and in spring. At their base, on a green slope, which contrasts agreeably with rock and snow, rises the

Benedictine Abbey of Engelberg, conspicuous among the ordinary houses of the village.

History.—The *Abbey* was founded in 1120, and received from Pope Calixtus II. the name of *Mons Angelorum*, from a tradition that the site of the building was fixed by angels. Having been three times burnt, the present building is not older than 1729. "The architecture is plain and unimpressive, but the situation is worthy of the honours which the imagination of the mountaineers has conferred upon it." The convent is independent of any bishop or sovereign but the Pope himself, or his legate: its revenues, once considerable, were seriously diminished by the French, but it still possesses valuable alpine pastures. The cheeses are stored in an adjacent warehouse and cellars. It contains, at present, only 19 brothers. It has a *Library* of some value, rich in Swiss early printed books and illuminated MSS.; the roof of the apartment in which it is placed has been cracked by an earthquake.

In its large ch. are paintings by Deschwanden and Kaiser, native artists.

[Ascent of *Titlis*, 10,634 ft.; 6 to 8 hrs. to top. It is usual to sleep on hay at the upper Trübsee châteaux, 2½ hrs. from Engelberg. (The ascent is better made from the Engstlen Inn, on the Joch Pass, Rte. 32).]

[To Meyringen and to Altorf, see Rte. 32.]

Rte. 32.—MEYRINGEN to ALTORF, by ENGELBERG, the JOCH and SURENEN PASSES.

a.—*Meyringen or Reichenbach to Engelberg by the Joch bridle-pass.*

MEYRINGEN	Hrs.	Hrs.
to Imhof . . .	1¼	Engstlen . . . 5¾
		Engelberg . . . 4¼

The Joch pass is a fine one. It offers great variety of scenery, and commands beautiful views of the Wetterhorn and the Titlis.

Though a good deal used, the road is rough and steep in many places.

Imhof is a quieter and more convenient sleeping-place than Meyringen. Engstlen is a favourite little mountain *Inn*, and constantly crammed with English.

Meyringen, by char-road (see Rte. 26) to

Imhof Inn; horses kept (Rte. 1¼ hr. 26). Here bridle-road begins, and turns l.

Bridge at Wyler, at the junction of the torrent from the Gentel Thal, l., with that from the Gadmenthal. Our route crosses the bridge, and mounts the hill towards the Gentel Thal.

[By Susten bridle-pass to *Gadmen*, 4½ hrs.; thence 8 hrs. to

Wasen on the St. Gotthard (Rte. 34).]

Ascent rapid and often very hot, bad bridle-path.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. **Gentel Thal** pastures begin. Here is a grateful spring of water. Thence up a gentle rise, keeping the stream on the rt., to and across the

$1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Bridge** at the beginning of the pastures of the *Engstlen Alp*. Wrestling - matches (*Schwingfeste*) are held here at the end of July. Streams burst in waterfalls out of the *Gadmenfluh* cliffs.

A rocky, picturesque path, partly through pine-forest (note the *Pinus Cembra*), leads to

$1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. **Engstlen**, 6000 ft. (*Inn* comfortable, when not too full; a favourite mountain quarter). *Views* of the *Wetterhorn* and of the *Titlis*.

[*Wunderbrunnen*, 5 minutes' walk; an intermittent spring fed by snows melted during the day. In sunny weather it runs from about 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.]

Lake of Engstlen—a dreary tarn is left on rt.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Summit of Joch pass**, 7000 ft.

[Ascent of *Titlis*, 10,690 ft. A mountaineer can easily reach the top in 5 hrs. from Engstlen Inn, and descend in $3\frac{1}{2}$. Lady-walkers occasionally climb it. The ascent leads over rocks mixed with patches of snow, and the last hour is on a snowy ridge].

Trübsee on rt. or S.E. of path, here ill-marked. The lake is fed by the glaciers of the *Ochsenberg*.

[A rough pathway, but a short cut, saving 1 hr., crosses, rt., the brook that enters the *Trübsee*, by a bridge (often washed away). It leads by the *Pfaffenwand*, 20 mi-

notes' steep descent; then enters the forest, and finally crosses the *Aa R.* to *Engelberg*.]

Bridge $\frac{3}{4}$ m. below the exit of stream from the *Trübsee*.

Bridge across the confluent torrent (the *Aa*) coming from the rt.

Char-road is reached that joins *Engelberg* with *Stanz*. Turn rt.

Engelberg (see Rte. 31). 3 hrs.

b.—*Engelberg to Altorf by the Surenen bridle-pass.*

ENGELBERG to	Hours.
Summit of pass (bridle)	. 4
Attinghausen	. $3\frac{1}{2}$
Altorf	. $\frac{1}{2}$
	8

When there is fresh snow on the pass, allow 1 or 2 hrs. more. Better horses are to be found at *Engelberg* than at *Altorf*.

During the greater part of the ascent the *Titlis* is a magnificent object. A long range of peaks and glaciers extends from it uninterruptedly to the *Surenen*. On the other side of the col is the striking gorge of *Boghy*. A division of the French army crossed this pass with cannon in 1799.

Engelberg to

Herrenrüthi. The dairy be- $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. longing to the convent; rich pastures. The *Dätschbach* waterfall bursts forth, rt., from the *Hahnenberg*.

Bridge across the *Aa R.* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Second bridge, where the *Stierenbach* affluent leaps with a pretty cascade into the deep ravine.

Châlets are passed, and then some patches of snow.

Summit or *Surenen Eck*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. 7548 ft., a ridge not more than

5 ft. wide, between the Blakenstock, l., and the Schlossberg, rt. View of the Glärnisch Mt.

Descent over more snow-patches—steep and desolate road.

Waldnacht Châlets—thence through

Gorge of Boghy (Bockischlund), deep and picturesque, to

Valley of the Reuss. Here the road divides. (For the *St. Gotthard Pass* take the rt. branch to *Erstfeld*.) Our rte. is l.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Attinghausen. Rte. 34.

Cross the Reuss.

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Altorf. Rte. 34.

Rte. 34.—The PASS of ST. GOTTHARD, from FLUELEN, on the LAKE of LUCERNE, to BELLINZONA.—76 m.

FLUELEN to	Miles.	St. Gotthard Pass	Miles.
Amsteg . . .	10	Airolo . . .	8
Andermatt . .	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Faido . . .	10
St. Gotthard		Bodio . . .	11
Pass . . .	11	Bellinzona .	16

Steamers from Lucerne to Flüelen. Thence *diligences* (places in which must be secured at Lucerne or on board the steamer) 2 or 3 times a day for Bellinzona in 15 hrs. From the *coupé* (3 places) something of the scenery may be seen; from the corner places in the interior, a very little; from the middle places, nothing whatever. There is no *banquette*. A single traveller may sometimes induce the *conducteur* to give him his place outside. A good *carriage-road* from Flüelen to Brunnen and Lucerne since 1865, made for military purposes by the Swiss Government.

Post Carriages.—The innkeepers on both sides of the pass undertake to for-

ward travellers in post carriages, and with post horses, for a fixed moderate charge. This service is well organised. Travellers may sleep at any of the post stations.

Carriages with 2 horses, for 4 or 5 persons.

From Flüelen to

Andermatt or Hospenthal . 30 fr.

Airolo 30 "

Faido 15 "

Bellinzona 25 "

Lugano 25 "

Como 25 "

Pourboire to drivers, about 25 "

for the journey. Total 150 fr.

At this rate 4 persons may travel nearly as cheaply in a hired carriage as by diligence.

Lohnkutschers or *vetturini* abound at Flüelen, and some of them are generally on board the steamers looking out for custom. To Como about 250 fr., including all charges, in 3 days, reaching Como on the 3rd, in time for the last rly. train for Milan. Have this last point secured in a written agreement, which should also stipulate that the driver is to stop at the inns which the traveller may select.

Pedestrians should drive as far as Amsteg, or Wasen, where the ascent properly begins.

The road of the St. Gotthard is excellent, not inferior in its construction to any other of the great Alpine highways, and certainly not surpassed by any in the interest and grandeur of its scenery. Even in the depth of winter carriages are safely transported across on open sledges, except immediately after a snow-storm, when the road is sometimes blocked up for a week. The traffic over it by heavy waggons, which convey the merchandise between N. Switzerland and W. Germany to Italy, far exceeds that over any other Alpine pass. Many rare minerals are found, and may be purchased better here than in other parts of Switzerland.

Flüelen (*Inns*: Adler, Croix Blanche; both opposite the steamboat pier. Conveyances of all kinds). The village is small, and in a naturally unhealthy situa-

tion; but the Reuss has been deepened where it enters the lake, and the malaria on the adjacent shores has abated.

1½ m. **Altorf** (*Inns*: Adler, good; Schlüssel (Clef d'Or), civil people; Bär; Löwe; Krone; Aigle, good) is the chief place of the canton, and yet a dull village of 2400 Inhab. It was the traditional place where Tell shot the apple from off his son's head. A colossal statue of Tell in plaster, replacing a *Stone fountain*, marks the place whence he took aim; *lime-tree*, on which Gessler's cap was placed for all men to do obeisance to as they passed, existed up to 1567. *Tower*, with frescoes of Tell's life, was built before the time of Tell. In *Rathhaus* flags taken at Sempach and Morgarten. Wood above Altorf (Bannwald) preserved sacred from the axe, to preserve the village from falling avalanches and rock.

Schächenthal, l.; its mouth is close by Altorf. In this valley Tell was born, and in its stream he lost his life (1350) in a vain endeavour to rescue a child from the waterfall by *Bürglen*, his native place, where there is a small chapel, b. 1522, on the site of his house.

[To *Stachelberg* by the Klausen bridle-pass, 9½ hrs. Rte. 76.]

[To *Muotta* by the Kinzig Kulm bridle-pass, 9 hrs. Rte. 75.]

Attinghausen, rt., on the other side of the Reuss, opposite Schächenthal, is the birthplace of Walter Fürst, one of the 3 liberators of Switzerland. [Thence to *Engelberg* by the Surenen bridle-pass, 7½ hrs., Rte. 31.]

Through pretty meadows shaded by walnut-trees; l. rises the rocky wall of the Windgelle. *Echo*.

Erstfeldt.

4½ m.

Ruined tower, l., believed to be the Zwing (Uri Restraint of Uri), built by Gessler to overawe the peasants, and demolished by them on their revolt in 1308, is passed before

Amsteg (*Inns*: Hirsch, good) 4 m. country inn: Croix Blanche; Stern), delightfully situated. A convenient stopping-place for those who intend to leave Flüelen by the afternoon steamer.

[To *Dissentis*, in the Linththal, by the Etlithal branch of the Maderaner Thal, and over the Kreuzli foot-pass, 10 hrs. Rte. 83.]

[Up the Maderaner Thal to the glacier of Hüfi, foot 4 hrs.; thence high glacier pass to the *Linthal*.]

At the bridge of Amsteg the ascent begins. The Reuss foams deep below; above rises the Bristenstock mtn. in tiers of precipices.

Wasen (*Inn*: Ochs, fair), a 8 m. village at the mouth of the Meyenthal.

[Up the Mayenthal to Reichenbach, or Meyringen, by the Susten bridle-pass, 12 hrs.; but the journey may be broken. Rte. 32.]

Göschinen. A narrow valley 4 m. opens from the W., whence the torrent of the Göschinen Reuss descends from a glacier of the Galenstock. Here the main valley contracts into the

Schöllinen Ravine, running for 2½ m. between granite cliffs. The Schöllinen is the grandest feature of the St. Gotthard pass, not surpassed in the Alps.

Devil's Bridge, in the midst of the Schöllinen. Not an inch of space on the sides of the cliff for the sole of the foot to rest on, except what has been hewn. This must have been a *cul de sac* until

the torrent was bridged and the rock bored through. The old bridge had originally an air of once of boldness and fragility; but the massive new bridge dominates over it from a higher level, and has deprived its predecessor and the road on either side of it of all its terror and much of its sublimity.

French, Austrians, and Russians. During the extraordinary campaign of 1799 the Devil's Bridge was the scene of 2 contests in 6 weeks. On Aug. 14, the French, under Lecourbe and Loison, surprised the Austrians, who held the valley of the Reuss, and drove them up to the bridge, and, by threatening their flank and rear, compelled them to retreat behind it and finally to vacate the valley altogether. There is a current but untrue tale of a hand-to-hand battle on the bridge at the moment when it was blown up. On Sept. 24 the Russians, under Suwarrow, poured over the St. Gothard and drove the French down again. The tactics were similar, and the traditionary accounts of their contest just as imaginative as in the case of the previous battle. Jomini's version is reliable. (See *Swiss Handbk.*)

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Urnerloch Tunnel**, 180 ft. long; end of the Schöllinen. Before this was bored, travellers had to double the shoulder of the mountain by walking round it upon a shelf of planks hung by chains from above.

Urseren Thal. Through this narrow gallery the traveller penetrates into the broad, open, treeless pastoral valley of Urseren. Its abrupt contrast with the savage gorge of the Schöllinen has earned for it perhaps undue

praise for its beauty and fertility. It appears to have been a lake until the Reuss obtained its present outlet. In former times it was usually entered by the pass of the Oberalp.

Andermatt, or Urseren (4450 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ft.) (*Inns*: Drei Könige or Poste; H. du St. Gotthard). Red trout, good honey, and cheese. Suwarrow's hordes arrived here in 1799 famished with hunger. A store of soap in the larder of the inn was devoured, and some skins hung out to dry were boiled and eaten by them also.

[To *Dissentis*, in the Vorder Rheinthal, across the Oberalp. Post and carriage-road, $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. Rte. 82.]

Hospenthal (*Inns*: Meyerhof, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. a large and very good hotel; Goldener Löwe, very good), $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Andermatt. Excellent honey and trout. The *hospice*, whence the place takes its name, exists no longer. The ruined *Tower* on the height is Lombard.

[By *Furca* carriage-road to hotel at the Glacier of the Rhone, Rte. 26. Thence either by the Grimsel to *Meyringen*, or down the Rhone Valley to *Brieg*.]

Summit of the Pass (6808 ft.). 9 m. Ascent by numerous zigzags to a desolate col in the great granite ridge, overlooked by snow-peaks varying from 8000 to 10,000 ft. The aggregate group of mountains is called St. Gotthard. There is no single peak of that name. The road winds among patches of water on a bleak upland.

H. de la Fibbia, at roadside, has 18 bed-rooms, and is warmed with hot air.

Hospice. A massive building, fitted roughly as an *Inn*, and under the management of a priest. It is supported by charitable contributions, and a small grant from

the government of the canton, and by this means aids 10,000 or 12,000 poor travellers yearly, distributing gratis 20,000 rations of bread, broth, and coffee. A humble refuge was founded here by an abbot of Disentis in the 13th cent. It was enlarged, at the suggestion of St. Carlo Borromeo, in the 17th cent.; it was swept away by an avalanche 1775; then rebuilt; and afterwards gutted by the French, who encamped here 1799-1800. Few winters occur without loss of life to travellers, though communication is rarely interrupted for more than a day.

Descent is skilfully engineered by a series of 28 zigzags that begin a little beyond the hospice and continue to Airolo. Horses accustomed to the work trot quickly down. *Suwarrow Victor*, cut on the face of the rock near the uppermost zigzag, records the gaining of the Pass by the Russians from the French in 1799. It was here that the Russian grenadiers were arrested by the fire of French riflemen. The aged *Suwarrow*, indignant at being foiled, ordered a grave to be dug, and, lying down in it, declared he would be buried on the spot where "his children" had been repulsed. This appeal was responded to by his soldiers, and they drove the republicans from their position. *Val Tremola* (Germ. Trümmeln Thal) is the name of the gully down which the road passes, dangerous in winter and spring from the descent of avalanches. The new road keeps the Ticino to its l., and before reaching Airolo sweeps far into the Val Bedretto, through the forest of Piotella, where the

slate rocks are full of crystals of garnet. *View* in front.

Airolo (Germ. Eriels). 38718 m. ft. (*Inns*: Post, best; Tre Re, good). Its inhabitants, both in habit and language, are Italian. The transit of travellers and goods are its chief sources of prosperity.

The summit of the pass may be reached from Airolo by a *light* carriage in 2½ or 3 hrs.; by means of the old road and short cuts a pedestrian may ascend, and even descend, in less time than a carriage.

[Several mule-paths meet at Airolo. 1. Up the Val Bedretto to the Nüfenen Pass (Rte. 63); 2. By the Uomo Pass into the Grisons (Rte. 84); 3. Into the Val Formazza by Hospital all' Acqua (see Rte. 62).]

The roadway is partly excavated in the rock through the defile (*Stretto*) di Stalvedro, near its entrance. Above a tunnel rises a ruined *Tower*, called *Casa dei Pagani*, built, it is said, by Desiderius King of the Lombards, A.D. 774. The Lombard kings constructed a line of similar forts all the way to Como; many of them are passed in descending the valley.

Quinto. This part of the pass 5 m. was defended Sept. 1799, by a body of 600 French, against 3000 grenadiers of *Suwarrow's* army for 12 hrs., after which they effected their retreat over the Nüfenen into the Valais. The valley is now called *Val Levantina* (Germ. Livinen Thal). A few miles lower down the river threads another defile, named after a toll-house within it.

Dazio Grande, nearly a mile 2 m. long, and one of the most picturesque scenes on the whole route. The new road, out of the reach of inundations; it passes 3 short *tunnels*. On emerging from the last of these a *waterfall* is seen rt. resembling that (now

defunct) of the Pelerins near Chamouni,—a shoot of water rebounding upwards. *Chestnut-trees* first appear soon after the defile of Dazio, and *vines* are cultivated at

3 m. **Faido** (*Inns*: Angelo, good; Sole), the principal place in the valley, a small town of 615 Inhab. (*Waterfall of the Piümegna*, worth visiting, especially the upper fall, a short walk from the inn.)

A *revolt*, in 1755, of the people of the Val Leventina, against their tyrannical masters the cowherds of Uri, was here terminated by the execution of the ring-leaders, whose heads were fastened to the trunks of the vast chestnut-trees, in the presence of 3000 men of the valley. The troops of the Confederation had previously disarmed this ill-starred band of rebels, and afterwards compelled them, on bended knees, to sue for mercy.

[Footpath to *Disentis* over the Lukmanier. Rte. 85.]

Through a highly-cultivated tract the road reaches another fine defile full of chestnut-trees.

7 m. **Giornico** (Germ. Irnis), (*Inns*: H. du Cerf, clean; La Corona, dirty), village, 700 Inhab. *Ch. of Sta. Maria di Castello*, and *Ch. of S. Nicholas da Mira*, are examples of the earliest form of Christian buildings. The architecture of St. Nicholas is of the rudest Romanesque; the E. end offers perhaps the most perfect specimen of a choir raised upon substructions that hardly merit the name of a crypt.

The whole neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque, and deserves as much attention as many places which enjoy a much more extended reputation. The number

and height of the church-towers are among the most striking features of this country. They are piled story upon story in the Italian fashion, sometimes reaching even to an eighth tier, and ending in a ridge roof.

Bodio (*Inn*: Post). Here the $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Sassi Grossi, a heap of large rocks, serves as a monument of the victory gained here in 1478 over the Milanese by the Swiss, who had made a foray as far as Bellinzona, under pretext of redressing the injury done by the Milanese, in having felled trees belonging to canton Uri. The winter had set in with severity, and the main body of the Swiss had returned across the pass with their plunder, leaving behind only 600 men under Captains Stanga of Giornico, and Troger of Uri. The Milanese, 15,000 strong, pressed forward to expel the highland invaders, who, on their side, laid the flat land in this part of the valley under water, and, placing themselves behind, awaited their enemies. The water froze hard in the night, and, next morning, while the advance of the Italians across the ice was naturally slow and faltering, the Swiss, accustomed to glaciers, rushed down upon them in a furious charge, and at once put them to the rout. Their confusion was increased by masses of rock hurled from the cliffs above by parties stationed for the purpose, and the slaughter was enormous. According to some accounts 1400, according to others 4000, of the Milanese fell on this occasion.

Val Leventina terminates at $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. the junction of the Blegno. After crossing that river the traveller leaves to his l.,

Biasca (*Inn*: Union, poor and slovenly). *Ancient church*, on the slope of the hill. A chain of chapels, or *Via Crucis*, leads from it up to the *Chapel of St. Petronilla*.

Diligence to Olivone, and bridle-path thence over the Lukmanier (Rte. 85).

Landslip. A vast mass of earth and rock fell in 1512 from the mtn. E. of Biasca into Val Blegno. It blocked up its mouth, arrested the course of the river, and extended high up on the opposite side of the valley. For nearly two years the waters accumulated behind this dam, and formed a lake many miles in extent. At length it began to flow over the barrier, which, being thus loosened, suddenly gave way. The deluge thus occasioned swept off everything before it—towns, villages, houses, and trees, as far as Bellinzona (a part of which was destroyed), and the Lago Maggiore. Marks of the ruin may be still traced along the valley. At the same time a similar fall took place from the opposite side of the mountain, 5 m. to the E., which buried the village of Campo Bagnino, in *Val Calanka*.

1½ m. Junction of Bernardin road.

[To *Splügen* over Bernardin Pass. Rte. 91.]

The river Ticino, to the rt. of the road, now runs in a wider channel.

10 m. **Arbedo**, memorable for the severe defeat which the Swiss sustained from the Milanese in 1422. Near the Ch. of St. Paul, called *Chiesa Rossa*, from its red colour, 2000 Swiss lie buried under 3 large mounds. Defeat was so unusual to the Swiss that

they retired across the Alps abashed and discouraged.

**View* of Bellinzona, in the distance, surrounded by battlemented walls, and overhung by 3 feudal castles. It looks as though it still commanded the passage of the valley. The luxuriance of vegetation and the magnificent mtns. complete the picture.

Bellinzona (Germ. *Bellenz*).—2 m. (*Inns*: Angelo (Post); Italian, good; *Hôtel de Ville*, very fair and reasonable, Germ.), 1926 Inhab. It has the Ticino R. to its rt., here restrained by a long stone dam (*Tondo Ripario*). It is one of the 3 chief towns of the canton Tessin, and the seat of govt. alternately with Lugano and Locarno, for 6 years together. It has all the character of an Italian town in its narrow and dirty streets, and in the arcades which run under its houses. It stretches from the mtns. to the river, so that the only passage up or down the valley lies through its gates. It is still an entrepôt for Germany and Italy—situated as it is at the union of 4 roads—from the St. Gotthard, the Bernardin, from Lugano, and from Locarno, on the Lago Maggiore.

History.—In ancient times it was the key of the passage from Lombardy into Germany, and therefore a cause of intrigue and contest between the crafty Italians and the encroaching Swiss. The latter first obtained possession of it, and of the Val Leventina, by a nominal bargain of 2400 florins paid to the lord of Misox. The Duke of Milan, whose ancestors had lost this territory, by no means acquiesced in this transfer, and, seizing a favourable opportunity, surprised the

Swiss garrison of Bellinzona, and took possession of the town and valley. This led to the battle of Arbedo, in which the Swiss received so severe a check. They afterwards twice gained possession of Bellinzona and its subject valleys by hard fighting. From the beginning of the 16th to the end of the 18th century they maintained uninterrupted possession, governing its territory, as a state subject to the cantons, with a rule as tyrannic as that of the absolute dukes of Milan, their predecessors. Since 1814 it has formed part of the canton Ticino, or Tessin.

Three picturesque Castles; they were the residences of the 3 Swiss bailiffs deputed to govern the district. The largest, called *Castello Grande*, or *San Michele*, on an isolated hill W. of the town, belonged to canton Uri, and now serves as an arsenal and prison. In a tall tower are confined the prisoners who are condemned to imprisonment for life for murder. The other prisoners are in chains, but do not seem unhappy. 1 fr. will procure admission. *View* from it. *Castello di Mezzo*, the lower castle, E., belonged to canton Schwytz; *Castello Corbario*, the highest of all, to Unterwalden. These are both unoccupied.

A few hours of Bellinzona are quite enough. Locarno is a more pleasant place, and the inn as good.

From Bellinzona the traveller has the choice of two ways to Milan: by the Lago Maggiore (Rte. 111), or by the Lago di Lugano (Rte. 115).

Rte. 35.—LAUTERBRUNNEN (a) to KIPPEL—or (b) to KAN- DERSTEG, by the TSCHINGEL GLACIER.

LAUTERBRUNNEN or MÜRREN.	Hrs.
to	
Steinberg Châlets	3
Col	4½
Peter's Grat	1
Kippel	4

The passage of the *Tschingel Glacier* is one of great and deserved repute. It has the advantage of being within the powers of moderate mountaineers.

The descent into the Lötsch Thal is somewhat difficult, but, if the recognised precautions be duly taken, there is no danger. A good walker may reach either Kippel or Kandersteg in 1 day from Lauterbrunnen; but it is advisable to sleep at the châlet on the Steinberg Alp—a guide being sent on to prepare supper.

From Lauterbrunnen to Steinberg it is at first a char-road, then a bridle, and then a footpath (see Rte. 25).

[From Mürren to Steinberg châlet the distance is rather less. The rte. follows a pleasant path along the hill-side, passing a deserted silver-mine.]

Steinberg Châlet is of the 3 hrs. smallest dimensions, scarcely space for more than 2 travellers to stretch themselves on the floor, while the guides and herdsmen stow themselves in a hay-loft.

Tschingel Glacier. As the ½ hr. glacier itself is impracticable, its upper level is reached by climbing the rocks. Beware of falling stones. A steep bank of shattered slate sometimes appears difficult to unpractised travellers. Above this is the

Tschingel Tritt, a face of rock

not more than 30 ft. high, where goatherds place the trunk of a pine-tree against the rock, to serve as a rude ladder. It, however, is constantly broken or carried away by avalanches, so that the tourist has usually to ascend by climbing the rock. This is rough, and gives good hold both for feet and hands; but the guides never fail to give abundant, and even superfluous assistance, while they often neglect the necessary precaution of the rope, against the more real, but not apparent, dangers of the upper glacier. Above the Tschingel Tritt the ascent continues up rather steep slopes.

1½ hr. **Upper Glacier** is reached. Ascent S.W. [If not pressed for time, it is well worth while to make a détour (scarcely ½ an hr.) to the *Gamschilücke*, an opening in the ridge on the rt., overlooking the Kien Thal (Rte. 36), and beyond it the plain of Switzerland and the distant range of the Jura. A portion of its panorama is published in Gottlieb Studer's 'Topographische Mittheilungen.']

2½ hrs. **Col**, 9252 ft., between the *Muthorn*, a dome-shaped summit, rising in the midst of the Tschingel Glacier, and the *Frau*, or *Blümlis Alp*, which bounds the glacier plateau to the N. Here diverge the two rtes.—a. to *Kippel*,—b. to *Kandersteg*.

a. Route to Kippel.

The snow sinks S.W. into a glacier valley between the *Blümlis Alp* and the comparatively low range between the *Tschingelhorn* and the *Balmhorn* and *Altels*. Over this latter range (which forms the boundary between Berne and Valais) lies the route to

Platten and *Kippel*, in the *Lötsch Thal*.

Leaving the col, a short descent S.W., followed by a new ascent S., over moderate slopes of névé towards the summit.

Peter's Grat. One wide cre-1 hr. vasse is passed near the top or the summit of the ridge—above 10,000 ft. **View*, new to most Alpine travellers. In addition to the grand ranges of snowy mts. which have been in view throughout the ascent, the traveller now finds himself exactly opposite to the chain whose two extremities are the *Aletschhorn* and the *Nesthorn*, and which separates the *Lötschthal* from the valley of the Rhone. The mean height of this magnificent range exceeds 12,000 ft. in height, and the *Nesthorn* or *Bietschhorn* from every point of view is a most striking and attractive object.

The broad snow-covered ridge of Peter's Grat throws out several arms of glacier which fall into as many lateral glens of the *Lötschthal*.

Descent.—The usual course is to follow the l. side of the glacier which descends S. from the point at which the summit of the ridge is first attained. The slope, at first gentle, soon becomes more steep. The glacier varies extremely according to the season and the state of the snow. It is sometimes easy enough, sometimes decidedly difficult, and will then require 1 or 2 hrs. longer than the time here allotted.

[The pass is sometimes made by taking the Peter's Grat at a point farther W., and descending into the *Lötschthal* by the W. side of the glacier that leads from thence.] In deciding the route it is best to

rely on the local knowledge of the guides. Beware of concealed crevasses.

Leaving Glacier, and descending a barrier of rocks below its foot, keep carefully to the track which is known to the guides; there is no other practicable way.

The grand *views* of the surrounding peaks are for a time concealed, and their place supplied by wild rock scenery in the steep and narrow glen.

2 hrs. **Lötschthal**, where the path emerges. **View* of the Nesthorn, and of the great gl. which closes the upper end of the valley [over which lies the glacier route to the *Äggischhorn* by the *Lötschsattel* (Rte. 60).]

½ hr. **Platten** is reached, where accommodation may be had at the house of the curé. It has been usual to go farther and sleep at

1½ hr. **Kippel** (see Rte. 38 to *Turtman*).

In the Lötschthal, Joseph Appener is well known and recommended as a guide.

b. *Route to Kandersteg.*

From *Lauterbrunnen* as before.

LAUTERBRUNNEN or MÜRREN to	
Steinberg Châlets . . .	3 hrs.
Col	4½ "
Im Selden Châlets . . .	4 "
Kandersteg	2 "

3 hrs. **Steinberg Châlets**. Thence by rte. already described to

4½ hrs. **Col** (where the *Kippel* rte. diverges), which separates the *Tschingel* and *Kander* Glaciers. Here the névé inclines with a gentle slope towards the *Gasteren Thal*. This gradually becomes steeper, and the increasing width of the crevasses makes it necessary to quit the glacier for the

1 hr. **Rocks** on its S. or l.-hand bank. Here there is a *Spring*, at

which it is usual to halt for refreshment.

Descent steep and rough, without serious difficulty; then a short passage over the lower end of the glacier.

Im Selden (or *Gasterendorf*) 3 hrs. châteaux in the *Gasteren Thal*. (Milk, cheese, and hay to sleep on.) The scenery of this wild and savage valley is of the highest order, and well deserves an excursion from *Kandersteg* by those who do not cross the pass. By a tolerable track, used by herdsmen, to

Kandersteg (Rte. 37). 2 hrs.

Rte. 36.—LAUTERBRUNNEN or MÜRREN to KANDERSTEG, by the PASSES of the SEEFINEN FURKE and DÜNDENGRAT.

LAUTERBRUNNEN to	Hrs.
Mürren	2½
Tschingel hamlet . . .	5
Kandersteg	7½

There are few routes among the Alps equally free from difficulty, which lead through such magnificent scenery. This path is barely practicable for mules. It was crossed 1866 by 2 ladies with a mule and 2 guides furnished by the landlord of the *Victoria* at *Kandersteg*, who with a little encouragement would make the path good up the *Öschinenthal*.

The two passes, first into the *Kienthal*, and secondly into the *Öschinen Thal*, if taken in a single day, make it laborious. Moreover, the descent into the valley of *Öschinen* is awkward after dark. The traveller, however good a walker he may be, will do well to allow himself 14 hrs. of daylight for the whole expedition from

Lauterbrunnen. It requires 11 hrs. walk from *Mürren*, exclusive of stoppages.

On leaving *Lauterbrunnen* there is a choice of routes: one by the valley to *Stechelberg*, and then rt., up the *Seeffinen Thal*; the other or better plan is to mount from *Lauterbrunnen* to *Mürren*, and sleep there.

Lauterbrunnen. Thence by Rte. 25 to

2½ hrs. **Mürren.** The track mounts for some distance to turn the flank of a ridge which descends rt. from the *Schilthorn*. This brings the tourist to a position opposite the *Jungfrau*, at about the height of the *Wengern Alp*. *View* still more magnificent. The *Jungfrau* is from this point of view, and from this alone, measured in one glance from the snow on her summit to the level road at her feet: in a word, of her 13,671 ft. of altitude, more than 10,000 rise at once in precipices before the eye.

The track now winds away along the slope of the mountain, and falls in with the *Seeffinen Thal* path just at the foot of the pass. An enormous buttress of the *Gspaltenhorn* here turns the direction of the route from W. to S.W. The ascent is rather steep, and clear of snow, in the height of summer; which lies, however, in long slopes to the l.

3 hrs. **Furke**, or summit, 8572 ft. **View* includes the *Faulhorn*, and below it the *Wengern Alp* and its hotel. The head of the *Kien Thal* is filled by the *Gamschi* glacier [over which it is said to be possible to gain the level of the *Tschingel*, through the *Gamschilücke* (Rte. 35)].

Descent into the *Kien Thal* requires an awkward circuit, which leads to a *talus* of slate débris. Next a long slope of snow, and then the greensward.

The route taken by the guides leads to a bridge near the

Tschingel hamlet, so low down 2 hrs. the valley as to increase considerably the toil of the next ascent.

If the tourist is fatigued, or the sun much past the meridian, he will do well either to make up his mind to sleep at the châteaux, or else to abandon the *Dündengrat* and descend by the *Kien Thal* to *Reichenbach*.

Ascent of the ridge between this and the *Eschinen Thal* is steep, but over good ground. *View* of the pyramidal *Niesen Mt.*, and the L. of *Thun* beyond it. Near the top it becomes rough. There is a bed of snow, which adds to the fatigue of the last ½ hr. of ascent. It is but one step from the snow to the

Dündengrat, or top of the 3 hrs. ridge, and the next is downhill, by a glacier. Here a new scene of magnificence opens. The glittering *Frau*, which is here quite close, with a triple glacier streaming down from her side into the gulfs beneath, and farther off the *Doldenhorn*, and the beautiful lake of *Eschinen* encompassed by it, form a scene unparalleled in the Alps; though resembling in some of its features the lake and glacier scenery near the summit of the *Maloja*.

Descent either by the glacier or alongside of it, very rough. On reaching the high pastures, the descent to the level of the lake is practicable only by one route, where a path has been cut along the faces of the rocks. (See Rte. 37.)

Eschinen See.—The path leads 2 hrs. along the W. shore of the lake through a pine wood beyond it, to

Kandersteg (see Rte. 37). 1¾ h

**Rte. 37.—PASS of the GEMMI.
THUN to the BATHS of LEUK
(LÖÈCHE), and to LEUK in the
VALAIS.**

THUN to		miles.
Frutigen } (carriage-road)	:	{ 15
Kandersteg }		{ 8
		hrs.
Schwarenbach Inn } (bridle-road)	:	{ 4
Leukerbad . . }		{ 2½
		miles.
Leuk (carriage-road)		7

Carriage from Thun to Frutigen: 20 fr. 2 horses; 12 fr. 1 horse; 2 fr. bonnemain. Dil. 3 hrs., 2 fr. 20. A pleasanter route is to take the steamer to Spietz, a very pretty place, whence a walk of 10 m. through fields leads to Frutigen. Chars may usually be found awaiting the steamer; and a post-carr., with 3 places, starts to Frutigen in the afternoon. Char from Frutigen to Kandersteg, without bonnemain, 9 fr. Horse to Leukerbad, 15 fr. To Dauben See, 10 fr.

The Gemmi (pronounced Ghemmi) is the most peculiar of the bridle-passes. Its zigzags down to Leukerbad are grooves quarried in the face of a sometimes perpendicular cliff. *View from the summit towards Mte. Rosa. Kandersteg is situated at the N. foot of the pass, in the neighbourhood of grand valley scenery.

Thun (Rte. 25). Thence the route skirts the lake.

[From Interlaken the high road to Thun is left a little beyond Leisingen, and a char-road mounts the hill to *Æschi* (see further), and descends from thence to Mühlinen. Pedestrians may make a short cut.]

Near the tall old tower of *Strättlingen*, now powder magazine, road crosses the

3½ m. **Bridge** over the Kander. That river originally avoided the lake, and joined the Aar below Thun. Owing to the quantity of mud

Kp. Switz.

which it deposited, and its slight incline, it converted a district into an unhealthy marsh. In 1714 the river was turned into the lake at the expense of the canton, by cutting a canal, 3000 ft. long and 272 ft. broad, through the hill on which the tower of *Strättlingen* stands. Seen from the bridge, it has the appearance of a natural ravine. The deposit of sand brought down by the river into the lake has already so accumulated as to form a delta around its mouth, extending nearly a mile from the shore.

Wyler. [A road turns l. up to 2½ m. the village of *Æschi*. The ascent of ½ hr. will be well repaid by the view from the churchyard, of Lake of Thun; the singular *Justis Thal* on its N. side; the range of the Jura; on the W., close at hand, the Niesen and Stockhorn tower above the *Simmenthal*; E. the Lake of Brienz; the Rothhorn and Pass of the *Brünig* rising from its shores, topped by the *Titlis*; S. the snowy giants of the *Oberland*. There is a carriage-road from *Æschi* direct to *Mühlinen*.] The road passes the mouth of the *Simmenthal* (Rte. 42), between the Stockhorn and the Niesen, two noble mountains, with the castle of *Wimmis* standing as it were in its jaws. [From *Wimmis* the *Ascent of the Niesen*, 7763 ft., in 4½ hrs.; descent 3 hrs. Horse-path all the way. *Inn* with 24 beds, 5 min. walk below the top. (See Rte. 25.)]

On the margin of the lake rises the picturesque castle of *Spietz*.

Skirting the base of the Niesen, we enter the fertile and truly Swiss valley of Frutigen.

Muhlinen, no town, only a 4 m. nice little *Inn*, the Bear.

1 m. **Reichenbach.** The *Kienthal* opens out to the S.E. (Rte. 36.) Ascending by the side of the Kander, we reach

4 m. **Frutigen** (*Inns*: Helvetia and Post, both fair and reasonable: 3500 Protestant Inhab. The village was nearly destroyed in two consecutive conflagrations (1826-7). Behind it the valley forks. [The W. leads by a char-road (7 m.) to *Adelboden*, up the *Engstligen Thal*, a deep and rather monotonous valley. Thence $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. over the *Hahnenmoos* Pass to *An der Lenk*, Rte. 39.]

Our route is by the side of the Kander, and follows the E. valley. It passes under the castle of *Tellenburg*, and, crossing the Kander, proceeds up its rt. bank. The Snowy *Altels* closes the valley.

8 m. **Kandersteg** (3280 ft.). (2 *Inns*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. apart. H. de l'Ours, best, and best placed for the ascent of the Gemmi, as it is built where the carr.-road ends and the bridle-path begins. H. Victoria, good, an old house with a new name, opposite entrance of *Äschinen Thal*.)

N.B. *Return* charrs to Thun may be got here for 8 to 10 fr.; with 2 horses, 12 to 20 fr. Horses to cross the Gemmi to the baths of Leuk cost 15 fr. before 10 A.M., 20 fr. after; 13 fr. to the Dauben Kehr.

From Kandersteg to Leukerbad is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., by a broad bridle-path.

Kandersteg is the last village in the valley, and widely scattered. It is beautifully situated at the N. base of the Gemmi. Wood cut in the mountain forests around is here set afloat in the Kander, and thus conveyed into the lake of Thun, where the logs are collected and separated by the various proprietors.

[*Excursions*.—a. 3 m. into the side ***Valley of Äschinen* (see

Rte. 36), running directly E. from the H. Victoria, where, hemmed in by precipices, waterfalls, and glaciers, lies a beautiful clear lake, which mirrors the snowy peaks of the *Blumli Alp*, at whose base it lies. Let no one fail to make this excursion; it brings you at once into the heart of Alpine grandeur.—b. *Gasteren Thal*, about 7 hrs. No guide required. The path turns off close to the H. de l'Ours, and ascends a small and narrow gorge with overhanging cliffs. In the middle of the gorge a frail bridge is crossed, and the path then keeps to the rt. bank. $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Kandersteg the wide green *Gasteren Thal* opens, surrounded by precipices and waterfalls and snow mtns. above them. The path runs through débris, and then ascends to the village of *Gasteren*. Soon afterwards the magnificent Kander Glacier is seen at the head of the valley (see Rte. 35). Pedestrians may hence ascend the Gemmi by the rugged gorge of the *Schwarzbach*.—c. W. in 5 hrs., over the *Bonder-Grat*, to *Adelboden* (*Inn* tolerable). (See above.) The path leaves the char-road just above Kandersteg, crosses the grassy slopes to the foot of some rocks, which it surmounts by a ladder. From the summit (3 hrs.) *View* of the *Mönch*, *Jungfrau*, *Äschinenthal*, and lake. Above *Adelboden* is a fall of some magnitude. From *Adelboden* there is an easy path over the *Hahnenmoos* pass, in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., to *An der Lenk* (Rte. 39).]

Ascent of the Gemmi bridle-pass.

Ascent commences in earnest just beyond the H. de l'Ours, and mounts in zigzags through fir

woods, with *view* over the grand valley of Gasteren.

3 hrs. It then emerges upon a tract of open pasture-land, rendered desolate by the fall of an avalanche from the Rinder Horn in 1782, and winds among the fragments of rock brought down by it.

1 hr. **Schwarenbach Inn** (refreshments and rough sleeping accommodation; but complaints of extortion). The German poet Werner has laid in this gloomy spot the scene of a still more gloomy tragedy, 'The 24th of February.' The extravagant and improbable plot has no foundation in any real event which happened here.

[Ascent of *Altels Mt.* (11,923 ft.), 7 hrs. It is up a nearly straight slope of ice, and should not be attempted by less than 3 men roped together.]

$\frac{3}{4}$ hr. **Dauben See**, a small lake; the path winds along E. margin. It is supplied, not by springs, but by snow, which often swells it so as to cover the path: it is frozen for 8 months of the year. The naked limestone rocks which form the summit of the pass seem too barren for even the hardiest lichens.

$\frac{1}{4}$ hr. **Col.** (7540 ft.). **View* from an eminence l. of the col. of the Alps beyond the Rhone, whose highest summits, reckoning from the W., are these:—1. the Pigne d'Arolla, N.W. of the Collon; 2. the Collon itself, easily recognised by the deep cleft in its side; 3. the Dent Blanche. Then come three or four minor peaks of the range at the head of the Einfisch Thal. Above this range are seen—4. the Dent D'Erin; and, 5. the Cervin: both peaks of

bare rock. The series is terminated by—6. the Weisshorn, the loftiest and nearest mountain visible; and, 7. the Saas Grat, which is in itself a complete group of snowy peaks.

Descent. Near its verge stands a *shed*, affording partial shelter in a storm. A little lower down the traveller finds himself on the brink of a precipice, from which a plumb-line might be thrown into the valley below, nearly 1600 ft. It is principally upon the faces of a buttress of this vast wall that one of the most ingenious of all the alpine roads was constructed in 1736-41 by a party of Tyrolese.

Zigzags are mostly in grooves quarried in the face of the cliff; sometimes an upper terrace projects farther out than the one immediately below it. It varies in width from 3 ft. to 5 ft., and is quite practicable for mules. The road has been improved year by year.

[The wonders of these zigzags are increased to those who approach them from the side of Leuk, for the upper end of the valley has all the appearance of being shut in by a mountain wall.]

On the face of a rock, near the foot of the pass, is a small building said to have been formerly used as a guard-house to give notice of any invasion from the Bernese side.

The *ascent* from the Baths to the summit takes 2 hrs., *descent* 1½ hr.; a mule costs 4½ fr. up and down.

Leukerbad (Fr. Bains de $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Löèche). 4500 ft. (*Inns*: Hôtel des Alpes, best in all respects; Bellevue; H. de France; Couronne; Union, cheap.)

There are 5 Bath establish-

ments connected with the hotels, and these are attached to a hamlet of 300 Inhab., at the end of a valley terminated on all sides by tremendous precipices like a *cirque* in the Pyrenees. The hot springs attract a number of visitors, chiefly Swiss and French, during the season. Few English care to prolong their stay after a sight of the place. The baths and adjacent buildings have been three times swept away by avalanches since their establishment in the 16th century; and now a very strong dyke is built behind the village to ward off the snow. Such danger, however, is past before the bathing season begins. One of the first patrons of the baths was the Cardinal Archbp. of Sion, Matthew Schinner.

Mineral Springs, to the number of 10 or 12, rise in and around the village, and nine-tenths of them run off into the Dala torrent without being used. *The chief spring of St. Lawrence* bursts forth between the inn and the bath-house—a rivulet in volume at its source, with a temperature of 124° Fahr. It is used for the baths after being slightly cooled. The other springs vary somewhat in temperature, but little in contents. They contain only a small portion of saline matter. The patient begins with a bath of 1 hr., but goes on increasing it daily, until at length he remains in the water 8 hours a day—4 before breakfast and 4 after dinner. The usual *cure time* (*kur*) is 3 weeks. The principal bath-houses are divided into compartments or baths, each about 20 ft. square, and capable of holding 15 or 20 persons. Along the partitions dividing the baths runs a slight

gallery, into which any one is admitted, either to look on or converse with the bathers below. The stranger will be amazed on entering to perceive a group of some 12 or 15 heads emerging from the water, on the surface of which float wooden tables, holding coffee-cups, newspapers, snuff-boxes, and books. The patients, a motley company, of all ages, both sexes, and various ranks, delicate young ladies, burly friars, invalid officers, and ancient dames, sit on benches below the water, all clad in long woollen mantles, with a tippet over their shoulders. Against the walls are hung regulations for the preservation of decorum in the baths, and the fine of 20 fr. for the higher offences.

4 hrs. of subaqueous penance are succeeded by 1 hr. in bed; and many a fair nymph in extreme *négligé*, with stockingless feet and uncoifed hair, may be encountered crossing the open space between the bath and the hotels.

Mules are kept at the baths, under the direction of a commissaire:—printed tariff.

Excursions.

a. Ladders (*Leiter*). A path through the woods, on the l. or E. side of the Dala, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., half an hour from the baths, leads to the foot of the precipice, which hems in the valley of Leuk on all sides, as with a colossal wall. Upon the sloping pasturages 1 m. above the crest of this precipice stands *Albinen* vill.; and the only mode by which its inhabitants can communicate *directly* with Leukerbad is by a series of 8 or 10 *lad-*

ders placed nearly perpendicularly against the face of the cliff. It can hardly be called difficult to climb to the top; but the ladders are often awry, and rather unsteady. Their use has given rise to a modification of the dress of the female peasants, which here includes those nether habiliments confined in other parts of the world to men and shrews.

[From Albinen back to Leukerbad there is an ordinary road by a circuit through Inden.]

b. *Ascent of the Torrent-horn* (see panorama) (9876 ft.), E. of Leukerbad. Mules can reach the summit in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (10 fr. and *bonne-main*). View of an unbroken series of peaks from Mont Blanc to the Simplon; with the Altels, Gspalthorn, and Blumlis Alp on the N. The Gemmi road lies deep below, and its summit is seen through a gap in the chain. The ridge ends in a precipice surrounded by isolated rocks, whose sides are equally vertical. The first 1200 ft. and the last 700 are a steep climb. Descent in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Leuk Baths are about 4 hrs. drive from Visp.

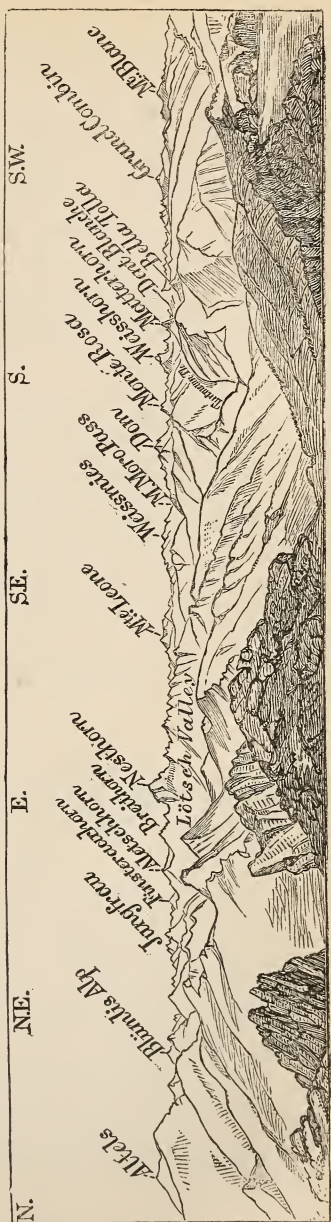
Leukerbad to the Rhone Valley and Simplon Road.

There are two ways:—a. Carr.-road to Leuk; b. Mule-path to Sierre.

a. *Carriage-road to Leuk* crosses the Dala, and follows the course of the valley through a fine gorge. It descends in zigzags, and beyond Indenville recrosses the river by a lofty bridge, 420 ft. above the torrent, opposite Albinen.

A slow omnibus goes from the Baths to Leuk, Susten, and Sion.

FROM TORRENTHORN.



7 m. **Leuk** (Fr. Lööche) (*Inn*, Couronne), a walled and castellated town of 1123 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Rhone, near its junction with the Dala. A covered bridge over the Rhone connects it with Susten on the Simplon road (Rte. 59). (*Inn*: H. de la Souste.) Above it are the ruins of two castles, destroyed by the Valaisans in 1414. It is about 12 m. from Visp, 6 m. from Sierre.

b. Mule-path to Sierre, 3½ hrs., 12 m. Beyond Inden a bridle-path turns rt., and, traversing 2 short tunnels in the rock, at the angle of the valley emerges upon pasturages above the village Varen, commanding fine views. It is a short cut for those who wish to descend the valley of the Rhone.

A rough and steep descent leads past the hamlet of Salgetsch in 1½ hr., to

Sierre, on the Simplon road (Rte. 59).

Rte. 38. — TURTMAN and KIPPEL to KANDERSTEG, by the LÖTSCH PASS.

TURTMAN to	Hrs.
Char-road to Kippel . . .	3
Foot-path to Kandersteg. . .	8

This pass was formerly in much use, but since the construction of the Gemmi, more than a century ago, the old mule-path has been left to fall into decay, and an extension of the glaciers has destroyed part of it.

The Lötschthal has been neglected by Alpine travellers till lately, and no *inn* has yet been opened, but it abounds in fine scenery, and leads to interesting passes (Rtes. 35, 60).

Turtman (Rte. 59).

Bridge over the Rhone, and 2 m. thence to

Gampel (*Inn*, homely), at the 1 m. mouth of the narrow Lötschthal, rising, not in terraces, but with a rapid and continuous ascent. Ascent steep up the l. bank of the Lonza, now mastered by a good road. *Views* over the Rhone. The path next enters a gorge.

[1 hr. from Gampel there is a fall, not visible from the road, of no great height, but large volume.]

Koppigstein Ch., constantly 4 m. swept away by avalanches. The Lonza is crossed to its rt. bank. A group of cottages soon appears in a lovely scene of meadow, wood, and rock, overhung by superb peaks, after which the character of the valley is more cheerful.

Ferden. The path turns 1½ m. sharply to the E. At the angle, **View* along both branches of the valley; the upper portion is wider and longer than that which has been passed, extending to the great *Lötsch gletscher*, a branch of the sea of ice around the Jungfrau, overhung by the Lauterbrunn Breithorn on one side, and the Schienhorn, an offset of the Aletschhorn, on the other; while on the S. the Nesthorn and other very lofty mtns. rise steeply in icy peaks. The Curé's house at

Kippel affords poor accom- $\frac{3}{4}$ m. modation, but is the best to be had in the valley. Joseph Appener is a good guide. The Curé was an active mountaineer, but is now an old man. Few or none of the people can speak anything but their own German patois.

Thence through magnificent larch woods.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Platten**, where accommodation, said to be nearly equal to that of Kippel, is to be had at the house of the Curé; after which, over pastures, bare stony slopes, and beds of snow.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Col**, 8796 ft., overhung by the Balm-horn, which forms the E. end of the Altels group. *View* from the summit decidedly superior to that from the Gemmi, or any of the passes over the chain to the E. of it. [By giving 2 or 3 hrs. more to the excursion, a high peak to the E., called the *Hoch-horn*, may be ascended. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Col, chiefly over ice. Steep slopes are crossed, whence the eye plunges down right into the Gasterenthal, 5000 to 6000 ft. beneath. A singular scene occurs in passing round a steeple of rock, rising out of the ice, with a pool of clear blue water at its foot. Between it and the peak lies a narrow isthmus of ice, sloping steeply down on either side; after passing this, the icy shoulder of the mountain is wound round, with empty space on two sides; and then the last ascent, up a sharp pile of stones, takes 15 min. **View* S. and S.W., Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, and Mont Blanc towering far above nearer mountains, are the leading objects. E. the Tschingel-horn and other points of the chain extend to the Jungfrau and the Aletschörner. W. is a sea of lower mountains towards the Simmenthal, and an extensive view over the Bernese lowlands. Retracing the course for a good way, the descent leads over bare rocks and beds of snow to the lower part of the Balmgletscher, and

reaches (2 hrs. from the Hochhorn) the point where the direct route across the Lötschberg quits the glacier, after lying across it for $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 m.]

Descent to the Gasterenthal over some long slopes of snow, giving opportunity for a *glissade*,

Glacier is reached, which $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. now covers the old track; for nearly an hour's walk keep to its l. or W. side.

Im Selden châlets (or Gasterendorf) (Rte. 35). (Milk and cheese and miserable accommodation may be had on an emergency.) **View* of the surrounding peaks and of the Kander glacier. The lower end of the Gasterenthal is crowded with huge blocks, some of them probably brought down by avalanches, while others have been transported by ice from the peaks at the head of the valley.

Kandersteg (Rte. 37).

$2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Rte. 39. — PASS of the RAWYL.—THUN to SION, or SIERRE.

THUN to

An der Lenk 36 miles.

Summit of pass $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Sion $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The bridle-pass of the Rawyl begins at An der Lenk, at the N. foot of the pass (a good halting-place, 36 m. from Thun). It is fully 10 hrs. to Sion, or 11 hrs. to Sierre. Nothing but a little milk is to be had between An der Lenk and Sion, therefore provisions should be taken. The scenery on both sides of the pass resembles that on the S. side of the Gemmi,

There are 3 routes to the village of An der Lenk from Thun:—*a.* by following the Upper Simmenthal, along which there is a good char-road—*b.* by the Diemtigen Thal and the pass of the Grimmli, a route accessible only to pedestrians—*c.* by Frutigen, the Engstligen Thal, and Adelboden. The scenery by *b* is inferior; and there is little saving of time. From Interlaken, *c* is decidedly shortest.

a. **Thun**, the road from, up the *Simmenthal*, is described Rte. 42 as far as

26 m. **Zweisimmen**, to which there is a diligence twice daily. Thence a char-road diverges to the l. up the Ober Simmenthal to

10 m. **An der Lenk**.

b. From *Thun* the rte. by the *Diemtigen Thal* leads up the *Simmenthal* for 10 m. to

3½ hrs. **Lattenbach**. It crosses the stream of the Chivel, and follows its l. bank through Diemtigen and Narrenbach, then recrosses it to

4 hrs. **Thiermatten (Inn)**. The path mounts the valley by the rt. bank. 1 m. beyond this it again passes the stream, and, leaving it on the l., gradually ascends the pass.

3 hrs. **Summit of Grimmli** (5580 ft.?). Descending through the *Fermel Thal* (a fertile valley, only 6 m. long), it reaches

2 hrs. **Matten**, in the Upper Simmenthal, on the char-road leading from Zweisimmen to

1¼ hr. **An der Lenk**.

c. The rte. by the Engstligen Thal quits the road of the Gemmi at *Frutigen* (Rte. 37). Hence a walk of 4½ hrs. to *Adelboden* (small *Inn* near the ch.). By the low pass of the *Hahnenmoos*, 3 hrs. walk to *An der Lenk*.

An der Lenk (3309 ft.)—(*Inns*: Bad Hohlliebe, excellent; land-

lord speaks English; Bär). Strong sulphureous springs, temp. 48° Fahr.; much used by the Swiss. Beautifully situated near the base of the *Wildstrubel* (10,716 Eng. ft.).

Excursions.—The Simmen R. rises 6 m. (char-road halfway) above An der Lenk, at the foot of the glacier of Rätzliberg, from the *Sieben Brunnen*. Grand scenery. Between here and An der Lenk the river forms several cascades.

An interesting account of glacier excursions about An der Lenk, including 2 ascents of the Wildstrubel, and a passage over the glaciers between this and the Gemmi pass, has been given by Mr. Hinchliff in 'Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers.'

The rte. of the Rawyl is passable for a char for about 3 m. Then, instead of proceeding towards the source of the Simmen, it ascends the l. bank of its tributary the Iffigenbach; and the gorge of that torrent, flanked by precipices, is grand. Beware of losing time by crossing a tempting bridge, a little below a picturesque waterfall.

Iffigen, a group of farm-2 hrs. houses (one of which is a tolerable *Inn*), at the N. base of the Rawyl, near which the Iffigenbach makes a fine fall.

A series of zigzags mounts the steep side of the mountain above Iffigen. The path has been newly constructed, and workmen keep it in repair. The small cascades that used to drip on the path from the rocks above have been diverted, and the way is now so broad that timid persons will feel no uneasiness. From the brow of the precipice, looking

N., view over the valley of An der Lenk, and the mtns. of the Simmenthal covered with fine pastures and farmhouses. Crossing a bed of snow, the path leads up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. **The summit** (7960 feet), marked by a cross. It is 2 m. broad, covered with shattered slate, bare of vegetation. When clouds lie on the pass, a stranger cannot trace the path, which is tedious from the number of gullies, and the alternately crumbling and slippery nature of the soil, consisting at one time of clay-slate, at another of clay. A small lake is reached before the traveller gains

$\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Brow of the S. face of the mtn., consisting of precipices like those on the N. face. *View of the mtns. S. of the Rhone, especially of the Matterhorn and its glaciers, is sublime.

Descent by a good zigzag path down the cliffs to

$1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. **Rawin châlets**, close to which two large bodies of water burst, one on either hand from the cliffs, forming fine falls. That on the rt. has a singular appearance, rushing out of a black cleft in the face of a broad cliff, in 5 or 6 distinct columns, and afterwards forming a fine wild tumble of foaming water. Though apparently clear when issuing from the rock, it has no sooner touched the ground than it becomes a river of liquid mud, a large portion of which is separated and conducted ingeniously for some miles along the face of the mtn., and at one part alongside a perpendicular cliff, to fertilise the meadows near Ayent.

Two paths branch off at the châlets of Rawin:—*a.* in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Sierre*; *b.* on the rt. bank of the stream, through Ayent to *Sion* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

a. to *Sierre*. Very fatiguing, owing to frequent ascents and descents.

b. to *Sion*. For nearly half an hour from Rawin the path runs nearly on a level: it next rises for some distance to turn a rocky barrier, and then descends through fir forests on *Ayent*. [Foot passengers can avoid this ascent by following the bank of the conduit before mentioned, which saves nearly 1 hr. The difficult part takes 10 min. or $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to traverse. The only way of passing it is along trees supported by cross bars against the face of high rocks, above the stream. The scene is grand. The trees are placed singly above the bed of the watercourse, and are not very firmly secured. This short cut should not be attempted by persons in the least liable to nervousness.]

The regular road lies amidst forests of fir. It unites with the footpath before reaching

Ayent (accommodation at the 3 hrs. *Cure's*). Past the hamlet of *Grimseln* to

Sion (Rte. 56) *Rly.-Stat.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

At *Sion*, experienced guides and mules may be obtained for the ascent of the *Rawyl* (called *Ravoué* in the patois of the *Valais*).

Rte. 40.—LENK to LAUENEN by the TRÜTT LISBERG. — LAUENEN to GSTEIG by the CHRINEN.

An der Lenk (Rte. 30). Beyond its ch. the path traverses meadows and groves. *View* of the magnificent glaciers of the

Wildstrübel and the Wildhorn. Ascend the N. side of the valley.

2½ hrs. **Ober Staffel**, an elevated pasture.

1 hr. **Trüttlisberg Pass** (? 5900 ft.), between the Dauben and the Stublen.

Descent is steep.

1¼ hr. **Lauenen** (*Inn*: Bär; rough, but not uncomfortable). [To Saanen, 2 hrs. (Rte. 42), by a good char-road, through pretty scenery.] Over the Chrinen pass (5000 ft. ?) to,

2 hrs. **Gsteig** (Fr. Châtelet). (*Inn*: Hirsch, dirty; but not so bad as it looks.) Rte. 41.

Rte. 41.—PASS of the SANETSCH.—SAANEN to SION.

SAANEN to

Gsteig 10 miles.

Summit of pass 3¾ hrs.

Sion 5 hrs.

Char from Saanen to Gsteig, 10 m. Thence a steep and tedious bridle-pass of 9 hrs. to Sion.

Saanen (or Gessonay). (Rte. 42.)

2 m. **Staad**; the path turns S. by the valley of the Saane, the upper end of which is called Gsteig Thal, to

8 m. **Gsteig** (Fr. Châtelet) (*Inn*, Bär, tolerable), Rte. 43, the highest village in the valley, close under the Mittaghorn.

The pass rises immediately from Gsteig, and resembles the pass of the Gemmi.

¾ hr. **Waterfall** of the Saane clears the face of the rock by at least 100 ft. Iris in the evening. The path follows the Saane to its source. *View* back on Gsteig. After a climb of

Grassy plain, surrounded with 2 hrs. abrupt rocky mountains, it leads by a gentle ascent to

Summit, 7365 ft., a rocky, 1 hr. solitary plain 3 or 4 m. long, called *Kreuzboden*, barely relieved by a few patches of vegetation. W. the *Sans Fleuron* glacier descends on it from the *Oldenhorn* (ascended in 1857 by Mr. Hinchliff and Mr. Bradshaw Smith). The pass itself is not grand, but *view* of the great chain of the Alps from Mt. Velan to the neighbourhood of the Matterhorn. The whole of the straight, steep Val d'Erin from the Valais, and the glacier of Ferpêcle, are in front. But neither the Matterhorn nor any part of the Weisshorn, Rothhorn, or Monte Rosa is visible.

Descent is steep, but grassy down to the pine-forests, through which the road to Sion is tedious, but not displeasing.

Morge river is crossed, and ¾ hr. after 4 m. of bad winding road, passing a châtelet, is again crossed by the

Pont Neuf, a substantial stone 1¼ hr. foot-bridge, 200 ft. above the black stream. *View*. Black slate rocks rise 2500 ft. on the E. Portions have been detached and stand upright, each the height of a small mountain. A white horizontal line on the face of the rocks (rt.) is the wall of a watercourse constructed at the sole expense of a farmer's wife to supply her native village with water for irrigation, of which she had felt the want in her lifetime, and for which she left the whole of her fortune at her death. Near the mouth of the Morge is a ruined castle, and *view* over the valley of the Rhone. The only village is

1½ hr. Chandolin (*Inn* humble, good wine), the first place from Gsteig where food can be procured. Here and at Saviese are many narrow lanes, through which the way is intricate to find. *View* during descent of the 3 castles of

Sion (Rte. 56) (*Inn*: Poste).

(*Time from Sion*: walking to Chandolin, 1 hr.; to summit of pass, 4 hrs.; to Gsteig, 3½ hrs.)

Rte. 42.—THUN to VEVAY, by the SIMMENTHAL; SAANEN, CHATEAU D'OEX, and GRUYERES:—PASS of the DENT DE JAMAN.

THUN to	M.	Chateau d'Oex .	M.
Weissenburg .	14	Montbovon .	7
Zweisimmen .	11	Bulle . . .	10
Saanen (Gessenay) . . .	9	Vevay . . .	22

An excellent carriage-road of 79 miles has been made through the Simmenthal, but it has fallen into disuse owing to the rly. communication by Berne. (Rte. 45.) The inns and the means of travelling are not good. A diligence with 9 seats starts every morning from Thun, and reaches Saanen (Fr. Gessenay) in 9 hrs. A lighter vehicle with only 6 places leaves Saanen in the morning, and reaches Vevay in 10 hrs. Those who can walk or ride will prefer to reach Vevay from Château d'Oex, or Montbovon (Rte. 43).

The Simmenthal is a pastoral valley abounding in rich cultivation, orchards and gardens, meadows reaching to the tops of the hills, with houses along the banks of the river, varied with fir forests, rocky gorges, and open basins.

From Thun, by Rte. 37, turn off at the Tower of Strättlingen, between, l. Niesen, and rt. Stockhorn, to

9 m, Erlenbach (*Inn*: Krone).

From the parsonage Latrobe started on those Alpine expeditions which he has described in so admirable a manner in his 'Alpenstock.' The Stockhorn [3 hrs. ascent] rises almost immediately behind Erlenbach.

Weissenburg (*Inn*: Post). 4½ m.

[Mules or chairs with bearers may be hired to the *Sulphur Baths of Weissenburg*, 2½ m. Ascent to the *New Baths* (well kept), at the mouth of a picturesque defile, up which the path winds until it narrows into a chasm, to the Old Bath-house, singularly situated in its recesses, between the torrent Büntschli and the rocks, leaving barely space for the house and baths. It is now occupied by peasants. The scenery around is highly picturesque, but inaccessible to all but stout climbers. The source is ½ m. higher up in the gorge, and the water, 82° Fahr., is conveyed in wooden pipes along the face of the precipice. The peasants have formed a pathway out of the ravine to the upper pastures, by cutting notches in the face of the rock, and partly by attaching ladders to it. By this means they scale a precipice between 200 and 300 ft. high. There is a short cut direct from the baths to Oberwyl, on the high road.]

The *Simmeneck* is a defile formed by 2 projecting rocks, between which the road passes to

Boltigen (2600ft.) (*Inn*: Bär). 5½ m. Trout-fishing. Old castle of *Simmeneck* to the N. The road is carried round the ruined castle of *Laubeck*. Through the gorge of *Laubeck*, fine scenery.

Reidenbach. Coal-mines near 1 m. here. [Two paths lead from

Reidenbach to *Bulle*, each of 8 hrs.—*a.* by the *Klus*, steep and mountainous; *b.* by *Badermoos*, through lower country and pine forests. Either path shortens the journey to *Bulle* by 4 hrs. The river is crossed 3 times before reaching

5 m. **Zweisimmen** (*Inns*: Lion, best; none good). Chief place in the valley; 2000 Inhab.; of old brown and red wooden houses, at the junction of the great and lesser Simmen. *Castle of Blankenburg* is above it. Until the democratic revolutions in canton Berne, it was the residence of the landvogt, who now occupies his own humble farm-house beside it. It is still the seat of the government, and the prison. [A char-road l. runs hence past 3 m. St. Stephan (*Inn*: Alter Schweitzer), to 2½ m. Matten, and ¾ m. to An der Lenk (*see* Rte. 39).]

The road now quits the Simmenthal by a steep ascent, in which peaks of limestone are interspersed with forests of pine, and, turning S.W. crosses the *Saanen-Moser*, an elevated pasture-land, till it descends upon

9 m. **Saanen** (Fr. Gessenay) (*Inns*: Grosslandhaus; H. de Kranich; *l'Ours), the principal place in the Upper Saane (Sarine), whose 3629 Inhab. are chiefly cattle-owners, or occupied in their dairies, manufacturing Gruyères cheese. A kind of cheese peculiar to the valley, too delicate to bear exportation, is called Fötschhari-käse. [Ascent of the Sanetsch Pass (Rte. 41). Ascent of the *Col de Pillon* into the romantic Val des Ormonds (Rte 43) and Les Diablerets.]

The road beyond is hilly; below Saanen we pass into canton

Vaud. German is soon exchanged for a French patois in the lower portion of the valley, which is called *Pays d'en haut Romand*. The first Vaudois village is

Rougemont (Germ. Rothberg) 2½ m (*Inn*: Kreutz). Its château was a convent.

Château d'Oex (Oesch) (*Inns*: 4½ m l'Ours; Maison de Ville). Vill.: 2300 Inhab., 3030 ft., rebuilt after 3 conflagrations. The *château*, after which it is named, is replaced by a *church*. The road next crosses the Saane to

Moullins [path into the *Val des Ormonds* (Rte. 43)].

Bridge, rt., not crossed by our 1½ m road.

[Across bridge to *Rossinière pension*. Highly praised.]

The pass of the Tine between grand rocks and pines leads to

Montbovon (Bubenberg) (*Inn*: 4 m Kreutz), which Byron calls "a pretty scraggy village, with a wild river and a wooden bridge:" it is situated in canton Freiburg.

[Horse-path, 5 hrs. to Vevay, over the interesting *Col de Jaman* (Jommen Pass), 4872 ft., descending upon the Lake of Geneva above Montreux.

A few horses are kept at Montbovon for hire. It is better to order them from Vevay the day before.

The path passes by the Pont de Hongrin to the inn at Allières.

The **View* from the *Col* commands great part of the lake, but to see the Oberland range you must climb the *Dent* itself, 1 hr. from the *Col*, and there is a considerably better view from the adjacent *Merdasson*, S. of the *Dent*. From the *Col* to Vevay is 4 hrs. walk. After reaching the *Col* and descending about ½ hr.

the path divides, the rt. leading to Vevay, the l. to Montreux. This pass is inferior in striking views to the Col de Pillon, though Byron calls it "beautiful as a dream."]

The carriage-road from Montbovon to Vevay makes a great détour, passing round the base of the *Molésou* (6578 ft.), the highest mtn. in canton Freiburg, under the hills crowned by the castle and town of

7 m. **Gruyeres** (German, Greyerz) (*Inns*: said not to be good). This inoudering little town of 375 Inhab. is picturesque from its position on the face of a hill, the top of which is crowned by the *Castle*, very well preserved. Its owners were the Counts of Gruyères, down to 1554, when the family became bankrupt, and the creditors sold the lordship to Berne. The castle has been bought by M. Rory, who has repaired it with taste. *Torture* chamber at the top of the stairs contained the rack which had been used within the present century.

The language spoken by the people is a dialect of *Romansch* (called, in German, Gruverin-Welsch), and is thought to prove their descent from the Burgundians. The district is also famous for its *cheeses*, of which there are large depôts in the town.

La Tour de Treme was a watchtower of the Counts of Gruyères.

[A secluded rte. leads from Thun to Gruyères as follows: 2½ hrs. Watterwyl.—2 hrs. Baths of Gurnigel.—2¾ hrs. Schwefelbad.—4 hrs. Schwarz See or Lake of Omeinaz.—2¼ hrs. Valsainte.—3 hrs. Gruyères. The *Baths of Gurnigel*, 3782 ft., are much frequented by the Bernese. It is

situated in a high and wooded country. *Schwefelbad*, or Baths of *Ganterist*, is a decaying establishment in a treeless tract. *Lake of Omeinaz* is deservedly called the *Schwarzee*. Hospitable quarters at a neglected bathing establishment on its W. shore. The surrounding landscape is charming. The *Valsainte* is a monastery in a cheerful valley.]

Bulle (Boll)—(*Inns*: Cheval 3 m. Blanc; Maison de Ville)—an industrious town of 2000 Inhab. It is the chief depôt for Gruyère cheese. If the ages inscribed on the tombstones form any test, it must be one of the healthiest places in the world. There is a curious old *chateau*, but the town is modern, having been burnt in 1805. The *bise* or N.E. wind blows keenly over the plateau.

It is 18 m. from Freiburg, and the same from Vevay. A diligence runs daily between those two towns by Bulle.

[From Bulle or Gruyères, *ascent* of the *Molésou*, 6578 ft. **View*.]

Our course now turns S. along the high road between these two places, skirting the W. base of the *Molésou* to

Châtel St. Denis (Kastels)—11 m. (*Inn*: Maison de Ville)—a picturesque village with an elevated *Castle* on the l. bank of the *Vevayse*. ½ m. S. of it the road enters canton Vaud. Thence an excellent road, carried by easy zigzags down the steep hill towards the Lake of Geneva. The *View* from this road is nearly as fine as from the *Jaman*, so that there is no reason to regret the enormous bends which it makes, though they lengthen the journey by several miles.

Vevay (Rte. 55).

11 m.

Rte. 43.—CHATEAU D'OEX to AIGLE or BEX, by the VALLEY DES ORMONDS.

MOULINS to	Eng. m.	Eng. m.
Comballas	. 8	. 2
		. 6½

A bridle-path (carr.-road in progress) diverges to the l. from the high road (Rte. 42) at *Moulins*, near *Château d'Oex*, and leads, in 5 hrs., by *Comballas* to *Sepey* (where there is a good carr.-road by a long incline, 6½ m. to *Aigle*).

From *Moulins* (3257 ft.) the bridle-path mounts steeply at first. Thenceforward by a pretty level as far as char-road.

3 m. **Bridge**, rt. Here our path leaves the direct road, turns sharply to the rt., crosses the bridge, and leads up a tributary valley. [The direct road passes through *V. d'Etivaz*, whence easy mountain-paths lead into the Ormond dessus.]

1½ m. **Lecherette**, rt., a scattered village (where milk and wine can be had); it is skirted, not passed through.

½ m. Another stream is crossed; then

1 m. **Les Mosses** (5935 ft.), a straggling vill. on elevated meadows. [*Lac Lioson* (6135 ft.) is well worth a visit. Turning l. from *Les Mosses*, up the tributary valley, it may be reached in 1 hr. Ascend from it, in ½ hr., *Mt. Chaussé* (7798 ft.), for the sake of its view over the *Diablerets*, *Dent du Midi*, and *Lac Lemman*. Hence, by a new road and amid pine forests, rushing cascades, valleys, and mountains, the traveller passes through the picturesque valley of *Les Ormonds*, and arrives at *Sepey*.]

Junction of roads. [The l. 1¼ m. branch crosses the stream, and takes, in 5½ m., to *Plans des Isles* (see below).] Our way is to the rt., and leads to

Comballas, a rustic but comfortable *Inn* and *Pension* (4475 ft.), charge 5 fr. a day; much frequented in summer for its mountain air and sulphureous mineral spring. It is seldom free from snow before the end of June. Not much view from the place, though many pretty excursions.

Sepey (3704 ft.) (*Inn*: *l'Etoile*, 2 m. fair, is one of 3 pensions of a homely kind, moderate in price as well as in accommodation, frequented by Swiss from June to the end of August.) It is a primitive town. The houses are entirely composed of wood; most of them are carved, and covered with verses and texts from the Bible. The pasturages in this valley are celebrated, and the cheese, cream, and butter of *Les Ormonds* ("Ormond Dessus" above *Sepey*, and "Dessous" below it) equal any in the canton.

Saanen to Sepey (a), by *Col de Pillon*, 10½ to 11½ hrs. drive.

SAANEN to	
<i>Gsteig</i>	8½ miles.
<i>Col de Pillon</i>	
<i>H. Diablerets</i>	3½ hrs.
<i>Sepey</i>	7½ miles.
<i>Aigle</i>	6½ miles.

Sepey may also be reached conveniently from *Rte. 42* by turning off at *Saanen*, and taking the carriage and post-road (opened 1864) by

Gsteig (Fr. *Châtelet*). Thence 8½ m. over the *Col de Pillon* (4778 ft. = 2½ hrs.), to

Plan des Isles (*Pension* and 3½ hrs. *Inn*, *H. des Diablerets*, much frequented), on a level tract in the

valley of the Ormond dessus. Ascent of the *Oldenhorn*, 7 or 8 hrs. Guide 10 or 12 frs.

1½ m. **Vers l'Eglise** (*Pension and Inn*: Cerf; small, but fair), chief place of the district of Ormond dessus: thence to

6 m. **Sepey**. Junction of 2 Ormonds.

[*Head of the V. Ormond dessus* is S. of the road over the Col de Pillon. It is surrounded by a precipitous range of limestone rocks, shaped like a horseshoe, not unlike the Cirque of Gavarnie, in the Pyrenees, over which dash waterfalls, while behind rise the snow and peaks of the Diablerets. This scene is well worth a visit. By the *Col de la Croix* the traveller may descend by Grion to Bex, a station on the Sion Rly.]

—
Saanen to Sepey. (b.)

SAANEN to	
Feutersvey	6 miles.
H. des Diablerets	4 hrs.
Sepey	7½ miles.
Aigle	6½ miles.

Another way of reaching Sepey is to start from Saanen as above, but to leave the road at

6 m. **Feutersvey** ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. after the bridge over the stream); thence to turn rt. up the valley, and make for

4 m. **Lake Arnen** (5072 ft.). Food may be had at the châteaux by its side, but the people are extortionate. The lake is beautifully placed within wooded slopes and rocky shores. Thence the pedestrian may find the way for himself over the hills to

2½ hrs. **H. des Diablerets** (*see above*), which lies (4 m. in a direct line) to the S.W., and so to

7½ m. **Sepey**.

Sepey to Aigle. The descent is made in any carriage in 1 hr., the ascent in 2½ hrs. by a road remarkable for its beauty of construction. It was commenced by the Vaudois Government in 1836 to connect the Simplon with Thun, Interlaken, and the German cantons by Château d'Oex; but owing to the great cost in its formation, and the constant needful repairs from snow and other causes, it was not completed over the Col until 1864. The road is wide, and its gradual and easy descent around the sides of a seemingly impracticable mountain, to the depth of 2400 ft., reflects high credit on the engineer, M. Pichaud, a Vaudois. At the bottom of the valley the Grande Eau rushes in a series of cascades. In the distance, from near Aigle, *view* of the snowy tops of the Dent du Midi, in contrast to the dark forests of the Ormonds. The grey head of the Dent du Chamossaire rises N. above the pasturages.

Aigle (1374 ft.) (*Inns*: Victoria, 6½ m. very good; Beau Site), a station on the Sion Rly. It is the best starting-point for exploring the Valley des Ormonds. There are numerous pretty paths among these mountains. (*See Simplon, Rte. 56.*)

—
Sepey to Bex or Ollon.

SEPEY to	Hrs.
Châlet Bretaye	3
Châlet Villard	1½
Bex	2

Cross the Grande Eau by the

Bridge, to the S.E., below 1 m. Sepey. Ascend the opposite slopes to the *Forclaz*; then to a cascade and the

Lac des Châteaux (5876 ft.) 2½ hrs. (this lake is near two others of

less note), and by fine forests. The *Châlets of Bretaye*, immediately above it, afford cream and milk. [Ascent of the *Chamossaire*, 6932 ft.; *fine panorama*.]

Descent to

2 hrs. **Chésières** (4002 ft.), a village, where the *Châlet* of the brothers Amiguet is always crowded by visitors, as well as the neighbouring *Châlet Villard* (*Pension*, good), in the face of the finest Alps of Savoy.

2 hrs. **Bex**.

Sheet No. xvii. of the Swiss Government map is very valuable to those who make excursions in this district.

Rte. 45.—BERNE to LAUSANNE (and VEVAY) by FREIBURG. Rail.

BERNE to	Eng. m.
Freiburg	20
Lausanne	30

Railway—to Freiburg in 1½ hr.; to Chexbres (for Vevay) in 3-3½ hrs.; to Lausanne in 3¼-4 hrs. 3 trains daily. Take l. side of rly. carriage.

Quitting **Berne**, the chain of Bernese Alps and mtns. of the Simmenthal appear.

3 m. **Bümplitz Stat.** The Sense, which divides canton Berne from Freiburg, is crossed.

6 m. **Flamatt Stat.**

[Diligence, by Neueneck, twice a day, 5 m., to *Laupen* (*Inn*: Hirsch) on the Sense. Laupen is famous for the battle in which the Swiss, under Rudolph of Erlach, defeated the mailed chivalry of Burgundy and Suabia, 1339.

Tower, b. 1853, in commemoration.]

Balliswyl Stat. *Great viaduct* 9½ m. across the Saarine, 990 ft. long, 260 ft. above the river, made of 3000 tons of cast-iron.

On entering canton Freiburg the gauze wings and dark dress of the female peasantry of Berne are exchanged for broad-brimmed, flapping straw hats and red petticoats; while the numerous crosses at the roadside announce a Roman Catholic canton.

Skirting the old walls we reach

Freiburg Stat., W. of the town, 2 m. near the Jesuits' College. (*Inns*: Zähringer Hof, close to the bridge, very good. View of the two bridges from the platform behind. H. des Merciers or Marchands, near the ch., good and cheaper; *H. de Fribourg, excellent in all respects, zealous landlord.)

This town (10,454 Inhab., chiefly Rom. Cath.), the capital of canton Freiburg, is on a promontory formed by the windings of the Saarine (Saane). Many of the houses stand on the edge of the precipice over the river, and their quaint architecture, the long line of embattled *walls* stretching up hill and down dale, varied by the chain of feudal *watch-towers*, make the distant view of the town at once imposing and highly picturesque.

History.—Freiburg was founded in 1175, by Duke Berchthold of Zähringen, father of him who founded Berne, and was long a free town. In 1343 it entered into alliance with Berne, but afterwards became subject to the Dukes of Savoy; but having again become free, was in 1481 admitted into the Swiss confederation.

To see Freiburg, cross Great suspension bridge and turn rt.; cross the suspension bridge over the Gotteron; pass the Loretto Chapel, whence *view* is very pleasing; descend the valley, and re-enter the town.

Suspension Bridge, the longest of a single curve in the world, constructed by the engineer M. Chaley, of Lyons. Its dimensions, compared with those of the Menai bridge, are as follows:—

	Length.	Elevation.	Breadth.
Freyburg	905 ft.	180 ft.	22 ft. 11 in.
Menai . .	580 „	130 „	25 „

It is supported on 4 cables of iron wire, each containing 1056 wires, the united strength of which is capable of supporting 3 times the weight of 2 rows of waggons extending entirely across it. The materials of which it is composed are almost exclusively Swiss; the iron came from Berne, the limestone masonry from the quarries of the Jura, the wood-work from the forests of Freiburg: the workmen were, with the exception of one man, natives who had never seen such a bridge before. It was completed between 1832 and 1838, for 24,000*l.* sterling. It certainly does not contain one-tenth of the iron used in suspension bridges of English construction. It is well seen from the platform of the Zähringer Hof, from the old road below it, and from the singular gorge of Gotteron.

Wire Bridge over Gotteron, 640 ft. long and 317 high, has been suspended across the gorge of Gotteron on the opposite side of the river Saarine. It was finished in 1840. The wire cables are attached immediately to the solid rock on each side; the expense of building piers of solid masonry from the bottom of the valley being thereby saved. It is a wild

Kp. Switz.

and picturesque valley, and commands a good view of the longer bridge.

Church of St. Nicholas, chiefly in the Flamboyant Gothic style (d. 1285-1500). The exterior was carefully restored in 1856. The portal under the tower (d. 1452) is surmounted by a quaint bas-relief representing the Last Judgment. Its

* *Organ*, built by the late Aloys Moser, a native of the town, is one of the finest instruments in Europe. The organist is allowed to play on it for the gratification of travellers at 8½ P.M. (except on fête days), adm. 1 fr. Tickets are obtained at the hotels. The performance terminates with the imitation of a storm, introducing the howling of the wind, and the roaring of the thunder, interspersed with a few flashes of lightning from 'Der Freischütz.' The instrument has 64 stops and 7800 pipes, some of them 32 ft. long.

Jesuits' Convent, or college, was founded 1584 by Father Canisius, ambassador to the Emp. Chas. V., member of the Council of Trent, who is interred in the church, awaiting the honours of canonisation, which have been, it is said, long promised to his remains. Henry IV. of France subscribed towards the building of the ch., and presented the high altar, little aware of his coming fate from the dagger of a Jesuit. The college was suppressed by a decree of the Diet, 1847. The walls of the convent are lined with bad portraits of the generals of the order of Jesus, and of the rectors of the establishment.

Pensionnat, or Jesuits' School, the most conspicuous building in the town, was destined for 400

pupils, many of them children of the Rom. Cath. noblesse of France and Germany. The school and convent have been turned into a Cantonal school since 1848; but the loss of the Jesuits' School is felt severely by the tradesmen of the town, who were also the owners of the building.

Lime-tree, an ancient trunk, planted, according to tradition, on the day of the battle of Morat, in 1476. A young Freiburgois, who had fought in the battle, anxious to bring home the good news, ran the whole way, and arrived on this spot so exhausted by fatigue, that he fell down, and had barely time to cry "Victory!" when he expired. The branch of lime which he carried in his hand was immediately planted, and grew into the tree of which this decayed trunk, 20 ft. in circumference, is the remains. Its branches are supported by stone pillars.

Rue Court Chemin leads from this in a long flight of steps down to the lower town and river-side; and the *roofs* of some of its houses serve as *pavement* for the *Rue Grande Fontaine*, which runs above it.

Languages.—The canton Freiburg is divided between the German and French languages. The line of separation, extending from the S.E. corner of the canton to the N.W., passes through the town of Freiburg, so that in the upper town French is spoken, and in the lower German. This distinction, however, is wearing out.

Diligences twice daily to Morat, about 10 m. (Rte. 46), corresponding with the *steamer* to Neuchâtel, to Bulle and Payerne.

Freiburg to Lausanne.

Take 1-hand seats of rly. carriage for views over Lake of Geneva.

Quitting *Freiburg Stat.*, the train overlooks (1.) the deep valley of the Sense, and Mt. Moléson. *Nunnery of La Fille de Dieu* (1.), on nearing

Romont Stat. (*Inns*: Cerf; Cou-16 m. ronne), on a hill above the Glane. *Castle f.* by the Kings of Burgundy in the 10th centy. has a *round Tower* of solid masonry of that age, worth notice. There is another round tower, detached, outside the walls. Soon after leaving Romont, a glimpse of Mont Blanc. Through a tunnel to

Vauderens Stat., view rt., of 6 m. the *Jura* range.

Oron le Châtel Stat. *Castle.*

Chexbres Stat. This is the stat. 12 m. for Vevay.

[*Omnibuses* to and from every train; fare 1 fr., luggage extra; 1¼ hr. drive. Return (ascent) takes longer. *Views.*]

Tunnel.—On emerging, *magnificent view* to the l. Lake of Geneva, Valley of Rhone, Dent de Jaman, and other mtns. beyond.

Viaduct of 9 arches over a valley, through which runs the *viaduct* of the Geneva and Lausanne Rly. (W. of Switzerland). The 2 lines unite before entering

Lausanne Junct. Stat. (in Rte. 6 m. 55).

Rte. 46.—BERNE to LAUSANNE, by MORAT and AVENCHES (AVENTICUM).

—56 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.

	M.		M.
BERNE to—		Payerne . .	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Morat . . .	18	Lausanne . .	27

Diligence twice a day.

18 m. **Morat**—Germ. Murten—(*Inns*: Couronne; Croix Blanche), an ancient and thriving walled town, 2281 Inhab., with a picturesque *Castle*, on the E. shore of lake of Morat.

Battle of Morat.—The battle of 1476, which has rendered the name of this otherwise insignificant town famous, was fought under its walls. The Swiss were invading the territories of the Duke of Savoy, of which the present Pays de Vaud then formed part. They were drawn up along the heights to the S.W., and nothing could resist their impetuous charge. The loss of the Burgundians was immense: 15,000 dead bodies were left on the field, and thousands perished in the lake. The best view of the battle-field and lake is from the hill of *Münchenwyler*. An *obelisk* at the lake-side marks the spot where the bodies of the slain were collected by the Swiss in an *Ossuary*, which, after standing 300 years, was destroyed in 1798 by the soldiers of the Burgundian Legion in the Revolutionary French army, anxious to efface this record of their ancestors' defeat. The ring-leaders were the band of the 75th half-brigade.

Steamer to Neuchâtel, through the Broye, which connects the 2 lakes of M. and N.

Fortifications of ancient Aven-ticum (see below). The road is

carried through a breach in them. *Tower*, l., though ruined, is the most perfect of their remains.

Avenches—Germ. Wiflisburg 5 m. —(*Inns*: Couronne; Hôtel de Ville), an ancient walled town of 1650 Inhab., in the S.W. angle of the area once occupied by *Aventicum*, the Roman capital of Helvetia. It appears to have existed before the time of Cæsar. *Tacitus* styles it "Caput gentis." It attained the height of its prosperity, and a Pop. of 60,000, in the reign of Vespasian and Titus; and it was destroyed, first by the Alemanni, and afterwards by Attila. The ancient walls may be traced for 4 m., in some places 14 ft. thick and 15 ft. high; they extended down to the lake, where they formed a small mole and harbour. The modern town fills but one-tenth of the space they enclosed—the rest is meadow-land or corn-field.

"By a lone wall, a lonelier column rears
A grey and grief-worn aspect of old
days."—*Byron*.

Le Cigognier, a Corinthian column, 37 ft., stands by itself, close to the modern town, on the l. of the road. It has for a long time served the storks as a pedestal to build their nests on, whence its name.

Other Remains of fallen splendour, such as the line of city walls, broken cornices, inscriptions, distinct remains of an *amphitheatre*, and fragments of an aqueduct, exist, and are interesting evidence of the extent of the largest Roman colony in Helvetia. (See Handbk.)

Payerne—German Peterlin-6 m. gen—(*Inns*: Bär is newer, but not better, than the Hôtel de Ville). In the modern *Church* is the tomb of Bertha, queen of Rudolph

II. of Burgundy, an antique sarcophagus discovered 1818, now covered with a slab of black marble. Here is kept the curiosity of the place, *Queen Bertha's Saddle*, a cumbrous construction of wood and iron, from which it appears that, in her days, it was the fashion for ladies to ride *en cavalier*; but Bertha spun as she rode, having a distaff planted on the pommel.

12 m. **Moudon**—(Germ. Milden)—*Inns*: H. de Ville; H. Victoria, not good). This town (1500 Inhab.) was the Roman *Minidunum*, hence its name. *Gothic ch.*, resembling the Cathedral of Lausanne, is worth notice. Above, ruins of a *Roman Tower*.

Carouge vill. [Road turns off on the l. to Vevay.]

The road now includes 7 m. long and incessant ascent, and 5 of descent. Extra horses (Retrofit) are required for the first. *View from summit* and from S. slope of *Jorat*, over Lake of Geneva; and, in clear weather, of Mt. Blanc and the high Alps.

15 m. **Lausanne** (Rte. 55).

Rte. 48.—BERNE to NEUCHÂTEL.

31 Eng. m. Neuchâtel may be reached from Berne:—*a.* By *railway* direct to Bienne, and round the lake to Neuchâtel in 2 hrs. (but there is delay owing to the trains not corresponding). *b. Dil.* to Morat, 3 hrs., twice a day, and once in the night. *Steamboat* from Morat to Neuchâtel, 1½ hr., twice a day. *c. Diligences* daily in 5½ hrs.

c. Diligence Route.

BERNE to	Eng. m.
Anet (or Inns) . . .	21
Neuchâtel	10

From Berne the road passes by

Seedorf, a village named from 9½ m. the pretty little lake, to

Aarberg (Rte. 1). [To *Rous-seau's Island*, on the lake of Bienne (Rte. 49), proceed by Walperswyl and Teuffelen to 4 m. *Gerolfingen*, on the lake.]

Anet, or *Inns* (*Inn*: Bär). *View* 9 m. of the Alps, with the lake of Morat and Neuchâtel, near at hand; also of the Aarberger morass (9 m. by 6 m.), undrained, owing to the cost of embanking.

Skirting the hill of Jolimont we cross a bridge over the R. *Thiel*, or *Zihl*, which connects the lakes of Neuchâtel and Bienne. *Castle*, by the bridge, is now a prison.

[Road to *Erlach* (*Cerlier*), 1000 Inhab., on a spur of *Mt. Jolimont*, which projects into the lake like a wall or causeway, nearly to *Rous-seau's Island*. *Castle* of Erlach was the cradle of the noble family of that name: among its members was Rudolph, the hero of Laupen in 1339.]

Railway from Bienne to Neuchâtel (Rte. 49) is reached near *St. Blaize Stat.*, on the lake of Neuchâtel (*Préfargier* is a lunatic asylum), and the road continues along the lake at the foot of Mt. Chaumont, as far as

Neuchâtel Stat., on the height, 20 min. walk from the inns.

Neuchâtel (Germ. Neuenburg) 10 m.—(*Inns*: *Hôtel Bellevue*, a large building; H. des Alpes, both close to the lake; *Faucon*) (10,537 Inhab., chiefly Prot.), built on the slope of the Jura, and along a shelf of ground between the hills and the lake, formed partly by alluvial deposits of the river Seyon, for which a *Tunnel* was cut, 1839, through the rock, to carry its stream di-

rectly into the lake. Several streets have been built on the land thus acquired. The whole is fenced in by a broad *Quai* planted with trees, washed by the lake. The objects of curiosity are unimportant. The scenery, though agreeable, is tame, compared with other Swiss lakes.

History.—The French princes of Châlons (Longueville) were nominally the sovereigns of this little state; though the subjects maintained their privileges jealously. When the house of Châlons became extinct in 1707, the *King of Prussia* was chosen, as the nearest descendant by the female line, to be sovereign or stadtholder. The sovereignty of the house of Brandenburg was interrupted by Napoleon, who made *Marshal Berthier* Prince of Neuchâtel, but was resumed in 1815, and continued until 1857, when the King of Prussia renounced his right. Neuchâtel was not formally incorporated as a member of the Confederation until 1814. *Constitution*, as settled in 1848, is upon the republican model.

Old Castle on the height was the residence of the French princes; and down to 1848 of the Prussian governors; and is now government offices.

Church, adjoining the castle, is Gothic, of the 12th centy; but the E. end, in the round style, is older. *Monument* of 15 Counts and Countesses of *Freiburg*, in Breisgau, with their effigies, 1372.

Terrace, in front of ch. *Farel*, the reformer, was buried here; but the situation of his grave is unknown. *View*.

Picture Gallery, in *Palais Rougemont*, N.E. of the town: good productions of modern artists,

chiefly natives of French Switzerland, as:—*Calame's* Monte Rosa, Rosenlauri, &c.; *Gros-Claude*, Lady Claypole, and Cromwell; *Tschaggany*, a Flemish bridal procession; *Leopold Robert* (a native of Chaux-de-Fonds), Ch. of St. Paul at Rome after the Fire, Roman Oxen; *Ch. Girardet*, Hugonots surprised at prayer; also portraits of Frederick the Great and other Prussian sovereigns. In a building adjoining is the Collection *Challande*, of admirably stuffed animals, groups from Reineke Fuchs, &c.

In *Palais Rougemont* is a *Reading-room*, open to strangers.

Public Library—30,000 vols.; many letters by Rousseau.

Gymnasium, near the lake, erected by the town as a public school, contains a *Museum of Natural History*, good collections in zoology, conchology, and geology. The specimens illustrating the Jura mtns. are very complete. This institution owes much to *Prof. Agassiz*, a native of Orbe in Vaud. *Ladies' School*, built by the town (1853), where a good cheap education is given to girls.

Charitable institutions of this town, for which it is indebted to its own citizens, are on a splendid scale. In 1786 David Pury left his whole fortune of 166,000*l.* to endow an *Hospital* and *Poor-house*. He had quitted Neuchâtel a poor lad, and finally became a millionaire at Lisbon. His *statue*, by David d'Angers, is in front of the *Gymnasium*.

Hôpital Pourtales is a similar monument of the public spirit of a townsman. It is open to people of all religions and countries.

English Ch. Service twice on Sundays in the *Oratoire des Berceles*,

Watches and clocks are the chief manufacture, of which nearly a million are exported annually: the central seat of it may be said to be the valley of Chaux-de-Fonds and Locle (Rte. 50). Most of the watches sold at Geneva are made in the canton of Neuchâtel; the dealers at Geneva contracting for all the good ones, and leaving the bad.

Excursions.

(c) *Summit of the Chaumont* (3580 ft.), 1½ hr. walk or drive. **View* of the snowy Alps, from Titlis to Mont Blanc; lakes of Neuchâtel, Biemme, and Morat; towns of Berne, Neuchâtel, Soleure, Freiburg. The atmosphere is seldom perfectly clear. *Hotel* on the top, accommodating 100 persons, with drawing and reading rooms, &c., 1867.

(b) *Pierre à Bot* (toad-stone), on its slope, in a wood, near a farm-house, 2 m. above the town, is the largest boulder-stone known on the Jura, 62 ft. long by 48 broad, and contains 14,000 cubic feet. It is of granite, similar to that of Gt. St. Bernard, from which part of the Alps it probably came, as there is no similar rock nearer at hand; yet it exhibits no symptoms of attrition, its angles being sharp. The entire S. slope of the Jura, a *limestone* formation, is strewn with these *granite* blocks, derived from the high Alps. Their presence is ascribed to floating icebergs operating as rafts on a great ancient lake.

Views of the Bernese Alps and Mt. Blanc from the *Noiraique Stat.* of the Pontarlier Rly. (Rte. 51), or from the *Hautes-Geneveyes Stat.* of the Chaux-de-Fonds Rly. (Rte. 50).

(a) *Gorge of the Seyon*, immediately behind Neuchâtel, is a deep narrow fissure, cleaving the Jura, and allowing the river Seyon to escape from the Val de Ruz into the lake of Neuchâtel. By the *Trouée du Seyon*, a tunnel 500 ft. long cut through the rock 1839, the torrent is conveyed clear of the town into the lake.

Wine is the principal produce of the canton; the best sorts are *red* of Cortailod and Derrière Moulins, and the *white* grown between Auvergnier and St. Blaise.

Railways.—To Paris by Pontarlier and Dijon (this is the shortest route between Switzerland and Paris), Rte. 51; to Lausanne and Geneva, Rte. 49; to Berne by Biemme; to Chaux de Fonds and Locle, Rte. 50.

Steamers cross the lake from Neuchâtel to Morat and Estavayer, on the way to Freiburg and Berne.

Rte. 49.—BIENNE to YVERDUN and LAUSANNE, by the LAKES of BIENNE and NEUCHÂTEL.—Railway.

BIENNE to	M.	H.
Neuchâtel (Rly.) . .	19	1¼
Yverdun " . .	23	1¾
Lausanne " . .	24	1¾

Since the opening of the Rly. steamers have ceased on the lake of Biemme. The trains run along its W. bank, and command a fine view of it: but the Jura chain is hid.

Take 1. seats of rly. carriage for view of the lakes.

Bienne, described in Rte. 3.

Lake of Biemme (German Bieler See) (1423 ft.) (10 m. by 3 m.),

4 ft. lower than Neuchâtel. It has much quiet beauty of scenery, but owes its chief celebrity to Rousseau's residence, and his extravagant praise.

6 m. **Twann Stat.** (*Inn*: Bear). Row-boats may be had here to visit the island.

Isle St. Pierre, on which Rousseau took refuge for 2 months, in 1765, after his proscription at Paris, and his pretended stoning at Motiers (Rte. 51), is 6 m. from Bienne.

Boats may be hired at almost all the villages on the lake to row to it. *Carriages* may be sent from Bienne to Gleresse village to wait.

The island is a ridge of sandstone, rising 12 ft. above the lake, and crowned by a grove of old oaks, the shade of which is most refreshing.

Rousseau's room is nearly in the state in which he left it, except that its walls, doors, shutters, and windows are scribbled over with names of all nations. To escape the importunities of visitors he used to climb up by a stove, through a trap-door (still shown) into the garret.

[A great *peat-moss* lies S.E. of the lake. The Gothic abbey of *St. Jean* is turned into a factory, where the peat is condensed and transmuted into benzine, oil, petroleum, and pigments.]

4 m. **Neuveville Stat.** (Germ. Neuenstadt) (*Inns*: Couronne; Pension Grether, S. of the town).

[Ascent of *Chasseral* (see Rte. 3), 5279 ft.: 4 hrs.: taking carr. to Nodz, 3 hrs., and walk 1 hr. to summit.]

Erlach (Cerlier) stands on the opposite side of the lake, near its S. extremity, at the foot of Mt. *Jolimont*, a hill which sends out

a spur prolonged under water to the *Isle St. Pierre*, producing shallows covered with reeds. The *Jolimont* is remarkable for the number of snakes found upon it.

Landeron Stat., a picturesque $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. old town near the mouth of the *Thiele*, or *Zihl*. This river, after passing under a wooden, and then under an ancient stone bridge, close to which is the *Castle of Thiele*, becomes narrow and crooked, and difficult to navigate.

St. Blaize Stat. at the head of 5 m.

Lake of Neuchâtel, 25 m. by 7 m.; 475 ft. deep, and 1427 ft. above the sea. The Jura mtns. form the W. side of the lake; the other side is comparatively flat; and the scenery, though not unpleasing, is somewhat tame.

The line continues to rise until it overlooks the whole lake.

Neuchâtel Junct. Stat. (Rte. 3 m. 48).

Swiss Western Railway. Trains to Lausanne in $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

At first our line runs side by side with that to Pontarlier. (Rte. 51.)

Viaduct over the glen of Ser-2 m. rières; lower down runs the road, over a handsome stone bridge built by Marshal Berthier. The bottom of it is occupied by a group of water-mills, turned by a remarkable stream, rising in the head of the dell, and falling into the lake, after a course of not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Rly. descends towards

Auvernier Junct. Stat., where 2 m. that to Pontarlier turns rt. Our line also quits the lake for a time.

Boudry Stat., birthplace of the miscreant Jacobin Marat.

7½ m. **Gorgier St. Aubin Stat.** [Aspect of the *Creux du Vent* (Rte. 51.) rt. is the well-preserved castle of *Vaumarcus*, beyond which the canton de Vaud is entered.

5 m. **Concise Stat.** (Inn: Ecu de France). More than 800 stone axes, chisels, and other tools were dredged up from the lake near this in 1861.

5 m. **Grandson Stat.**—(Inn: Lion d'Or)—a town of 1500 Inhab. *Castle*: the rly. cuts through its enclosure. This venerable building is now converted into a snuff-manufactory. Before the battle of Grandson, it resisted for 10 days the artillery of the Burgundian army. When at length the garrison of 412 men surrendered it, Charles caused part of them to be hung on the surrounding trees, and the rest to be drowned in the lake. But 2 days after, on the 3rd of March, 1476, he experienced the memorable defeat of his host, 50,000 strong, by the army of the Swiss confederates, 25,000 in number: and was himself compelled to fly for his life with only 5 followers. In this battle, as in those of Morat and Nancy, the Swiss were invading the then territories of the Dukes of Savoy or of Burgundy.

Church of Grandson, of 10th or 11th centy., is curious. *Prior's stall* of wood is worth notice. *Farel* preached the reformed doctrines from its pulpit.

Rly. skirts the lake and crosses the Thiele.

2½ m. **Yverdun Stat.** (Ger. Ifferten)—(Inns: H. de Londres; Croix Fédérale) (5029 Inhab.)—is built on the site of the Roman *Eburodunum*, whose name, with a little change, it inherits. *Castle* (b.

12th centy. by Conrad of Zähringen) became the school-house of *Pestalozzi*, from 1805 to 1825. Although the founder of a system of education in Europe and America, he was a bad practical schoolmaster himself; and this establishment turned out a signal failure.

Promenades are pretty by the side of the lake, and the town is picturesque.

Excursion to Orbe and the *Lac de Joux* (Rte. 52).

Rly. proceeds through a fertile and thriving country, along the valley of the Thiele, with *views* of Jura range to the W., and often of snow-peaks to the S. and E. *Castle of Champmont*, rt., before coming to

Chavornay Junct. Stat. [Omni-7 m. bus to Orbe (Rte. 52).] By 2 short tunnels through a low range, down the valley of the *Venoge*.

Cossonay ch. is prettily situated 8 m. on a height in the valley of the *Venoge*. [Diligence to *Le Pont* (see Rte. 52).]

Bussigny Junct. Stat. [Rly. 4 m. rt. to *Morges* and *Geneva* (Rte. 53).] Through green and pleasant valleys, without any extensive view, to

Lausanne Junct. Stat. (Rte. 5 m. 55).

Rte. 50.—NEUCHÂTEL to CHAUX DE FONDS and LE LOCLE.—Rail.

This rly. shows remarkable engineering skill. In a distance (direct) of 9 m. it rises 1700 ft. by means of ingeniously contrived curves. Secure seats on the l. Fine views of Alps.

NEUCHÂTEL to	Eng. m.
Chaux de Fonds	19
Locle	5½

a. 20 m. *Jura Industriel Railway* in 3 hrs.

b. *Diligence* from Neuchâtel to Le Locle by Les Ponts.

a. **Quitting Neuchâtel Stat.** (1600 ft. above lake), *Views* l. over to the Alps, rly. crosses the Seyon. Then a *tunnel* 1850 ft. long. *Alpine view* l. on emerging.

6 m. **Chambrelien Stat.** Buffet. The line to Pontarlier (Rte. 51) lies nearly 1000 ft. below. The direction of the line is now *reversed* from S.W. to N., passing *above* the 2 small tunnels just mentioned.

8 m. **Hauts Geneveys Stat.** (Hôtel Reybaud) (3137 ft.). *Summit level* of the line.

rt. * *View* of Mt. Blanc. Through tunnel under Col des Loges.

Convert Stat. Through a tunnel of 3 m. to

5 m. **Chaux de Fonds Stat.** (*Inns*: Fleur de Lys; Balances; Lion d'Or: all indifferent), a scattered vill. of 18,000 Inhab., in a bleak upland valley (3070 ft.). Each cottage is an isolated cube, surrounded by a croft. Its inhabitants are reputed to be very rich.

Watchmaking.—After Locle, it is the chief seat of the manufacture of clocks and watches. This is carried on in the separate dwellings of the workmen. Each man makes one piece

of machinery. 12,000 persons in the neighbouring district are engaged in watchmaking; the wages vary from 2½ fr. to 10 fr. a day.

Two subterranean mills are here turned by the stream of the valley previous to its sinking underground; the rocks have been blasted to afford space for the mills; but those at Locle are even more curious. [Diligences to *Porrentrui*; to *Sonceboz*, by the Val St. Imier.]

Doubs River, which separates Switzerland from France, traverses one of those singular fissures common in the Jura limestone, and descends in a fall (*le Saut du Doubs*) 80 ft. high. Above the fall the river, dammed up by rocks, spreads out into a sort of lake; below, for nearly 6 m., it runs between rocks 800 or 1000 ft. high.

[Excursion to the *Saut du Doubs*. a. Char-road to the Planchettes; thence path to Moron, in ½ hr.; and to the Saut, ¾ hr., along the river, returning by Brenets and Locle. The char may be sent, direct, from Planchettes to Brenets. b. Carriage-road to Locle; thence to *La Roche Fendue*, 3 m.—an aperture bored in the rock dividing Switzerland from France, commenced 1779, and only lately finished, by which the road to Besançon is shortened by 6 m.: it opens a singular view over the Val de Doubs.]

Rly. makes another bend to reach

Le Locle Stat., an industrious 5½ m. village (Pop. 9336), rebuilt since fire of 1833 (*Inn*: Trois Rois); the men watchmakers, the women lacemakers. It is the birthplace of the painter Leop. Robert, to whom a statue is set up.

Watchmaking.—The number of gold and silver watches made in Locle, and registered 1861, was 216,830. In 1774 the total number made was 300.

Bied rivulet, which traverses the valley, loses itself, 1 m. from Locle, in a chasm in the rock. This outlet, however, proved insufficient; and the district round the town was inundated by the melting snows. A tunnel, 950 ft. long, was accordingly pierced through the screen of limestone-rock which encompasses the valley, in 1802-6. It is at *Cul des Roches* that the river disappears, sinking into the mountain through an abyss 100 ft. deep. This water-power, or privilege, as an American would call it, is not lost: 3 or 4 mills have been constructed, one below the other, in the cavernous cleft—each receiving the stream in turn.

b. By diligence.

The high-road to Chaux de Fonds runs directly through the chasm of the Seyon (Rte. 48).

Vallengin—(*Inn*: Couronne)—is the principal place in the fertile Val de Ruz (430 Inhab.). *Castle* (now a prison) in part as old as the 12th centy.; its base is washed by the Seyon. *Church*, a regular Gothic structure, was built by a Count of Vallengin, on his return from the crusades, in consequence of a vow made to the Virgin in a storm at sea, that he would build a ch. upon the water; accordingly the stream of the valley is conducted under the building.

Ascent steep and long, up the Tête de Rang, leads to

Hauts Geneveys on the rly. (*see above*).

Rte. 51.—PONTARLIER (in FRANCE) to NEUCHÂTEL.

PONTARLIER to	Eng. m.
Noiraigue	18
Neuchâtel	12

Railway (Franco-Suisse), 32 m. 2½ hrs. The most direct communication between Paris and W. Switzerland; 3 trains daily in 13 hrs. You may leave Paris at 11 a.m. by express, and reach Dôle (H. de Genève) in the evening, 7.45. It passes scenery of great interest.

Take seats on rt. of rly. carriage.

Pontarlier (*Inn*: H. National, best, but not good; a *tolerable* inn is a want here), the last town, and the highest above the sea-level, in France. [*See Handbk. of France.*] Buffet here.

Rly. ascends by the river Doubs, and through the pass of *La Cluse*, which may be called a mountain gateway between France and Switzerland, to St. Pierre de Joux. The defile is commanded by

rt. **Le Château de Joux**, at whose 2½ m. foot the roads from Pontarlier and Salins, and those from Neuchâtel and Geneva, by Jougne, unite. It has been strengthened greatly by new works and a detached fort (1.). This frontier-fort was the prison of the Negro *Toussaint l'Ouverture*, when treacherously carried off from St. Domingo by command of Napoleon. He died here. *Mirabeau* was confined here 1775 by virtue of a lettre de cachet obtained by his father, "l'Ami des Hommes," as he called himself, but the tyrant of his own family.

French frontier, between the 5 m. villages of *Verrières de Joux* and *Verrières de Suisse*, Stat., is

crossed. The Custom-house regulations on this part of the French frontier are rigorous. Passengers by rly. avoid this inconvenience.

The country now becomes exceedingly romantic, sprinkled with cottages in the picturesque style of the Jura and Alps. Cheese, nearly as good as that of Gruyères, and sold under that name, is made on the upland pastures of the Jura.

11 Tunnels between this and Neuchâtel.

Descent into the Val Travers is through another gorge, called **La Chaîne**, because the passage was at one time stopped by a massy chain drawn across the road, and fastened to staples in the rock. This primitive fortification is said to have been intended to arrest the artillery of Charles the Bold.

5½ m. **St. Sulpice** village. The river Reuse, which waters the Val Travers, rises out of the rock. It is said to be the outlet of the *Lac d'Etalières*, 4 m. off N., among the hills.

Long tunnel.

Boveresse Stat.

Far down rt., on the opposite side of the valley, lies

Motiers Travers (*Inn*: Maison de Commune), a village of watch and lace makers. It was the residence of *Rousseau* after his banishment from Geneva, by permission of Marshal Keith, governor of Neuchâtel. His desk is shown, at which he wrote his 'Lettres de la Montagne;' and up stairs, in a wooden gallery, 2 peeping-holes, through which he could observe people out of doors without being seen himself. He

quitted the place under the pretence of having been persecuted, and because the boys threw stones at his windows.

Couvet Stat. Omnibus to Mo-4 m. tiers. [*Diligence* daily to *Le Locle* by *Les Ponts*.]

Noiraigue Stat. [Ascent of the 5½ m. *Creux de Vent* mtn. rt., 4807 ft., 1 hr.; descent by *St. Aubin* or *Boudry*. *Summit* is hollowed out into a cavity, 2 m. in diameter, 500 ft. deep, surrounded by an amphitheatre of limestone rock. "At times, when a change of weather is impending, the crater of the mountain is seen to become suddenly filled with a cloud of white vapour, working and rising and falling with an easy but perceptible motion, until the whole hollow presents the appearance of an immense caldron of boiling vapour, which seldom rises above the edge. If any escape, it is by the opening towards the defile; and I have seen it repeatedly issue in a thin white line, and float gradually down the centre of the valley till imperceptibly diminished and dissipated."—*Latrobe*. The echo of a gun within the *Creux de Vent* is like a scattered fire of musketry, and the hollow may be called the very cradle of the winds, which appear to be perpetually blowing from it.]

Through 4 Tunnels.

View of the *Lake of Neuchâtel* and distant Alps, *Mont Blanc*, &c., is glorious, rt.; far below is the *viaduct* of the *Yverdun Rly.*, while overhead is the *Chambrelieu Stat.* of the *Chaux de Fonds Rly.*

Auvernier Junct. Stat. Here 8 m. we meet the *Neuchâtel* and *Yverdun* line (*Rte. 49*), and the two run side by side. Views of the *Lake* and the *Alps*. Cross the

viaduct over the gorge of Serrières. Above it is Castle Beauregard.

3½ m. Neuchâtel *Junct. Stat. and Terminus* (Rte. 48), high up above the lake. Descent to the lake by shady *walks* into the town, avoiding the dusty road.

Rte. 52.—YVERDUN, or LAUSANNE, to the LAC DE JOUX.

An exceedingly pretty excursion of 2 days through the best Jura scenery.

YVERDUN, or	} by rly. to
LAUSANNE	
Cossonay (dil. to)	
Le Pont	

Diligences from the Yverdun and Lausanne Rly. (Rte. 49) to *Le Pont*, in the Vallée de Joux, from—*a*, Cossonay; *b*, Chavornay.

Cossonay Stat. (Rte. 49). Dil. with 2 seats once a day for the train from Lausanne. It reaches in 4 hrs., over a high ridge (*View of the Alps*),

13 m. *Le Pont* (*see col. 217*).

YVERDUN, or	} by rly. to
LAUSANNE	
Charvornay (dil. to)	
Orbe	
Le Pont	14 m.

Charvornay Stat. (Rte. 49). Omnibus, on the arrival of most trains, across numerous branches of the Orbe and Noxon, through a flat valley, to

2 m. *Orbe* (1482 ft.) (*Inns*: Ecu de France, fair and cheap; Maison de Ville), a picturesque and ancient town of 1927 Inhab., built on a hill nearly insulated

by the Orbe, which is crossed by 3 bridges. *Lower bridge*, on the road to the Vallée de Joux, is of great antiquity. Orbe was the Roman station *Urbigenum*, and a place of importance in the middle ages, under the Burgundian Kings.

Promenade.—*View* over the valleys of the Orbe and Noxon to the Bernese Alps.

Canal.—An attempt was made in 1639 to connect the lakes of Geneva and Neuchâtel by a canal between the rivers Orbe and Venoge; it was cut 12 m. as far as Entre Roche, but was never carried farther.

Slow diligence (3 hrs.) once a day to *Le Pont*, 14 m.

Road to the valley of Joux leaves Orbe by the new bridge, and ascends in zigzags. *Views* of the snowy Alps l., and of the Jura range rt. The country is fertile, and the road in beautiful order.

Romainmotier (2297 ft.), pic-5 m. turesquely placed in a hollow. *Ch.* one of the oldest in Switzerland; the *nave* remains as it was in 753. The road now ascends the green and pleasant valley of the little river Noxon to

Vaulion (3081 ft.), a little 4 m. village in a wider part of the valley, inhabited by shoemakers, and overhung by the Dent de Vaulion. [Ascend the *Dent de Vaulion* whilst the diligence delays, walking 1½ m. along the high road, then turning rt. up the mtn. Descend by another path to *Le Pont*.] Zigzags take the carriage-road to a higher level, where little but rocks and firs are to be seen. The road is beautifully kept. The traveller is reminded of a large English park. A short descent through a narrow

pass, bordered by limestone cliffs and firs, brings us to

5 m. **Le Pont** (*Inn*: H. de la Truite, tolerable; here are guides, but only one or two horses, and no side-saddles), prettily situated at the N. end of the Lac de Joux, 3310 feet, and looking like an English village, with its neat roads, good houses, and green fields. The quiet aspect of the Lac de Joux, surrounded by grassy mountains, limestone cliffs, and woods of beech and fir, would, if it were more in the highway, make the valley a popular resort. Care should be taken in walking amongst these mountains to avoid old wells dug for the flocks, and imperfectly covered. An unfortunate English gentleman, named Herbert, was drowned in one near the chalets of the Mont Tendre in 1837, and is buried at Mont Richer.

Lakes of Le Ter and Brenets are 2 others in this same valley, which is entirely shut in by high hills; so that, although these sheets of water are fed by all the streams of the valley, they have no visible outlet. There are, however, large orifices in the beds of these lakes, called *entonnoirs*, through which the waters escape. These fissures are sometimes incapable of carrying off the waters, and thus inundations are caused. A tunnel, of no very great extent, might drain the lake entirely.

Excursions.—The Alps are well seen from all the heights.

a. Ascent of the *Dent de Vaulion* N.E., 4875 ft., 1 hr. The summit is not visible from Le Pont.

b. *Chaudière d'Enfer*, a cavern, 10 min. from *Abbaye*, which is 2 m. from Le Pont. A stream issues from it. By crawling and

using a rope, you can penetrate 200 yds. to a little lake or pool. There are other unexplored recesses in the cavern. Guide at the inn, 2 fr.

c. Ascent of *Mt. Tendre*, S., 5361 ft., 3 hrs. The path to it goes up on the l. bank of the ravine, behind *Abbaye*. Descent 2 hrs., to *Montricher* (2428 ft.), on the other side; thence char-road to *Cossonay*.

d. *Source of the Orbe*, N., 3 m. It rises in a copious spring, fed no doubt by subterraneous conduits from the Lac de Joux. *Grotte des Fées*, near the source, is an extensive cavern. By starting in the morning the pedestrian may catch the diligence from Salins to Chavornay, and so return to Chavornay by the pretty vale of the Orbe.

e. *Le Brassus* (H. de Landes de France). By either shore of the Lac de Joux. It is a thriving town of watchmakers.

f. *Lake of Geneva*. As in e to Le Brassus, and thence to *Les Rousses*, on the old post-road to Geneva. View of the Alps when descending. Another route is to cross from Le Brassus to the village of *St. Georges*, by the *Asile de Marcheiruz* (4757 ft.), 3 hrs. walk; from thence 9 m. by a good road to *Rolle*, on the *Lake of Geneva* (Rte. 55).

Rte. 53.—LYONS, or MACON, to GENEVA.—Railway.

The rly. from Lyons and that from Paris (passing through Macon) join at *Ambérieu Stat.*, 28 m. from Lyons, 42 m. from Macon. There is but one express train each way daily.

[LYONS, or MACON to

Amberieu		
Culoz	31 m.	1½ hr.
Geneva	41 m.	1¾ hr.

Take rt. seats of rly. carriage to see the Rhone.

From *Ambérieu* the rly. ascends the rocky valley of the little river Serrant, making considerable curves to

11 m. *Tenay Stat.*, at the junction of 3 valleys. Soon after this the road passes between lofty cliffs not unlike those of Clifton, and by a series of little lakes, which occasioned great difficulties to the engineers, a tunnel is passed to

9 m. *Rossillon Stat.* Here the summit level is reached, and the road emerges on the Swiss side of the Jura. Limestone mountains seem to close round the line. *View* of distant mtns. The road passes under the **Grand Colombier**, which overhangs

11 m. *Culoz Junc. Stat.* (*Inns*: Croix Blanche; Union). [To *Chambéry*, Rte. 153.] The rly. to Geneva henceforward keeps close to the Rhône, only leaving it once, in order to cut off an angle.

9 m. *Seyssel Stat.*, on the Rhône. Quarries of asphalté.

Billiat Stat. [1 m. to *Malpertuis* (*pertuis* means a "gorge"). More imposing than the *Perte du Rhône* (next paragr.). The river quietly flows 600 ft. deep between cliffs sometimes less than 15 ft. apart.]

Bellegarde Stat. The last town 11 m. in France, and French custom-house. Behind the H. de la Poste the Valserine joins the Rhône.

10 min. from stat. the *Perte du Rhône*, where in dry seasons the Rhône disappears from sight through the rocks of its bed (Rte. 53, e). The rly. crosses the gorge of the Valserine on a high viaduct. The extensive works of the French frontier *Fort de l'Ecluse* are passed near

Collonges Stat. in a narrow defile.

Franco-Swiss Frontier. Hence through a pleasing country of little peculiar interest, to

Geneva. (*Germ.* Genf; *Ital.* Ginevra.)

Inns: First class,—a. on the rt. bank of the Rhône (side of the rly. stat.), Grand H. de Mont Blanc, fine situation, kept by former landlord of l'Ecu, very good; H. des Bergues, also good; H. de Beau-rivage et d'Angleterre, frequented by Russians; H. de la Paix; H. Victoria; H. de Genève; H. de la Métropole, an immense establishment; l'Ecu de Genève, excellent; Couronne, well-managed, moderate, civil landlord—excellent inns, facing the lake on the Grand Quai. b. on the l. bank of the Rhone, H. du Rhône, clean and reasonable; la Balance, most comfortable as a 2nd class inn. *Restaurant*, Richter (Lion d'Or), good. *Cafés*, Du Nord, facing the lake, one of the best in Switzerland; la Poste.

Cercle de la Rive.—A most respectable Genevese Club.

British Consul. Mr. Mackenzie, 19, Rue du Rhône, is most obliging and anxious to be useful.

American (U.S.) Consul resides here.

Railways: to Paris by Macon in 15 hrs.; to Lyons or Paris by Fort l'Ecluse (Paris time kept); to Lausanne or Neuchâtel by Morges (Berne time); to Berne; to Sion.

Steamboats twice a day along the N. shore to Lausanne and Villeneuve *Stat.* in 5 hrs. Twice along the S. shore in connection with the Sion Rly. at Bouveret. (Rtes. 55 and 57.)

100 200 300 400 METRES



GENEVA.

LAKE OF GENEVA.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Arsenal. C 4. | 13. Museum of Acad. D 3. | 23. Temple Unique. |
| 2. Bains du Rhone. E 3. | 14. Pumps. E 3. | 24. Hospice des Orphelins. |
| 3. Public Library. C 5. | 15. Post and Telegraph Offices. D 2. | |
| 4. Boucherie. E 2. | 16. Prison. D 6. | |
| 5. Cathedral. C 4. | 17. Fr. Protestant Ch. F 2. | |
| 6. Acad. of Music. C 2. | 18. Theatre. C 3. | |
| 7. English Church. F 4. | 19. Monument of Escalade. D 3. | |
| 8. Hôtel de Ville. C 4. | 20. Athenaeum. | |
| 9. Halle aux Blés. D 5. | 21. Jardin Anglais. | |
| 10. Calvin's House. C 4. | 22. R. Cath. Ch. | |
| 11. Rousseau's House. F 2. | | |
| 12. Musée Rath. C 3. | | |

HOTELS.

- a. H. des Bergues. F 4.
- b. Métropole. D 6.
- c. Ecu de Genève. E 4.
- d. Couronne. D 5.
- e. H. de Genève. G 2.
- f. H. d'Angleterre. D 6.
- g. H. d'Angleterre et Beauvillage.
- h. H. de la Paix.

To *Chamouni*.—Diligences daily to St. Martin: charrs onward—making the whole journey in 9 or 10 hrs.

Voituriers charge for a carriage with 1 horse 10 to 12 fr., with 2 horses 22 fr. per diem (Kölliker lets carriages).

Post-horses—128, Rue du Cendrier. $\frac{1}{2}$ a post extra is charged on quitting Geneva.

Cigars.—Clerc Bonnet, Quai des Bergues; Wistaz and Co., 6, Rue de Cornavin.

Stationers.—Brachard, Grande Rue; and Wesel, opposite. Briquet has published good maps.

Bookseller.—Monroe, 32, Grand Quai, has a *reading-room*, and keeps a store of maps, guides, English books, &c.; and a visitors' and strangers' book. Good tea and Palmer's biscuits may also be had of Monroe.

Physicians.—Dr. Coindet, eminent and friendly; Dr. Lombard also is well informed, kind, and experienced: both studied at Edinburgh. Dr. Metcalfe, 3, Quai du Mont Blanc, is a resident English physician.

Chemists.—G. Baker, Place des Bergues, English Pharmacy; Bastard, 13, Rue des Allemands.

English Church, Rue du Mont Blanc, near the Bergues Hotel, was built by subscription in 1853. Mr. George Haldimann gave 1000l. towards it. 11 A.M. and 7 P.M.

Boats on lake (take a boatman) 2 or 3 fr. the hr.

Geneva, though the capital of the smallest of the Swiss cantons, except Zug, is the most populous town in the Confederation, 42,000 Inhab. (16,650 Rom. Cath.), and 14,798 foreigners. It is situated where "the blue waters of the arrowy Rhone" rush out of the lake of Geneva. The river divides the town into two parts; the smaller on the rt. bank being called Quartier St. Gervais. Its intense blue colour is very remarkable, and resembles nothing so much as the discharge of indigo from a dyer's vat. A mile below the town it is polluted by the turbid Arve.

Geneva looks most imposing from the lake, and in consequence of vast improvements and exten-

sion, for which it is indebted, in some degree, to the gold of English travellers. It has been allowed to expand its limits by the destruction of its fortifications in 1850, and it is become a really handsome city, while its situation was always charming. Geneva is divided into an upper and lower town. The *upper town* consists almost entirely of mansions of the burgher aristocracy, heretofore the senators and magistrates of the republic, between whom and the inhabitants of the *lower town*, consisting of shopkeepers, a strong social line is drawn. The *Quartier de St. Gervais*, on the rt. bank of the Rhone, is the abode of workmen, the seat of democracy after the French pattern—the Faubourg St. Antoine of Geneva. It has something of the air of the old town of Edinburgh.

History.—Geneva is mentioned by Cæsar in his Commentaries, as "the last fortress of the Allobroges and the nearest to the Helvetian frontier." In the middle ages, up to 1530, it was governed by its bishop. In 1401 the Counts of Savoy became powerful enough always to obtain the bishopric for one of their own family. A faction, aided by the Protestant Confederates of the Cantons, Eidgenossen (from which "Huguenot" is probably derived), concluded an alliance with Freiburg in 1518, and soon afterwards with Berne, and in 1530 compelled the Duke of Savoy to grant their independence. From Geneva emanated those religious doctrines from which Scotland, Holland, and a large part of France, Germany, and Switzerland, derive their form of faith, and which were transported by the Pilgrim Fathers to the oppo-

site shores of the Atlantic. Here also were sown those political opinions which bore fruit in the English revolution under Charles I., in the American and the French Revolutions. After a sort of Reign of Terror Geneva was annexed to France in 1798. In 1814 it became a member of the Swiss confederation, and the aristocratic government was re-established, but after many changes a democratic government was established in 1846, every citizen having a vote. In 1846 the town had a balance in hand of 300,000 fr.; it is now enormously in debt. On the other hand, many public improvements have been carried out by the money spent under the new government.

The town of Geneva owes to its environs, to the charming scenery of its lake, to its position on the high road from Paris to Italy, and to Chamouni, that it has become a place of so much resort.

A walk through Geneva, including the chief buildings, &c.—Start from Quai and Pont du Mt. Blanc and Ile Rousseau—view thence of river, lake, and mountains—Library and Cathedral—Musée Académique—Houses of Calvin and Rousseau—Prom. of La Treille—Athenæum—Jardin Botanique—Palais Electoral—Cemetery—Musée Rath, Rue de la Corraterie—Poste, Place Bel Air—Quais or Ponts.

Post Office, a handsome edifice on the Place Bel Air, Rue de la Corraterie. *Electric Telegraph Office* on the First Floor.

Musée Rath, named after its founder, Gen. Rath (in Russian service), is open daily from 11 to 3, admission 1 fr. for a party, free on Sunday and Thursday. Contains pictures by the Genevese painters, Calame, Diday, Hornung, and Töpfer, and other works of art.

Kp. Switz.

Musée d'Académie, No. 119, Grande Rue, contains the geological collections of Saussure, the fossil plants of MM. Brongniart and Decandolle, and the collections of M. Necker. *Antiquities*: some from the neighbourhood, including a silver dish found in the Arve. *Société de Lecture* is in the same building, a circulating library of 40,000 vols., and a large reading-room for periodicals. Strangers readily admitted.

Zoological Museum at Plainpalais, Maison Santoux, a collection of the wild animals of Switzerland, skilfully arranged in groups illustrating their mode of life. It deserves the attention of naturalists and sportsmen.

The Athenæum or *Museum of Antiquities* is a gift to the town by Madame Eynard.

Cathedral, or *Ch. of St. Pierre*.—Its fine Corinthian portico is an incongruous addition of the 18th cent. to a Romanesque edifice of the 11th cent. See the monuments of Duc Henri de Rohan (d. 1638) and his wife, of Agrippa d'Aubigné, friend of Henri IV., Protestants: also the *Pulpit*; its canopy is the same under which Calvin preached.

Botanic Garden, end of La Treille, was laid out under the direction of Decandolle; but its funds are so limited that the collection is of no great importance. The ground it occupies has painful historical associations. On this spot, in 1794, took place *fusillades* and butcheries, in which the blood of the respectable citizens of the town was shed; condemned to execution by a band of wretches, most of whom were their fellow-citizens, though directed by a deputy from the Comité du Salut Public at Paris.

Public Library, Rue Verdaine, attached to the *College*, founded by the Prior Bonnivard (the Prisoner of Chillon), 1551; 70,000 vols. Curiosities:—394 MS. letters of Calvin (one is addressed to Lady Jane Grey, while a prisoner in the Tower); 44 vols. of his MS. sermons, 1549–60. Vols. of letters of Theodore Beza. Letters of St. Vincent de Paul, J. J. Rousseau, &c.

The library is opened every day but Saturday and Sunday, from 11 to 4.

Relief (or *Model*) of *Mont Blanc*, in a building in the *Jardin Anglais*.

Palais Electoral, outside the *Porte Neuve*, is a handsome building for public meetings.

Eminent citizens.—Besides the names of Calvin and Rousseau, which are connected with Geneva—the one by adoption, the other by birth—it is the birthplace of many illustrious men, whose reputation may be styled European. Isaac Casaubon; Lefort, the friend and councillor of Peter the Great; Necker, the minister of Louis XVI., and father of Madame de Staël; the naturalists Saussure (who first ascended *Mont Blanc*), Bonnet, De Luc; and Huber, the biographer of the bee and ant; Decandolle, the botanist; Delome and Mallet du Pan, writers; Gallatin, U.S.; Rossi, the Pope's Minister, assassinated at Rome in 1849; Dumont, the friend and adviser of Mirabeau and of Jeremy Bentham; and Sismondi, the historian. Among the living there are Neckar, the geologist; De la Rive, the chemist; Alphonse de Caudolle and Edmond Boissier, botanists; Plantamour, astronomer; Maunoir, the oculist; and Merle d'Aubigné, author of the *History*

of the Reformation, and a preacher at the *Oratoire*.

John Calvin is supposed to have lived and died in No. 122, Rue des Chanoines. In 1536 he passed through the town a fugitive, on his way from Italy to Basle. Two years had not elapsed since the Genevese had abolished Roman Catholicism, expelled their bishop, and adopted the Reformation. *Farel*, who was the means of introducing it, was then preaching at Geneva, and, aware of Calvin's talents and powerful eloquence, entreated him to remain. Calvin obeyed the call, and, in a short space, the itinerant preacher and foreigner was raised to be dictator of the republic. From the pulpit of St. Peter's Church, which became at once the tribune and judgment-seat of the reformer, he denounced the prevailing immorality of the town. His hearers, running into an opposite extreme, adopted a puritanical austerity of manners, and every transgression of Calvin's code of morals was visited with punishment of the utmost severity.

Persecution.—Calvin was equally rigorous in the maintenance of orthodoxy. Servetus, a Spanish physician, condemned by him for holding anti-trinitarian doctrines, which, however, he did not attempt to disseminate in Geneva, was burnt at the stake in the *Champ de Bourreau*, the ancient place of execution outside the walls.

Geneva, thus become "the Rome of Protestantism," was resorted to by many foreigners, who sought refuge here from religious persecutions in their own country. Among a number of English and Scotch exiled by the cruelties of the reign of Queen Mary, was

John Knox. Calvin died in 1564, at the age of 55, after 23 years of uninterrupted power: he was buried in the *cemetery of the Plain Palais*, but he forbade the Genevese to mark the spot where his remains were laid, with a monument.

Jean Jacques Rousseau, son of a watchmaker of Geneva, was born in No. 40, Grande Rue. It is no longer in its original condition, having been altered, and partly rebuilt. The accident of his being shut out of the town one evening, on his return from a walk, induced him to fly from his native town, as he feared to face his master next morning. His book, the *Emile*, was burnt by order of the Council of Geneva, by the common hangman, in front of the Hôtel de Ville, in 1762. The instigators of this act were Voltaire and the Council of the Sorbonne, who, by a singular coincidence, in this instance acted in unison. The Council at the same time issued a warrant for the arrest of the author.

Watches, musical boxes, and jewellery, are the staple manufacture of Geneva. The first watch was brought to Geneva in 1587, and at the end of the last century 4000 persons were employed within the town, and 2000 without the walls, on this manufacture. At present the number is diminished to less than 3000, though, from improvements in the mechanical processes, and increased skill of the workmen, the number of watches made is much greater than before, 100,000 being now manufactured annually. Upwards of 50 watchmakers', and 70 jewellers' workshops are kept in constant employment in the town; and it has been calculated,

that in good years 75,000 ounces of gold, 5000 marks of silver, and precious stones to the value of 40,000*l.* are used in them. A committee of master workmen, with a syndic at their head, called *commission de surveillance*, are appointed by the government to inspect every workshop and the articles made in it, to guard against fraud in the substitution of metals not of legal alloy, and thus to prevent any deterioration in a branch of industry productive of so great an advantage to Geneva.

Respectable Watchmakers—Berguer et Fils, 30, Grand Quai; Rossel et Fils, Rue du Rhone; Liardet. A good watch costs from 300 to 500 francs.

At the French custom-house, musical snuff-boxes, of Genevese manufacture, and watches pay a duty of only 5 fr. each. Smuggling, once carried on to an enormous extent between the Swiss and French frontiers, has greatly diminished, owing to the modifications of the French tariff.

Theatricals, for centuries interdicted in Geneva by one of the austere laws of Calvin, are now tolerated, and a *Salle de Spectacle* has been built close to the Porte Neuve. It is generally closed in summer.

A *Conservatoire de Musique* has been erected on the Place Neuve.

Good point of View of the lake and Mont Blanc from the extremity of the Quai du Mont Blanc, or the Isle Jean Jacques Rousseau, formerly the *Isle des Bergues*.

Cemetery of Plain Palais, a little way beyond the Porte Neuve. Sir Humphry Davy, who died here in 1829, and near to him Decandolle the botanist, Dumont, and Pictet, are buried. The site of Calvin's grave is not known.

Boulder-stones.—In the bed of

the lake lie many granitic boulders, transported from the high Alps. Two of these, a short distance beyond the port of Geneva, and S.E. of the town, project above the water. They are called *Pierres du Niton*, from a tradition that sacrifices were offered upon them to the god *Neptune* by the Romans. Indeed, instruments of sacrifice have been found near them.

Environs of Geneva.

Omnibuses to Carouge, St. Julien, and Ferney, every hr.; and to Vandocuvres and Saconnex 3 times a day. A tramway to Carouge also.

a. Drive to St. Jean—to the *Junction of the Arve with the Rhone*, best seen from the grounds of a country-house (1 fr. admission) on the rt. bank of the Rhone, 1½ m. The line of separation between the blue and white waters is long and distinctly marked. Return by Saconnex (Villa Beaulieu, fine cedars), Prégny. **Campagne Rothschild*—the most splendid of villas and gardens (view of Mt. Blanc), shown Tuesdays and Fridays by tickets to be obtained at the Inns; and at Sécheron, Sir Robert Peel's villa. This charming drive will occupy between 2 and 3 hrs.

b. *Ferney*, 5 m. N. of Geneva, beyond Saconnex, and in the French territory, the *Château of Voltaire*, where he resided 1759-77 and played the Seigneur, has lost most of its associations from the changes made by a late owner, who discourages visitors. *Omnibus* from Place Belair every hour.

The *Church*, originally inscribed "Deo erexit Voltaire," is now a barn. The *Theatre* stood

opposite, in which his own tragedies were acted, but it has been pulled down.

c. *Summit of the Salève* (4560 ft.). The shortest road to it is by Carouge and Veyrier (taking the junction of the Arve on the way: there is a shorter road back, 3 m.); whence a new carriage-road (in place of the old steep footpath, called *Pas de l'Echelle*) leads up through a gap to *Monetier* (pronounced *Monté*) 2½ m. The carriage-road to *Monetier* (*Hotel and Pension*) 1 hr. from the top makes a *détour* of 8 m. from Geneva, through *Mornex*, at the back of the mountain. The pleasantest way is to be driven to *Monetier*; thence to walk up the *Petit* or the *Grand Salève*; then to descend the *Pas de l'Echelle* to *Veyrier*; whither the carriage may be sent to wait.

d. *Les Voirons*, a long ridge 4480 ft. high, commanding the Mt. Blanc range, Lake of G., the mtns. of the Grande Chartreuse. *Inns*: *Hôtel-Châlet*, comfortable, and master obliging. Pleasant forest walks. Carriage-road from Geneva by *Boège*, 3 hrs., and *Bons*, whence steep bridle or foot path to the top in 2 hrs.

e. *To Fort de l'Ecluse*, in France, by Lyons rly., to *Collonges Stat.*, and near *Bellegarde Stat.*, same rly., *Perte du Rhone*, Rte. 53.

Rte. 55.—GENEVA to VILLENEUVE, by LAUSANNE, VEVAY, and CHILLON. LAKE of GENEVA.

a. *Railway* in 3 hrs.; 5 or 6 times a day.

GENEVA to		H. M.	
	H. M.	Chillon . .	o 22
Lausanne .	1 50	Villeneuve .	o 17
Vevay . . .	o 39		

Take rt. seats of rly. carriage.

b. *Steamboat* starts from Grand Quai, opposite Rousseau's Isle, several times daily, along the N. shore, in 3 hrs. to Lausanne, and 4 hrs. to Villeneuve.

Certain steamers touch at Thonon, Evian, and Bouvaret, on the S. shore, Rte. 57.

The **Lake of Geneva** (1230 ft.), called by the Romans *Lacus Lemanus*, is the largest in Switzerland, being 55 m. long, measured close to its N. shore, and 6 m. wide at the broadest part. Its greatest depth (between Evian and Ouchy) is 900 ft. The mean height varies $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; highest in August, owing to the melting snows, but the level of its waters, in common with that of other large lakes, is liable to abrupt changes called *seiches*, apparently due to winds. Under their influences the water may rise in one part of the lake even to 5 ft. Their duration rarely exceeds 2 hrs. The lake never freezes over except near Geneva, and then only in severe winters. The sand and mud brought down by the Rhone have encroached upon its upper end. Port Valais once stood on its margin, and its basin is reported to have originally extended upwards as far as Bex.

"Mon lac est le premier" are the words in which Voltaire has vaunted the Lake of Geneva. Though it wants the sublimity of the Bay of Uri and the softness

of the Italian lakes, it has other claims to admiration. The scenery is varied: the vine-covered slopes of Vaud contrast well with the rocky precipices of Savoy. Near Geneva the hills subside, admitting a view of Mont Blanc, whose snows, though 60 m. distant, are often reflected in its waters. At its upper end it extends to the base of the high Alps, which give increased magnificence to its scenery.

Boats are numerous; the larger craft have latteen sails like those of the Mediterranean.

Fish. Trout are rare; the Lotte, on which Rousseau's Julie makes her last repast, is described as "une espèce de barbeau, assez fade, peu cher, et commun."

Rly. to Lausanne, 6 trains daily, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Steamers twice a day, 3 hrs.

Leaving *Geneva*, the shores are dotted with villas and pleasure-grounds. Few spots in Europe present so many admirable sites for a dwelling as the shores of Lake Lemman, in full view of *Mont Blanc* and the mtns. of Savoy. After a mile or two *Mont Blanc* is hid behind the mtns. of *Voirons*, and does not reappear until near *Nyon*.

At *Genthod* lived *Saussure* and *Bonnet*.

Coppet Stat. (*Inn*: *Ange*); Vill. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. 600 Inhab. The *Château* was the residence of *Madame de Staël*, the author of *Corinne* (see her study), as well as of her father, the French minister *Necker*. Bayle was tutor here to Count *Dohna*, 1670-72. In a clump of trees, surrounded by a wall, in a field a little W. of the house, is a sort of chapel in which *Necker* and his daughter are buried.

5½ m. **Nyon Stat.** (*Inn*: Couronne; improved), 2682 Inhab., was the Roman Novidunum. *View* from the Terrasse des Marroniers near the old *château*.

The *Château of Prangins* belongs to Prince Napoleon, formerly to Joseph Bonaparte.

[Excellent carr.-road, in zigzags, 9 m. to *St. Cergues*, from which the *Dôle*, the highest summit of this part of the Jura, can be easily ascended in 3 hrs. Mules and guides at the small *Inn* of *St. Cergues* (*Post, Union*); tolerable accommodation for a night.]

7½ m. **Rolle Stat.** (*Inns*: Couronne; Tête Noire.) One of the best Vaudois wines is grown on *La Côte*, the slope between Rolle and Aubonne. *View* from *Signal de Bougy*, 1 hr. walk.

On the opposite shore of the lake is the Gulf of Thonon.

The snowy head of Mt. Blanc peering over the mtns. of the Chablais is visible all the way from Nyon to Morges.

9 m. **Morges Stat.** (*Inns*: H. des Alps; La Couronne.) *Castle of Wufflens*, said to have been founded by Queen Bertha in the 10th cent.

3½ m. **Bussigny Junc. Stat.**

Rly. from Yverdon (Rte. 49) and Berne. Most of the trains from Geneva to Yverdon go on to Lausanne, and then back again to Renens or Bussigny.

View of *Lausanne* in the distance, seated on sloping hills and surmounted by its cathedral and castle.

[*Lausanne Stat.*, half-way between Lausanne and Ouchy, its port, upon the shore of the lake.

Ouchy (*Inns*: Hôtel de Beau-rivage, very large, first class: Ancre; Hôtel and Pension Bach-offner, good; both houses kept by an English landlady). Lord Byron

wrote the 'Prisoner of Chillon' in the Ancre inn, in *two days*, during which he was detained here by bad weather, June 1816.

Omnibuses between Ouchy and Lausanne, 2 m., in connection with the steamers—fare ½ fr., or 1 fr. with luggage.]

Lausanne.

4 m.

Inns: Faucon, very good; Hôtel Gibbon, finer position, good and clean, but bustling; Hôtel Richemont, near the rly. stat., a Pension; Bellevue, quiet, reasonable, and finely situated; all these are first-class hotels. *2nd Class Inns*: H. Belvedere; H. du Nord; Raisin; Trois Suisses. Hôtel du Grand Pont, in the town, commercial.

English Ch. service is performed in an English chapel built by Mr. Haldimand. *Post and Diligence office* in the Place St. François, close to H. Gibbon.

Reading-room, Hignou and Co., 7, Rue de Bourg, well supplied with English papers and a circulating library.

Railways to Yverdon (Rte. 49), Geneva, and Basle; to Freiburg and Berne (Rte. 45). *Stat.* a little below the town, on the way to Ouchy.

Steamboats touch at Ouchy, the port of Lausanne, on their way to either extremity of the lake.

Lausanne is the capital of the canton Vaud, 21,000 Inhab. (1670 Roman Cath.). The Pays de Vaud (Germ. Waadtland) was subject to the Dukes of Savoy, then conquered by the Bernese, and remained tributary to them for 250 years, until 1798, when it acquired independence. In 1814 it joined the Swiss Confederation. The constitution was rendered more democratic by changes in 1830 and 1845; and it is now one of the most revolutionary cantons. The language spoken is French. The town, with its high roofs, castle, and cathedral, is picturesquely situated on the lower slope of the *Mont Jorat*, which sinks gradually to the lake, intersected by ravines, giving it the form of distinct eminences. From this cause the old streets are a

series of ups and downs. A causeway and viaduct, called *Grand Pont*, a very noble structure, spans the valley from the front of the Hôtel Gibbon, and a winding road, carried on a level along its E. bank, renders the centre of the town more accessible than formerly.

The *Cathedral* and *Castle* are both on the same eminence in the old walled town, still called *Cité*.

Cathedral (at the foot of the flight of steps leading to it from the market-place, ask for the keys at the sexton's, 7, Escalier du Marché), the finest and largest Gothic ch. in Switzerland. It was founded 1000, but few traces of the first ch. remain. The present was consecrated by Pope Gregory X., 1275. It is 333 ft. long, 61 ft. high. *Obs.* the W. and S. portals, the circular window in the transept, the double gallery running round both the central aisle and apse at the E. end, portions of the fine carved stalls removed from the choir.

Among the *Monuments* within the ch. are a mailed effigy of Otho of Granson, whose ancestor, Otto de Grandeson, held several important offices in England, under Henry III. and Edward I.; and the tomb of *Victor Amedeus VIII.* (Voltaire's "Bizarre Amédée"), who was Duke of Savoy, Bishop of Geneva, and Pope under the title of Felix V., but resigned in succession all these dignities, preferring to end his days as a monk in the convent of Ripaille, on the opposite shore of the lake. It is much mutilated. Most of the monuments were foolishly removed from their proper places in 1828.

View from the terrace at the W. end of the Cathedral, partially obstructed by the present prison, formerly the Archbishop's palace.

Ascending the hill N. of the Cathedral, we reach the

Château, a massive square tower with 4 turrets. It was originally the residence of the Bishops of Lausanne, but is now converted into public offices.

Passing out under the old archway of the Château to the N., you may either ascend to the *Signal* (see "Excursions"), which lies straight before you, or turn to the rt., and walk along the road at the side of the ravine of the *Flon*—a walk which shows the picturesque buildings of Lausanne to advantage—and so return to the town. The large handsome building on the S. of the Cité is the *Hospital*.

Lausanne possesses a *College*, founded 1587, near the cathedral. Attached to it (open Wed., Sat., and Sun., 11-3) is a *Cantonal Museum*, in which are minerals from Bex and a *model of the salt-mines* there. It is not deficient in the other branches of natural history. *Antiquities* discovered within the canton, at Aventicum, and on the borders of the Lake Lemman. *Napoleon relics*, his Waterloo saddle, fowling-piece, &c., are preserved here. There is also a *Picture Gallery* (Musée Arlaud, so named from its founder), in a distinct building on the Place de Riponne, opposite the Hal au Blé. See Swiss Landscapes, by *Diday* and *Calame*.

Blind Asylum, founded by Mr. Haldimand, an Englishman of Swiss descent, is admirably managed by Mr. Hirzel.

House of Gibbon, in which he completed the History of Rome, is pulled down, and his *garden* entirely changed. The wall of the Hôtel Gibbon occupies the

site of his summer-house, and the *berceau* walk has been destroyed to make room for the garden of the hotel; but the terrace overlooking the lake, a lime and a few acacias, remain.

"It was on the day, or rather the night, of the 27th of June, 1787, between the hours of 11 and 12, that I wrote the last line of the last page in a summer-house in my garden. After laying down my pen I took several turns in a *berceau*, or covered walk of acacias, which commands a prospect of the country, the lake, and the mountains. The air was temperate, the sky was serene, the silver orb of the moon was reflected from the waves, and all nature was silent."—*Gibbon's Life*.

Views.—Partial and pleasing glimpses of the lake from the *terraces* within the town, and from the fine boulevard of *Montbenon*, just outside the walls, on the old road to Geneva; but far more extensive and beautiful prospects are presented from the heights above the town.

Excursions.—The neighbourhood of Lausanne is famous for its walks. But here, and throughout the wine-growing districts, strangers must beware of the alleys between walls and high hedges. Appearing to lead to some point of view, they are constantly closed at the end by a gate, with a notice against trespassers. The law is severely enforced against any one entering a vineyard without the owner's permission.

Signal, a hill rising 2000 ft. above the sea; it is 3 m. to the top; accessible to carriages. It lies nearly N. of the town, directly behind the Château. *View*, Mt. Blanc is *not* seen from it, but the panorama of the Savoy Alps S. of

the lake, of the cliffs of Meillerie, of the mouth of the Rhone and the mtns. around it in canton Vallais, Freiburg, and Vaud, is grand in the extreme. Near it is the extensive forest of *Sauvabellin* (*Silva Belini*), in which it is said the Druids once worshipped the god Bel, and thence its name.

John Philip Kemble, the tragedian, is buried in the *Cemetery of Pierre de Plain*, 2 m. on the Berne road.

The *Rly. to Sion* leaves on 1. the line to Freiburg, which soon after crosses a viaduct of 9 arches over the Vaudéze, also traversed at a lower level by our line.

Lutry Stat. The river Vevayse is crossed.

Vevay Stat. (Germ. *Vivis*, the 11 m. Roman *Vibiscum*.)

Inns: Trois Couronnes, or H. Monnet, close to the lake: first-class inn; *reading-room* well supplied with papers: charges not out of proportion with the comfort, but the traveller will frequently find it full, and the other hotels are far inferior. From Oct. 15 to May 1 you may live here moderately *en pension*. H. du Lac, small, clean, and comfortable: view over lake. Charges: lodging 1 fr. 50 c.; dinner 3 frs.; breakfast 1 to 2 frs.; servants 50 c. The Château de Vevay is a respectable boarding-house. Pension Victor is good and quiet. Above the town, at Chardannes, is a good and reasonable *pension*, H. Bellevue.

Vevay, 6538 Inhab., is the second town in canton Vaud. It is distinguished for its situation on Lake Lemman, at a point where its scenery is most beautiful. The writings of Rousseau have contributed not a little to its celebrity. Most of the houses have lately had new fronts added towards the lake. The very handsome mansion of *M. Couvreur*, whose gardens abounding in southern plants are opened to the stranger, will be remarked close to the landing-place.

View from the little terrace at

the end of the *market-place*, or from the roof of the *Trois Couronnes*; or, better still, from the villa called *Hauteville*, about 2 m. above Vevay.

Excursions.—Many may be made by land or water. Boats at 1 fr. the hour. *Chillon* is a morning drive (the route may be varied by taking the upper road).

[A pleasant shady road on the slope of the hills, above the dusty highway, leads in 6½ m. to *Montreux* and *Chillon*.]

Walks in the immediate neighbourhood are dull, as the whole country consists of vineyards, surrounded by stone walls higher than the pedestrian's head.

Ch. of St. Martin, a little above the town, amidst trees and vineyards, and used only in summer (date 1438). Here *Ludlow* the regicide is buried, as well as *Broughton*, who read the sentence of death to Charles I., *Love*, and *Cawley*, all four republicans. They died here in exile, a price having been set upon their heads; and repeated applications were made to the canton of Berne to deliver them up, which the government very properly refused to accede to.

English Ch. service in St. Clair at 11 and 3.30. *Physician*, Dr. Henri Curchod, speaks English. *Watchmaker*, Prost.

Omnibus from Vevay to Chexbres Stat. to meet the trains from *Berne* and *Freiburg*.

Wines of the neighbourhood of Vevay, called *Lavaux*, enjoy a considerable reputation, for Swiss wines. The Romans are believed to have first planted the vine on these hills; and the discovery of a stone inscribed "*Libero Patri Colliensi*" proves that they had erected a temple to Father Bacchus at Cully, between Vevay and *Lausanne*.

Abbaye des Vignerons is a society or guild of high antiquity to promote the cultivation of the vine; and despatches every spring and autumn "experts," qualified persons, to survey the vineyards of the district, and upon their report it rewards the most skilful vine-dressers with medals and pruning-hooks (*serpes d'honneur*) as prizes.

Fête des Vignerons.—In accordance with an ancient custom, possibly a relic of paganism, this society celebrates once in 15 or 20 years a fête. 700 persons took part in the festival of 1851, and one of the ballet-masters of the French opera instructed the rustics in dancing. The last anniversary was in 1865.

[Horse-path over the *Col de Jaman*, and the road thence to *Thun* (Rte. 42).]

Leaving *Vevay*, the rly. passes the *Castle of Blonay*, which stands on a swelling eminence overlooking the lake. It has belonged to the same family for 700 years. Farther on is the *Castle of Chatelard*. Rly. tunnel before.

Clarens Stat., sentimentally described by Byron, and by Rousseau in the '*Nouvelle Héloïse*.' *View*: one of the finest views over the lake and the mountains of the Rhone valley.

The swelling hills and vine-clad slopes, which form the banks of the lake nearly all the way from Geneva, here give place to crags and woody precipices.

Vernex Stat. (*Inn*: H. du 1 m. Cygne, good, pension 4 fr.) The rly. station is *Vernex-Montreux*.

Montreux, the centre of a number of scattered hamlets all in the same parish (2200 Inhab.), is still

prettier, in itself and in its situation, than Clarens.

It abounds in *pensions*, and is much frequented by foreigners. The best of these is the Pension Vautier, very well kept; and the Hôtel des Alpes, at the hamlet of Territet.

It is the most sheltered spot on the banks of the lake of Geneva, and the most desirable winter-quarters for invalids who cannot cross the Alps. Statistics show that Montreux is the place in the world where there is the smallest proportion of deaths and of imprudent marriages!!

English service on Sundays at the parish ch.

[At *Glion*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. walk or drive, directly above Montreux, in a comparatively bracing situation, 2800 ft. above the sea-level, are more *pensions*. By far the best of these is the Rigi Vaudois; H. du Midi (Reuteler), smaller and cheaper.]

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Veytaux Stat.** (H. et Pension Bonivard), close to the Castle of Chillon, which stands most picturesquely on an isolated rock nearly surrounded by deep water, but within a stone's throw of the shore and of the road, with which it communicates by a wooden bridge. Rebuilt nearly as we now see it in the latter half of the 13th centy. by Count Peter of Savoy, it was long used as a state prison, where, among others, many of the *early reformers* were immured.

Its castle is now a magazine for military stores; but the interior of the building is well preserved, and is interesting. Strangers are readily conducted over it. There is the *potence*, a beam, black with age, extended across one of the vaults, to which the condemned were formerly hung. The *oubliette*

is also shown, whose only entrance was by a trap-door in the floor above. There is a small spiral staircase of three steps; the prisoner found no fourth step, and was precipitated 80 feet. When Byron, in the Prisoner of Chillon, described the sufferings of an *imaginary* captive, he was not acquainted with the history of the *real* prisoner, Bonnivard, prior of St. Victor, who, being obnoxious to the Duke of Savoy, through his exertions to free the Genevese, was seized and secretly carried off to this castle. For 6 years he was imprisoned in its now airy-looking dungeon, on a level with the lake. The ring by which he was attached to one of the pillars still remains, and the stone floor at its base is worn by his constant pacing to and fro. Byron afterwards wrote a sonnet on Bonnivard. The dungeon of Bonnivard consists of two aisles, almost like the crypt of a church; its floor and one side are formed by the living rock, and it is lighted by several windows, through which the sun's light passes by reflection from the surface of the lake up to the roof, transmitting partly also the blue colour of the waters. Formerly it was subdivided into *small cells* by partition walls between the pillars. Byron inscribed his name on one of the pillars, and his example has been followed by many others, as Dickens.

*Hotel Byron stands between Chillon and Villeneuve, 10 min. walk from either, and a little above the lake. It is a large and excellently managed hotel and pension. This is the best stopping-place at the E. end of the lake.

Villeneuve Stat. (*Inns*: H. Du $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Port, clean and low charges, on

the lake; H. Victoria, near the stat.), an ancient walled town of 1480 Inhab. (*Pennilucus* of the Romans), at the E. end of the lake, where the road quits it to enter the valley of the Rhone.

Here passengers by the steamers along the N. shore disembark and take rly. to Sion.

Valley of the Rhone opens with mountain scenery of great grandeur, which reaches its climax at the bridge of St. Maurice. The river runs through a flat alluvium, which itself has deposited in the course of ages, but drainage has redeemed it. The encroachments of the land upon the lake have been great. Port Valais, Portus Valesiæ of the Romans, in their time stood on the lake, but is now more than 1½ m. inland. Upon the plain, at the mouth of the Rhone, Divico, the first Helvetian chief mentioned in history, defeated, B.C. 107 (the 646th year of Rome), the Roman forces under Lucius Cassius, slaying their general and compelling his army to pass under the yoke.

Fish-spearing.—It is worth while to go out at night and see the trout killed in the affluents of the Rhone. The fisherman wades to his middle, with an oval lantern, water-tight, having a long tube to its top, serving both as a handle and as an air-shaft for the flame. He plunges the lantern into the water, and, when the fish are attracted by the light, he slowly raises it until the trout, who follow, come within reach, when he stabs them with his knife and sends them dead to the bottom, to reappear in a few minutes and be thrown into a basket on his back. In this way a considerable number of fish are caught.

Rte. 56.—VILLENUEVE to SION.

VILLENUEVE to	H. M.	
Bex . . .	o 35	Martigny . . o 34
St. Maurice o 12		Sion . . . I 3

Railway from Villeneuve to Sion, thus opening direct rly. communication from Paris to the foot of the Simplon.

Take 1. seats of rly. carriage; though the waterfall of the Sallenche and other fine views are rt.

From Villeneuve (Rte. 55) the rly. goes through the flat valley of the Rhone, over fertile and well-cultivated fields, overshadowed by fine walnut-trees. The surrounding mountains are of grand character, and much of the fine scenery is lost to passengers in a train. The views up the ravines to the l. are fine. The top of the mtn. above Yvorne, l., was thrown down by an earthquake, 1584. A wine of some reputation in Switzerland now grows on the slope.

Aigle Stat. (*Inn*: Victoria, very 6 m. good), 2650 Inhab. (*Aquileia*.) Black marble is quarried near this. The lovely Val des Ormonds opens behind Aigle (*see* Rte. 43).

Ollon St. Triphon. Stat. Near 3 m. this, a square tower, 60 ft. high, said to be Roman (?). [The Rhone is crossed by a suspension bridge to Colombey.]

Bex Stat. (pronounced *Bey*). 2½ m. Buffet.

Inns: l'Union; H. des Bains: neither very good. *Pension*: Le Crochet, moderate.

The neighbourhood of Bex abounds in *pensions* and little mountain *Inns*, where fine scenery, pure air, and tolerable living are obtained at a very cheap rate. Those of Monchâlet 1½ m. above the town, near the salt-works; of Madame Bernard above Frenières; the Châlet Amiguet at Chésières; the house of Madame Rosen at Ollon, besides those hereafter noticed, all deserve to be mentioned.

Guides, horses, and charrs-à-banc for excursions among the mountains may be hired at Bex.

Bex, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the stat. on the Avençon (3000 Inhab.), is resorted to as a watering-place in summer for the sake of its baths of salt water and mother liquor (*bains d'eaux mères*), which the chief hotels and pensions are furnished with from the mines. Above, on a wooded height, the *Castle* and round tower of Duin.

Cemetery. — Charpentier, the naturalist, is buried here—his tombstone a boulder.

Salt Mines and Salt Works.

This popular and attractive excursion will take up 4 or 5 hrs. Drive to Devens, 3 m. N.E., where are the boiling-houses for the brine and the evaporating sheds for converting the weak liquor into brine. Ascend on foot to the mines of Bouillet and Fondement; traverse the mine with a guide; exit on other side, and return to Bex by Bévieux and the Monstre Bloc, a large boulder.

Salt has been obtained from brine-springs here since the middle of the 16th centy. They are now the property of the canton. Down to 1823 the *brine-springs* alone furnished the salt, and they were gradually failing, when *M. Charpentier* suggested the plan of driving galleries into the mountain, in search of *rock-salt*. The result was the discovery of a rich vein. The annual produce of salt is now augmented to 20,000 or 30,000 quintals. The salt is obtained either from the brine-springs, 6 or 7 of which, of various

degrees of strength, burst forth in different parts of the interior of the mountain, steeping the slaty clay strongly charged with salt, or from the rock-salt, which, after being extracted by the help of gunpowder, is broken into pieces, thrown into large reservoirs, called *dessaloirs*, cut in the interior of the mountain, and there dissolved. Each reservoir is filled with water 3 times. The two first solutions (*lessivages*) furnish a liquor with 25 or 26 per cent. of salt; the 3rd is much weaker, having only 5 or 6 per cent. The brine, containing above 20 per cent. of salt, is conveyed in pipes of fir-wood to the boiling-house (*maison de cuite*); that which is less strong must be passed through evaporating-houses or *maisons de graduation*; filled up to the roof with stacks of fagots of thorn-wood, over which the brine is allowed to trickle drop by drop. The water is made to ascend and descend several times; it becomes stronger each time, and at length is fit for boiling in the salt-pans.

The principal mines are *Du Fondement* and *Du Bouillet*; the latter contains a gallery driven horizontally for 1¼ m., 7½ ft. high, and 5 ft. wide. At 400 ft. from its entrance is the round *reservoir*, 80 ft. in diameter and 10 ft. deep, excavated in the rock, without any support to its roof. In it the weak water is collected, to undergo the process of graduation. A little farther on is another reservoir, supported by pillars to hold the stronger brine fit for the salt-pans without undergoing any intermediate process. (See *Moutiers*, Salt-works, Rte. 156.)

Minerals.—Beautiful specimens are obtained from the salt-mines

of Bex, such as very clear crystals of selenite, muriacite, anhydrite, &c.

Excursions from Bex.

a. *Salt-works*, described above.

b. By Col de la Croix to *les Iles* at the head of the Val des Ormonds, passing *Grimon* (a rustic Inn), and the Châlet de Villard, a *pension* recommended for its beautiful position and good accommodation, not, however, equal to that at the Hôtel des Diablerets. (See Rte. 43.)

c. To *Col de Chevillon*, at the foot of the Diablerets. (Rte. 58.)

d. Starting early from Bex, a good mountaineer might ascend to the small glacier de *Martinet*. **View* of the Alps, from below the topmost crags of the *Dent de Morcles* (9513 ft.)

The rly. from Bex continues 2 m. along the fertile plain, then crosses the Rhone and joins the rly. from Bouveret (Rte. 57) at a spot where the valley is almost closed by a rocky barrier. The Dent du Midi, on one side, and Dent de Morcles on the other, approach so close that there is barely room for the Rhone to pass between their base. Roads and rlys. are cut through the rocks, and in the midst of some of the finest scenery in Switzerland the river is spanned by the single-arched

Bridge of St. Maurice, b. 15th centy., but may possibly rest on Roman foundations. It unites the canton Vaud with the canton Valais, and a gate at one end, now removed, formerly closed the passage up and down. Forts defend this pass, erected 1832.

The rly. is carried past the old

bridge, through a tunnel in the rock, to reach

St. Maurice Junct. Stat. (Inns: 2½ m. Ecu de Valais; Dent du Midi) (the passenger in the train sees little of the beauty of the scenery), a town of 1543 Inhab. (the Roman Agaunum), squeezed in between the mountain and the l. bank of the Rhone. It owes its name to the tradition that the Theban Legion under St. Maurice were martyred here by order of Maximian, A.D. 302.

Abbey, the oldest Christian foundation among the Alps, f. in the 4th cent. in honour of *St. Maurice*, richly endowed by Sigismund King of Burgundy, was celebrated for many centys. It still retains a fine library, with old MSS. and other works of ancient art, well worth seeing. *Treasury*, various curiosities of value.

Rly. falls in from Bouveret, Rte. 57, in connection with the steamers on the French side of Lake of Geneva.

[*Baths of Lavey*, on opposite side of Rhone, sulphureous waters.]

N. D. du Sax, a hermitage on a platform of rock, rises rt., high above the rly.

Evionaz Stat. In the autumn of 4 m. 1835, a *torrent of mud* descended, rt. near here, from the Dent du Midi. It cut a passage for itself through the forest, snapping trees like twigs, and covered the high road for 900 ft. It swept slowly downwards like a lava-current. Blocks of limestone were carried along with it. The stream contained scarcely 1-10th part of water. Evionaz occupies the site of an old town, *Epaunum*, destroyed by a similar mud-torrent in 563. This part of the valley has a dreary aspect, from the traces of the terrible *flood* of 1852.

3½ m. *Vernayaz Stat.* (*Inn, Croix Blanche*). Travellers should stop here to visit the *Waterfall of Sallenche*, 1½ m., and the gorge of the *Trient*, ¾ m. from stat. The *Waterfall of the Sallenche* is 120 ft. high. It is a fine object, both from its volume and height, visible for a considerable distance up and down. *Iris* over it before 12.

Trient river descends rt. from the *Tête Noire* (Rte. 141), and issues from a singular rent in the side of the valley, 350 ft. deep. There is a good mule-path up it (see Rte. 141) converging upon the usual *Tête Noire* rte. By all means see this gorge, not unlike that of *Pfeffers*, which is made accessible from below by a scaffolding of planks, ¾ m. long, carried up it.

[By mule-path in 4 hrs. to the *Barberine Hotel* on the way to *Chamouni* (Rte. 141). Splendid scenery.]

On the outskirts of *Martigny*, upon a commanding rock, rises the

Castle of La Bâtie (irreverently likened by the late *Albert Smith* to "an insolvent lighthouse"), formerly a stronghold of the archbishops of *Sion*.

2½ m. *Martigny Stat.*, more than a mile from the town — (*Inns*: *Grande Maison*, good and reasonable; *La Tour*, oldest and still the best; *Hôtel Clerc*; *Cygne*)—(*Ocotodurus* of the *Romans*, 1558 ft.)—consists of, *a. Martigny proper*, and *b. Bourg de Martigny*, 1 m. off, up the valley of the *Dranse*. It is an uninteresting place, plagued with touters and with gnats; but of importance, because it lies at the beginning of the char-road over the grand *St. Bernard*, and the mule-paths from *Chamouni*. The flat, open valley is

bordered by bold mtns. Above it rises the tall round tower of *La Bâtie Castle* (118 ft.), built by *Peter of Savoy*, 1268. Its bridge is one of the finest specimens of the Swiss covered wooden bridges, with the arch above the roadway. *Monks of St. Bernard* have their head-quarters in a convent within the town, from which the members stationed on the *Great St. Bernard* are relieved at intervals. [To the monastery of *Gt. St. Bernard*, 10 hrs. (Rte. 135). To *Chamouni* 7 or 8 hrs. by the *Tête Noire* (Rte. 141), or *Col. de Balme* (Rte. 142). The *Forclaz* and the beautiful view from it is an easy walk.

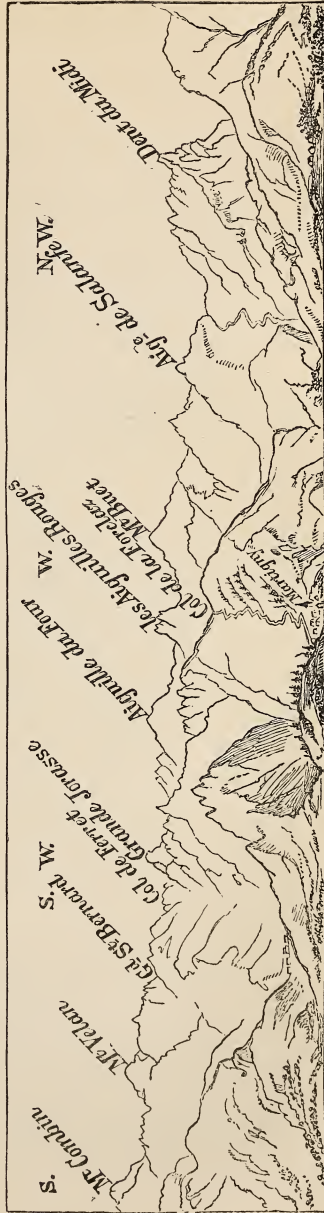
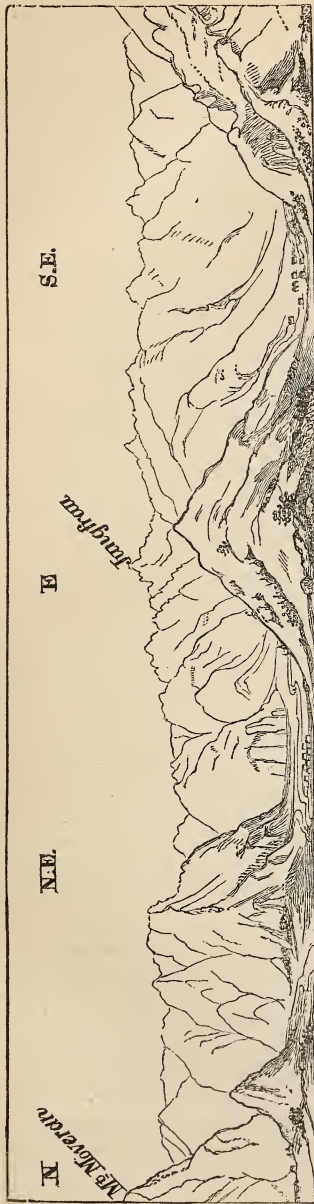
Pierre à Voir (8123 ft.). (See *Panorama*.) Its ascent is an easy and striking excursion, 5½ hrs. to ride up, only 3 hrs. down, if the last part of the descent is made on sledges, kept for the purpose. 2 persons sit in a sledge; a guide acts as horse, and runs down with it over the grass. *Hotel* near the top. Good mule-path all the way. *View*, panoramic and grand. Guide 8 fr., mule 8 fr. It can be ascended equally well, or better, from *Saxon les Bains*, which lies at its foot.]

At *Martigny* the *Rhone* makes a bend at right angles. For many miles the valley is a flat swamp, plagued with gnats, and unwholesome owing to floods of the *Rhone*. The inhabitants are afflicted with *goître*, *crétinism*, *ague*, and *decrepitude*. A tolerable wine, called *Coquempin*, is grown upon the hills.

Rail to *Sion*. Trains in 50 min.

Saxon les Bains Stat., a water-5½ m. ing-place, whose springs contain

PANORAMA FROM PIERRE À VOIR, NEAR MARTIGNY.



iodine and bromine. Fair accommodation, en pension.

3 m. **Riddes Stat.** After crossing the Rhone the castles of Sion appear in sight, rt.

3½ m. **Ardon Stat.**, at the mouth of the Vale of the Lizerne. Here are iron-works.

[Hence the *Haut de Cry* (9698 ft.) l. may be ascended. A deplorable accident happened here Feb. 28, 1864. An English gentleman with a Russian friend and 4 guides were climbing it, when suddenly the snow-field on which they were standing gave way above them, along a belt of enormous length. The huge avalanche slid down, tumbling the travellers with it. Mr. G. was once overwhelmed, then cast to the surface, and again buried. When the snow in front of him came to rest, the snow behind still continued in movement, pressing with barely supportable pressure, and so "regelated" into solid ice. He was thus rigidly imbedded to the wrists of his uplifted arms, and was fast suffocating. With great effort, he scratched and blew the snow from above his mouth, and ultimately he was extracted frost-bitten. His Russian companion was killed, and also *Joseph Bennen*,—the very best of all Swiss guides, the leader in numerous first ascents, the companion of Prof. Tyndall.]

4½ m. **Sion Stiat** (Germ. Sitten)—*Inns*: Poste, landlord civil; Lion d'Or. There is a comfortable pension 2 minutes' walk from Sion, kept by Madame Muston (Protestant). A torrent, the Sionne, is carried in a canal boarded over through the main street, hence called Grand Pont. Sion has 3 extensive castles, which give the

town a feudal aspect; viz.: *Tourbillon*, seen on the l. when arriving from Martigny, b. 1492, and long the bishop's residence, is now a ruin. The view from it is fine, 20 min. walk. *Valeria*, the castle on the southern rock, serves as a Catholic seminary. It contains the *Ch. of St. Catherine*, 9th cent. It has a perfect roodloft of the 13th cent., and old frescoes. (The present *Cathedral* is in the town below.) The third castle is called *Majoria*, from the majors, or ancient governors of the Valais, its first occupants. To reach it you pass through a ruined quarter of the town, laid in ashes 1788. In the midst rises the present *Bishop's Palace*. *Jesuits' convent*, suppressed 1848, contains a collection of the natural history of the Valais.

Sion (4200 Inhab.) is the capital of the Valais (Germ. Wallis), one of the most miserable districts in northern Europe. It was formerly flourishing, as the remains at Sion and Visp attest. In the 16th centy. Matthew Schinner Bishop of Sion, was a powerful prince, whose alliance was courted by the sovereigns of Europe—principally, it is true, to procure the services of Swiss mercenaries. At present, with the exception of the hotels, nothing appears prosperous in the Valais. The race of men seems to have deteriorated. It is said that Sion has been besieged and taken more than 30 times, and, like many Swiss towns, it has been burnt nearly down.

[Difficult mule-path over the mtns. to *Bex*, passing the Diablerets (Rte. 58).

S. of Sion the *Val d'Erin* stretches far into the main-chain of the Alps (Rtes. 129, 131).]

The Railway is finished as far as *Sierre Stat.* (Germ. Siders) (*Inns* :

Soleil; Pension Baur, outside the town. Mont Bonoin, a village with 1095 Inhab. Iron furnaces; good Muscatel wine grown here (*Simplon*, see Rte. 59).

Omnibus daily in summer to Leukerbad (Bains de Loèche) (Rte. 37) in 7 hrs.

The *Railway* ends here at present.

Diligence to *Brieg* twice a day, starting on arrival of the trains. To *Visp* in 5 hrs.; to *Brieg* in 6 hrs.

Rte. 57.—GENEVA to MARTIGNY, by THONON and MEILLERIE, along the South Shore of the LAKE of GENEVA.

	M.		M.
GENEVA to		Bouveret . . .	13
French Frontier	7	St. Maurice Rly.	14
Thonon . . .	14	St. Martigny Rly.	9
Evian . . .	6		

Steamers leave Geneva twice a day, to Bouveret in 4 or 5 hrs., to correspond with the midday and evening trains. They touch at Thonon and Evian. Post-road from Geneva to Bouveret, 40 Eng. m.

Rail.—Bouveret to St. Maurice, 4 trains, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and Martigny.

Take rt. seats of rly. carriage.

This is the original Simplon road, but is now almost deserted, though from Evian to Bouveret the scenery is finer than that of the N. shore. Remember that this route lies through French territory (custom-house and passport).

7 m. **French Frontier**, formerly the ancient province of Chablais.

A monotonous plain is traversed.

13 m. **Thonon** (*Inns*: H. de l'Europe, adjoining the Terrace; Les Balances), an ancient town of 4825 Inhab., originally capital of the Chablais.

1 m. **Ripaille**, l., between the road and the lake, originally an Augustine convent, by the side of which Amedeus VIII. of Savoy built a castle, scanty ruins of which remain; here he passed the latter portion of his life, having assumed the cowl of an Augustine monk. He abdicated, in turn, the dukedom of Savoy, the Papacy (into which he had been installed with the title of Felix V.), and the bishop's see of Geneva. He resided here after his second abdication, passing his time not in the austere penance of an anchorite, but, according to the popular belief, in ease, feasting, and dissipation. Hence the French proverb — “Faire Ripaille.”

Bridge of 24 arches over the Dranse, a torrent from the mtns. of Chablais, and augmented in summer to a large volume by the melting snows.

Bridge of 24 arches over the Dranse, a torrent from the mtns. of Chablais, and augmented in summer to a large volume by the melting snows.

[Char-road up the valley of the Dranse by some gypsum-works, after which it passes numerous villages to *La Vernaz* (3 hrs.), and by the ruins of the Abbey of Aulph to *Morzine*, 7 hrs. from Thonon. Ascending from thence nearly due S., either by the *Col de Jouxplane* or the *Col de Golèze*, to *Samöens* (Croix d'Or) in the Val de Sixt (Rte. 143), through beautiful scenery, in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. At the Châlets de la Golèze, S. of the summit (about 5600 ft.), refreshment and indifferent night-quarters in case of need.

To *Tanninges* (Rte. 143), by St. Jean d'Aulph and Gcts. A rough char-road (10 hrs.).

To *Monthey* on the rly. to Martigny from *Morzine*, either by the *Col de Coux* (see Rte. 144), or by the *Col de Champéry*, which enters the Val d'Illicz below the village of Champéry.

Two other passes—the *Col de Chesery*, from *Montriond* below *Morzine*, and the *Col d'Abondance*, reached by the E. branch of the *Dranse*, lead to *Morgin* (an Inn with mineral baths), and from thence in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Monthey*.]

Through groves of magnificent chestnut-trees we pass

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Amphion* (Inn: H. de Casino), a watering-place frequented by the Genevese, where are baths supplied by a chalybeate spring, and reach

3 m. *Evian* (Inns: H. des Bains, good; H. Fonbonne, near the lake and steamboats; H. du Nord; Poste), a town of 3000 Inhab., at the water-side, resorted to for its mineral alkaline waters. Dr. C. Depraz, resident physician, may be trusted. He served in the Crimea on our medical staff.

Steamers twice a day to Ouchy.

Excursion—up the Val d'Abondance to the Charleau abbey, 6 hrs.

$6\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Rocks of Meillerie*, celebrated by Rousseau and Byron, were blasted to form the road of the Simplon, carried partly through them, partly on a terrace 30 or 40 ft. above the lake. Previous to its construction, the little village of Meillerie was barely accessible except by boats.

Franco-Swiss Frontier at

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. *St. Gingolph* (Inn: Poste, an enormous building, once a convent, not good). Mosquitoes very troublesome all along the S. shore of the Lake. A deep ravine here divides Savoy from the Swiss territory of the Valais; travellers entering from the Valais are subjected to French custom-house regulations here.

Bouveret Stat. (Inn: La Tour). 2 m. Terminus of the rly. to Sion. The lake steamers set down passengers for the rly. on the wharf. It lies at the mouth of the valley of the Rhone, here a broad, flat, dreary swamp (Rte. 56).

Railway. 4 trains daily: to St. Maurice, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; to Martigny, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; to Sion, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Near *Port Valais* the Helvetic Divico defeated the Romans, B.C. 104.

Porte du Sex, the rocks on the rt. encroach so far upon the Rhone as barely to leave a passage for the road. A fort with loopholes for arrows, and embrasures for cannon, effectually closed this entrance to the Valais, the only passage being over its drawbridge and through its gate. Bridge over the Rhone. [Road across bridge, to *Villeneuve* on the opposite side of the Rhone by *Chessel* and *Noville*, across the plain strewn with hillocks and débris of limestone, the remains of a *landslip* from the *Grammont* (7000 ft. high), on the l. bank of the Rhone (A.D. 563).]

Vouvry Stat. a good country $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Inn.

Vionnaz. Remarkable boulders lie above it.

Canal of Stockalper, running nearly parallel with the rly. towards Sion, was cut in 18th cent., to drain the valley.

No bridge over Rhone near *Columbey*, to *St. Tryphon Stat.* (See *Ball's Guide*.)

Monthey Stat. (Inn: Croix $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. d'Or, good, clean, and moderate). [The village is 10 min. from the station. Behind it is the Val d'Illicz, extending alongside the *Dent du Midi*, char-road bad. In

its upper part is (2¾ hrs.) *Champéry* (*Inns*: H. de la Dent du Midi, good, 90 beds; pension, 5½ frs. a day;—*Croix Federale*). It cuts off the great angle made by the Rhone valley at Martigny. *Guides* 6 frs. a day, ordinary tours. *Walks* beautiful: a. *Croix de Culet*, 3 hrs., fine view of D. du Midi; b. Up the Vieze to *Chalets de Balma*, 2 hrs.; c. *Chalets de Bonnavreau*, 2 hrs.; descend to a bridge near a fine *fall*; back to *Champéry*, 2 hrs. (Rte. 144).]

Owing to an abrupt bend in the valley, and a projecting rock which hides the upper portion from view, the road comes suddenly upon

3½ m. *St. Maurice Junct. Stat.* (Rte. 56).

9 m. *Martigny Stat.* (Rte. 56).

Rte. 58.—BEX to SION, by the COL DE CHEVILLE—DIABLERETS.

BEX to	Hrs.
Grion, carr.-road	2¼
Anziendas Châlets	3
Cheville Châlets	1¼
Ch. of St. Bernard	2½
Sion	2¼

} Bridle path {

Sleep at Grion; or go there by char from Bex before daylight. 8 fr., excellent road. It appears possible for a char to go to Soulalex. Side-saddles at Grion. Mule thence to the Col 7 fr., 1 fr. bonnemain. There is little advantage in taking a mule beyond the Col, as it could scarcely be used between the Col and Avent, where mules are to be found. Guide 12 fr. to Sion, but a pedestrian well accustomed to mtns. can find the way without a guide. The only part where a guide may be needed is between the col and the bridge over the Lizerne through the ruins of the landslip.

This is an interesting pass, both from its Berg-fall (or mountain-slip), and for its extreme

picturesqueness. From Grion to Avent (about 9 hrs. each way) there is no *Inn*: this is probably why the whole region of the Diablerets, though yielding to few in ruggedness and in *views* over the Alps, has been neglected.

Bex (1427 ft.) (Rte. 56).

Thence the carriage-road follows the river for a mile to

Bévieux (salt-works, Rte. 56), where it ascends the heights on its N. side. *Old mule-track* cuts off the tedious zigzags of the modern road. Part of the way is beautifully shaded by woods of fir, beech, or walnut, and part is through vineyards and fields.

Grion, prettily situated on 2¼ hrs. the slope of the mountain, high above the river, is a regular Swiss village. There are 2 homely but cheap *Inns* (*Croix Blanche*, best) and a boarding-house, where as many as 50 persons are accommodated in the season. The situation is healthy, goître and crétiens unknown.

Bridle-path begins.—The road is now tolerably level, and keeps high above the river, running E. through beautiful pastoral scenery.

Bridge, 1¼ hr. from Grion. 1¼ hr.

Woods fine and shady for 20 m.; then the road crosses the stream again, and reaches

Soulalex châteaux, in a green ½ hr. plain with spruce firs all round, and tremendous precipices above the firs.

Ascent up a narrow ravine somewhat to the l. to

Anzendas, or Enzeindas (6224 1¼ hr. ft.), châteaux, on tolerably level ground. Here it is possible to sleep, and usually to find bread and wine, besides milk.

[*Diablerets* (10,670 ft.) can be ascended from Grion, sleeping one night at the *châlets* of Anzeindas: guides at Grion.]

Hence a moderate ascent over green pasture under the precipices of the *Diablerets* leads to

$\frac{3}{4}$ hr. **Col de Cheville** (6680 ft.). From the mound, rt. of the Col, view of the great chain of the Alps to Monteleone. S.W. are the bare peaks of the *Tête de Gros Jean* and *Grand Moevran*.

Descent from the Col turns first rt., then l., and is rugged; there is no particular path, but it is not easy to miss the way.

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Châlets de Cheville**, on a tolerably level space covered with rocky fragments. Along the stream for a short distance, and then down a steep descent, through trees, across a bridge, to W., and then along S. shore of the small

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Lac de Derborenze** (4711 ft.), and the *châlets* of the same name. The valley is nearly filled with the wreck of

Mt. Diablerets. Three of its five peaks have already fallen, and the two which remain threaten to follow. The mountain is rent with fissures, and scarcely an hour passes in which a slight noise is not heard or a fragment of stone does not fall. The *débris* of the mtn. covers a space of 8 m. The traveller will be reminded strongly of a *Cirque* in the Pyrenees. This mtn. is of limestone strata, deranged and steeply inclined. The lower beds, being soft and shaly, are disintegrated by the infiltration of water descending from the glaciers on the N.E. After the foundations are thus removed, large masses are detached, form-

ing *éboulemens* of a tremendous kind. Two occurred in 1714 and 1749. By the former, 15 people, 100 cattle, and 55 *châlets* were buried. Subterranean noises gave warning for days beforehand, so that most of the peasants removed out of the way. One man belonging to *Avent* was overwhelmed in a *châlet*, but escaped being crushed by two masses of rock forming an angle over it. He lived upon a store of cheese, laid up for winter, and on water from a brook which found its way through the fallen rocks. After weeks in the dark, he at length, by creeping and scratching, formed a passage through which a gleam of daylight appeared, and he succeeded in working his way out, after having been lost for 3 months. At the moment of the fall, the surrounding district shook as with an earthquake, a thick cloud of dust rose high into the air, masses of rock were hurled 6 m., and the current of air produced by it threw down trees which were not touched by the fall itself. The fall of 1749 arrested the course of the *Liserne*, and formed the little lake of *Derborenze*.

The path now traverses a wilderness of rubbish and fallen rocks; care is required to keep the track. It winds round the mtn. to the rt., and crosses a

Small bridge over the *Liserne*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. below the convergence of 3 tributary streams (there are *châlets* $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above it to the N.E.). This is an important point to hit in the back rte. from *Sion*. Rocks and stunted firs.

Road ascends high above the $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. river, still keeping along its

gorge. The path becomes a mere ledge for 2 m., sometimes cut out of the rock, sometimes built up, and overhanging precipices of 1200 ft. down to the *Liserne*, roaring in the chasm below. Though there is no danger, the path is narrow and far more formidable than that of the Gemmi.

Beechwoods, still on a steep slope to the

$1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. **Chapel of S. Bernard** (3543 ft.), a little building visible from the *Bridge over the Morge* (see below), *View* of the great chain of the Alps. The valley of the *Liserne* is now left. The path turns to the E., and descends rapidly in full view of the *Rhone Valley*.

$\frac{1}{4}$ hr. **Avents** village. The first houses on the road, since *Derborenze*.

[From *St. Severin* byways lead direct to *Sion*, avoiding the dusty post-road.]

$\frac{3}{4}$ hr. **Conthey** (1673 ft.) (*Inn*).

$\frac{1}{4}$ hr. **Bridge over Morge**, on the high road of the *Simplon*. [Take diligence or char thus far from *Sion*, on the return route.] $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to

Ardon Stat.

1 hr. **Sion** (1709 ft.) (Rte. 56).

Rte. 58 A.—SION to EVOLINA, in VAL d'HÉRENS.

Beautiful scenery. Good mule-path. Cross the bridge over the *Rhone* below or to S. of *Sion*.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Vex**. Small *Inn*.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. **Châlets de Brajean**.

1 hr. Small chapel.

2 hrs. **Evolena** (H. de la *Dent Blanche*, good). (See Rte. 130.)

Rte. 59.—PASSAGE of the SIMPLON. SION to BRIEG, and to DOMO D'OSSOLA.

Sion to Brieg in 5 or 6 hrs. Well-appointed diligences 3 times a day. (Railway to *Sierre*.) Thence diligences twice daily to *Domo d'Ossola*, and to *Arona*, where *rly.* runs to *Milan*.

In summer the heat of the *Rhone* valley, with the glare of the sun and the dusty road, often render this route disagreeable, while in August the road is sometimes flooded by the river; but the mountain ranges which bound the valley are interesting.

Sion (1709 ft.) is described in Rte. 56. *Val d'Erin* (Germ. *Erin-gerthal*) opens out to the rt.

Sierre Stat. (Germ. *Siders*).—10 m. *Inns*: *Soleil* (Post), good; *H. Baur*, just beyond the town, good.

[1. To *Leukerbad* (baths of *Loèche*) $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by a steep mule-path (Rte. 37), avoiding the détour by *Susten*.]

Val d'Anniviers (Germ. *Ein-fischthal*) opens out rt. [To ascend this *Val* to *St. Luc* (4 hrs.) follow the *Simplon* road towards *Visp* to 7 min. beyond the bridge over the *Rhone*. There take the road to rt., and after a few paces ascend the hill by the path on the left. This path leads along the rt. bank of the *Val* to *Vissoye*, its principal town, but after about 2 hrs. from *Sierre* it must be left, and the bridle-path on the l., through the wood and above the char-road, must be taken. Beautiful scenery. For excursions from *St. Luc*, see Rte. 129.]

1 m. Bridge across the Rhone. The road winds among irregular hillocks.

3 m. Pfynn (= *ad fines*) is on the boundary between the German language, which prevails above this, and beyond the source of the Rhone, and the French, which is spoken below.

2 m. Susten (*Inn*: small but comfortable), opposite the picturesque castellated town of Leuk (*Inn*, Krone), situated at the mouth of the gorge of the Dala.

[To Leukerbad, 1, 3 hrs. carriage-road (Rte. 37); thence over the Gemmi Pass bridle-path.]

5½ m. Turtman (Fr. Tourtemagne) (*Inns*: Poste; Soleil). The *Temenica* of mediæval records. Cascade, 15 minutes' walk behind the inn; its volume is considerable, and its height 150 ft. The scene is interesting for its seclusion.

[Up Turtman Thal to Gruben (Rte. 129); thence various passes.]

9 m. Visp or Vispach (Fr. Viège) (*Inns*: Soleil best; Post: both good, but plagued with flies). A poor village (2362 ft.) at the entrance of the Visper-Thal, up which the Balferinhorn and its glaciers are seen. Tendency to malaria here during autumn. Visp was once the seat of many noble families. Their large houses are now inhabited by poor people. Its lands have greatly suffered from floods of the Visp and Rhone, whose artificial beds are raised above the plain. Earthquakes lasting for months during 1855 shook and cracked its ch. tower and many houses. Nearly all the inhabitants left the town and encamped during that time.

[To Zermatt; to Saas (Rte. 127). The heat of the lower part of the Zermatt valley is so great in the morning that pedestrians do well not to sleep at Visp, but to push on 1 hr. to Stalden, where there is a comfortable rustic *Inn*; or to St. Nicholas, if they have time.]

Views 1. of the Nesthorn and the fine range of peaks in its neighbourhood are occasionally to be had, as the road passes opposite the narrow glens that open into that little-visited range.

Glys. The ascent of the Sim-5 m. plon originally began at Glys, a village distinguished by its old Byzantine church and *charnel-house* filled with skulls—10,000 at a rough computation. Now, however, the rte. makes a *détour* of about 1 m. to pass through

Brieg (2460 ft.) (*Inns*: Poste; 1 m. —H. d'Angleterre, clean and good; H. du Simplon). Brieg is the usual halting-place of travellers before or after crossing the Simplon. Those who wish to see the scenery of the Simplon will sleep at Brieg and take the *day-diligence*. It is a small town of 751 Inhab., on a sunny slope by the side of the Saltine, and overlooking the course of the Rhone, which here makes a sharp bend. The most conspicuous buildings are, the *Château* of the family Stockalper, whose 4 turrets are crowned with tin cupolas, and the *Jesuits' College*, suppressed 1847. There is also an *Ursuline Convent*.

For voitouriers, &c., across the Simplon, see below.

[Excursions.—To the Bel Alp. To Viesch and the Eggischhorn. To Obergestelen. Carr.-road all the way to Hospital on the St. Gotthard, over the Furca; Omnibus to Oberwald. For all these see Rte. 28.]

*Brieg over the Simplon to Domo
D'Ossola.*

BRIEG to	Miles.	Hrs. on foot (fast).
Béresal . . .	9	2½
Summit . . .	5½	1¾
Simplon . . .	6	1½
Isella . . .	9	2½
Crevola . . .	8	2
Domo d'Ossola .	3	1

The diligence takes 11 hrs., viz. 7½ to Simplon, 3½ to Domo.

On foot the distance may be shortened, but it will require full 11½ hrs. steady walking. N.B. In September the diligence does not reach the finest part of the pass till dark.

Voituriers charge from 60 to 70 fr. from Brieg to Domo.

Travellers sending luggage into Italy by the diligence must consign it at the Post-office on the evening before. The keys must be tied to the outside of each piece of luggage, otherwise it will be detained at the Italian custom-house at Isella. Notwithstanding all precautions, luggage frequently goes wrong.

Construction of the Simplon road was decided upon by Napoleon immediately after the battle of Marengo, while the recollection of his own difficult passage of the Alps by the Great St. Bernard (at that time one of the easiest Alpine passes) was fresh in his memory. It was a stupendous result of engineering skill at the date of its construction, but the gigantic works of modern times have equalled and surpassed it. *Views* of the Oberland mtns. from the Simplon route fine. It has one eminently grand scene, namely, the gorge of Gondo, and the entrance into Italy is more striking by this than by any other carriage-pass.

Engineering.—The surveys, and in part the road, were made by M. Céard. It took 6 years to complete. More than 30,000 men were employed on it at one time. The number of bridges, great and

small, amounts to 611, in addition to the far more costly constructions, such as terraces of masonry, miles in length; of 10 galleries, either quarried or built; and of 20 houses of refuge to shelter travellers, and lodge the labourers constantly employed in taking care of the road. Its breadth is never less than 25 ft., and the slope nowhere exceeds 1 in 13.

Its cost averaged 5000*l.* a mile. In England the average cost of turnpike roads is 1000*l.* per mile. The object of Napoleon in its formation is well marked by the question which, on two different occasions, he first asked of the engineer sent to him to report progress—"Le cañon quand pourrat-il passer au Simplon?"

From Brieg the *ascent* begins immediately. In ½ m. the road is joined by the old and more direct route from Glys, that avoids Brieg. The *Saltine* is the river crossed by the old road. It descends from the side of the upper part of the Simplon route. [Pedestrians who aim at the shortest cut may follow the Saltine by an almost disused horse-track; but the way is, or was, ill-marked, and an unpractised mountaineer without a guide might easily fall into serious difficulty.] The road now makes a wide sweep, turning away from the Glyzhorn, which bounds the valley on the rt., and approaching a little hill dotted with *white chapels* and crowned by a calvary. It then turns back to the gorge of the Saltine, skirting a precipice, at the bottom of which the torrent is seen at a vast depth, forcing its way among black and bristling slate rocks. *At the upper end* of the ravine, high above his head,

the traveller may discern the glaciers under which the road is carried, but which it requires 3 hrs. to reach on account of the zig-zag. *Looking back*, the valley of the Rhone, as far as Turtman, is spread out as a map; Brieg and Naters remain long in sight.

Second Refuge (4422 ft.). Thus far it has been a constant pull against the collar; now the road is more level and winds round the valley to the *Ganther* torrent to cross it by the

Pont de Ganther, a lofty bridge. The upper end of the wild ravine above it is subject to avalanches, which choke it sometimes to the crown of the arch. This bridge is left uncovered. The terrific wind which accompanies an avalanche might blow the arch away if much bulk were presented to its action.

9 m. **Béresal**, or *Persal* (5082 ft.), an *Inn*; 2 buildings, connected by a roof across the road, where 16 post-horses are kept; tolerable fare and beds. It is 2½ hrs. from Brieg.

Gallery, the first which the road traverses is 95 ft. long—3900 ft. above Brieg. *View* of the Bernese Alps near this, and hence to the summit. They form the northern wall of the valley of the Rhone. The glittering peaks of the Breithorn, Aletsch-hörner, and Viescher-hörner, are magnificent objects, while below them are two strips of the glaciers of Aletsch, the most extensive in the Alps.

Fifth Refuge (called *Schalbet*) is at the upper limit of vegetation.

The head of the gorge of *Schalbet* (on the Monte Leone) is filled with glaciers. These give rise in summer to 5 or 6 torrents, the

sources of the Saltine, and in spring to frequent avalanches. Three galleries protect the road. They are partly excavated, partly built of arched masonry, and serve in places as bridges and aqueducts at the same time; the torrents being conducted over and beneath them. The traveller is surprised to find his carriage driven in perfect safety underneath a considerable waterfall. In the spring the avalanches slide over the roofs.

The portion of the road hence to the summit is dangerous at the season when avalanches fall and tourmentes arise, on which account it is provided with 3 galleries, 2 refuges, and a hospice, within a distance of not more than 1¾ mile.

Summit (6594 ft.) is marked by 5½ m. a simple cross of wood, a few yards above the Sixth Refuge.

Hospice. About ½ m. beyond the summit stands the *New Hospice*, founded by Napoleon, but left unfinished, for want of funds, until 1840. Externally it is plain and solid, containing neat bedrooms for masters, a drawing-room provided with a piano, a refectory, a chapel, and about 30 beds for travellers of the common sort. N.B. There is neither corn, nor hay, nor stabling for horses. The establishment is similar to that on the Great St. Bernard (Rte. 135), except that it is more limited in extent and funds, and is occupied by 3 or 4 brothers of the same Augustine order. The prior is the amiable Father Barras, whose politeness and attention must be remembered by all who have visited the Great St. Bernard within the 25 years during which he resided there. Several of the

dogs of St. Bernard are kept, but are rarely employed in active service. The monks are happy to show the hospice to travellers, and to lodge and entertain them. Those who can afford it will always leave behind them remuneration at least equivalent to that which is paid at an inn. It is much more comfortable than the hospice of the St. Bernard, and is warmed with a heating apparatus.

[Glacier pass, rt., to *Saus* (Rte. 122).]

A wide, open, barren valley is now traversed, bounded by snow-clad heights, and having the appearance of a drained lake. Below the road, on the rt., stands a small Tower, the original Hospice before the new one was built.

Descent, gradual but continued, past the Seventh Refuge (ruined), in 3 m. to the village of

6 m. **Simplon** (Ital. Sempione). (4626 ft.) *Inn*: Poste; Fletschhorn best. Beware of attempts at detention on pretence that horses are wanting. There is a fair *Inn* at *Isella*, if it be too late to go on to *Domo d'Ossola*, a drive of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. at the least. Wooden sabots are supplied here for the wheels, to save the iron of the carriage-drag during the continual descent of 3 or 4 hrs.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Gallerie d'Algaby**, reached by a well-constructed bend. It is the first excavation on the southern side. The road dives into this gallery, and then by a more gradual slope enters the

Gorge of Gondo, one of the grandest and most savage in the Alps, which narrows and deepens until its precipices overhang the road, which is squeezed in be-

tween them on one side and the fretting torrent on the other. It is bounded by slate rocks, whose smooth sides deny support to any vegetation. The base of these cliffs and the bed of the stream are, in places, heaped up with ruins of the mtns. above; while loosened masses on the slope seem to threaten the passer-by.

Ponte Alto, a bridge across the $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Doveria*. The approach has been formed by scarping the rock with gunpowder.

Gallery of Gondo. A buttress 1 m. of rock juts out from the l., and seems to block the passage. The gallery (596 ft.) has been bored through it. It is the longest through solid rock in the Simplon road, and was the most costly to make. It required more than 100 workmen, in gangs of 8, relieving each other day and night, to pierce a passage in 18 months. Miners were hung by ropes to the face of the rock until the side openings were effected, which now serve to light the interior. Opposite one of them is the inscription, "*Ære Italo, 1805. Nap. Imp.*"

Fall of the Frassinone.—Close to the mouth of this gallery the roaring Frassinone leaps from the rocks, close to the road, which is carried over it on a beautiful bridge. The scenery of the Val *Doveria*, bursting suddenly upon the traveller soon after he issues from the gallery, "offers perhaps the finest assemblage of objects to excite an emotion of the sublime that is to be found in the Alps."—*Brockedon*. The traveller should *look back* after about 40 yards. The rocks rise like walls on both sides. The little strip of sky above, the torrent in the dark

gulf below, the white foam of the waterfall, the graceful arch, and the black mouth of the cavern, form a picture which has been spread over the world by landscape-painters.

Zigzags now conduct to a *bridge* which was carried away by an avalanche during the dreadful *storm* which ruined a great part of the Simplon road on the 24th of August, 1834. The road is in places narrow and in bad order.

1 m. **Gondo** (Gunz) (2306 ft.), the last village in the Valais. A few miserable huts, grouped round a singular, tall building, 7 stories high, erected, like the tower at Simplon, by the old Brieg family Stockalper, in ancient days, for the refuge of travellers.

[1 hr. walk by the side of the torrent, which falls in a cascade down the rt.-hand wall of the valley, leads to the unproductive *gold-mine* of Zürichbergen, still worked in hope.]

Gorge below Gondo.—In the winter of 1842-3 the snow was here drifted to such a depth that the sledges on which carriages were placed passed 100 ft. above the road.

1 m. **Italian frontier** is crossed.

2 m. **Isella** (*Inn* good and clean, though small). The *Custom-house* and *Passport office* are here.

The tempests of 1834 and 1839 fell with tremendous violence upon the road below Isella, which they destroyed for 8 m. Every bridge of stone was swept away; in some instances the place where a bridge had stood was not to be recognised.

Gallery of Isella, a narrow arch of rock below the village, was

flooded by the torrent pouring through it, so high were the waters swollen.

Hereabouts a change comes over the valley, from nakedness to the rich green foliage of the chestnut, which shades the road, and to that of the dark fir which clothes the summits of the hitherto bare mountains above. The last gallery is traversed a little before reaching

Crevola, where the *Doveria* is 8 m. crossed for the last time by a bridge of 2 arches, 90 ft. high, previous to its flowing into the river *Toccia*, or *Tosa*, which here issues out of the Val Formazza, and here the Val Vedro terminates in the Val d'Ossola.

[To falls of *Tosa* 26 m.; thence over *Gries*, &c. (Rte. 62).]

Italian climate.—It is now that the traveller really finds himself in a different region and in an altered climate: the softer hues of earth and sky, the balmy air, the trellised vines, the rich juicy stalks of the maize, the almost deafening chirp of the grasshoppers or tree-crickets, and, at night, the equally loud croakings of the frogs—the white villages, with their tall, square bell-towers, also white, not only scattered thickly along the valley, but perched on every jutting platform on the hill-sides—all these proclaim the entrance to *Italy*.

Domo d'Ossola.

3 m.

Inns: H. d'Espagne, good and clean, fair cuisine; H. de Ville, or Ancienne Poste. The Hotel Albasini, highly recommended as a boarding-house, stands outside the town, and is approached by a narrow carriage-road. It is resorted to on account of the baths in summer.

It is a small town, with few points of interest, save that it is

Italian—in every stone. Houses with colonnades, streets with awnings, shops teeming with sausages, macaroni, and garlic, lazy-looking, loitering lazzaroni in red nightcaps, and bare, mahogany-coloured legs, intermixed with mules, burly priests, and females veiled with the mantilla, fill up the picture of an Italian town.

Calvary, above the town, is very well worth a visit by those who do not intend to see Varallo (Rte. 117).

Ascent from this to the Hospice of the Simplon occupies 7 hrs.: thence to Brieg 4 hrs. descent.

Omnibus daily to Pallanza.

Excursions:—Up the lovely *Val Anzasca* (Rte. 121), by Pié di Mulera, to Vanzone and Macugnaga. To the *Val Vigezzo* (Rte. 112). To the Falls of the Tosa (Rte. 62). To Maserà; the ravines near the village very fine. To the Lake Mergozzo and Pallanza.

From Domo d'Ossola to Stresa on Lago Maggiore 5½ hrs., or to Arona Stat. 7 hrs. (Rte. 111.)

Rte. 60.—TURTMAN to the ÆGGISCHHORN, by the LÖTSCHSATTEL.

KIPPEL to	Hrs.		Hrs.
Platten . . .	1½	Marjelen See . . .	2
Lötschsattel	5	Æggisch. Inn . . .	2

Few passes lead through grander scenery. It is easy for a high glacier pass, but none of the established precautions for gl. travelling should be omitted.

Kippel to Æggischhorn 10 hrs.; more if the snow be soft and deep. 1½ is saved by starting from *Platten*.

It is advisable to start very early, in order to get over the ascent before the sun has told upon the snow, as well as to secure daylight in case of bad weather coming on.

From *Turtman* see Rtes. 38 and 35.

Kippel.—Good path up the 9¼ m. valley (Rte. 35).

Platten.—Bed at *curé's*. 1½ hr.

Lötsch Glacier.—It is usual ½ hr. to take to the ice on its N. side. The lower portion of the glacier is free from difficulty.

Middle Part is much crevassed, but a good guide has no difficulty in making out his way.

Upper Part of the glacier is easy.

Lötschsattel (summit).—The 4 hrs. scenery here is extremely grand. N. is the range of the Gletscherhorn and Mittaghorn, neighbours of the Jungfrau;—S. is the still higher group of the Aletschhorn and Schienhorn.

Descent easy, over gently sloping snow-fields to the main stream of the Aletsch Glacier.

[If not pressed for time, push on to a point near the *centre of the glacier*, from whence diverge 4 glacier highways, each 2 m. in width, separating the surrounding peaks.

a	b	a	To Münchsattel.
		b	To Grünhorn-lücke.
		c	To Lötschsattel.
c	d	d	The Aletsch Glacier.

These vast *Allées Blanches* are symmetrically placed, so as to form a cross, or, as one traveller has called it, "The Place de la Concorde of Nature."]

Faulberg.—The guides, if they know the glacier, will not fail to point out a mere speck in the

rocks on the l. hand in descending the main glacier, which marks the position of the Faulberg Cave, where mountaineers bent on ascending the greater peaks around usually pass the night.

2 hrs. **Leaving the ice.**—On reaching the curious Marjelen See, the ice is left, and the path on the N. bank of the lake is followed. A slight ascent is required before reaching the

2 hrs. **Æggischhorn Hotel** (see Rte. 28).

Rte. 61.—VIESCH to CRODO, in VAL ANTIGORIO, by the BINNENTHAL.

There is no frequented rte. to Italy, between the Simplon (Rte. 59) and the Gries Pass (Rte. 62), a distance of 30 m. The mtns. are, however, to be crossed in many places, though the passes (excepting the Albrun) are known only to few. The short valleys of Binnen and Rappen, which fall into the upper valley of the Rhone near to Rekingen and Aernen, are uninhabited and uninteresting. The only considerable valley on the S.E. side is a little below

Laax, and is called *Binnen-thal*. Bridle-path up the valley, to

3 hrs. **Binnen**. Vill. (Rough sleeping quarters.) Here the valley divides: the main branch preserves

the name of *Binnenthal*; the S. branch is called *Heiligenkreutz Thal*, from the hamlet and pilgrim ch. of Heiligenkreutz. Both branches subdivide and lead to 2 or more passes. 4 of these deserve mention.

- a. Albrun Pass, 13 hrs.
- b. Col della Rosa.
- c. Krieg Alp.
- d. Ritter or Boccareccio.

a. **Albrun** bridle-pass is the easiest and most circuitous to Crodo, though the most direct to Formazza and Falls of the Tosa. It is a paved track that follows the Binnen Thal.

Summit (7907 ft.) is a dreary plateau. [Direct but steep descent to *Formazza* (Rte. 62), passing Lake and Valley of *Leben-due*.]

Descent changes its direction from E. to the W. of S.

Ponte Châlets (see below). 6 hrs.

b. **Col della Ressa** footpath is the most direct rte. to Crodo. It leads up the Binnen Thal, and takes the southern subdivision of it. It presents no difficulties.

Ponte Châlets (see below). 4½ hrs

c. **Krieg Alp** is more interesting, but more fatiguing. Guide essential. It follows the Heiligenkreutz Thal to the village of that name, and thence up the N. subdivision of the valley to the base of the Krieg Alp stock. The path is ill-marked, and might easily be missed.

Summit, there is a steep descent, with rocks on either side, until the head of a gully or ravine is reached, *on the rt. side* of which the descent is not difficult. There is no passage to the l.

7½ hrs. **Ponte Châlets** (6273 ft.). The above rtes. all meet here. There is now a paved mule-track. Scenery beautiful.

1½ hr. **Val Agaro** (or Ager): its stream is passed on l. It is an upland glen inhabited by a German-speaking community.

¼ hr. **Croveo**. Vill. The first on the rte. Passing through woods of chestnut and walnut, the path falls into the road of the Val Antigorio, a little above

1 hr. **Craveggia** (poor quarters and civil treatment).

½ hr. **Baths of Crodo** (see Rte. 62).

d. Ritter or Boccareccio pass is reached from Heiligenkreutz Thal (12 or 13 hrs. to Isella) by the subdivision of that valley which leads due S. The head of it is the lower extremity of an immense *cirque*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. across, and surrounded by walls 1000 or 1200 ft. of rock, whose strata lie in horizontal lines, like courses of masonry. These are scaled about the centre of the amphitheatre, by a stiff scramble, to the *Passo del Boccareccio* (8858 ft.). A short distance on the S. side, the traveller is astonished to find himself at the summit of another amphitheatre, still more colossal in its proportions. A nearly circular space, 3 m. across, is surrounded by the highest peaks of this portion of the chain—the Hillhorn, Bortelhorn, Furkebaum; and, chief of them all, the Monte Leone. From the gaps between these peaks 5 glaciers descend, and here and there steep slopes of snow rest against the walls of the amphitheatre. *Descent* is accomplished by one of these snow-slopes, for the rocks

are too steep to be anywhere practicable. *Châlets* in several groups lie at the bottom of the amphitheatre. *San Giacomo*, with a small ch., is the chief of these. *Alpe Veglia* is another group higher up. There is also a *Ponte* near here, *not* the *Ponte* of the other rtes. *Val Bondoler* lies due E., and may be followed. It is a wild, uninhabited glen, leading into the Val Devera, 2 m. above Crodo. The easiest course, however, is to descend the valley of the Cherasca torrent, in 9 m. to *Isella* (Rte. 59).

Rte. 62.—PASS of the GRIES, OBERGESTELN to DOMO D'OSSOLA, by the VAL FORMAZZA (POMMAT), and the FALLS of the TOSA.

OBERGESTELN to	
Falls of Tosa	bridle 7½ hrs.
Andermatten	" 1½ "
Premia	char. 11 miles.
Domo	carriage 15 "

A guide is necessary over the Col; he may be dismissed $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. beyond the top; thus back-hire is saved. The pass is quite practicable for ladies, though they have to ride across a glacier, for it is unusually free from crevasses.

16 hrs. walk or ride. Andermatten, on the Italian side, is the best halting-place. *Baths of Crodo* are tolerable quarters.

Obergesteln (Rte. 28). Below this, a bridge leads across the Rhone, and follows its left bank to *Im Loch* (vill.); there it turns l. and ascends the *Eginenthal*.

[From *Brieg*, in crossing the Nüfenen or Gries, pass the Rhone

by a bridge a little above *Münster* (*Inn* good), and reach the *Eginenthal* in an hour. The distance to the pass is 3 or 4 m. more than from *Obergesteln*.]

Eginenthal, a barren valley. The route crosses the stream of the *Eginen* above a pretty cascade, 80 ft. high. Steep ascent, first through larch-wood, then across a stony tract, and finally over a little green meadow, dotted with the
2 hrs. **Châlets of Egina**, brings the traveller to the foot of the final and most difficult ascent. [A path l. leads over the *Nüfenen* pass (Rte. 63) to *Airolo*.] Here vegetation ceases, snow appears in patches, and at last the glacier blocks up the valley.

Across glacier. The path makes a short cut over its elbow. It takes 20 min. to cross. The direction of the path is marked by poles stuck in the ice.

Crest (8340 ft.) of the mtn. Here runs the frontier line separating Switzerland from Sardinia. **View* of the chain of Bernese Alps.

Descent is steep and difficult for horses.

Valley of Formazza, Pommat, or Fruthwald. Its upper part presents 4 distinct stages, separated by steep steps.

1. Bettelmatt (dirty hovels)

2. Morast (morass)

3. Auf der Fruth.

Falls of Tosa ↓ 4. Unter Fruth.

On 2 are the miserable *Kehrbächi Châlets*, the highest winter habitations.

3 contains *châlets*, a hamlet, and a chapel. Hereabouts the path

falls in with the river *Toccio*, or *Tosa*.

[Mule-track in 4 hrs. to the poor inn at *Hospice all'Acqua* (Rte. 63) for *Airolo* on the St. Gothard.]

Beyond the hamlet of *Auf der Fruth*, path crosses to the l. bank, and, descending the 4th step to *Unter Fruth*, arrives at the

Falls of the Tosa (*Inn*, new, 5½ hrs 1864). The sound of the Falls is heard at a long distance off. The Fall is surpassed in volume of water only by *Schaffhausen*. It descends in steps forming a mass of white foam, for a length of perhaps 1000 ft., while the descent is 500. Seen from below, it has a triangular appearance, above 80 feet wide at top, and expanding gradually towards the bottom. It is the only Swiss fall combining great height with a large body of water.

Fruthwald. Peter *Sillig* is said 2 m. to be a good guide. Farther are the vills. of *Gurf* (*Grovello*) and *Zumsteg* (*Al Ponte*). The inhabitants, as far as *Foppiano*, are German, and, by tradition, descendants of a colony from the *Entlebuch*. The villages have German as well as Italian names.

An-der-Matten (Ital. *Alta* 2 m. *Chiesa*) (**Inn*: *Rössel*, kept by German-Swiss, a good guide, rough but tolerable).

[To *Locarno* on the *Lago Maggiore*, by the *Val Maggia*. 8 hrs. walk by a fatiguing path over the *Criner Furca* (7837 ft.) to *Cevio* in *Val Maggia*. 1 hr. farther amidst fine scenery is *Bignasco* (*Inn*, Post), from whence a country diligence daily starts for *Locarno* (3¼ hrs.)]

Albrun Pass to Viesch (Rte. 61).

Char-road begins.

The lower part of the vale of the *Tosa* abounds in exquisite scenery.

4 m. Gorge of Foppiano (Germ. *Unterstalden*), 5 m. below Formazza, is particularly grand. Lower down it expands, and has all the soft beauties of high cultivation, luxuriant vegetation, and thick population.

7 m. Premia (*Inn*: All' Agnello, small, rather better than that at Formazza). Char. to Domo d'O. 10 fr. **View* of valley magnificent.

Below this, the valley changes its name into

Val Antigorio. Excellent carr.-rd. for the rest of the way. This charming valley is the retreat of retired bankers, jewellers, &c., who have built villas in it. The mica-slate rocks near Premia and San Michele are stuck as full of red garnets as a pudding is with plums. There are several timber-slides for bringing down trees from the high forests to the Tosa, and thus to Milan.

[For passes between the Val Antigorio and Viesch in the Valais, see Rte. 61.]

5 m. Crodo (Germ. *Crot*). Its *Baths* are chalybeate. (Large house, not well managed; passing travellers are charged unreasonably.) Near this are *gold-mines*. Carriages and horses may be hired here.

2 m. Ponte Maglio is the Italian Custom-house.

5 m. Crevola. Here the *Simplon* road is reached.

3 m. Domo d'Ossola (Rte. 59).

Rte. 63.—PASS of the NUFENEN (NOVENA), from OBERGESTELEN to AIROLO.

OBERGESTELEN to	Hrs.
Hospice	6
Airolo	3

Horse-path neither fine nor difficult.

Obergesteln. Thence up the Eginenthal, as in Rte. 62.

Egina Châlets. Here it turns 2 hrs. l., ascends, and crosses the

Nüfenen Pass (8022 ft.). Grassy on its very top. *View* of the Bernese Oberland. The summit is broad; the path is marked by poles. The track down into the Val Bedretto is scarcely distinguishable from tracks of cattle. It descends along the l. bank of a stream to the

Hospice all' Acqua (5000 ft., 4 hrs. dirty and full of fleas). The *Hospitalier* is a good guide. [To *Falls of the Tosa*, 3½ hrs. walk (Rte. 62).]

Val Bedretto, from its elevation, has frosts often in the height of summer, morning and evening. In winter the males migrate to Italy, to seek employment as servants. It is flanked on either side with glaciers, and is dreadfully exposed to avalanches. The masses of fallen snow often remain unmelted on the margin of the Ticino till the end of September.

Bedretto (small *Inn*). The 1 hr. valley leading to Airolo is pleasing. In the lower part a scanty crop of rye is grown.

Airolo, in Rte. 34.

2 hrs.

Rte. 65.—ZURICH to RORSCHACH, by ST. GALL.—
Railway. 4½ hrs.

ZURICH to	Eng. m.
Winterthur (Rte. 9)	16
St. Gall	33
Rorschach	28
Coire (<i>see</i> Rte. 66)	62

Zürich in 1 hr. to

16 m. Winterthur *Stat.*, in Rte. 9.

The rly. leaves the valley of the Töss. Rt. Castle of *Kyburg*.

7 m. *Elgg*. It crosses 2 branches of the Murg and reaches

10 m. *Wyl Stat.* (2000 Inhab.); cotton-spinning (*Inns*: Post; Löwe); *view* of Sentis; several convents. The Thur is crossed by a lattice bridge. Flawyl *Stat.*, a manufacturing vill.

Rly. crosses the Glatt by a lattice bridge of 3 arches, 380 ft. long and 120 ft. high.

Winkeln *Stat.* Omnibus to Herisau, 20 m.

16 m. *Bruggen Stat.*; descend through the village to the stone Krätzers Brücke, 85 ft. high, whence good view of the **Iron lattice bridge** across the valley of the Sitter, 560 ft. long, in 4 spans. It is raised on iron piers, 200 ft. above the river.

Tunnel, a long one close to

3 m. *St. Gall Stat.* (St. Gallen).—(*Inns*: *Hecht (Brochet); Zehnder's, excellent; Lion, very good; Hirsch.) St. Gall, capital of the canton, is in an elevated valley on the Steinach, 2000 ft. above sea. Pop. 14,500; 5000 Rom. Caths. It is the chief place for the manufacture of Swiss muslins and cottons. There are bleacheries, and the neighbouring slopes are white with webs. The embroi-

dered curtains and ladies' collars are pretty and cheap.

History.—The antique walls recall the ancient history of St. Gall. In the early part of the 7th cent. St. Gallus, an Irish monk, left his convent in the Scotch island of Iona, and settled on the Steinach. He taught the wild people agriculture, as well as religion. His cell became the nucleus of civilization. Fifty years after his death, when the miracles wrought at his tomb drew thousands of pilgrims to the spot, it was replaced by a more magnificent edifice by Pepin l'Héristal. This abbey was one of the oldest in Germany. It became the asylum of learning during the dark ages, and was the most celebrated school in Europe between the 8th and 10th cents. Here the works of Rome and Greece were not only read but *copied*; and we owe to these obscure monks many of the classics. The abbots soon became the most considerable territorial sovereigns in N. Switzerland, and were raised to the rank of princes of the empire. About 1400 Appenzell threw off the abbot's yoke; at the Reformation St. Gall became independent; and in 1712 the ecclesiastical prince was obliged to place the convent under the protection of those very citizens whose ancestors had been his serfs. The French Revolution caused the secularization of the abbey, and the sequestration of its revenues followed in 1805.

Abbey Ch. (cath. since 1846), of Italian architecture, surmounted by 2 towers, was rebuilt 1755-66. It contains a fine organ, relics of St. Gall, and in the *Sacristy* his chapel bell, and much antique plate.

The Benedictine Monastery.—Its vast buildings date from the 17th and 18th cents., and the part of it which formed the abbot's *Palace*, originally walled and fortified to resist attacks of the town-folk, is now turned into a school for Roman Cath. teachers. In it is the *Convent Library* (Stifts Bibliothek), which still contains numerous Latin classics, MSS. of the 10th and 11th cents., Greek New Testament of the 10th cent., Psalms of the 9th cent., various ancient MSS. either from Ireland or transcribed by Irish monks; also a MS. of the Niebelungen Lied, letters relating to the Reformation, 9 Palimpsests.

St. Lawrence, rebuilt in Modern Gothic style 1852-54, is Protestant.

In the *Cantons School*, a handsome and conspicuous edifice (b. 1855), is the *Town Library* (27,000 vols. and MSS.), *Museum of Natural History*, and a few paintings.

Orphan House, a fine edifice, outside the town, to the N.W.

The Club called *Literary Museum* has an excellent *reading-room*, well supplied with papers, &c.

Post-Office near the rly. stat.

St. Gall stands 2800 ft. above the sea-level.

Excursions.

a. The *Freudenberg Mtn.*, 2 m. S.E. of the town. *Panoramic view*, L. Constance; mtns. of St. Gall and Appenzell, with the Sentsis. Carr.-road to the *inn* on the top.

b. To the gorge of the Sittern, 10 min. by rail to Bruggen Stat.; to see the Krätzer Brücke, and Iron Rly. Viaduct.

From St. Gall to Trogen, Gais, *Kp. Switz.*

Appenzell, Weissbad, and back to St. Gall—a delightful day's drive (Rte. 68). *Inn*: Tivoli, 1 m. from St. Gall.

Rorschach — *Inns*: Seehof, 9 m. Hirsch, good; Krone.

Rly. lines to Zurich and Coire. *Steamers* to Friedrichshafen, terminus of the rly. from Stuttgart and Ulm, twice a day:—to Constance several times; 5 times a day to Lindau, stat. for Augsburg and Munich, in about 1¼ hr.; 3 times a day to Bregenz, in the Austrian province of the Vorarlberg, by which is the most direct way to the Tyrol.

This little lake-port, 2600 Inhab., is the principal corn-market in Switzerland, held on Thursday. The grain comes from Suabia, in boats, across the lake. Much muslin is made here. *Baths* in the Lake.

Statthaltery, or Marienberg, on the slope, a little above the town, was a palace once of the proud abbots of St. Gall; it is now a *school*. Its Gothic cloister, and vaulted refectory with bas-reliefs, deserve notice (date 1513). *View* from its terrace. *Castle of St. Anne* is perched near it, with its square keep. From *Top of Rossbühel* hill, behind Rorschach (1½ hour's walk), *view* over the whole lake, of the influx of the Rhine, and of Bregenz.

Rly. to *Coire* (Rte. 66).

Rte. 66.—RORSCHACH to COIRE, by RAGATZ and the BATHS of PFEFFERS.—Railway.

RORSCHACH to	M.
Ragatz Rly.	51
Coire "	13

3¼-4½ hrs., 4 trains daily.

L

Rorschach Stat. (Rte. 65).—The rly. soon quits the lake to skirt the delta of the Rhine. The district is marshy and unhealthy.

A channel has been cut for the river into the lake. *Weinburg*, on the height, is the seat of the P. of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen. *View* from his park.

4 m. **Rheineck Stat.** (*Inns*: Brochet; Post; Krone). Several castles on the heights.

3 m. **St. Margarethen Stat.**, completely embowered in walnut and fruit trees, near the *Austrian ferry, over the Rhine* [which must be crossed in going to Bregenz, or Lindau (see *Handbook for South Germany*). It is not passable after dark.] Thence S. up the Rhine, through a country rich in grain and orchards. The Rhine here is a wide, shallow, muddy stream, constantly changing its channel and overflowing its banks: it is not navigated except by woodrafts.

8½ m. **Altstetten Stat.** (*Inns*: Post; Rabe) 7293 Inhab., in a lovely spot. *Views* of the Alps of Vorarlberg.

Horses and carriages may be hired. To Trogen and St. Gall by the Ruppen Pass (Rte. 68); to Gais and Appenzell by the Stoss; both good roads.

The females are all occupied in tambouring muslin, much of which goes to England.

4 m. **Oberried Stat.** (*Inn*: H. du Cheval).

3 m. **Rüthi**, at the foot of the Kamor, 5118 ft. [Ascent of 3 hrs. walk. *View* over the Alps of Appenzell, Vorarlberg, the Grisons. An adjoining peak, the *Hohenkasten*, is 5902 ft.]

Haag Stat. Carriage and post-12 m. road l., across the Rhine to Feldkirch and Tyrol; rt. to Wildhaus and Toggenburg. *Diligence* daily (Rte. 71).

Buchs Stat. (*Inn*: Sonne). 3 m. Above it *Schloss Werdenberg*, seat of a noble family of that name, important in early Swiss history. [A cross road hence through the Toggenburg to Wyl (Rte. 71).]

Sevelen (*Inn*: Traube). Rt. 3½ m. *Schloss Wartau* castle; l. beyond the Rhine *Vaduz*, capital of the *Principality of Lichtenstein* (Rte. 67). In the background *Falkniss Mtn.*

Sargans Junc. Stat. Here the 7 m. rly. from Zürich falls in (Rte. 14).

Ragatz Stat. (*Inns*: Hof Ra-4 m. gatz, originally the summer residence of the abbots, often overcrowded, not clean; H. de la Tamina, family hotel and boarding-house, well spoken of, civil people. Baths in both houses are supplied with water through wooden pipes, 12,500 feet long, from the hot springs of Pfeffers. Hotel, kept by Anderes, clean and quiet.) Ragatz (600 Inhab.) is at the mouth of the gorge (töbel) through which the Tamina issues to join the Rhine. It thrives from its central position, and as a watering-place. In the Roman-Catholic burial-ground is the grave and monument erected by the King of Bavaria to Schelling the philosopher, who died here 1854. There is an *English chapel* here.

The waters, effective in gout and other diseases, can be taken at either of the hotels, without living in the gorge at the Old Bath-House.

Small carriages wait at the station to take passengers, 1½ fr. each person; cab with 1 horse, 6 frs., to

3 m. Old Baths of Pfeffers (Pfäl-fers), one of the most extraordinary spots in Switzerland. No one should fail to visit it.

3 m. or ¼ hr. walk up the Tamina; 20 minutes to return in a char.

They are 2 large buildings and a chapel at the bottom of a gorge, between cliffs or steep hills, which shade them from the sun, on a ledge of rock just above the roaring Tamina. The hot springs are said to have been discovered by a hunter, who remarked their vapour. For years no road was made; patients were let down by ropes and pulleys from the cliffs above, and passed a week in the waters, living in them day and night. In the same manner the necessaries of life were lowered down into the roof of the bath-house. A pint of the water contains scarcely 3 grains of saline particles; temp. 98° Fahr.

The baths are hemmed in between dripping walls of rock, and shaded by dank foliage, with only a narrow strip of sky overhead, and with small space for locomotion.

Source of the hot spring.—A few yards above the old baths the ravine of the Tamina contracts to a few feet; a little farther the sides close over and cover up the river, which issues out of a chasm. The springs are reached through the bath-house, whence a bridge of planks leads to the entrance, which is closed by a door. The bridge, prolonged into the gorge as a shelf, partly resting on iron stanchions and partly in a niche, extends for a distance of 700 yds., in places shut out from the light

of day by the overhanging cliffs. Each person pays 1 fr.

To return, ascend the valley by a track, then keeping to the l., and descending a little, in ½ m. by a natural bridge of rock, beneath which is the Tamina, out of sight and hearing. A staircase (Stiege) formed of trunks of trees, on the rt. bank, is then ascended to an upper stage of the valley covered with pasture on one side and woods on the other. The two sides are separated by the gash, along the bottom of which the Tamina forces its way. This is, perhaps, the best general view of the baths. The upper valley, also, with its bright green, its woods, and the limestone cliffs which border it, and, above all, the peak of the Falkniss, on the opposite side of the Rhine, forms a magnificent landscape.

A char-road runs N. from the top of the Stiege for 2 m. along the rt. bank of the Tamina, through a wood and meadows, to

Convent of Pfeffers (St. Pirminsberg), in the village of Pfeffers, a vast edifice, built 1665, in place of one destroyed by fire. It encloses a ch. in the centre, like all Benedictine convents, and is finely placed. This monastery, founded 713, was suppressed in 1838 by the government of St. Gall. It is converted into a *lunatic asylum*.

A pretty, but bad, char-road leads in about 2½ m. down zig-zags, through woods, from the convent to Ragatz.

The pedestrian going from the Baths to Coire need not return to Ragatz, but may pass from the convent to the Untere-Zoll-Brücke.

Excursions from Ragatz numerous, but saddle-horses deficient.

a. To *Luziensteig*, a fortified

pass, beyond the Rhine, between the Fläschberg and the Falkniss, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Mayenfeld Stat. The ascent of the *Fläschberg* (3622 ft.) from Luziensteig (2244 ft.) is by a carriage-road reaching in succession the various forts. *View* from its top down the precipice which scarps one side.

b. To the *Prättigau* and *Baths of Fideris* (Rte. 98), returning over the mtns. and down the Schanfik valley.

c. Ascent of the *Graue Hörner* (Piz Sol), 9340 ft., 5 hrs. to the S.W.

d. The *Kalanda*, or Galandaberg Mtn., S. (9213 ft.), 5-hrs. climb. Rough quarters at the châteaux of *Obern Maiensäss*, 2 hrs. below the top.

e. By the *Kunkels pass*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to Reichenau on the road to Splügen. This pass is not striking, but is a change from the high road. There is a tolerable char-road to Vättis, and even to the foot of the col. Walk 1 hr. to the top of the Stiege; thence in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the valley turns rt. and opens out; then $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Vättis is reached, at the entrance of the *Kalfeuser Thal*, where bread and wine, and perhaps a bed, might be procured. The path now keeps to the l. over meadows, the precipices of the Calanda on the l. $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the châteaux of *Kunkels*; then $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the foot of the col, where the l. path must be taken: and a steep ascent of 20 min. to the head of the pass. There is not much view from the col itself. Keeping again l., the path plunges into the ravine of *Foppa*, and by a steep descent, affording some views of the valley of the Rhine, Tamins is reached, and then Reichenau (Rte. 87), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the col. A French detachment crossed this pass in

1799, drove out the Austrians, and plundered Tamins.

f. To *Vättis* and up the *Kalfeuser Thal* towards the glaciers of the *Sardona*. Seldom visited, but grand. There is a pass, said to be difficult, over the *Sardona* to Flins (Rte. 79).

g. Those who do not intend to cross into Italy may visit the *Via Mala* and return in a long day.

The rly. from *Ragatz* crosses the Rhine by a covered wooden bridge, just below the influx of the *Tamina*, leading out of canton St. Gall into the Grisons. Grand outline of the Falkniss.

Mayenfeld Stat. (Inn: Alte $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Post), immediately opposite to *Ragatz*. Ancient tower, erected in the 4th cent., by the Emperor Constantius. The valley of the Rhine is grand from this point. The river alone is unpicturesque, from the large space of gravel left bare in summer. Its bed is constantly rising. A plan has been proposed, by M. la Nicca, of cutting a new channel for its unruly stream to the Lake of Constance. Lattice bridge over the *Landquart*.

Landquart Stat., at the mouth of the valley of *Prättigau* (Rte. 98). Diligence daily to Davos.

Beyond this, rt., the Convent of *Pfeffers* is visible; the snowy *Calanda* rises into sight, and feudal castles overlook the valley. One of the most conspicuous is *Haldenstein*, opposite Coire. The last station is

Zizers (Inn: Krone), near which is *Molinära*, the country-seat of the Bishops of Coire.

Coire Terminus (Germ. Chur; 6 m. Romansch, Cuera).—Inns: H. Lukmanier, near the rly. stat., good and moderate; Capricorne,

or Steinbock, outside the town, civil people; Weisses Kreuz (White Cross) and Freyeck united, also good. The wine of the Valteline is generally consumed in the Grisons; but *Completer*, which grows on the Rhine, near Malins, is good.

Coire, capital of the Grisons, the *Curia Rhetorum* of the Romans, is an ancient town of 7540 Inhab. (1600 Rom. Catholics), 1 m. from the Rhine, at the mouth of the defile of the Plessur, at the foot of the Calanda, the rocky Hochwang and the wooded Piz Okel. On the site of 2 of the old gates rise the *Post-office* and *Arsenal*. Coire is the staple place of the goods transported over the Splügen and Bernardin, Julier and Albula Passes. It is the place of meeting of the Council of the Grisons. Some curious domestic architecture will be found in it.

Bishop's Palace and the quarter around it, inhabited by the Roman Catholics, occupy the summit of an eminence. Here is the

Ch. of St. Lucius, or *Dom*, very early pointed Gothic, with fragments of 12th cent. buildings. It is entered from the W. by a round-arched portal supported on monsters. The statues of the Four Evangelists, Janus-like, in pairs, standing upon lions, are very ancient. The choir is reached by steps, leaving open to the nave the crypt beneath, which rests on a single pier, whose base is a monster. There are fine old wood-carvings (altar), and paintings, and monuments of the noble Grison families. There is a sacramental house with metal door (1484). See a carved and gilt altarpiece, the Adoration of the Virgin; several remarkable shrines of early Gothic

metal-work, especially that containing the bones of St. Lucius, a British king, and the founder of St. Peter's Ch., Cornhill. In the sacristy old ch. plate.

The *Bishop's Palace* has been modernised, but includes in it a Roman watch-tower, called Marsöl, within which is a very ancient chapel. Incorporated with it on the N.E. side is a square second Roman tower. *Spinöl* is nearly levelled.

Behind the Palace is a kind of ravine, lined with vineyards, across which a path leads to the *Roman Catholic Seminary*, from which is a picturesque view of the town.

Library of the Cantonal Schools contains a considerable collection of Romansch literature and Nat. History.

10 min. walk outside the town, S.E., is the *Rosenhügel*, the best point of view of Coire and the Rhine valley.

Diligences every day to Milan, by the Splügen (Rte. 87), in 29 hrs.; to Bellinzona, by the Bernardin (Rte. 91), in 17 hrs.; to Samaden (daily) (Rte. 93), in 12 hrs., over the Julier; to the *Engadine*, by Tiefenkasten (Rte. 92); over the Albula.

Excursions—To the Viamala (Rte. 87) to Pfäfers Baths (Rte. 66).

The Romansch Language.

The *Romansch* (properly the *Ræto-Romansch*) language is one of those which, in the middle ages, took their rise from the common or Rustic Latin (*Lingua Romana rustica*) spoken in different parts of the Roman empire in Europe. The Provençal of the S. of France is another, and the Wallachian (*Romouni*) is a third. The *Ræto-Romansch* was at one time spoken all through *Rætia*, which included the Grisons, the

Tyrol, and the adjacent districts of Switzerland and S. Germany, where many Romansch proper names of places still remain. Besides a considerable mixture of pure German, the Ræto-Romansch contains several hundred words, relating to Alpine life and occupations, derived from the aboriginal Alpine tribes whom Livy asserts to have been related to the Etruscans.

The Pop. of the Grisons is only 91,000, of whom three-fifths are Protestant; 50,000 speak Romansch, one-third speak German, and 12,000 Italian (in the S. districts of Misocco, Bregaglia, and Puschiavo).

The literature of the Ræto-Romansch language dates back to the latter half of the 15th cent. Popular songs on warlike exploits are succeeded in 1525 by an epic poem by Johannes Travers, a chief actor in his story. The first (1560 A.D.) printed book was the New Testament, in the dialect of the Upper Engadine, by Tachem Bifrun, a lawyer of Samaden. It had great influence in the spread of the Reformation through the Rætian Valley of the Inn.

Most of the inhabitants of the Grisons speak Italian or German. The laws and the edicts of Government are written in Romansch, and there are two Romansch newspapers—'Amity del Pievel' (the Friend of the People), ultramontane, published at Coire, in the dialect of the Oberland, and the liberal 'Gazetta d'Inngiadina,' in that of the Lower Engadine.

Romansch names of places, of two syllables, generally have the accent on the last syllable, as Ardéz, Cernéz, Lavín, Mascín, Ragátz, Sargáns, and the Ro-

mansch names of many places differ totally from the German: e.g., Disentis, *Rom.* Muster; Brigels, *Rom.* Breil; Waltersburg, *Rom.* Uors; Ems, *Rom.* Dommat.

Towards the end of the 15th cent. the Grisons were permanently allied with the Swiss, and in 1525 conquered Chiavenna and the Valteline, the inhabitants of which they treated in the most tyrannical manner until they were separated in 1798. In 1814 the Grisons became a Swiss canton.

A new organization of the Grisons was introduced in 1851. The old historic divisions are abolished, and the canton is portioned into 14 districts, 39 circles, and 205 communes or parishes.

Rte. 67.—BREGENZ to COIRE, by FELDKIRCH.

BREGENZ to	M. by rd
Feldkirch	21
Coire	18

The direct way between Switz. and the Tyrol lies through *Feldkirch*, which is itself reached either from Bregenz or Coire. (The quickest route from Bregenz is steamer to Rorschach, and rly. thence to Coire (Rte. 66).) The Tyrol may also be reached from Bregenz by dil. to *Landeck* daily, 18 hrs. Lastly, bridle-path from Bregenz to the Tyrol up the valley of the *Bregenzer Ach*.

Bregenz. *Inns:* Oesterreichischer Hof; Post, or Goldener Adler; Schwarzer Adler; Krone. (See *Handbook for Southern Germany*.)

Dil. daily to Mayenfeld in 8½ hrs., where the rly. to Coire crosses to the rt. bank of the Rhine. 40 to 50 fr. for a carriage.

Feldkirch (*Inns:* Post; Engel, 21 m. good), the frontier town of Austria, finely sit. at the opening

of the valley of the Ill, through which lies the high-road to the Tyrol.

2 m. **Lichtenstein Principality** is entered, one of the smallest sovereign States in Europe, 12 m. in length by 3 or 4 in breadth. The Prince has very large possessions in Austria, and usually holds a high position at the Court of Vienna, not caring to exercise in person his rights of miniature royalty. He is, however, a member of the Germanic Confederation, and contributes 55 men to the Federal army!

6 m. **Vaduz**, the capital of this minute State.

5 m. **Balzers** (*Inn*: Post), at the foot of heights crowned by the fortress of Luziensteig (see Rte. 66).

[*Ferry* across the Rhine, by which Ragatz is reached sooner than by Mayenfeld.]

4½ m. **Mayenfeld Stat.** Thence to

Coire Stat. by rly. or road (Rte. 66).

Rte. 68.—ST. GALL, or RORSCHACH, to GAIS and APPENZELL, and WEISSBAD. Carriage-road.

RORSCHACH to	Eng. m.
Eng. m.	Appenzell . 3½
Gais . . . 18½	Weissbad . 2½

The *canton Appenzell* lies in a cul-de-sac of mtns., somewhat out of the beat of travellers. It is completely surrounded by the *canton* of St. Gall. It joined the Swiss *cantons* in 1513 as the 13th and last before 1798. It is di-

vided into 2 distinct districts, called *Rhoden*. Outer *Rhoden* is thickly peopled; 390 inhab. to the Eng. sq. mile. They are Protestants, who manufacture cotton, muslin, tambouring, &c. Inner *Rhoden*, on the contrary, is Roman Catholic, and a land of herdsmen, of pastures where the music of the cow's bells is heard without ceasing. The government, in both states, is a pure democracy. In this primitive district two unusual objects may attract the traveller's attention—the *pillory*, by the road-side, with a collar (*carcan*), a hole for the neck, a padlock, and a chain; and the bone-house, or *ossuaire*, in the churchyards, destined to receive the skulls and bones, which, after a certain number of years, are dug up, ticketed, and labelled.

The cleanliness of *Ausser Rhoden* is pleasing. The green hillsides to their very top are studded with cheerful-looking houses. The villages of Trogen, Teuffen, and Speicher are tastefully built, and most houses have a well-tended garden. The females in every cottage are busied in embroidery. But the change is remarkable on entering Inner *Rhoden*, where cleanliness and industry are exchanged for filth and beggary. The *Appenzellers* are passionately fond of gymnastic exercises. Wrestling and boxing matches, hurling the stone, and rifle-shooting, occur on every holiday. The laws of Protestant Outer *Rhoden* restrict dancing to 3 or 4 days of the year; but they are infringed, and the peasants will often cross the frontier to their dances.

For pedestrians arriving by the Lake of Constance, *Appenzell* offers the most agreeable route for commencing a walking tour.

There are good carriage-roads from the E. and W.; and the canton, though little frequented by the English, is annually visited by numbers of Germans and Swiss, chiefly for the sake of the *cure de petit lait*, or *molken cur*. This "cure" consists in drinking goats'-whey, here called *schotten*, which is brought in large quantities every morning, still warm, to the establishments frequented by the seekers for health. The principal of these are at Gais, Weissbad, Heiden, Gonten, and Urnäsch.

The prices at inns, charges for guides, horses, &c., are low.

From St. Gall daily diligences by Teufen (6 m.) (*Inns*: Hecht; Linde) and Bühler (2½ m.), 2 large manufacturing villages, to Gais (4½ m.) and Appenzell (3 m.)—see below—a journey of 2½ hrs.

Rorschach. (Rte. 65.) Hence a carriage-road, chiefly uphill (omnibus takes nearly 2 hrs.), to

5 m. **Wienachter Eck.** Here flags are quarried and sent to Germany and Holland.

1½ m. **Grub Katholisch** and **Grub Reformirt.**

[Footpath direct to Trogen 2¼ hrs. Turns rt. (or somewhat W. of S.) below ch. at the Reformirt Grub. Thence in 1 hr. to summit of the Kaien (3668 ft.). Descent 1¼ hr. to Trogen.]

1½ m. **Heiden** (*Inns*: Freyhof, good, rooms 7 fr. to 12 fr. a-week; Lion (Löwe), clean and cheap; Krone; Linde). Whey-cure and mineral waters; much frequented during summer. A pretty village in the midst of pleasing pastoral scenery. 2844 Inhab. Many excursions.

a. *St. Antoni Capelle.* 4 m. S.

View Vorarlberg and Lichtenstein mtns., over valley of the Rhine, and part of L. Constance.

b. Ascent of *Kaien* (3668 ft.) 1¼ hr. S.W.

Trogen (*Inn*: Schäfle), the seat 5 m. of gov. of Appenzell (Ausser-Rhoden), 2942 Inhab. Hence the carriage-road makes a circuit by Bühler. [Direct footpath to Gais, 2 hrs. S., over the shoulder of the Gäbris mtn. *View* from top of Gäbris. Finger-posts everywhere.] [Good carriage-road from Trogen to Altstätten Stat. by the Ruppen Pass.]

Gais (*Inns*: Ochs, largest; 5½ m. Lamm, clean and cheap; Krone). (3064 ft.). The most central place in Appenzell. It is a village of huge but neat cottages, mostly used as lodging-houses, ranged round a square, or scattered over meadows in a high, open country. The houses are particularly clean, trimly painted outside. Its pure and bracing air, and its cure of goats'-whey, are of repute. The principal inns are full in July and August. Good bread. The native *songs* of Appenzell are famous.

View of the Sentis and its chain.

[Footpath direct to Appenzell.]

Appenzell (*Inns*: Hecht, the 3½ m. best; homely society, attentive people). Chief place of Inner Rhoden, on the Sitter. A village of 3300 Inhab. Its name comes from Abten-zelle, or Abbatis Cella—the Retreat of the Abbot (of St. Gall).

Appenzell is reached in 3 hrs. by dil. or carr. from St. Gall Rly. Stat.

Record Office (Archiv). Here are a number of banners, conquered by the Appenzellers of old. Here are the flags of Con-

stance, Winterthur, Feldkirch; the Tyrolese banner, taken at Landek, 1407; the Genoese banner of St. George, and 2 captured from the Venetians, 1516, in the battle of Agnadel. Here is a Capuchin convent and a Franciscan nunnery.

Travellers seldom stay at Appenzell, but go on to

2½ m. Weissbad (2515 ft.), a large homely establishment—120 beds, 80 baths, goats' whey. It is surrounded by grounds; walks lead from them to the mtns. Here 3 torrents converge; they all rise in the glaciers of the Sentis Mt., and run through deep valleys. Guides and a few horses. Inns outside the village, Alpstein and Rössli.

Excursions.

a. 1½ hr. Wildkirchlein ch. and hermitage (2 little Inns), up the northernmost of the 3 valleys, then crossing l. the Bodmenalp, which is a perfect garden in summer. The wild ch. is perched on the face of a cliff, near the mouth of a cave, and is dedicated to St. Michael: on that saint's day mass is said here. A bearded Franciscan used to occupy the hermitage; now the innkeeper lights strangers through the cavern, 150 yards in the limestone rock behind it. A door at its farther end gives sudden access to fine upland pasturage, the Ebenalp, at whose summit is an Inn, 20 min. walk from Wildkirchlein. View over the lake of Constance and the Suabian hills. No one should omit going through this natural tunnel.

The following paths require a guide:—

b. Sentis Mt., ascent 6 easy hrs. Highest mtn. in Appenzell. Bühler a good guide; charges 6 fr.

Up the middle valley, past the See Alp see, to

3 hrs. Meglisalp (4855 ft.) (refreshments and beds in chalet). Fossils in the nummulite rocks.

Over a snow-patch,

1½ hr. Wagenlücke, a gap in the rock. *View N. (see f). Here the snow-field begins; the way lies over it; the last 5 min. are difficult for ladies. Chamois not uncommon.

1½ hr. Summit (8215 ft.). **Panoramic view—7 Kurfürsten, Rigi, Pilatus, Bernese chain, Titlis, *Glärnsch, Tödi, Grison chain, Piz Béverin, Bernina chain, and the Tyrolese mtns. A hut called Sentis Hotel (!) has been built near the top.

c. Hohenkasten Mtn. Highest point of the Kamor range. Ascent 2¼ hrs. (Inn at top.) View Lake of Constance, and Vorarlberg mtn.

d. Sennewald, in the Rhine valley (7¼ hrs.), passing over Hohenkasten (as in c).

e. Sax, in the Rhine valley. From the lower end of the Fakler See, at the head of the Sentis Thal, the southernmost of the 3 valleys.

f. Wildhaus (Rte. 71) (7 hrs.), rather difficult; by the Wagenlücke (see b). Thence, in another day to Wesen or Wallenstadt.

Rte. 69.—ST. GALL to UZNACH, by HEINRICHSBAD and HERISAU.

30 Eng. m.

	M.		M.
ST. GALL to	5½	Wattwyl (dil.)	15¼
Herisau (dil.)		Uznach	9

Agreeable drive through a

well-planted hilly country. *Views* here and there of distant Alps.

Diligences twice daily in 6 hrs. to Uznach. From thence rly. to Zurich or Coire.

St. Gall (Rte. 65).

2 m. **Kräzzeren Brücke**, and iron rly. *Viaduct*, across the gorge of the Sitter. A little after we enter canton Appenzell.

3 m. **Herisau** (2334 ft.) — *Inns*: Löwe (Lion), the best; Hecht (Brochet),—an industrious, irregularly-built vill. (9500 Inhab.), at the junction of 2 streams which work its factories. Muslins, cottons, and silk goods are made here: 10,200 persons in Ausser-Rhoden weave muslins, and a very large number embroider them. *Church Tower*, its lower part dates probably from the 7th centy. *Walks* on the surrounding heights; two of them are topped by ruinous castles, the Rosenberg and Rosenberg, which, according to the story, were once connected by a leathern bridge.

Hundswyler Tobel, a deep chasm, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Herisau, deserves a visit.

[*Heinrichsbad*, 1 m. N.E. The *Badhaus* is a most elegant establishment, surrounded by pleasure-grounds. Two springs rise out of gravel impregnated with iron and carbonic acid. Goats' whey and asses' milk are also to be had. Accommodation in a cowhouse! for invalids in chest. The neighbourhood is very pretty.]

[To Appenzell (Rte. 68) (5 hrs.), by Waldstadt, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; Urnäsch, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; and Gonten (*baths*), 1 hr.]

6 m. **Schönengrund** (*Inn*: Krone).

Through an undulating country, we reach the frontier of Appenzell, and re-enter that of its grasping neighbour, St. Gall, before arriving at

Peterzell. The road is car-3 m. ried over the hills in sweeping curves, passing the site of *Toggenburg Castle*, now razed. Descend to

Lichtensteig (*Inn*: Krone) $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. (1000 Inhab.), on the Thur R. A picturesque old-walled *Place*; lofty buildings with porticoes.

Wattwyl (*Inns*: Lion d'Or; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Rössli), a pretty manufacturing village. Thence past the convent of Santa Maria and the Castle of Iberg, over the ridge of *Himmelwald*. *View* from its top: lake of Zurich, with Rapperschwyl and its bridge; behind are the Alps of Schwytz and Glarus; E. the peaks of the Churfürsten; behind, the fertile vale of Toggenburg (Rte. 71). The road divides on the opposite side of the hill, rt. to *Rapperschwyl*, l. to

Uznach Stat. on rly. from Zü-9 m. rich to Wesen and Coire (Rte. 13).

Rte. 71.—The TOGGENBURG. WYL to COIRE.

$7\frac{1}{8}$ posts = $70\frac{1}{2}$ Eng. m.

	M.	M.
WYL to		Wildhaus (dil.) 10
Wattwyl (dil.)	$12\frac{1}{4}$	Haag " 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Nesslau " 9		Coire (rly.) . 31 $\frac{1}{2}$

Diligence daily in about $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the Haag Stat., on the rly. from Rorschach to Coire (Rte. 66). *Post road*.

The Toggenburg is the long and fertile valley of the Thur. It embraces almost all the features of Alpine scenery, save that it has

no tract of level alluvial bottom. It is bounded by high mtns.—N. by the Sentis; S. by the Kurfürsten. It was anciently governed by counts of its own. When their line became extinct, 1436, the district was claimed by canton Zürich, and a war ensued, in which the Swiss cantons for the first time fought with one another. In 1469 it fell to the Abbot of St. Gall, whose successors had continual disputes with the inhabitants, especially after the Reformation. In 1712 the abbots were expelled, but restored in 1718. Since 1803 the Toggenburg has formed part of canton St. Gall. It is thickly peopled; its industrious inhabitants manufacture muslin and cotton.

Wyl (*Inn*: Schonthal, or Post), on the rly. from Winterthur to St. Gall (Rte. 65).

Up the l. bank of the Thur, to 9½ m. **Dietfurth**. Across the river to 2 m. **Lichtensteig**, and on through *Wattwyl* (Rte. 69) to

5 m. **Ebnat** (*Inns*: Sonne; Krone). 2400 Inhab.; cotton manuf.; bridge over Thur.

5 m. **Nesslau** (*Inn*: Krone), a scattered village, Pop. 2400. Ascent of *Speer*, 2000 ft.

Through a defile to *Stein* (Krone; capital trout).

Alt St. Johann (*Inn*: Hirsch), 1650 Inhab. The district now becomes wilder. Upon the high ground dividing the valleys of the Thur and Rhine stands the remote village

10 m. **Wildhaus** (*Inn*: Sonne, Hirsch), 3450 ft., at the S. base of the Sentis. It is the birth-place (Jan. 1, 1484) of the Swiss reformer, Ulrich Zwingli. The

humble house still exists in the hamlet Lisighaus. Zwingli's family were peasants; he quitted home when 10 years old, to go to school at Bâle.

Castle Wildenburg, on an isolated limestone rock.

[To Appenzell over the Kray Alp, Stiefel Schlucht, and Sentis, 8 hrs., rather difficult (Rte. 79), to Weissbad.]

The road, surmounting the Semmer Tobel (2 hrs.), descends by 2 sweeping zigzags into the valley of the Rhine near Gams (*Inns*: Schäfle; Löwe), fine view over Rhine, and soon after reaches

Haag Stat., thence rly. (Rte. 7¼ m. 66) to

Coire (Rte. 66).

There is another road from Haag, about a mile longer, by Werdenberg (Rte. 66), to the Buchs stat. on the Coire rly.

Rte. 72.—WESEN or RICHTERSCHWYL to SCHWYTZ — EINSIEDELN — MORGARTEN.

WESEN to	Eng. m.
Lachen	15
Schindelegi	8
Rothenthurm	7
Schwytz	10

RICHTERSCHWYL to
Schindelegi 3

Total, Wesen to Schwytz, 40 m.; Richterschwyl to Schwytz, 20 m.

Diligence from Richterschwyl to Einsiedeln daily in 4 hrs., and to Schwytz, and from Wesen to Lachen.

Wesen. (Rte. 13.) The road, after crossing the Linth, keeps by the side of the hills to

Lachen (*Inn*: Bär), a vill., 15 m. 1200 Inhab., on the lake of Zü-

rich; thence alongside the lake to

4 m. **Pfäffikon**, near the long bridge of Rapperschyl, and soon afterwards ascends the *Etzel* or Teusisberg (*Views*), and crosses the Sihl at

4 m. **Schindelegi**. The hermit Meinrad, founder of Einsiedeln, originally fixed himself on the *Etzel* (a chapel stands on the supposed spot) but the people attracted by his reputation drove him further into the wilderness in search of solitude. Near the ch. is an *Inn*, and *View* of Einsiedeln.

[The road from *Richterschwyll* ascends at once, and joins the other here.]

1½ m. **Biberbrücke** (*Inn*: Post). Here the road to Einsiedeln turns off to the l. Passengers by dil. to Schwytz have a scramble for seats with those that arrive from Einsiedeln.

[To *Einsiedeln*. The road is studded with chapels called *stations*, each representing some event in the Passion of our Lord.

Einsiedeln (French, Notre Dame des Erémites; Lat., Monasterium Eremitarum). *Inns*: there are 55 inns and 20 alehouses here, mostly designed for the reception of poor pilgrims, and distinguished by a singular variety of signs. Pfau (Paon), clean and good; charges are raised during the pilgrimage. *Drei Könige*.

The *Abbey* and *Church*, built to contain a miracle-working black image of the Virgin, forms the nucleus of a small village. It rises high on a bare plain

3000 ft., partly sheltered by a range of wooded hills on the S.E. It dates from 1719, and is the 6th or 7th raised on this spot since the first foundation of the abbey, the others having been burnt. It is separated from the village by a wide square.

History.—The origin of the abbey is miraculously accounted for in a book of trash published under the authority of the monks, to the following effect:—In the days of Charlemagne an anchorite named Meinrad, of the noble family of Hohenzollern, came to this place, then a wilderness, to end his days in prayer, and to tend a black image of the Virgin given to him by St. Hildegarde. He was murdered by 2 robbers, who were pursued by Meinrad's 2 pet ravens, croaking after them as far as Zürich, where their guilt was detected. They were executed on the spot now occupied by the Raven Inn. A reputation of sanctity attached itself to the place. Meinrad's cell was rebuilt, a community of Benedictine hermits (*Einsiedlern*) settled here, and a ch. was founded. When this ch. was about to be consecrated by the Bishop of Constance, he was informed by angels that the ch. had been already consecrated by the powers of Heaven, and in the presence of the Saviour. Pius VIII. pronounced this a true miracle, and granted plenary indulgence to all pilgrims who should repair to the shrine of Our Lady of the Hermits, in words inscribed upon the church. In consequence of this during 9 cents. there has been an influx of pilgrims from surrounding countries to this shrine, and of wealth to the monastery. *Einsiedeln*

ranked second to St. Gall alone of all the monasteries in Switzerland. Its abbot became a prince of the holy Roman empire, with a seat in the diet. But the French stripped Einsiedeln in 1798 of its resources and treasures, and carried off Meinrad's figure of the Virgin to Paris; but the monks, on abandoning the convent, transported with them into Tyrol a duplicate figure, which they assert to be the authentic original. The abbey is still the richest in Switzerland, and the Black Virgin, whether an original or a copy, has lost none of her reputation. The average annual number of pilgrims who receive the sacrament in the ch. is 150,000. In 1861 about 36,000 pilgrims repaired to the shrine within a fortnight. The great feast-day is Sept. 14. Many of the pilgrims are deputies paid by wealthier sinners to do penance. The convent contains about 110 Benedictine monks, including lay-brothers, novices, &c.

Church, of Italian architecture, has been compared with that of St. John Lateran at Rome. The interior is gaudily ornamented with inferior paintings, marble, and gilding. A few feet from the entrance stands the *Shrine* or *Chapel of the Virgin*, of black marble, with a grating in front, through which, by the glare of an ever-burning lamp, is seen the palladium of the temple, a little black wooden figure of the Virgin and Child, attired in gold brocade, glittering with jewels and crowned. Commonly hundreds, at times thousands, of devotees may be seen prostrate before it. The walls are here covered with votive tablets, rude paintings in oil, chiefly devoted to escapes from

fire and water, effected by the miraculous interference of the image: nearly 300 new votive tablets are hung up yearly, older ones being removed to make way for them.

Chapel of the Magdalene is a ch. in size; 1. of the choir are 28 confessionals, over each of which is written the language in which confessions will be received in it, either German, Italian, French, or Romansch.

Treasury was plundered by the French in 1798; one splendid gold monstrance alone remains, but it is not readily shown.

The monastery includes a *library* (32,000 vols.), a *museum* of fossils and minerals, and a free school and boarding-school, the pupils of which are taught by the monks. Zwingli, the reformer, was curate of Einsiedeln from 1516 to 1519. Theophrastus Paracelsus von Hohenheim was born hereabouts in 1498.]

[Footpath to Schwytz $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., guide, under the Hacken mtn. (see Rte. 17), by Alpthal. Near the top is an *inn*, whence ascent of Hochstückli (5105 ft.) in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

Diligence in 3 hrs. to Schwytz.

The carriage-road ceases at Einsiedeln; to proceed to Schwytz you must return to Biberbrücke.

Rothenthurm (*Inn* dirty and $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. extortionate; *Lachen* is better). 800 Inhab.

Its Red Tower formed part of the defences of a rampart (Ictze), erected by the Schwytzers along their W. frontier. It extended as far as Arth. See Rigi Kulm in the distance.

[*Biberegg*, S. of Rothenthurm, 1 m. was the cradle of the *Reding* family. There is scarcely a battle in which the Redings are not men-

tioned; and they have 45 times filled the office of landamman. In 1798 Aloys Reding led on the inhabitants of these mountains, in defence of their liberties, against a far outnumbering force of French. They drove the invaders as far back as Morgarten. This success, however, cost them so many men that they were unable to do more; and additional French troops, marching into the canton, rendered further resistance hopeless.]

3 m. Sattel.

[To *Morgarten* and *Egeri See*, rt., 2 m. Scene of the first Swiss struggle for independence, Nov. 15th, 1315. The Austrian Duke Leopold led his mailed cavalry along the narrow strand of the Lake of Egeri. The Swiss, a mere handful of peasantry, rolled rocks on them and attacked with swords and clubs. The Austrians were helpless, a panic seized them, and extended to the whole army behind. The Austrians lost the best of their nobility, and Leopold escaped with difficulty. This astounding victory, the Marathon of Swiss history, was gained in 1½ hr., over a force of 20,000 well-armed men, by 1300 mountaineers, who now for the first time met an army in the field.]

A long descent, *View* of Schwytz, of the Mythen (Mitre) mtns., and of Lowertz, with part of the fall of the Rossberg (Rte. 17), leads through Sattel, past the chapel of *Ecce Homo*, to

3½ m. Steinen, a small vill. (*Inns*: Rössli, Krone), the birthplace of Werner Stauffacher, one of the three conspirators of the Grütli. A chapel to his memory, with rude frescoes of scenes from his life; built 1400. The *Bonchouse* is as old as 1111.

[Path rt. to Goldau (Rte. 17), 1½ hr.]

Schwytz (Rte. 17).

3½ m.

Travellers to the Rigi or Lucerne need not enter Schwytz.

Rte. 73. — SCHWYTZ to GLARUS, by MUOTTA, the PRAGEL PASS, and the KLÖNTHAL.

SCHWYTZ to	M.	HRS.
Muotta Thal (carriage-road)	9	3
Summit of the Pragel (horse)	10½	3½
Richisau (horse)	4½	1½
Vorauen "	3	1
Glarus (char)	8	3

The regular charge for a horse from Schwytz to Glarus is 25 fr. (including return fare), but a higher rate is often demanded. Guide to Glarus 5 fr., and 5 fr. return fare; or a boy can be hired at Muotta for 2 fr. to show the way to Richisau, beyond which no guide is needed.

The Pragel is a difficult pass, not interesting from any fine view. Best scenery between Schwytz and Muotta.

The carriage-road to Muotta crosses the plain and river to

Ibach, at the mouth of the Muotta Thal. Then it ascends the l. bank of the stream, traversing

Ober Schönenbach, down to 1 m. which point the Russians, under Suwarrow, drove the French commanded by Massena, Mortier, and Sault, in his desperate attempt to force his way through them to join the Russian army at Zürich, in 1799.

Muotta, or Mütten, 1994 ft. 7 m. (*Inn*: Hirsch, neat and clean), the principal village of the valley. Here also is the *Nummery* of St. Joseph, a primitive convent, f. 1280. The sisters make their

own clothes and their own hay ; the superior is called Frau Mutter. They will even give a lodging to a respectable traveller. He should remember that the convent is too poor to afford gratuitous hospitality. They speak no French. *View*, rt., into the Bisi Thal.

[To *Altorf*, horsepath, by the Kinzig Culm, 9 hrs. It was by this that Suwarrow brought his troops. To *Stachelberg* (Rte. 75), by the Bisi Thal.]

Russians and French.—On the night of Sept. 27th and 28th, 1799, the inhabitants of the remote valley of Muotta were surprised by the arrival of 24,000 Russians under Suwarrow, whose march out of Italy is recounted in Rtes. 34, 75, and 80. Here the general first heard the news of the defeat of Korsakow and the main Russian army at Zürich. He was beset on all sides ; part of Lecourbe's division followed him, Molitor occupied the summit of the Muotta Thal, and Mortier and Massena its mouth. The attempt to cut his way out, through the forces of the latter general, was defeated, as already mentioned, though at vast loss to the French. The veteran conqueror was compelled, for the first time in his career, to order a retreat, and to cross the Pragel into Glarus. Molitor's advanced guard was quickly driven back, and made prisoners. Suwarrow's rear-guard, encumbered with sick, was greatly harassed by Massena ; but the French were again repulsed with loss, and driven back nearly to Schwytz. Suwarrow expected to reach Zürich from Glarus, there to join and rally the broken forces of Korsakow ; but Molitor blocked up the outlet of the Linth Thal, as Massena had blocked the Muotta Thal,

and the Russian once more was baffled. Fearing to be hemmed in, he gave his troops a few days of indispensable rest at Glarus, after which he once more took to the mtns., ascending the Serfn Thal (Rte. 80) and crossing the Panixer Pass to the Grisons.

The Pragel pass is scarcely fit for horses on the Muotta side. There are no difficulties on the Glarus side.

From the inn at Muotta the path leads among fields and houses.

Bridge across stream from $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Pragel ; rocky and rugged ascent up its l. bank.

Cross (there is a second cross 2 hrs. farther on), after which and at the top there are large boggy patches with planks and stones across them. No striking scenery on this side.

Pragel Col (5062 ft.). Châlet, 1 hr. bread, wine, &c., but abandoned in Sept. No *View*.

The descent is at first gentle: the path then makes a détour l. of an ancient moraine, and descends rapidly through pines to

Richisau (clean rustic *Inn*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. kept by civil people). The Klönthal, through which the way lies, is beautiful. Rt. the *Glärnisch* rises in a precipice, terminated by an edge of ice ; and l. is the *Weggis*, scarcely less abrupt. Over pastures and meadows, to

Vorauen (good country *Inn*). $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. A country cart with seats can generally be had : it is best to sleep here, and go next morning to Glarus. The landlord has a boat upon the *Klonsee*, by which the walk may be shortened 2 m., and the scenery seen to perfection. It lies embedded deeply at the

foot of the grey Glärnisch, and is surrounded by meadows, covered until the end of autumn with flowers. The precipitous tracks along the side of the valley, along which some adventurous French pushed forward in pursuit of the Russians, are pointed out. Ebel calls the Klönthal "une des vallées les plus gracieuses qu'il y ait dans les Alpes." Epitaph on a rock of Solomon Gessner, the pastoral poet, author of the 'Death of Abel,' who used here to spend the summer in a chalet.

[Ascent of Glärnisch.]

Excellent char-road alongside the lake for 3 m., and thence into the valley of Glarus, which is reached at

7½ m. Riedern, a manufact. vill.: thence turn rt. S.E. to

1 m. Glarus (Rte. 74).

Rte. 74.—WESEN to GLARUS and the BATHS of STACHELBERG and HEAD of LINTHAL.

WESEN to

Glarus (railway) . . . ¼ hour. :

Stachelberg (dil.) . . . 11 miles.

Pantenbrücke (bridle-rd.) . . 2 hours.

Upper Sand Alp Châlets(foot) 2¼ "

Rly. from Wesen to Glarus, 5 times a day, ½ hr.

The canton of Glarus, or Glaris, consists of one great Alpine valley, and of its tributaries, penetrating deep into the high Alps. There is but one carriage-road into it, which terminates, after 19½ m., at the baths of Stachelberg.

From Wesen the rly. crosses the Linth canal (Rte. 13), and enters the jaws of the valley of Glarus, flanked by precipices, and

backed by the vast snowy head of Mt. Glärnisch.

Ziegelbrücke Stat.; large cotton factory.

Näfels Stat. (*Inns*: Hirsch; Schwerdt) is a Swiss battle-field of some celebrity. 11 simple stones, inscribed 1388, on the meadow of Reuti, mark the spot where, in that year, 1300 men of Glarus met a force of 6000 Austrians, and finally repulsed them, with a loss of 2500. The anniversary is still celebrated. An engagement also took place here, in 1799, between the Austrians and French.

Escher's canal for carrying the Linth R. into L. Wallenstadt begins opposite Näfels. (Rte. 13.)

Mollis. (*Inn*: Bear.)

The valley of the Linth is subject to much injury from its sudden rises. The limestone mtns. abound in caverns, which serve as reservoirs for melting snows. In spring the rocks appear to stream from every pore.

Glarus (Glaris, Fr.), 1489 ft. (*Inns*: Glärner Hof, clean; Rabe; Railway Restaurant). This town, 4826 Inhab., was burnt down in 1861, the S. wind (Föhn) fanning the flames and rendering them irresistible, but it has been most substantially rebuilt. Glarus (a corruption of *St. Hilarius*) is a prosperous manufacturing place (calico-printing, &c.), and remarkable for its situation, encompassed by mtns., whose bare precipices contrast with the verdure about their base. Among the new buildings remark the church with 2 spires, the *Rathhaus*, and the Courts of Justice. The Arsenal, and hospital, and schools escaped the fire. The

Church is open to Protestant and Romanist alike. Zwingli was pastor here, 1506 to 1546.

Burghügel, an eminence surmounted by 4 chapels. Here is the best view of the town and mts. around; *Glärnisch*, *Schilt*, and *Wiggis*.

The green cheese called *Schabzieger*, of cows' milk, and not of goats', is peculiar to the canton Glarus. It owes its appearance, smell, and flavour to an herb (*Melilotus cærulea*; blue melilot; Germ. Honigklee), which is cultivated for the purpose.

Beyond the Linth, in the vil. of *Ennëda*, is the vast cotton factory of *Jeune and Co.*

The charge for horses, guides, and porters in the valley of Glarus is very high, and the beasts are very bad.

Many mountain-paths ramify from Glarus.

a. To Schwytz (Rte. 73) by the Prager and Muotta.

b. To Lake of Wallenstadt. (1) over the W. shoulder of the *Mürtschenstock* (Rte. 13) and the *Kerenzenberg*; (2) to *Murg*, passing under the E. of the *Mürtschenstock*. The ascent of the *Mürtschenstock* may be easily combined with either of these excursions. Guide is needed.

c. To the *Vorder Rhein* through the *Sernft Thal*:—(1) The *Segnes Pas* (Rte. 79). (2) The *Panixer Pass* (Rte. 80).

d. To *Canton St. Gall* through the *Sernft Thal*:—(1) The *Flumser Pass*, from *Matt* vill. to the *Flums rly. stat.* (Rte. 14). (2) The *Riseten Pass*, from *Matt* to *Sargans rly. stat.*, said to be easy. (3) The *Ramin Pass*, from *Elm* to *Sargans* (see Rte. 79), about 10 hrs. walk. The baths of *Pfeffers* may be reached by either of these 3 passes, by crossing the ridge between *Weisstannen*, and the *Kalfeuser Thal*.

Glarus to Stachelberg and Head of Linthal.

Light carr. to *Stachelberg* (incl. return) 10 fr. and *bonnemain*. Diligence twice a day. It will set down passengers at *Stachelberg Baths*. The road passes many thriving factories, worked by the *Linth*.

Bridle-path to *Pantenbrücke*. Thence by foot.

Kp. Switz.

Glarus. Views of *Tödi* a little before, and up to

Schwanden (*Inn*: *Adler*), at 3½ m. junction of *Sernft* and *Linth*.

Luchsingen (*Inn*: *Freihof*). 3½ m. The diligence diverges rt. from the main road, a little before

Stachelberg (*Hotel and Baths*, 4 m. good, but often overcrowded on Sundays), on l. bank of *Linth*. It has greatly risen in repute on account of the beauty of its situation, and the virtues of its concentrated alkaline sulphureous spring, which distils, drop by drop, from a fissure in the *Braunberg*. The hotel is surrounded by walks and pleasure-grounds. Mobs of holiday-makers on Sundays. The valley of the *Linth* abounds in fine waterfalls.

The diligence now returns to the high-road, and on to

Lintthal (*Inns*: *Zum Bären*, 1 m. Post, cheap and fair; *Rabe*). Pedestrians may prefer this to the hotel at *Stachelberg*, which is dearer, and a little more distant from the *Pantenbrücke*, and the head of the valley. The *Linth* valley now becomes more savage.

Fall of Fätschbach, ½ hr's. walk.

Char-road ends and bridle-path begins.

Fall of the Schreyenbach, of 1 hr. the *Staubbach* kind, which, when seen from below, appears to issue from the sky. It comes down in a shower of water-rockets. It is well worth while to turn aside from the regular path, in order to approach the fall on the opposite side of the river.

The bed of the river contracts into a chasm. A narrow path leads along the edge of the precipice.

1½ hr. **Pantenbrücke**, a bridge, at a spot where the gorge is deepest. Rebuilt since 1851, when the old bridge was swept away by an avalanche.

Bridle-path ends and footpath begins.

The gorge now becomes even more romantic and wild; it is surpassed by few in the Alps.

¾ hr. A tributary torrent l. has a channel, but a few yards in width and many hundreds of feet deep, through the mass of the *Selbsanft* mt., which rises in tiers of precipices to about 10,000 ft. Beyond this the path crosses the stream, and the gorge opens out. After some slopes of shale at the base of the *Gemsistock*, there is another bridge to the E. bank, and a little farther are the

1¼ hr. **Lower Sand Alp châlets**, 4101 ft. Milk and cheese. **Views* grand, though confined. S. is the *Biferten* glacier. Its torrent joins the main stream, here called *Sandbach*, a little below the higher châlets. The *Sandbach* flows from an upper plateau W. of the *Lower Sand Alp*, in a *magnificent cascade*. It is not, however, well seen from any point easy of access. The path zigzags up the *Ochsenblanke*, and crosses the *Sandbach* just above the waterfall.

2 hrs. **Upper Sand Alp châlets**, or *Oberstaffel*, 6358 ft., in bright green pastures, surrounded by rugged snow-capped peaks. The position is admirable for glacier expeditions. They are, however, but comfortless quarters, always fleas, and sometimes incivility and extortion. A cabin has been built much higher up the *Dödi* by the Swiss Alpine Club.

[To *Disentis* (Rte. 82) over the *Sand Alp*, fine and not difficult glacier pass.]

[To *Amsteg*, on the *St. Gotthard* (Rte. 34), over the glaciers of the *Clariden Grat*, and through the *Maderanerthal*. Good guides, ropes, &c.]

[The *Dödi* or *Tödiberg* (11,880 ft.) is the giant of this portion of the chain of Alps. It has been lately often ascended.]

The Swiss Alpine Club are busy in this district, and have published a good map of the mtns. and glaciers in it.

Rte. 75.—MUOTTA to the BATHS of STACHELBERG, by the BISI THAL; or to ALTORF, by the KINZIG KULM.

By <i>Bisi Thal</i> .	By <i>Kinzig Kulm</i> .
MUOTTA to Hrs.	MUOTTA to Hrs.
Stachelberg . 9½	Altorf . . . 7¼

Neither pass presents scenery of the first order, but the *Bisi Thal* has the advantage of being a short cut from *Muotta* to *Stachelberg*, and the pass of the *Kinzig Kulm* has historical interest.

To Altorf by the Bisi Thal.

Leaving *Muotta*, the scenery is wild. There are overhanging precipices and woods. Horse-path to

Eigen, a hamlet. Beyond 2½ hrs this is a footpath. Guide needed. After leaving the *Bisi Thal* the scenery is savage.

Summit across which the path runs is a rugged plain of rock,

miles in extent, without vegetation of any kind, except on a central green oasis; the whole is surrounded by snowy peaks. The streams, instead of finding their way into the valley, cascade into the bowels of the mountain. This arises from the strata of the rock being nearly vertical, which has also caused the harder edges of rock to project in ridges something like a petrified and highly-crevassed glacier.

Descent is steep. No inn by the way.

7 hrs. **Baths of Stachelberg** (Rte. 74).

Muotta to Altorf by the Kinzig Kulm.

Muotta. The track turns up a valley rt., and ascends due S., reaches a torrent deep in a chasm, and arrives at an upper valley, where it crosses the torrent to

1½ hr. **Châlets.** Valley is narrow; soon the torrent is recrossed, and a forest traversed.

1 hr. **Bridges.** The valley opens, and the track is seen ascending from the S.W. corner. At this corner the river is again crossed.

1½ hr. **Summit of the K. Kulm Pass** (6791 ft.), marked by a short pole. *View* best from an eminence 10 m. E. of the Col.

Russians.—Great historical interest is attached to the Kinzig Kulm as the scene of Suwarrow's disastrous march from Altorf in 1799. Having pounced down, as it were, upon the French from the heights of the St. Gotthard, and driven them to Altorf, he there found his progress barred by the lake of Lucerne, without a boat to cross it, his troops exhausted

by fatigue and famine, and the country so drained by war as to be incapable of supporting them. The only alternative was to join the allies, through the defile of the Schächen, and across the high Alps. The passage up this valley was a mere path; so that his army was obliged to advance in a single file, abandoning much of their artillery and baggage. Their march lasted 14 hrs.; and before the rear-guard had left Altorf, the van had reached Muotta. Many of the Russians sank from fatigue by the wayside and perished; others fell into the hands of the French, who hovered in their rear; the valley was strewn with dead bodies of men and horses, with arms and equipments. The remainder of this memorable march is described in Rte. 73.

Ascent is long; the *pole* on the Kinzig Kulm, being seen for a long time, would help to guide the ascending pedestrian on the S. side, though not on the other. The path lies throughout down the pastures on rt. bank of the stream, but generally at a considerable distance from it.

Schächen Thal is reached a 2½ hrs. little below Spiringen.

Burglen (Rte. 34).

¾ hr.

Altorf (Rte. 34).

½ hr.

Rte. 76.—STACHELBERG to ALTORF, by the KLAUSEN PASS.

STACHELBERG to	H. M.
Summit	4 30
Unter Schächen	2 0
Spiringen	1 0
Altorf	1 30

The scenery is interesting. The Schächen Thal is much finer than the Muotta Thal.

Horse-path.—Horse from Stachelberg to summit, 12 fr.; to Altorf, 24 fr. and trinkgeld. No guide needed.

Stachelberg. Path leaves valley of the Linth above the baths at

$\frac{1}{4}$ hr. **Aue**, and ascends the valley of the Fätsch, keeping along its l. bank; a very stiff pull.

Urner Boden is a scattered hamlet of 80 houses, with a ch., extending the whole length of the valley.

3 hrs. **Inn**, homely; by the *Chapel*.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. **Summit of Klausen Pass** (6437 ft.), between Clariden Mts. and the Windgelle. A small chapel stands here.

View from an eminence a little to the N.

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Path divides** at head of valley—one takes one side, the other the other; either will do. The usual track is l. by a rapid descent.

Cascade l. of the *Stäubli*.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Unter Schächen vill.** (a small *Inn*). A branch of the valley opens S.; the main stream of the Schächen comes down it.

[Visit glacier of the Gr.Ruchen.]

Spiringen (Inn); also a little 1 hr. lower down, near the chapel of St. Anthony, an *Inn*, both tolerably good for this country.

Bürglen, the birthplace of 1 hr. Tell, stands at the mouth of the Schächenthal. (Rte. 34.)

Altorf (Rte. 34). $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Rte. 77.—STACHELBERG to DISENTIS, by the SAND GRAT.

STACHELBERG to	Hrs.
Ober Sand Alp (châlets) . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Disentis Alp (châlets) . . .	6
Disentis	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Glacier precautions and good guides are needed. 14 hrs. Stachelberg to Disentis; 14 hrs. the reverse way.

Procure the excellent chart of the neighbourhood of the Tödi by the Swiss Alpine Club, pub. 1863-4, by Dalp, bookseller, Berne. It is on a threefold larger scale than the Government map.

Stachelberg (see Rte. 74) to

Upper Sand Alp (6358 ft.). $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Sleep here.

Sand Glacier is reached and $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. mounted S.W. With proper precautions there is neither difficulty nor danger.

Summit of Sand Grat (91374 hrs. ft.), between the Catscharauls rt., and Kleiner Tödi l.

*View of surrounding Alps.

The *Tödi* (11,886 ft.) is prominent.

Descent steep, but not difficult, partly over loose stones.

1½ hr. **Disentis Alp.** Two hours ascending; where there are 2 or 3 chalets, occupied in the height of summer. Thence S. through the glen of *Val Rosein*, chiefly amongst pine-trees, overhung by rocks.

1¾ hr. **Road** from Ilanz to Disentis, close to a wooden bridge across the stream from the *Val Rosein*.

¾ hr. **Disentis** (*Inns*: Krone, or Post, comfortable, civil landlord; Adler, or Rathaus) (*see* Rte. 82).

furnish excellent slates, formerly exported to Holland and the Indies. Most of the schools in Switzerland are supplied from hence. It abounds in casts of fossil fish. In the lower valley there is goitre and cretinism; but in the upper part the race is fine and hardy.

Elm (*Inn*: Jacob Elmers, com-3½ m. comfortable).

Stachelberg to Elm. Foot path (7 hrs.) over the *Richetli Pass*.

From **Stachelberg**, up the *Durna Thal*. At its head the track is faintly marked, and bears l. (or E.).

Summit of Richetli Pass. 4 hrs. Descent is easy and well marked. No guide needed.

Elm. _____ 3 hrs.

From Elm there are 3 passes:—
a. Panixer Pass to Ilanz, 8 hrs. (Rte. 80.)
b. Segnes Pass to Flims, 7 hrs.
c. Ramin foot-pass to Sargans (? hrs.); or Pfeffers, 12 hrs.

By *Segnes Pass*.
 ELM to _____ Hrs.
 Reichenau (foot) . . . 10

By *Ramin Pass*.
 ELM to _____ Hrs.
 Sargans (foot)

Segnes Pass. Heinrich Elmer is well spoken of as a guide.

Elm. The path crosses the *Sernft* just above the village, and follows its S.E. branch. Thence up the *Segnes*, mounting E., first over pastures, and then over stones, where the path is lost, until it approaches the

Martinsloch, a singular hole through the mtn., through which on March 4 and 5, and Sept. 14 and 15, the sun shines upon the

Rte. 79.—GLARUS or STACHELBERG to REICHENAU — RICHETLI and SEGNES PASSES.

There are 2 passes between Glarus and the *Vorder Rhein*. They are both approached by the *Sernft Thal*, up which is a char-road as far as Elm.

GLARUS to	m.		STACHELBERG	
Elm (char)	. 13½		to	hrs.
			Elm	. . . 7

Glarus, up the *Linthal*, as in Rte. 74.

3½ m. **Schwanden.** Here the *Sernft* valley opens out, and is ascended by

4 m. **Engli** (*Inn*). A little beyond this, **View* of *Glärnisch Mt.*

2½ m. **Matt.** [To *Sargans* (7 hrs.) (horse-path?) l., up the *Krauchthal*, over the *Riseten Pass*.]

The *quarries*, opposite **Matt**,

village ch. of Elm. It lies 800 ft. below the peak of the *Segnes Spitz*.

Segnes Pass (8615 ft.) is the nearest to the Martinsloch. Several depressions lie to the E., over which a way might probably be found into the Kalfseuser Thal.

Descending, some steep rocks and slopes of snow lead down to the

Flimsir Firn, a small glacier in a hollow, resembling a frozen lake. This is crossed S.E., and the rocks are again reached E. of the glacier-stream. Keeping l. of a tract of wet boggy ground; the path descends over pastures to

8 hrs. **Flims** (rough *Inn*).

Better quarters are found by pushing on (6 m.) by char-road to

2 hrs. **Reichenau** (*Inn*: Adler) (Rte. 82).

Ramin Pass.

Elm. Ascent by a rough path, impassable for horses.

4 hrs. **Ramin Grat** (7332 ft.). *View* said to be fine.

Descent not easy to find without a guide.

? hrs. **Weisstannen** (*Inn*: homely, good).

3 hrs. **Mels Rly. Stat.**, at mouth of *Weisstannen Thal*.

$\frac{1}{4}$ hr. **Sargans Rly. Stat.**

To reach *Pfeffers* turn S.E. after the first chalet in the Weisstannen Thal, and cross 2 ridges into the Kalfseuser Thal, which may be followed to Pfeffers. This is a long day's walk of fully 12 hrs., and a guide is indispensable. At *Vättis*, in the Kalfseuser Thal, there is a poor *Inn*.

Rte. 80.—GLARUS to ILANZ,
by the **PANIXER PASS.**

GLARUS to	Miles.	Panix (foot)	Hrs.
Elm (char)	. 14	Ilanz (horse)	. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

From *Glarus* take char-road to Elm (see Rte. 79).

From *Stachelberg* go by the Richetli pass, meeting the path to the Panixer, near the chalets of Wichlen, about 4 m. above Elm. It would be a hard day's work to accomplish both passes. No accommodation before reaching Panix vill. 10 hrs. good walking from the Baths. From Elm 8 hrs. to Ilanz.

Glarus, by Rte. 79. Char-road to

Elm. Char-road ends.

Head of Sernft Thal, in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. front of the opening S. to the Panixer pass. The scenery on the ascent is wild and desolate; the ground rises in gigantic steps, forming open flats borne up by precipices. On the first of these flats are the

Chalets of the Jäzer Alp; the $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

last in the valley. The track is now marked by poles.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. **Panixer Pass** (7906 ft.). *View* over the Grisons; not remarkable, except for extent.

Descent at first marked by poles, and turns W. towards a glacier fed by the Hausstock. At the edge of a steep declivity the track ceases. The path may again be perceived on an Alp beneath. Before reaching this Alp, the stream, just sprung from its glacier, must be waded through. Then over the half-barren Alp, which is based on precipices above the valley of Panix.

Recross the stream (which runs in a deep chasm, hardly a yard in width, intersecting the Alp), and pass along the face of the precipices E., passing in one place by a shelf cut out of the rock. After a fall of snow, this passage might be dangerous.

The path now opens upon a wide pasturage, and turns first E. and then N.E., to double the head of the ravine.

The rest of the way is not difficult, save that the woods are embarrassing, to

2 hrs. **Panix** (small country *Inn*).

View back upon the pass. All approach seems barred by precipices.

The path is now good; it runs high above the stream, and emerges on the heights that overlook the Vorder Rhein. **Views* of this valley. Thence through pleasant fields and woodlands: at length the path descends more rapidly.

1 hr. **Ruvis**, on the high road to

1 hr. **Ilanz** (Rte. 82).

Russians and French.—Suwarrow, after the almost incredible march detailed in Rtes. 73, 75, remained like a stag at bay for 3 or 4 days at Glarus to rest, though not a day was passed without skirmishes. At length, finding it hopeless to attack a French force now so greatly superior, he adopted the only alternative, of again leading his exhausted and diminished followers over the high Alps, to rescue them from annihilation, and to unite himself with the fragments of the Russian army in the Grisons. He broke up from his quarters on the 5th of October. The lateness of the season, the difficulties of the passage, and the vastly superior force pressing on his dispirited soldiers, rendered this a far more hazardous enterprise than that which he had previously accomplished. The miserable path up the valley would barely admit two men abreast: along this the army painfully wound its way in single file. The difficulty was greatly increased by a fall of snow 2 ft. deep; and the indefatigable French, ascending the opposite bank of the Sernft, allowed the Russians no respite from their assaults. Numbers lay down, from exhaustion, to perish on the snow; many slipped over the rocks, polished by frost, into the abyss below, while the enemy's bullets further thinned their ranks. After 5 days of toil, and 4 nights on the bare snow, where many were frozen to death, Suwarrow crossed the ridge of Panix, and on Oct. 10 gained Ilanz. Even while descending, many perished in the chasm of the Araschka Alp. For months birds and beasts of prey were gorged with their bodies, and the

bones of many of them may still be found in the ravines of the Jätzer. Thus ended a march of 18 days' duration, perhaps the most extraordinary ever performed by an army, incessantly engaged, fighting a battle almost every day, and obliged to traverse a country unknown, and completely destitute of resources. Suwarrow's retreat was accomplished with the loss of all his artillery, the greater part of the beasts of burden, and one-third of his men.

Rte. 82. — COIRE, up the VALLEY of the VORDER RHEIN, to DISENTIS, and across the OBERALP PASS to ANDERMATT.

COIRE to	M.		M.
Reichenau . . .	6	Sedrun	6
Ilanz	14	Oberalp Pass . .	6
Disentis . . .	19	Andermatt . . .	7

Post and carriage-road since 1866 to Andermatt. Diligence daily in 10 hrs. to Disentis; 13½ hrs. to Andermatt.

Coire to Disentis fine scenery, like Deeside, in Scotland; small castles on numerous heights. Disentis to Andermatt, chiefly over open pasture. The Inns are bad, except at Ilanz. Romansch is usually spoken.

Coire (Rte. 67), by post-road up the valley of the Rhine to

Reichenau (*Inn*: Adler) (Rte. 6 m. 87)—where the Vorder and Hinter-Rhein unite. The road to Ilanz keeps on the L., or N. bank of the Rhine.

Ascent up the side of the hill to

Tamins, directly over Reichenau. *View* up both valleys of the Rhine. The entrance of that of Hinter-Rhein, up which runs the road to the Splügen, is guarded by the castle of Ræzüns, backed by villages and church towers without number.

Trins (*Inn*: Post), under the Castle Hohen-Trins. Here our road turns aside from the Rhine (a foot-path saves the *détour*), and rises by a steep ascent into a sequestered upland basin, in the midst of which lies

Flims (Rom. Flem.), 3360 ft. 7 m. (*Inn*: Poste, rough)—named from the number of sources around it, *ad flumina*. [To Glarus, by the Segnes pass (Rte. 79).]

Waldhäuser (a rustic *Inn*). 1 m.

Lax. Thence, after a steep 2½ m. descent, the

Rhine is again reached. 3½ m.

Ilanz (in Romansch, Glion.)—1 m. (*Inns*: Oberalp, on rt. bank; Zum Lukmanier.) Ilanz stands astride the Rhine, and is the only place in the valley deserving the name of town (Pop. 650), and is the capital of the *Graue Bund* (Rte. 66). It is now poor, but was once the abode of many noble families.

View from Piz Mundaun (6929 ft.). S.W. of the town, 3 hrs. ascent.

Chairs and horses for the Lukmanier (Rte. 86).

$2\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Ruvis.** [rt. Panixer pass (Rte. 81). Scene of Suwarrow's retreat.]

5 m. **Tavanasa.** Cross Rhine to rt. bank, and recross before

5 m. **Trons** (*Inns*: Krone, "not well reputed;" H. Tödi)—in a singularly beautiful situation. Remarkable as the cradle of liberty among the Rhoetian Alps, where the people first liberated themselves from the oppression of their feudal lords, 3 or 4 of whose castles, now in ruins, still remain.

Near the entrance (E.) of the vill. stands the venerated trunk of a *Sycamore* (*Acer Pseudoplatanus*; German, Ahorn), 6 or 7 centys. old, cloven and hollow, beneath whose branches, in March, 1424, the deputies of the peasants met the nobles who were favourable to their cause, and took the oath of fidelity to one another, and to their free constitution then established. Such is the origin of the GREY LEAGUE, *Graue Bund* (Rte. 66), so called from the grey beards or the grey homespun garb of the venerable assembly. A vigorous young shoot has sprouted forth from the hollow trunk, and is protected by a railing. Close to the sycamore-tree stands the little *Chapel of St. Anne*, whose portico is adorned with Bible texts, &c., and with fresco paintings of the first formation of the League, and of the renewal of the oath in 1778.

The valley about and above Disentis is Roman Catholic. The mtns. change from limestone to primitive rocks.

Somvix (Rom. Sumvig; Lat.

Summus-vicus), abounding in cherry-trees [l. to *Olivone* by the Greina pass]. This part of the road shows grand works of engineering—tunnels and bridges—the chief of which, over Rosein Tobel, of wood, roofed, 210 ft. long, surmounts the ravine through which the principal glacier torrents draining the Todi range are poured into the Rhine.

Disentis (*Inns*: Hotel Condrau (Post); Krone, civil landlord). Living cheap; game plentiful; Cristallina cheese and Tavétsch honey. The once princely *Benedictine Abbey* (Rom., Mustär; Lat., Monasterium) is one of the oldest in Switzerland, founded, it is said, by the Scotch monk Siegbert, a companion of St. Gall, A.D. 614, as the nucleus of early civilization in this then wild country. It is now a cantonal school, and stands on a terrace (3802 ft.) with a village at its base, near the head of a rather long ascent, and at the junction of the two Alpine torrents which unite in forming the Vorder-Rhine. The Abbey was burnt in 1799, by the French, and along with it the library formed in the 7th and 8th centuries. It was again burnt in 1846, but rebuilt, and is now used as a school for the Canton. It towers above the hovels of the village below, as its abbots, in the middle ages, lorded it over their vassals. They were, at one time, firm allies of the House of Habsburg, and the abbot and his banner occupied the van at the battle of Morgarten. At a later period, however, 1424, Abbot Peter of Pontaningen was one of the founders of Grison liberty, who met under the sycamore at Trüns.

[To *Sta. Maria* up the *Medels Thal*: thence—*a.* To *Bellinzona* by the *Lukmanier* (Rte. 85). *b.* To *Airolo* by the *Uomo* (Rte. 84). To *Amsteg* by the *Kreuzli* (Rte. 83). To *Stachelberg* by glacier pass over the *Düdigrat* (Rte. 77).]

Railway through the ridge of the *Lukmanier* has been surveyed.

Disentis is a convenient station for travellers, but the charges for horses are high, and the cattle are poor.

Disentis to *Andermatt*, 7 hrs., post and carriage-road completed 1866.

The road to the *Oberalp* at once ascends the vale of *Tavétsch* by the l. bank of the *Vorder-Rhine*, now reduced to a mountain-torrent. It leaves on l. the village *Mompétavétsch*;

Sedrûn or *Tavétsch*, the chief place in the valley (*Inn*: *Krone*). In ch. a carved altarpiece.

Ruaras (*Rom.*, *St. Giacomo*) (*Inn*: *H. Oberalp*), a vill. much exposed to avalanches; the name signifies "ruin." Chars may be obtained. Ruins of the *Castle of Pultmenga* or *Pontaningen*.

In 1808 an avalanche fell from the *Ruenatsch* upon the village of *Selva*, and killed 42 human beings and 237 head of cattle.

6 m. *Chiamot*, post-stat., $3\frac{1}{4}$ leagues from *Disentis*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ from *Andermatt* (5380 ft.), is the last village with a church. The *Vorder-Rhine* has 3 branches. At *Chiamot* the l.-hand branch is crossed, and the middle branch followed for about a mile, after which, adieu to the *Rhine*. [The source of the *Vorder-Rhine* is in the *Toma See*, a small tarn at the N.W. base of the *Mt. Badus*.] The new post-road, adopting a line more safe

from avalanches than the old summer path, ascends the *Val Surpalix* by 10 sweeping zigzags, and, crossing the boundary of *Uri*, attains

Summit of the Pass (6732 ft.). 6 m. On the opposite side the

Oberalp See, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, famed for its trout. It is beset with bogs. It is one of the head-feeders of the *Reuss* (6663 ft.). This spot was the scene of a hard struggle between the *French* and *Austrians*, in 1799. The road follows the N. side of the lake. The vale of *Urseren*, with *Hospital* in the distance, is now seen, and a long descent, partly effected by a succession of zigzags, first through a valley of pastures, and then down a broken declivity, leads to

Andermatt, 1 hr. 30 min. from 7 m. the *Oberalp See*, 2 hrs. from summit of pass (*H. St. Gotthard*), on the *St. Gotthard* road (Rte. 34).

Rte. 83.—AMSTEG to DISENTIS, by the PASS of the KREUZLI.

AMSTEG to
Sedrûn (foot) . . . 7½ hours.
Disentis (char) . . . 5½ miles.

This Pass is neither direct nor easy. It requires a guide. *Anton Tresch*, of *Amsteg*, is a good one. The path runs up the

Maderaner Thal, on the l. bank of the Kerstlenbach.

1 hr. **Ezli Thal** stream is crossed and followed up to the Kreuzli. A considerable ascent is necessary to get into the Ezli Thal. The first bridge over its stream, above the fall, is not crossed, but the three following are. Soon after the

1 hr. **Third Bridge** the last trees are passed, and the path mounts along the W. flank of a naked desolate ravine. A small marshy basin succeeds the ravine, the valley here makes an abrupt bend from S. to W.; but the path quits the valley. [Ascend it $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. A grand scene of desolation is reached under the Crispalt glaciers.] Cross the stream (no bridge), and ascend due E. to the opening of a short high valley, at the top of which is the

3 hrs. **Col** (7710 ft.) marked by a pole. *View.*

Descent is steep and rugged into the naked valley of Strim.

2½ hrs. **Sedrun** (or Tavetsch), on the Vorder-Rhine. Down the valley by post-road to

2 hrs. **Disentis** (Rte. 82).

Rte. 84. — DISENTIS to AIROLO, by the UOMO PASS.

DISENTIS to
 Santa Maria . . . 5 hours.
 Airolo . . . (?) 5½ hours.

Disentis (*see* Rte. 85) to

Santa Maria (6043 ft.) A 5 hrs. narrow barren tributary of the Medelser Thal opens from the S.W. into the plain of Santa Maria, and leads to the Uomo pass. The path is on the rt. bank of its stream, and the

Ascent is rapid and continuous.

Summit (7160 ft.) is flat and 1½ hr. boggy. The path leads along the S. edge of the marsh, where there are 1 or 2 châteaux.

Beginning to descend:

* *View* of the St. Gothard Alps above the lesser mountains.

Descent is at first rapid, down the pastures of Piora, which produce good cheese; then a plain and lake, and then

Lake of Ritom. The descent from the lake is abrupt and long, the river forming in quick succession three very fine falls. Path on the rt. bank. After the third fall, the path leaves Val Piora for

Val Leventina. The rest of the way is very interesting. Val Leventina and the St. Gothard road are left far beneath, and the path continues high on the slopes of the mountains, passing through

Madrano (vill.). Here the open-

ing of *Val Canaria* breaks the chain. The path descends, crosses the stream issuing from it, and falls into the St. Gothard road, a little below

4 (?) hrs. **Airolo** (Rte. 34).

Rte. 85.—PASS of the LUKMANIER—DISENTIS to OLIVONE in VAL BLEGNO.

DISENTIS to		Hrs.	
	Hrs.	Camperio . . .	3½
Sta. Maria . . .	5	Olivone . . .	1

10 hrs. Horse-path, much frequented in summer; steep at either end. It is long and not interesting; but has importance from the possibility of a Railway being made along it, with a tunnel 15 m. through the Alps, entering at *Perdatsch* and emerging at *Camps in Val Blegno*. It is possible that a carriage-road may be made over it. This pass was used in the 7th and 8th centys., and in the middle ages. Charlemagne crossed over into Italy by it.

From *Disentis* (Rte. 82) the path crosses the Rhine after passing *St. Agatha's ch.*

¾ hr. *Confions* gorge, the *confluence* of the *Vorder* and *Mittel* Rhein, and leads alongside the latter, up the valley of *Medels*,

S. of *Disentis*. Bears and *chamois*. The villages passed are *Mompé-Medels*, on l. *Curaglia*.

Platta (*Inn* at the *Curé's*), 2½ hrs 45 27 ft.; the principal place in the valley.

St. Rocco. Superb view of 1 hr. *Dödi*.

Perdatsch. Here the valley ½ hr. divides. The *Lukmanier* path keeps rt.; l. opens out the savage *Val Cristallina*, famed for its rock-crystals. The scenery is wilder; *cascade* (100 ft.) of the *Mittel-Rhein*. The little *hospices* of *St. John* and *St. Gall*, each with its warning bell, are passed.

Sta. Maria is a *hospice*—one 1 hr. of 5 on this pass—kept up for the benefit of travellers, and, though wretched looking, it now affords tolerable accommodation. Here a stream descends from the W. out of the *Lake Dim*, at the end of *Val Cadelina*; and another from the foot of *Monte Scuro*.

Lukmanier Pass (in Latin, ½ l.r. *Mons Lucumonium*; in *Romänsch*, *Lukmajn*, or *Culm Sta. Maria*), 6289 ft. Poles mark the path, and a cross the boundary between *Grisons* and *C. Tessin*. It is said that the army of *Pepin* passed this way, A.D. 754, on his invasion of Italy. [A horse-path rt. to *Airolo*, over the *Uomo Pass* (Rte. 84).]

Descent of the *Zura* into *Val Casaccia* to

Casaccia Hospice; and 1 hr.

Camperio Hospice, both founded, 2 hrs. it is said, by *St. Carlo Bor-*

romeo, for the reception of travellers. The first glimpse of the spires and plain of *Olivone*, from the wooded steeps of the Lukmanier, is very striking, and the descent to it is beautiful.

1 hr. *Olivone* (Germ. Polenzertal) is a charming spot, and the highest village in Val Blegno. (The small *Inn* of Stefano Bolla is comfortable, though of no inviting exterior, and rather high-priced.)

[The valley is traversed by the Brenno, which enters from a cleft in the mtn. A tolerable char-road, traversed by a diligence daily, has been formed along the l. bank of the stream, from *Olivone* to 14 m. *Biasca* (3 hrs.), on the route of the St. Gothard (Rte. 34). All the valley on the W. is very beautiful.

Many of the chocolate-sellers and chestnut-roasters, who swarm in the streets of the cities of Italy, come from the Val Blegno.]

Rte. 87.—COIRE to CHIAVENNA—the VIA MALA—PASS of the SPLÜGEN.

COIRE to	m.		m.
Tusis . . .	18	Campodolcino	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
Andeer . . .	9	Chiavenna . .	10
Splügen . .	11		

Dils. 3 daily, Coire to Splügen, in 7 hrs. (back 4 $\frac{1}{2}$), and on to Chiavenna in 6 hrs. (diligence to Bellinzona by the Bernardin, Rte. 91).

The grand feature of this road is the *Via Mala*, which ought to

be seen by daylight, and even be traversed on foot.

From *Coire*, Rte. 67, the road runs nearly on a level to

Reichenau (*Inn*: zum Adler 6 m. (Aigle), good and moderate), at the junction of the white-grey Vorder-Rhein and the dark-blue Hinter-Rhein, both crossed by covered wooden bridges.

Louis Philippe.—The *Château*, a seat of the Planta family, was converted into a school in the last centy. In 1793 a young man calling himself Chabot arrived here on foot, with a stick in his hand, a bundle on his back, and a letter to M. Jost, the master. He was appointed usher, and for 8 months gave lessons in French, mathematics, and history. This forlorn stranger was the Duke de Chartres, afterwards Louis Philippe, who had been forced, by the march of the French army, to seek concealment here. His cheerful room is still pointed out, and 2 paintings—scenes from his own life, and portraits by Winterhalter—presented while he was King. [To Ragatz by the *Kunkels* Pass, Rte. 66.]

[Up the *Vorder-Rhein* to its source, and to *Andermatt*, on the St. Gothard, Rte. 82.]

The road to the Splügen follows the *Hinter-Rhein*. On the top of a rock on the l. bank is the still inhabited *Castle* of Rhötzens (*Rhoetia ima*).

This part of the Rheinthal, called the valley of *Domleschg* (*Vallis Tomiliasca*), is remarkable for the vast number of ruined *castles* which crown almost every rock or knoll, and contribute not a little to the landscape. Another

peculiarity is the intermixture of language and religion. There are scarcely two adjoining hamlets speaking the same tongue and professing the same faith.

The inhabited *Castle* of Ortenstein, l., is one of the finest in the valley.

Katzis. Vill. hid in orchards. View up valley of Oberhalbstein.

Hereabouts are dismal traces of the ravages of the torrent *Nolla*, rt. At all times it pollutes the Rhine, and after rains frequently blocks up its bed with heaps of mud and gravel. Extensive dikes have been constructed to restrain it.

12 m. **Thusis** (*Inns*: H. de la Via Mala, very good; Aigle d'Or, Poste, good) is a street of houses, rebuilt after a fire (the 4th in its history) (670 Inhab.), on a terrace at the mouth of the Via Mala Gorge.

Pass a large *Inn*, Zur Rhein-correction; and l. the cantonal Prison and Penitentiary.

[Opposite Thusis the *Albula* enters the Rhine, through the **Schyn-Pass*, a remarkable defile. A carriage-road from Thusis to Tiefenkastein (Rte. 90), on the rt. bank of the Albula, will lead to the passes of the Albula and Julier. It is well worth while to walk to the bridge over the Rhine (10 min.) for the sake of the view, even if you proceed no farther.

Immediately beyond Thusis the filthy stream of the *Nolla*, running through a waste of mud and stones, is crossed by a handsome bridge. Rt., view of the peak of Piz Beverin.

The valley of the Rhine seems now closed by mtns.; on a nearer approach the singular chasm is

discovered which affords passage for the river and the road. The l. of this portal, in the fork between the Albula and the Rhine, is guarded by the *Castle* of Realt (*Rhætia Alta*). It is ascribed to Rhætus, chief of the Etruscans, driven out of Italy by the Gauls, B.C. 287. A tolerable pedestrian starting 10 min. before a carriage, may keep a-head of it through the Via Mala, the ascent being steep most of the way.

Via Mala commences. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. a tremendous defile, 3 m. in length. The precipices are in some places 1600 ft. high, and not more than 10 yards apart. The Rhine, compressed to the width of a rivulet, is barely audible in the depths below the road.

Verlohrenes Loch (Lost Gulf). 1 m.

The slate and limestone walls of the ravine are so fresh and sharp in their fracture, that it seems as though the two sides could close and leave no aperture between.

This vertical chasm was pathless and inaccessible in ancient times. The peasants gave the place the name of Verlohrenes Loch; and, when they wanted to go from Thusis to Schams, they made a wide circuit. A road, in 1470, crossed the mtns. as before, but dipped down from Rongella into the depths of the Via Mala, near the first bridge, still avoiding the "Lost gulf." This inconvenient path was superseded by the engineer, Pocobelli. He pierced the projecting buttress by the tunnel, 216 ft. long, through which the road now passes. View, looking back. For more than 1000 ft. the rd. is carried in a quarried groove. A little higher up, the gorge

bulges out into a sort of basin, in the midst of which stands a solitary house; but it soon contracts again, and the scenery of the pass is at its height beyond the

1 m. **First bridge** of the 3 by which the road is conveyed from side to side of the Rhine.

Middle Bridge, just beyond, is graceful and bold. It is approached by a small gallery, roofed against falling stones. Hereabouts the precipices on one side overhang those on the other, the direction of the chasm being oblique. Looking over the parapet of this bridge, the Rhine is barely visible. Indeed, in one place, it is entirely lost to view—jammed in, as it were, between the rocks, here so slightly separated, that trunks of fir-trees falling from above are caught in the chink, and remain suspended. The bridge is ordinarily 400 ft. above the river; yet, in the fearful inundation of 1834, the water rose to within a few feet of it.

Proceeding on, the road is again grooved in the rock, and the width of the defile is, in places, not more than 24 ft. Near the

1 m. **Upper Bridge** it widens out, and the road emerges into the open valley of the *Schams* (Sexamniensis, from its 6 brooks), whose meadows and white cottages contrast pleasingly with the gloomy scene behind. The first village is

2 m. **Zillis**. Its ch. is the oldest in the valley.

[In descending the pass, travellers by voiturier should walk from the upper bridge to Thusis. It is

barely 4 m., and the voiturier will stay 2 hrs. at Thusis.]

Andeer (*Inn*: Hotel Fravi; 2½ m. *Mineral baths* in the house)—580 Inhab., Protestant and Romansch. Over the doors of the cottages are quaint Romansch mottoes.

The ruined castles in the valley were in the 14th centy. residences of bailiffs of the Counts of Vatz or of the Bishop of Coire, petty tyrants.

Andeer to the Engadine, by Forcellina Pass, see Rte. 83.

Ascent of the *Piz Beverin*, 9234 ft. Fine *View*, and not difficult; 7 or 8 hrs.

Quitting Andeer, our road ascends in zigzags, passing the ruins of Bärenburg; enters the *Gorge of the Rofla*—confluence of the Rhine with the Averserbach, a considerable cataract. To view it ascend the gorge on the l. to a spot 5 min. walk from the road. [Up this valley,

Val Ferrera, runs a pass to 2 m. Casaccia and the Engadine, Rte. 88.] The road zigzags up the gorge of the *Rofla*, which is fine, though inferior to the *Via Mala*.

Fall of the Rofla. The scenery around is thickly wooded, and the river studded by saw-mills. A timber-slide, like that of Alp-nach (Rte. 19) conveys the trees to the Rhine.

The upper stage of the valley of the Rhine, the *Rheinwald*, is reached, an open, partly-wooded basin; Alpine vegetation. Above rise the snowy peaks of the Ems-horn, Piz Ucello, and Tambohorn.

Splügen (Ital. Spluga), 4711 ft. 2½ m.

(*Inn*: Post, or Bodenhaus, a stone-vaulted house, dear, and uncivil people. Dil. stops here for dinner.) This little village is at the junction of the Splügen and Bernardin passes. In autumn it is thronged with drovers; quantities of cattle and horses then cross the Alps for the Milan market.

[To *Coire*, over the Löchliberg and down the Savien Thal, Rte. 90.]

Excursion to the source of the Hinterrhein, Rte. 91.

Pass of the Splügen commences here. It was known to the Romans; but was formerly one of the most difficult of the frequented Alpine passes. The modern road was made by Austria, in 1823, to compete with the Swiss road over the Bernardin. It turns l. from the village, crosses the Rhine by a covered wooden bridge, and, quitting the river, begins to ascend the valley of the Oberhäusli-bach by 7 zigzags. A little way above Splügen it passes a short tunnel. After surmounting the fir-forests, *Views* of snow-peaks. 16 zigzags lead to

2 hrs. **Summit of the Pass**, 6940 ft.

Descent is almost immediate. A cantoniera, or house of refuge, is passed, and, lower down, after a series of tourniquets, the

Italian Custom-house and **Passport-office**, a melancholy group of buildings, including several very common taverns. Here passports are examined and luggage searched. In winter the snow reaches to the first story of the houses.

The division of the *French army*

of Marshal Macdonald, under Gen. Brune, which crossed the Splügen between the 27th Nov. and 4th Dec. 1800, long before the new road was begun, in the face of snow and storm, and other serious obstacles, lost nearly 100 men, and as many horses, chiefly in the passage of the *Cardinel* defile, down which the old road lay. His columns were cut through by falling avalanches.

Teggiate, hamlet. Near here $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the descent recommences, and

Galleries, 3 great ones, the longest on any Alpine high-road, are passed. They are necessary to protect the road from avalanches.

From the entrance of the *second* gallery, **View* down upon the roofs of the houses of Isola, and of the zigzags of the old road, abandoned since 1838, as far as Chiavenna.

Pianazzo, 4711 ft., the same $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. height as Splügen vill. The road then crosses the little stream of the

Madessimo, within a few yards of the precipice, over which it throws itself in a beautiful

Waterfall, 800 ft. high. *View* looking down the fall from a terrace near the bridge; *view* also from the lower zigzags of the road. [To *Canicul* in the Val Ferrera, up the Madessimo.] The road traverses more galleries, and descends by numerous zigzags down the face of slopes nearly approaching to a precipice. This piece of engineering deserves examination.

Campo Dolcino, which, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. spite of its sweet-sounding Italian name, is but a poor village, with a

tolerable *Inn* (Post, civil people), on a small grassy plain, on the borders of the *Lira*.

The valley of the *Lira* is filled with red masses of fallen rock. The road is carried through a labyrinth of detached blocks; and accordingly the turnings are very sharp, and the terraces short. Chestnut-trees, of large size, sprout from among the rocks, and mask their barrenness.

1¼ hr. **Madonna di Gallivaggio.** The tall white Italian campanile of its ch. amid foliage, contrasts agreeably with the precipices around.

¾ hr. **St. Giacomo** vill. whence the valley is named. Bold bridge across the *Lira*.

Farther on, *Chiavenna* expands to view, surrounded by hills clothed with the richest vegetation.

½ hr. **Chiavenna** (Germ. *Clefen*, *Clavenna* of the ancients). (*Inns*: *Conradi's*; **Chiave d'Oro*, very good, cheaper, clean.) 3040 Inhab. Charming sit. in the midst of vineyards, close under the mts.

Ch. of St. Laurence has a campanile within a square enclosure, surrounded by a cloister. On one side are two bone-houses, filled with skulls, arranged in patterns, and, adjoining them, in the octagonal *Baptistery*, is an ancient stone font. The citizens keep their *Valteline* wine in cool natural grottoes at the foot of the mountains, called *Ventorali*.

Opposite *Conradi's* inn, at the foot of a rock, is a large ruined *Palazzo* which once belonged to the *Salis* family: view from the summit of the rock.

There are spinning-mills for *Kp. Switz*.

silk and cotton. A manufacturer, *Vanossi*, at one time wove here a fireproof cloth of *asbestos*, which abounds in the neighbourhood.

History.—*Chiavenna* belonged to the *Dukes of Milan* till the 16th cent., when the *Swiss* became possessed of it. It then, with the *Valteline* and *Bormio*, was subject to the *Grisons*. *Napoleon* added it to the kingdom of *Italy*, as lying S. of the *Alps*; and the Congress of *Vienna*, by the same rule, transferred it to *Austria*.

At *Chiavenna*, as in the *Valaisan* towns, are large houses, the former residences of noble families, now inhabited by poor people.

[The *Fall of the Gardona*, 1 hr. walk. Leaving the town, on the *Riva* road, the river on the rt. is crossed in ½ hr. Another ½ hr. leads thence to the *Fall*.]

Diligences through *Chiavenna* to *Coire* in 13½ hrs. passing at a very early or late hour. *Voiturier* to *Coire* 100 frs., sleeping the first night at *Andeer*, and arriving in the afternoon of the 2nd day at *Ragatz*. A bargain should be made that he should change horses at *Campo Dolcino*, and so travel at a better pace and avoid waiting 2 hrs. at that dull spot.

From *Chiavenna* to *Lecco* (Rte. 116).

Rte. 88.—ANDEER to CASACCIA, by the AVERS THAL, FORCELLINA and SEPTIMER PASSES.

ANDEER to	Hrs.
Cresta (foot)	6½
Casaccia „	5¼

This route leads from Coire to the Engadine, through the Via Mala. 11 hrs. steady walking from Andeer. Take provisions.

Coire, by Splügen high-road (see Rtes. 67 and 87), to

Andeer (Rte. 87). About 2 m. above this, near the zigzags on the Splügen road (bey den Kehren), the narrow and gloomy gorge of the Rofla opens a way into the valley, out of which the

¾ hr. Avers Rhein falls in l. The Avers Thal, or Val Aversa, in its lower part is called *Val Ferrera*. This rte. leads up it.

½ hr. Waterfall, then through wooded defiles to

2 hrs. Canicül (Germ. Hundeloch—dog-hole) (no *Inn*), the chief village of the valley.

3 hrs. Cresta (no *Inn*), 6394 ft., at the limit of fir-trees.

Both here and at Canicül the clergymen receive hospitably the few strangers who pass. Of course, on leaving, a present should be made to the clergyman's wife or housekeeper.

Above this, a wide expanse of Alpine pastures.

Châlets of Juf are passed. [To 1¼ hr. *Bivio*, l., on the Julier (Rte. 92), 5 hrs.]

The further ascent is easy, and to the N. of E. No landmarks or track.

Summit of Forcellina, 8760 ft. 2 hrs.

View over a wilderness of peaks, limited in part by nearer ranges.

Descent, E., lies over a slope of snow, and then over rocks, until the horse-track over the

Septimer Pass is reached, close to the

Summit (7582 ft.), where once stood a small hospice, now in ruins.

[The Septimer, an indifferent and neglected horse-path, but well traced, leads from *Bivio* to *Casaccia*, 4 or 4½ hrs. walk.] The S. side is the steepest. View from the summit is fine; Piz Muretto and Monte del Oro being conspicuous features. Though impracticable for charrs, this was a frequented high-way between Italy and Switzerland until the formation of the carriage-road over the Splügen, which, being a lower pass, and 10 m. shorter, superseded it. The

Monte Lunghino (9120 ft.), between the passes of Septimer, Julier, and Maloja, distributes its rills between the Adriatic, the North Sea, and the Black Sea.

Descent steep and stony.

Casaccia (Rte. 94) (Gioan-2 hrs nini's *Inn* very fair; Post, Stampas).

Rte. 89. — SPLÜGEN to ILANZ, by the PASS of the VALSERBERG. 13 hrs.

SPLUGEN to	Hrs.
Nüfenen	1½
Summit	3¼
Vals (St. Peter) (foot)	2½
Baths of Peiden „	3
Ilanz (horse—? char)	2½

Splügen (Rte. 87).

1½ hr. **Nüfenen**, thence, just beyond, the path turns rt., and reaches the base of the cliffs, up which it ascends W.

Junction with the path from Hinterrhein. View.

3¼ hr. **Summit** (about 7500 ft.), a narrow gap, covered with snow. *View* to the north is wild. Several bare ranges are seen, and above them the whole line of the Alps of Glarus, from the Tödi to the Scheibe, an unbroken bank of snow from end to end.

Descent. The way is marked by poles.

1 hr. **Châlets** are reached, and a stream from the rt. crossed.

1½ hr. **Vals, or St. Peter's Platz** (4094 ft.) (small *Inn*), in St. Peter's Thal. German spoken here. Romansch is the language lower down.

[The scenery of the St. Peter's Thal *above* Vals is said to be of the grandest character. The last village, *Zavreila* (5840 ft.), is 3 hrs. above Vals. The path passes

through pine forests above a deep gorge. *Zavreila* is surrounded by snowy peaks and glaciers. There are several passes over which a practised mountaineer may make his way.]

Below Platz the road enters a *grand gorge*, then the valley opens into a basin at the

Feistenberg and Montasg Châlets. Then by a second gorge to

Oratory, where the valley 2¼ hrs. enlarges, and opens to the N. Into its fields the path now descends. The river is crossed by a bridge just above the

Baths of Peiden (good accom-1¼ hr. modation at the *Bad-haus* (50 beds), belonging to the medical man of the place). It looks a promising centre for excursions, and lies in a sheltered sunny nook, in a neighbourhood rich in little-known peaks and glaciers. A char-road in progress (1862) to Ilanz. A rather long ascent then leads to

Kumbels, where, perhaps, is the 1 hr. best of all the *views* of this singularly picturesque valley.

The path from Kumbels continues long on the heights. When it leaves them, it descends into the valley of the Rhine, at a little distance from

Ilanz (see Rtes. 82, 86). 1¼ hr.

Rte. 90.—THUSIS to TIEFENKASTEN and the ALBULA PASS — the SCHYN PASS.

Carriage-road to Tiefenkasten in progress from Thusis (Rte. 87).

[There is a pleasant foot-path from Sils, by Campi, up the l. bank of the Albula, to Untermatten and Solisbrücke, about 5 hrs. walk.

10 min. E. of Thusis a wooden bridge over the Rhine, commanding fine view, leads to Sils. rt. rises Schloss Baldenstein. Thence by a new bridge over the Albula to Scharans (fair *Inn*). Old lime-tree with wooden statue in it of Rhætus. The Albula enters the Rhine through a very narrow gorge, unapproached by any path. The new road, through the Schyn Pass, is carried up the rt. bank of the river. On one side of it, rt., rise the picturesque ruins of the castle *Campi*.

The road ascends 1600 ft. above the Albula.

Obervatz.

The road passes near the stone pillars of the *Gallows* of the jurisdiction of Vatz, raised on a spot commanding exquisite views.

Alvaschein. A détour of $\frac{1}{2}$ an hr. leads to the remarkable *Solisbrücke*, a bridge spanning the gorge of the Albula, 1460 ft. above the stream.

1 hr. **Tiefenkasten.** Here the road joins that from Coire to the Julier Pass (Rte. 92).

Rte. 91.—PASS of the BERNARDIN—SPLÜGEN to BELLINZONA. Post road, 47 m.

SPLÜGEN to		Eng. m.
Hinterrhein	8	Misocco . . . 9
S. Bernardino	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cama . . . 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Bellinzona . . 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

The road from Coire over the Bernardin is the same as that over the Splügen as far as Splügen vill. (Rte. 87). Diligence from Coire to Bellinzona, 17 hrs.; Splügen to Bellinzona, 10 hrs. Voiturier from Ragatz in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, 160 fr. The *Inns* on this road are better than on the other pass; that at St. Bernardino is excellent.

History.—This pass is said to have been known to the Romans: it was called the Vogelberg down to the 15th centy., when St. Bernardin of Sienna preached the Gospel through these valleys. A chapel dedicated to him, on the S. of the mountain, gave rise to its name. It was traversed, in March, 1799, by the French army of Lecourbe.

The road was constructed, 1822, by the engineer Pocobelli, at the joint expense of the Sardinian and Grison governments. About 6-7ths was paid by the King of Sardinia, who appreciated the advantages of a direct line from Genoa and Turin to Switzerland and W. Germany.

Splügen (Rte. 87). The road, instead of crossing the Rhine by the bridge on the l. leading to Splügen Pass, ascends by the l. bank of the Hinter-Rhein, through Nüfenen, to

Hinterrhein (5328 ft.) (*Inn*: 8 m. Post), the highest village in the valley; no grain but barley grows.

[To *Source of the Rhine* 6 or 7 hrs. going and returning, exclusive of stoppages; $\frac{1}{3}$, or even $\frac{1}{2}$, of the distance on horseback; the latter part of the walk is over débris and melting snow. The river rises from beneath the *Rheinwald glacier*, filling a depression between the *Rheinwaldhorn* (11,148 ft.) and the *Zaporthorn*.]

The road over the Bernardin quits the Rhine at Hinterrhein, crossing it by a stone bridge, after which it breasts the mountain by 16 zigzags.

View rt., over the head of the Rhine valley. Rt. the Moschelhorn; l. the peak of the Mittag-horn.

7 m. **Summit** (6768 ft.). Here is a lake called *Lago Moesola*, the source of the Moesa. (Inn: substantial, but homely.) This pass is grander and less dreary than the other carriage passes.

Descent.—The Moesa is crossed by a handsome bridge, named after Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, who contributed largely to this road. The carriage-way is roofed for some distance to protect it from avalanches. The S. face of the mt. is far more abrupt than the N.; but the road is so skilfully made that a postilion, accustomed to it, trots the whole way down, turning sharp round the corners of the zigzags.

From Hinterrhein to St. Bernardino takes 3½ hrs.

7 m. **St. Bernardino** (Inns: H. Brocco, large and good; H. Ravizzo; H. Motto), a village and watering-place, halfway down, on a small plain. Here is a chalybeate spring, 40° F., with baths. Excellent head-quarters for a mountaineer.

The road now ascends for 2 m., and then plunges by a series of complicated zigzags into the lower valley of *Misocco* (Germ. Masox or Misox Thal; Ital. Val Mesolcina). The Moesa makes 2 falls, one near

St. Giacomo (quarries of gypsum).

Misocco or Cremao (Inn: Post, 12 m. dirty, wretched), 900 Inhab.; situation charming. Views from ch.-yard and old castle.

The chestnut and walnut, the maize, the vine, and the mulberry hereabouts succeed each other, and remind the traveller that he is indeed in Italy; he also notes the altered language, the laziness and filth of the inhabitants, and their miserable houses. Below it, in the middle of the valley, is the ruined

Castle of Misocco, a feudal seat of the lords of Masox, sold by them, 1482, to the Milanese general Trivulzio, taken and destroyed by the Graubündtner, 1526. The valley is bounded by precipices, over whose sides are a number of waterfalls, of the shape of that which in Scotland is called the Mare's Tail. The valley of Misocco is famed for its beauty.

Soazza (1939 ft.), only a little higher than Coire (1843 ft.).

Below here is, rt., the *Cascade of Buffalora*.

Lostallo (Inn: tolerable). The legislative assemblies of the men of the valley are held here.

Cama. Post-station. Figs and 14 m. mulberries.

Grono. *Val Calanca* opens out from the W.

Roveredo (*Inns*: Croce Bianca, tolerable; Canone d'Oro). The Prior and 11 old women were burnt for witchcraft by Carlo Borromeo, in 1583. Near it the ruined *castle* of Trivulzio.

St. Vittore is the last Grison village: below it we enter Canton Tessin, and our road joins the St. Gothard (Rte. 34).

11 m. Bellinzona (728 ft.) (Rte. 34).

If time, push on to Locarno (Rte. 113), which is more beautiful and convenient for the steamers, and the hotel equally good. By taking the earliest steamer, Turin or Genoa may be reached about 2 P.M.

Rte. 92.—JULIER PASS, from COIRE to SAMADEN. Post road.

COIRE to	Eng. m.	Eng. m.
Tiefenkasten 18	Silva Plana . . 27	Samaden . . 8

Diligence in 12 hrs., well appointed; carriage with pair of horses 120 fr. The Julier is a safe road, early free from snow, and picturesque. Ascent nearly all the way to the summit of the pass.

Coire.—On leaving the town, ascent S. by zigzags following the Rabiosa. 1. is the opening of the Schanfigg Thal (Rte. 99). Pass, rt., the ruined *castle* Strasberg.

Churwalden (*Inns*: Kreuz; 7 m. Post). Then through *Parpan*, an upland village, in which is the paternal mansion of the Buol family. [Ascent of the Stätzerhorn in 3 hrs.; practicable for ladies.] Over a barren heath to

Lenz (*Inn*: Kröne; a toler- $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. able dining-place). Beyond Lenz, the Romansch tongue (Rte. 66) is almost exclusively spoken; German is rarely understood, except in the inns.

The river *Albula*, just about to enter the Schyn defile (Rtes. 87 and 90), is crossed to reach

Tiefenkasten (Rom. Casté), 2 $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. m. saved by a short cut. (*Inns*: Albula, clean, and good; Post.) A vill. in a deep hollow, as its name implies, at the entrance of the Oberhalbstein valley, up which our route is carried.

[The road to the Albula Pass (Rte. 93), l., here diverges from the Julier. (There is a short cut to it from Lenz.) Diligence in summer to Bergün. Road to Thusis and the Via Mala (Rte. 90).] Steep ascent up the

Oberhalbstein gorge, some-2 m. what resembling the Via Mala.

Tinzen, the valley is bleak. An 5 m. ascent through more picturesque scenery leads to

Molins (Mühlen) (*Inn*, Post, 5 m. fair), in a little amphitheatre, at the finest part of the Oberhalbstein.

Bivio or Stalla, 5630 ft.— $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. (*Inn*: Lanz's, Post)—at the foot of the Pitz d'Emet. This poor vill. of 200 Protest. Inhab. lies at the branching of the Julier

and Septimer passes. (Bivium.) No trees grow; dung is burnt for fuel. Easy ascent to the mountain *Inn*, Vedutta.

6 m. **Summit of Julier Pass**, 7503 ft. Its scenery is not grand, but it is an easy ascent, and very free from avalanches. On the top are 2 rude *granite pillars*, called *Julius's Columns*, 4 ft. high, with no inscription. There is no authority in the tradition which connects them with Julius Cæsar, though they may be of Roman origin. Augustus carried a highway from Chiavenna over the passes of the Maloja and Julier. Flocks of Bergamasque sheep and their wild shepherds are often seen on the higher pastures.

Descent (easy) into the Engadine by zigzags, in full view of the icy peaks of the Bernina chain, to the village of

4½ m. **Silva Plana**, 5925 ft. (*Inn*: Kreuz (Post), clean); between 2 small and strangely green lakes, feeders and reservoirs of the river Inn, at the junction of the passes of the Julier and Maloja.

[To *Pontresina*, by St. Moritz and Celerina, 7 m., over the Fuorcla, by Surlei, 5 hrs. (Rte. 96).]

4 m. **St. Moritz** (Rom. San Murezzan), 6090 ft. (*Inns*: Engadiner Kulm, tolerable; Kreuz; Pension Bavier. A large Kurhaus and Pump-room—a well-built house; will hold 300 persons, but manager negligent—is established near to the principal mineral spring, 20 min. walk from the vill.)

The food is so insufficient, and the cookery so bad, as often to counter-

act the good effect which the air and water might produce on invalids. For this there is no excuse; provisions are abundant, and better dinners may be had at the neighbouring *Inns* of Samaden or Pontresina. The shareholders must be made to understand that they will drive away all English invalids unless they are less niggardly in providing the necessaries of life.

Carriages.—1 horse, 15 fr. per diem; 2 horses, 30 fr. per diem.

This little vill. is rapidly rising into repute as a watering-place, less from any beauty of situation—for it is bleak, open, and almost treeless—than for the exceeding purity of its atmosphere, at a height of 6100 ft. above the sea-level. Its powerful but pleasant and sparkling chalybeate waters, first described, 1539, by Paracelsus, are efficacious in cases of scrofula, stomach complaints, &c. Its situation on the slopes of a hill is rather bleak and bare, but it overlooks the Inn, and several beautiful green lakes formed by that river. Capital trout. *Season*, middle of June to middle of Sept. 2 resident physicians.

[*Excursions*.—*a*. Up the valley to the *Lugni See*, the source of the Inn (Rte. 94). *b*. *Piz Nair*, 10,040 ft., to the W., 3 hrs. ascent with donkeys or horses. **View* of the Bernina mtns., equal to that from Piz Languard (Rte. 96). *c*. Up the S. Suvretta valley, over the Col, past the lake, 8590 ft. down the N. Suvretta valley to *Bervers*. Thus far, 7 hrs. Back by carr.-road to St. Moritz. *d*. *Piz Ot* (see below). *e*. *Pontresina* (Rte. 96), or over the Fuorcla by Surlei.]

Just below St. Moritz, the Inn makes a pretty fall. The valley now opens out in a straight line as far as Zernetz. The first villages passed are Cresta, Celerina (Rom. Schlarigna), and then

3½ m. **Samaden** (Rom. Samedan). (*Inns*: Bernina, a large house, well kept by Mad. Fanconi, and very convenient for tourists and comfortable; Krone), chief village of Upper Engadine, 522 Inhab.; in full view of the Bernina chain, 5608 ft. above the sea. In *St. Peter's Ch.* tombstones of the families Planta, Salis, &c. Samaden lies within a short distance of the finest scenery of the Bernina district. [Ascent of Piz Ot, 10,690 ft., to the N.N.E. in 3½ hrs. Take guide and provisions. It is steeper than the Piz Languard; *view* fine, includes the Disgrazia Mtn. The range of the Bernina seems so different from these 2 points that both ascents are advisable. Horses might perhaps be taken halfway.]

From Samaden is 4½ m. to *Pontresina* (Rte. 96), on the road to the Bernina (Rte. 96). [Short cut to this road from Celerina.]

Rte. 93.—ALBULA PASS from COIRE to SAMADEN.

COIRE to		Eng. m.
Lenz	} <i>Dist. daily in 13 hrs.</i>	15
Filisur		9
Weissenstein		11
Ponte		8
Samaden		5

More interesting than the Julianer. 11½ hrs. moderate walking from Lenz to Samaden.

From Coire, as far as

Lenz, it is identical with Rte. 15 m. 92.

Diligence daily, in 4½ hrs. from Coire to Tiefenkasten; thence a 2-horse coach by Bergün; but places in it must be secured by telegraph from Coire. A carriage-rd. is completed over the Pass, 1866.

At Lenz the road to the Albula turns round the shoulder of the mountain to the E., leaving Tiefenkasten on the rt.; and passing the village of (1 hr.) Brienz, and on the l. the castle of Belfort, perched on a rock, reaches *Alveneru*.

Baths of Alveneru (1½ m. below 6½ m. the village), on the rt. bank of the Albula (*Inn*, fair). Sulphur springs. Crossing the mouth of the Davos Thal l., and the stream running out of it, we ascend by the Albula to

Filisur, a white and picturesque village, like those of the Engadine (2 *Inns*, each kept by a Schmidt). Near it the ruins of Schloss Greifenstein. The inhabitants of this and the adjoining valley emigrate as pastrycooks.

Bellaluna; abandoned iron-2 m. works.

Berguner-Stein, a narrow ra-2 m. vine, like, though far inferior to, the Via Mala. Its outlet is particularly fine. For 1000 ft. the road, made by the Canton, 1857, is hewn out of the face of the rock, 500 or 600 ft. above the Albula.

Bergün (Rom. Bravuogn), a Romanish vill. of muleteers or carters, beautifully sit. Accommodation at the house of the Land-

ammann Cloetta. Romanesque Church, date 1118.

6 m. **Weissenstein.**—Ascent steep (a small *Inn*, 4 or 5 beds). The lake by its side burst its bounds 1859, drained itself dry, and has become a peat-bog. The new post-road is carried up in a gradual curve under the Piz Gimmels, between 1. the Piz Albula and rt. the Cresta Mora to

1½ m. **Summit** (7589 ft.) of the *Pass of the Albula*, marked by a cross, near a small lake. N. rise the two peaks of the Albula or Crap Alv (White Rock); S.E. Piz Err.

Descent into the Ober Engadine by 7 zigzags to

Albula.

6 m. **Ponte** or *Punt* (*Inns*: Couronne, not very bad). Just at the foot of the pass, and in one of the most populous parts of the Engadine—Germ. zur Brücke, so named from the bridge over the *Inn*, connecting it with Camagask.

Ascend the valley of the *Inn*,

5 m. to **Samaden** (*Inn*: Bernina, good), or

8½ m. to **St. Moritz** (Rte. 94).

Rte. 94.—*CHIAVENNA to SAMADEN*, by the **VAL BREGAGLIA** and the **PASS** of the **MALOJA**, or **MALOGGIA**.

CHIAVENNA to	Eng. m.
Casaccia (dil.)	17
Samaden „	19

Dil. daily in 10 hrs. Post-road, ascends 5000 ft. to summit of the Pass.

From *Chiavenna* the road ascends rt. of the *Maira*, in face of a pretty cascade of the *Acqua Fraggia*.

Pleurs or **Piuero**, on the oppo-3½ m. site side of the river, is the grave of a thriving village, buried, with its 2430 Inhab., by the fall of *Monte Conto*, on the night of the 4th Sept. 1618. It now lies beneath a heap of rocks and rubbish, 60 feet deep, which fills up the valley. Every soul within it perished. The spot is now grown over with a wood of chestnuts. Ten years previous, large crevices formed on that side of the mountain.

Val Bregaglia (Germ. *Bergell*) is fertile and picturesque. Many of its inhabitants emigrate as chimney-sweepers. After *Santa Croce*, and *Villa (Pontella)*, the road reaches the

Swiss frontier at

Castasegna (*Inn*: Post). Here 3 m. the white mulberry and the silk cultivation cease. *Castle of Bondo*, rt., belongs to a branch of the *Salis (Soglio)* family, settled in

England. Donjon, 100 ft. high, of the ruined *Castle of Castelmur* l. of the Maira, is conspicuous: its walls, 15 ft. high and 10 thick, descend to the river-side. The valley was formerly closed here by a gate, and the key was in the castle. See *Church* erected 1855. For the history of these Moorish names, see Rte. 122.

6 m. **Vico Soprano** (Vespran), 3566 ft. (*Inn*: Kröne.) Pop. 337.

[To the Baths of *San Martino* and *Morbegno* in the Valteline, by the *Zocca* pass, 10 hrs., not often traversed. Guide indispensable.]

5 m. **Casaccia** (*Inns* fair for the locality: the best is Bartolomeo Gioannini's; Agostino Zuan's, tolerable), a hamlet of 80 permanent Inhab.

[The Septimer and the Forcellina passes (Rte. 88).]

Zigzags (1 hr. ascent) lead to

2½ m. **Summit of Maloja Pass** (6060 ft.). Scenery not grand: Bernina and its glaciers and the lakes close to the road are picturesque.

1 m. **Maloja**, 5941 ft. (*Inn*: Poste, the first large house in the Engadine). *View* from the rock opposite it (Mal Alloggio = Cold Harbour).

[To *Sondrio* in the Valteline, by the Muretto, 10 hrs. This pass is taken as far as Chiesa, by those who make the tour of Mt. Bernina. 1½ hrs. to Pian Caning (6520 ft.) up rt. bank of stream. Leave Gl. der Forno on rt., and keep the track straight to the snow. It is frequently used by peasants: 1¾ hrs. to summit 8390 ft. In descending, keep l., and quit the snow when it becomes

steep. *View* of Disgrazia. When path divides take the lower one, and keep l. bank of stream to Chiareggio, 2 hrs. from summit; 3 inhabited houses here. If owner is at home, food may be had at the one nearest the church. Thence in 3 hrs. to Chiesa (*Inn*: Osteria Antica). To Sondrio, 7½ m.]

The infant *Inn* (in Romansch Oen or Ent), flows into the **Lake of Sils** (Rom. Leg de Seglio) 3½ m. long, frozen nearly half the year.

[This lake is fed by the small lake of Lugni, 2 m. higher up Mont Longhino, the true source of the *Inn*.]

Sils (5896 ft.), the highest 4½ m. village of the Engadine. Its most conspicuous building is the villa of a chocolate manufacturer (Josty), who quitted Switzerland penniless and made a fortune.

[To *Chiesa*, in the Valteline, over the Fex Glacier. The foot of the gl. is 5½ m. from Sils. Char-road 3 m. to Curtins, whence a pass leads l. between the Capütschin and the Corvatz to the Rosegg glacier and thence to Pontresina.]

The lake of Sils is succeeded by those of *Silva Plana* and *Campfeer*, through both of which the *Inn* passes. At

Silva Plana (*Inns*: Wilder 3 m. Mann; Weisses Kreuz) the *Julier* road (Rte. 92) enters the Engadine.

[Pass to Pontresina, over the *Surlej*, 8 hrs., very interesting *Views*, crossing lake by a bridge to *Surlej* vill.]

Descent into the Engadine gradual. S.E. rises the peak of *Piz Languard*.

The road thence to

St. Moritz, and on to 4 m.

Samaden, is described in Rte. 92. 3½ m.

Rte. 95.—The *ENGADINE*; SAMADEN to NAUDERS.

SAMADEN to	Eng. m.	Schuols . .	18
Scansf . . .	9	Nauders . .	15
Zernetz . .	8½		—
			50

Diligence daily to Nauders. Good carriage-road along l. bank of Inn to Martinsbruck. *Read*, before starting, the account of the road between that place and Nauders. A carriage from Samaden to Innsbruck, with 2 horses, costs 240 frs.; pourboire, 5 frs. a day to driver. The journey takes 3 days, stopping 1st night at Schuols, 2nd at Landek.

Engadine (Engiadina), or valley of the Upper Inn, is 60 m. long, 10,600 Inhab. There is no other valley in the Alps where so many villages are to be found at so great an elevation. It has at least 20 tributary valleys. In the phrase of the country, it has 9 months of winter and 3 of cold weather. It is the habit of its inhabitants to emigrate at an early age to all parts of the Continent as pastrycooks, confectioners, distillers of liqueurs, clerks in warehouses, keepers of cafés, and sellers of chocolate. Many of them acquire fortunes, and end their days in their native valley. They display their wealth in their houses, which are buildings of immense size, often of great age, but only a small part is devoted to human habitation. Owing to the severity of the climate the cattle must be kept under shelter during the 8 months of winter; the houses, therefore, combine under one roof dwelling, barn, stable, cowshed, granary,

hayloft, woodhouse, &c. The valley abounds in mineral springs, which have caused handsome *Hotels* and *Inns* to be built, especially at *Tarasp*, *Vulpera*, *Schuls*, &c. Poverty is rare, and the people, who are Protestants (except at the village of Tarasp), are moral. Their pastors are held in great respect, but their pay is miserable. The sabbath is strictly observed; strangers only are allowed on that day to ride or drive, and that not until after church-time. The language is *Romansch* (see Rte. 66); but it is seldom that the stranger will not find an interpreter. The wine of the Valteline may be had good and cheap.

Most of the higher pastures are let out to Bergamasque shepherds, from the valleys Seriana and Brembana, on the Italian side of the Alps—a wild, rough, but honest set of men, dressed in homespun brown and white blankets. They arrive in July with lean flocks. After 3 months, spending often the night as well as day in the open air, they return home with fat sheep and long fleeces.

For the upper part of the valley down to **Samaden** see Rtes. 92, 94.

Ponte (*Inns*: Albula, kept by 4½ m. Gartman; Krone).

The possession of the *bridge* over the Inn (which gives its name to this village) was desperately disputed by the French and Austrians on March 9, 1799. They fought 6 hrs. in the snow, in some places 5 ft. deep. [To *Coire*, over the Albula (Rte. 93).]

Madulein. Above it is the ruined **Castle of Gardaval**, built 1251,

by Bishop Folkard, of Coire, to guard his estates. The story of its capture by Adam of Camogask is a myth.

2½ m. **Zutz**, or **Suoz** (*Inns*: Schweizerbund, good beds), 450 Inhab. An old tower still remains of the *castle* of the Plantas, who, as far back as 1139, held the Engadine in feof. The climate here becomes a little milder.

1½ m. **Scanfs** Rom. *Scambia* (*Inn*: Traube), one of the most populous villages in the valley. 500 Inhab. S.W. opens out the *Val Casanna*, which was penetrated by a French army, under the Prince de Rohan, in 1635, on his way to the Valteline to beat the Austrian forces at Livigno.

[To Davos over the Scaletta bridle-pass, 7820 ft., 8 hrs. A char-road leads 1. near the ruined tower of Capella, 1¾ m. below Scanfs, to Salsanna, 1¼ m. further. The summit of the pass is marked by a hut, affording shelter in a storm. Dürrenboden is 1 hr. beyond the top. There is a good char-road thence to Davos.]

The Inn flows through a romantic gorge. Below Cinuschel a torrent, descending from the Vedret, on the l., joins the Inn, and is crossed by the

3 m. **Ponte Alto** (Pont Ota), a handsome stone bridge. The old wooden bridge stands higher up. Here is the division between Upper and Lower Engadine.

[From *Lavin* (*Inn*: Post) the ascent of the PIZ LINARD is made in 7½ hrs. by Saglialutz, Platta Mala, and the cleft called "Chamin," which is ascended like a chimney by aid of knees and elbows. The peak consists of

alternate bands of gneiss and hornblende slate. The view embraces 50 summits more than 8000 ft. high.]

Zernets (*Inns*: Löwe, kept by 5½ m Füllli; Bär; Post), Pop. 600. A handsome church and two feudal towers, one of which belonged to a branch of the Planta family, on the rt. bank of the Inn, which is crossed above and re-crossed by the road below Zernitz. Bears occur in the forest here. [To the *Münster Thal*, rt., by the *Buffalora Pass*—7 hrs. walk. It is a tolerable char-road, and leads in 2 hrs. to Fuorn, a wretched *Inn*, the only house between the two places. 2½ hrs. to top of the pass. *View* of Münster Thal, which is reached in 1½ hr. at Tschierf; 2 hrs. Santa Maria.

By the S. branch of the stream in ascending from Zernetz, the *Val Livigno* is entered. From Livigno an easy pass in 5 hrs. to *Bormio*.

By keeping up the *Val Livigno*, you can re-enter Switzerland, either by a pass to the S., which takes you into the Bernina, or E. into the *Val di Fain* near Pontresina.]

See the snow-peak of Piz Linard through pine-clad defile.

Süss (*Inn*: H. Flüela, Post). 4 m. Mr. Planta, Librarian of the British Museum, came from Süss. [To *Klosters* in the Prättigau, over the Vereina Pass (Rte. 98). To Tschuggen and Davos, over the Flüela Pass]

The names *Lavin*, *Zutz*, and *Ardez*, 3 villages in this part of the Engadine, are said to be a Romansch corruption of the Latin *Lavinium*, *Tutium*, and *Ardea*.

The old road winds much up

and down to reach the villages, which are often perched on the top of steep heights. The new road keeps to the foot of the hills, near the Inn, which flows at the bottom of a deep chasm. [Below Ardetz and the *Castle of Steinsberg* (*Inn*: Post) a road leads across the Inn to Tarasp, the only German and Roman Catholic village in the Engadine; 3970 ft. above the sea-level. The *Castle* on the hill above belongs to one of the Plantas. In Vulpera, 2 m. lower down, are *Baths* and *Inns*: Pension Zanoli; Arquint. The *Kreutzberg* is a wonderful point of view.

(From Tarasp the Münster Thal may be reached by the *Scarlet Thal*. It is about as far as by the Buffalora Pass. At Tschierf there is a wretched *Inn*; 2 hrs. above it is Sta. Maria.)]

12 m. **Tarasp** (*Bath-house and Hotel*), on the l. bank of the Inn, between the post-road and the river, a handsome establishment, built by a company, cost 60,000l.; 200 rooms, 300 beds, 70 bath-cabinets supplied with the waters. It lies in a well, as it were, shut out from all view. *Mineral springs* — 2 saline, resembling those of Kissingen and Vichy; 2 chalybeate, nearly identical with those of St. Moritz. *Resident physician*. Carriages and horses for hire.

2 m. **Schuls** (Rom. Scuol) (*Inns*: *H. Belvedere, in Lower Schuls; Post, in Ober-Schuls; Helvetia), the most populous place in Lower Engadine, 950 Inhab., and is grandly situated, with fine views, over the gorge of the Inn, of the mountains beyond. There is much corn-land near this. Avalanches sometimes fall from the hill of Balluns behind.

In the neighbourhood are several saline and chalybeate springs; not far from them in places *mofettas*, or jets of carbonic acid gas, destructive to insects, mice, or birds that approach them. Below the old ch. 2 bridges over the Inn and the Clemgia conduct to Vulpera and Tarasp vill., 3 m. Below this, scenery less interesting.

Remus. Near this a bridge of 5 m. wood, *Ponte Piedra*, crosses the gorge of Wraunka Tobel. Above it is the ruined *castle* Tschanuff, burnt by the Austrians in 1475.

The scenery of the valley of the Inn is grand on approaching

Martinsbrück (Punt Martin) 6½ m. (*Inn*: Post—Löwe), the last place in the Engadine. [A rough foot-path follows the l. bank of the river into the grand gorge of Finstermünz.] Here the road leaves the Inn and takes a circuit. It is little better than a watercourse, and so excessively steep that heavy carriages must be drawn up by 2 yoke of oxen, and 1½ hr. is required to perform the stage. Travellers should write or telegraph on to Martinsbrück to have oxen in readiness and save loss of time. You ascend a wooded eminence, the boundary between Switzerland and Tyrol, and enter the **Austrian Frontier** a short while before

Nauders (*Inn*: Post, toler-3½ m. able), 1 m. from the defile of *Finstermünz*. (See *Handbook for South Germany*).

Rte. 96.—BERNINA PASS,
from SAMADEN in the ENGA-
DINE to TIRANO in the VAL-
TELINE.

SAMADEN to		Eng. m.
	Eng. m.	Poschiavo . . . 17½
Pontresina . . . 4½		Le Prese . . . 2½
Bernina Inns 6		Tirano . . . 8½

Carriage-road finished 1863. Diligence daily from Samaden to Puschiavo in 7½ hrs. On foot the distance may be shortened some 5 m. This pass offers several magnificent views.

The *Bernina Alps*, greatly appreciated by mountaineers, is a lofty chain separating the Engadine and Bregaglia on the N. from the Valteline on the S. The highest peak, called Piz Bernina, is 13,297 ft. in height. 5 or 6 other peaks exceed 12,000 ft. These form, after the Dauphiné, Pennine, and the Bernese Alps, the loftiest European range. Their glaciers are grand and extensive.

Samaden (Rte. 92). The road crosses the Inn and ascends to Pontresina, by the rt. bank of the Flatz. [A footpath from *St. Moritz* to Pontresina crosses the Inn between the lake and the waterfall, and leads by a pool and through a wood, over the shoulder or low spur between the Inn and the Flatz.] Just before the iron bridge of Muragl the road from Samaden falls into that from Celerina and *St. Moritz*.

4½ m. **Pontresina** (*Inns*: Krone, small, tolerable, often full in the height of the season; Weisses Kreuz, also good; Steinbock, in the upper village)—a consider-

able village at the foot of a snow-capped mountain, at the junction of two glacier-headed valleys, 5566 ft. above the sea-level. It is 4 m. from the valley of the Inn, but is the best station for exploring the Bernina chain, "the central point of all that is most sublime and striking." Good guides here—among the best, Enderlin, host of the Kreuz—at a bureau in the village, and a regular tariff.

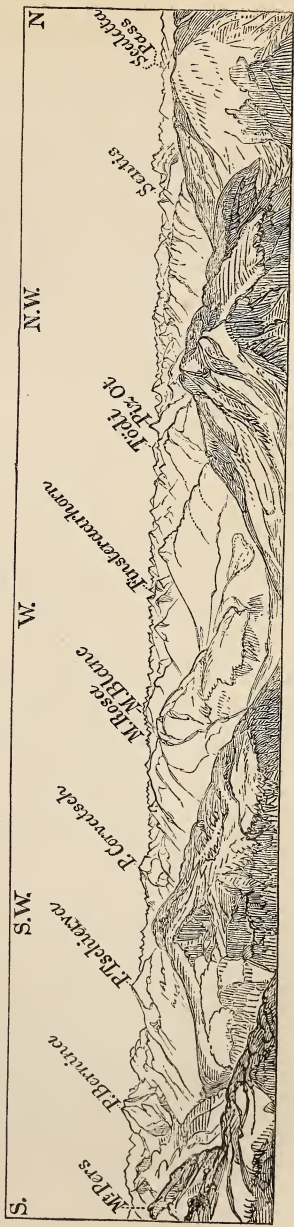
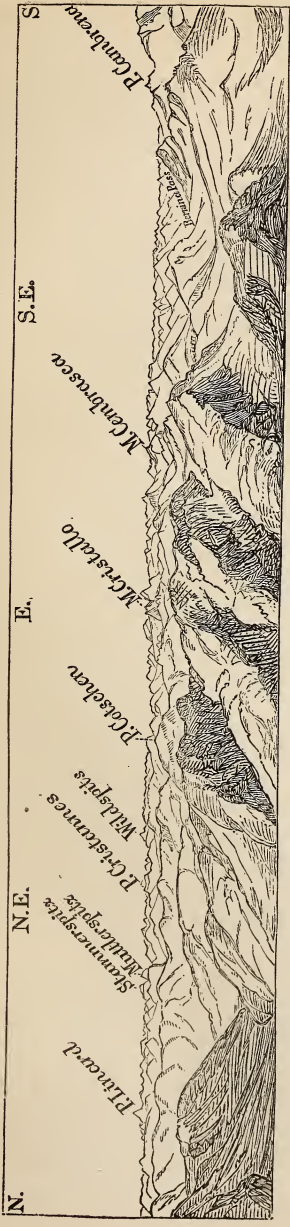
View of the Rosegg gl. and peaks from the meadow by the Ch. at the back of the village. Sarraz's collection of stuffed animals is well worth a visit.

Excursions.

a. Ascent of the ***Piz Languard*, due E. of Pontresina, but invisible from it. The summit, 10,714 ft., is easily reached in 3 hrs.; the panorama one of the finest in the Alps; the elevation and the view of grandeur such as is hardly to be attained elsewhere in the Alps in so short a time and by so little exertion, only the last hour's climb being fatiguing. It includes the whole of E. Switzerland, Tödi, part of the Tyrol, Orteler, Oetzthal, and extends to Monte Rosa and Cervin. Horses may be taken 2-3rds of the way (7 fr. and trinkgeld for the boy who remains with them). A guide (7 fr.) is necessary, except for mountaineers. The descent takes 2½ hrs.

b. Nearly due S. of Pontresina stretches a mountain-ridge, culminating in the peak of the Bernina. On either side this Alpine buttress is flanked by a glacier: on the W. by the *Rosegg*, on the E. by the *Morteratsch*, both deserving to be explored

FROM PIZ LANGUARD.



and not difficult of access except in the upper and rifted portion, where they take their rise at the base of the Bernina. *Rosegg Glacier* is reached by a rough char-road nearly to the foot of the glacier, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Pontresina. The glacier is easy walking, and ladies may spend a pleasant day upon it. A somewhat fatiguing excursion leads to a green Alp, Agagliouls (middle point), which separates 2 glacier-streams; guide necessary. A circle of snowy peaks, not elsewhere simultaneously visible, surrounds this Alp.

c. *Fuorkla* pass, not very difficult, turns rt., 20 min. before reaching the *Rosegg Gl.*; thence, in 6 hrs., leads to *Silva Plana*. The col is just above a black rock visible S.E. from *Silva Plana*, and is a landmark to travellers from that side. *Views* of the Bernina range. Descend on *Surlei*, or *Surlej*.

d. *Val de Fain*, on the S. side of the *Piz Languard*. The scenery is fine; rare plants are found there. A pass leads through it to *Val Livigno*, and so to *Zernetz* or to *Bormio* (see Rte. 95). By another pass to the N. it is possible to reach *Ponte*, and, returning to *Samaden* or *Pontresina*, complete the tour of the *Piz Languard* in 1 day.

e. *Diavolezza*, ascending the *Morteratsch Glacier* (or the rocks at the side of it, and then taking the ice), as far as *Boval*, and the junction of the *Vadret Pers*, where there is a curious island of rock jutting out of the ice—"the *Jardin*" of this district—called *Isola Pers*, commanding a magnificent view. Mountaineers may cross the *Pers glacier* towards the foot of *Mont Pers*, and ascending along a wearisome slope of *débris*, suc-

ceeded by a rough bit of rock-work, reach the Col of the *Diavolezza*, between that peak and *Mont Pers*. *View* magnificent. Descend by a steep bit of glacier to a hollow containing a blue lake, into which fall masses of ice from the glaciers of *Mont Pers*, 800 ft. above. Then bear down to l., and descend to *Bernina Inns*.

Road to the Bernina Pass.

20 min. walk above the highest houses of *Pontresina*, near a saw-mill, is a fine waterfall formed by the stream from the *Languard*.

In 2 zigzags the road surmounts a projecting rock of granite. [Just below this the old road, diverging rt., leads by a bridge over the Bernina stream to the *Morteratsch Glacier* (see above).

By the high road the great glacier of *Morteratsch* is passed close on the rt., 1 hr. above *Pontresina*. It fills to its mouth the lateral valley in which it lies; being restrained by a fir-clad ridge, which, with the exception of a cleft in the middle, closes the valley. It rises to a height above its fringe of trees. This glacier is of the largest size, and has an immense central moraine. It may most easily be reached from its eastern side, whence, after a little, there is no difficulty in descending on to the ice and crossing to the opposite side. Rt. of the road, *Falls of the Bernina*.

Bernina Inns—3 cabarets in a 6 m. desolate place, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the summit, at the mouth of l. the *Val de Fain*.

[To *Bormio*, on foot, l., up *V. del Fain*, to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. col of *la Stretta*. Descend to junction of 2 streams; cross just below by a bridge to rt. bank; recross; $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

Livigno (food at Bormellini's house, No. 8, nearly through the village). Over a hill—crucifix on top—to 1 hr. 5 m. *Trepalle*. Food and wine at the Curé's (casa parrocchiale).—1¼ hr. to top of *Foscagno*. *View*, 100 yds. rt. of path. Descend; always take the lower branches of the road, keeping near the l. bank of stream. Cross to rt. bank at *Isolaccia*; recross by the next bridge. Just before *Premaglio* turn l., and do not cross the torrent from the *Stelvio* till past the forge.—3 hrs. *Baths of Bormio*.]

3½ m. The **Summit**, 7658 ft., is marked by 2 small lakes, the *Black* (*Leg Nair*), which runs into the *Inn*, and the *White*, into the *Adda*. Just before reaching them, there is a choice of ways.

a. *The carriage-road*, leaving the *Lakes* on the rt., turns off l., crosses the ridge of the *Camin*, and passes down by

5½ m. **La Rosa** (a poor mountain *Inn*), and

3 m. **Pisciadella**, into the beautiful valley of *Puschiavo*.

[To *Bormio* by the *Val Viola* pass; 6 hrs. Leave the high road l., below *La Rosa* (or below *Pisciadella*, if ascending), and ascend the *Valle di Campo*, which leads to the *Val Viola*, a continuation of it at a higher level, with small lakes. Before reaching *Val Viola*, the path branches (l. up the *Val Agone* to *Livigno*); our route is straight on and leads over the l. of the head of *Val Viola*. Descending N., the path is well traced, and meets the char-rd. at *Isolaccia*, 6 m. from *Bormio*.]

b. *The old bridle-path* (far more *Kp. Switz.*

interesting), about 1 hr. shorter, but rough and arduous, is continued along the rt. (W.) margin of the lakes, for 3 m. see rt. the *Cambrena* glacier from the *Bernina*. The path beyond the lakes sweeps to the rt. down to a small village, *Cavaglia*, with a miserable auberge. Bears are not uncommon here. Indescribably grand *View* over the beautifully-formed glacier of *Patu*. Hence, a rapid descent to *Puschiavo*. *Views* of it and of the beautiful lake beyond. The main road is entered a little below *Puschiavo*.

Puschiavo (Germ. *Pusklay*) 5½ m. (*Inn*: *Croce Bianco*, good and reasonable, a curious old house, with family portraits and other pictures), the principal place in the valley, mainly supported by traffic of goods, 3000 Inhab., built in the Italian fashion. Above are ruins of *Castle Oligati*.

One-third of the Inhab. of this valley are Protestants; but owing to the jealousy of the Roman Catholics, their ch. is almost a fortress, and capable of defence against attacks. Their language is corrupt Italian.

Lower down, the road which is excellent, skirts, W., the charming little lake of *Puschiavo*, famed for trout.

Le Prese, beautifully sit. N. of 2½ m. the lake (*Inn*, very comfortable), is becoming much frequented by the English. Baths well kept. Sulphur-waters. Many Lombard visitors. Numerous pleasant walks.

[To *Chiesa*, over the *Canciano* pass, 8366 ft., 9 hrs.; no food by the way. Turn from high road opposite a bridge, 1 m. above *Presa*. The pass is through a marked gap visible after half the

ascent. Descent partly in steep zigzags, something like the Gemmi. At the foot lies Lanzada, and $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. further, Chiesa (Inn: Osteria Antica, poor). To make the tour of the Bernina, go thence to the Engadine over the Muretto pass. Rte. 94.]

4 m. Brusio is the last Swiss village. On quitting the lake, the Puschivo passes through a defile, barely allowing room for the road. It is a raging torrent, and is restrained by solid dykes. Beyond this, the Valteline, or Vale of the Adda, opens out at

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Tirano (Inn: Madonna, good). (See *Handbook for South Germany*.)

Rte. 98.—The PRÄTTIGAU— COIRE or RAGATZ by LAND- QUART to SUSS in the EN- GADINE.

COIRE to

Landquart Rly. (Rte 66).
Kloster (dil.) . . . 21 miles.
Suss (foot) . . . 7 hours.

Small diligence between Landquart Stat. on the Coire Rly. to Klosters and Davos.

Coire by rly. (Rte. 66), 20 min. to

Landquart Stat. (Inn: Zur Oberen Zollbrücke).

The Prättigau (Rom. Val Par-ténz) is entered through the defile of *Klus*, giving passage to the *Landquart* torrent. This pass was once commanded by the

Castle Fragstein (ruined); a 2 m. wall, down to the Landquart, closed the passage into the valley. The Prättigau, 20 m. long, is shut in by mtns. and glaciers. It is narrow, but rich in pasture (whence the name Prati-govia), and famed for large cattle. Pop. 10,000, who now speak German, though the names of places are still Romansch. On the N. side of the valley are the *Rhætikon* mtns., beyond them the Vorarlberg.

Grüsch (Inn: Krone). [Behind this village (3 m.) is *Seewis*, where is an establishment for goat's whey (H. Scesa-Plana, very good), in the vale of the *Ganeier*, at the head of which rises the *Scesa Plana* (9136 ft.), highest of the Rhætic chain, over which runs the Pass of the Schweitzer Thor to Bludenz, in Vorarlberg, Rte. 101.]

Jenatz (Heims' Inn). 8 m.

Road turns off to Fideris. 1 m. [The village, 2 m. (Donau's *Inn*), stands on a height above our rte., and is not visible from it. A bad road leads to the *Baths of Fideris*, 2 m. S. of the village, in a wild gorge, not unlike Pfäfers. The baths, taken for chest-complaints and intermittent fevers, are supplied by strong alkaline springs, like Seltzer water. The visitors are nearly all Swiss. The 2 *Bath-houses* lodge 200 persons. The accommodation is quite second-rate, though the table-d'hôte is well supplied.]

[Path S. by Fideris, in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., over the mtns. into the *Schanfikthal*.]

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Küblis, a picturesque village of old houses. (*Inn*: Krone, good.)

7 m. Klosters, 3700 ft. (*Inn*: not good), a scattered village of new houses, named after a suppressed Convent; in view of the glacier of Fermunt.

The char-road continues 4 m. farther up the valley to a tributary stream from the Silvretta gl., in which the Prättigau terminates.

[Vereina Pass, 8 or 9 hrs. on foot to Sūs. Guide and provisions required. Ascend l. bank of Landquart; turn rt. S. up the Vereinabach to Stutz-Alp ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), and to the V. Pass, a gap in the ridge of Val Torta, 8133 ft. Glimpses of Piz Linard. The Val Sagliains being too rough and precipitous for a passage, you turn S.W. and descend the Val Fless as far as its junction with Val Susasca, where you enter path from the Flüela (*Rte.* 100).

9 hrs. Sūs, in the Engadine (*Inn*: Krone).

The char-road to Davos quits the Landquart at Klosters, ascends in zigzags the Laret Pass (5338 ft.), skirts the W. side of the Davos See, abounding in trout, to

7 m. Davos-Dörfli (*Inn*: Rössli, plain).

[From *Dorfli* by the Flüela pass to Sūs (*see Rte.* 100).

Davos Plaz (*Rte.* 99).

Rte. 99.—COIRE to PLAZ (DAVOS) and KLOSTERS, by the SCHANFIK THAL and PASS of the STRELA.

COIRE to
Plaz or Davos (bridle) . 10 hrs.

There are no villages in the bed of the *Schanfik Thal*; all are on spurs of the northern mtns., divided from one another by ravines, which have to be dipped into and doubled round. The path seems never less than 1000 ft. above the river. From Coire to

Maladers, the first village of 1 hr. the valley. The col of the Strela (7 hrs. distant) is visible, due E., from here.

Caffreisen, a village with an ancient tower crowned with trees. *View.* The snowy mtns. of the Kalfeuser Thal are seen W. through the opening of the valley.

Langwiesen; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Col, 7800 ft. (the last $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. being $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. steep zigzags). *Views* here, and lower in the descent, which is steep.

Davos or Plaz (Rom. Davous, 1 hr. behind) (*Inn*: Zum Strela, very good quarters; whey cure). The *Rathhaus*, now a primitive *Inn*, is hung round with heads of wolves slain in the district.

a. Down the valley of Davos.

Its pastoral character is retained through Frauenkirche, the Badhaus of Spina, and Glaris. Farther down it is much contracted.—5 hrs. to Alvener, or to Filisur, both on the road of the Albula. To the Upper Engadine by the Fluela, Rte. 100; or by the Scaletta, Rte. 95.

b. Up the valley of Davos.

To Klosters, 10 m. (2½ hrs. by a good char-rd.) alongside the Davos See, over a low pass. Chars, 4 hrs.

Diligence daily from Plaz through Kublis (where it stops 2 hrs. for dinner), to Landquart Stat. on the Coire Rly. It arrives in time for the last trains to Zurich (see Rte. 98).

Rte. 100.—PLAZ or DAVOS to SUS, by the FLUELA PASS.

Carriage-road in progress.

Leaving Plaz (or Davos), and ascending the highway, the char-rd. turns rt. from

½ hr. Dörfli, and goes up the Fluela valley.

2 hrs. Tschuggen. The only Inn a cabaret. Here the char-rd. ends.

Summit of the Fluela (7900 2 hrs. ft.), a small plain with 2 pools.

[View of Schwarzhorn, which separates this pass from the Scaletta, Rte. 95. It deserves ascent.]

Süs (Rte. 95), or Susch.

2½ hrs

Rte. 101.—BLUDENZ, in VORARLBERG, to the PRÄTIGAU, by the PASS of the SCHWEIZERTHOR.

A very fine and interesting pass, especially suited to mountaineers as an agreeable alternative to the ordinary way round by road. Guides may be found at Brand.

About 9 or 10 hrs. walk.

Leaving Bludenz (Inn, Post, —see *Handbook for S. Germany*), and crossing the stream by a bridge, a shady road leads to the village of Bürs, where there is a fine gorge worth visiting even by those not bound mountainwards. Bearing to the rt., the ascent commences at once by a zigzag road through a pretty forest, the village of Bürseberg soon appearing on the rt. It is a constant ascent, commanding very fine views of the gorge of the Alvierbach and over Bludenz and the mountains of the Vorarlberg behind, and of the glaciers of the Scesa Plana before, all the way to

2½ hrs. **Brand** (decent little *Inn*). A little above **Brand** the stream is crossed and some *châlets* reached, beyond which the ascent is rougher, the path taking an abrupt turn to the l., and the valley blocked at the upper end by a vast wall of rock 1000 ft. high, extending straight across from the mass of the *Scesa Plana* to the precipices of the *Zimbaspitz*. Path crosses stream several times until close to the foot of the wall, when it finally crosses to a steep slope of *débris*, fallen from the *Scesa Plana* on the rt., up which the ascent lies. From this point it is a very stiff, fatiguing climb of fully 1 hr. to the top of the rocky wall, on reaching which a curious sight presents itself. Occupying, as it were, a sort of crater, and enclosed on *all* sides by crags and precipices, a lake,

1½ hr. the *Lüner See*, about 1 m. in extent, is discovered some 150 ft. below the path on the other side of the wall, the waters of which are carried off by 2 subterranean outlets through the rocky barrier which rises from 50 to 200 ft. above the level of the lake. Fine view to the N.

[From this point the *Scesa Plana* may be ascended in 4 hrs., view extremely grand, over *Suabia*,

Rhine valley, Lakes of Zurich and Wallenstadt, Alps of Appenzell, Berne, Tyrol to Orteler. Should this ascent be combined with the pass, it would be advisable to sleep at **Brand** the previous night.]

Path continues round the lake till the opposite side is reached; then ascent continues, keeping to the rt., until *Col* is reached, from which splendid view over all the Grison and Glarus Alps.

6 full hrs. of constant ascent 2 hrs. from *Bludenz*. Descent at first steep grass, then hopeless bog, until reaching *châlets* in 1 hr. From this point the path is peculiar. Instead of following the course of the stream (down which, however, it is possible but not easy to force a way), it strikes to the rt., *ascending* and keeping close to the *Scesa Plana*, in order to avoid several torrents descending from that mtn. Path bad, boggy, and confusing; but after a while the true descent is observed on the *opposite* side of the *last* torrent, which is reached in 1 hr. from the *châlets*; crossing stream by a bridge, a very bad road (in course of improvement) conducts, in 1 hr., to

Seewis, in *Prättigau* (*Inn*: *Scesa Plana*), Rte. 98.—*I. G. S.*

SECTION II.

ROUTES IN PIEDMONT AND SAVOY.

**Rte. 111.—DOMO D'OSSOLA to
ARONA. BORROMEAN IS-
LANDS. LAGO MAGGIORE.**

DOMO to	M.	} Arona Rly.Stat. 13	M.
Vogogna . . .	9		
Baveno . . .	15		

It is 4 hrs. drive from Domo to Lago Maggiore.

Rly. slowly in progress. The steamers can be joined either at Pallanza or Baveno. Stresa or Baveno are the best stopping-places for seeing the Borromean Islands, or ascending the Motterone. Pallanza is more convenient for Lugano, or the N. end of the Lago Maggiore.

From Domo the road descends by the Tosa, the bridges over which were carried off by the storms of 1834 and 1849.

[At Pallenzano road turns off to Piè di Mulera and Val Anzasca, Rte. 121.]

8 m. **Bridge** across the Tosa above the confluence of the Anza, rt. The Tosa, in spite of its rapidity, is navigable thus far. The barges are towed up by double teams of 6 or 8 horses on each bank.

1 m. **Vogogna** (*Inn*: Corona, fair).

1 m. **Premosello**. [Carriage-road to Pallanza, past the beautiful *Lake Mergozzo*.] Recross the Tosa.

Ornavasso. Near here are the 3 m. white-marble quarries which supplied the stone for Milan Cathedral.

Gravellona. Large *cotton-mills*. 8 m. Bridge across the Strona, from the Lago d'Orta. [Carriage-road up its l. bank, in 4 m. to the *lake and town of Orta* (Rte. 118).

Carriage-road, l., over a ferry to **Pallanza**.]

Fariolo (*Inn*: Lion d'Or, at-1 m. tentative landlord). Part of the village slipped into the water 1867. The Lago Maggiore bursts into view, with Isola Madre in the distance. Further on are quarries of rose granite (coloured with felspar), which may be detached in flesh-coloured crystals.

Steamers call here at 9½ A.M. descending, and at 1½ P.M. on ascending the lake.

Baveno (*Inns*: H. Bellevue, 2 m. a new house, very clean and good, close to the lake; H. de la Poste, improved, moderate charges).

[**Borromean Islands**. — The steamers touch at the Isola Bella several times a day, and offer both facility and cheapness for the excursion. Row-boats 2½ fr. for each rower. It takes 25 minutes to row from Baveno (and less from **Stresa**—see below) to the Isola Bella, passing, on

the way, the Isola dei Pescatori (its inhabitants are fishermen, whose hovels contrast with the stately structures of the neighbouring island).

Isola Bella (Imm: Delfino, very fair), belongs to Count Borromeo, who partly resides here. An ancestor made the place in 1671. It consists of 10 terraces, the lowest founded on piers, rising one above another, and lined with statues, vases, obelisks, and black cypresses. Upon these the plants of Southern Italy, and even of the tropics, flourish in the open air—and this within a day's journey of the Lapland climate of the Simplon.

Gibbon calls it "an enchanted palace, a work of the fairies." To taste it may have little pretension; but, for a traveller fresh from the north, this singular creation of art, with its aromatic groves and glorious situation, cannot fail to afford pleasure.

The *Palace*, as well as the gardens, are liberally shown to strangers, and they, especially the *gardens*, abounding in rare trees and plants, well repay a visit. It contains some pictures and fine rooms. The large building which separates the wings was intended for a central hall, but has never been covered in.

Isola Madre is well worth a visit by a horticulturist. Tropical plants grow luxuriantly.

[**Ascent of *Monte Motterone* or *Margozzolo* from *Baveno*, a most interesting excursion (see Rte. 113).]

Lago Maggiore.

Steamers between *Magadino* and *Arona*, calling at the villages on either shore of the lake, in 4½ hrs. Travellers from the Swiss ports of *Magadino* or *Locarno* are liable to have their luggage examined on reaching the first Italian custom-house.

Row-boats.—Ask for the tariff, or bargain beforehand; the boatmen are extortionate.

Lago Maggiore, the *Lacus Verbanus* of the Romans (Germ. *Langen See*), 54 m. long by 3 m. wide, but broader at *Baveno*. Only its N. end belongs to Switzerland. The scenery of that part is bold and diversified; so is the W. arm, containing the *Borromean Islands*; but, towards the S. and E., its shores subside into the plain of Lombardy. There is a quantity of fish: the fishery is the property of the *Borromeo* family, and let for a large sum.

Garibaldi, in 1848, seized the only two steamers then on the lake, armed them, and for two months cruised about, levying contributions on the Austrian towns and on the Sardinian convents, and keeping the helpless residents on the shore in a state of terror. At length he was beaten off from *Laveno*, and soon afterwards abandoned the steamers.

The voyage down the lake is delightful. Villages and churches are perched on the heights; and wherever a deposit has been formed in the lake by a torrent, a village will be found.

The letters *E.* and *W.* prefixed to the names of places, refer to the *E.* and *W.* shores of the lake.

For (*E.*) *Magadino* and (*W.*) *Locarno*, see Rte. 113.

(*W.*) *Ascona*, surmounted by a castle.

(*W.*) *Brissago*, conspicuous with its white houses, and avenue of cypress leading to the ch. Terrace rises above terrace against the hill-side; and the vine, fig, olive, pomegranate, and myrtle flourish.

in the open air. Beyond this the Swiss territory ends.

(E.) **St. Abbondio** (Swiss).

(W.) **Canobbio** (*Inn*: Bissone, fair), at the entrance of V. Canobina. Ch. designed by Bramante.

(W.) Before **Oggebbio** is the villa of the Marquis d'Azeglio; just below it that of Prince Poniatowski.

(W.) **Canero**.

A carriage-road is in progress thus far, and will be continued along the shore.

(E.) **Luino** (Rte. 115) [Beautiful road by Ponte Tresa to *Lugano*. *Diligence* daily, in 2½ hrs].

(W.) **Intra** (*Inns*: Vitello d'Oro; Lion d'Or; small): 4000 Inhab. Manufactories of glass, cotton, and silk, and a foundry. The torrent from the Val Intrasca affords abundant water-power. Opposite Intra, and hence to Pallanza, the peaks of part of Mte. Rosa chain appear.

(W.) **Pallanza** (*Inn*: l'Univers, good): 2500 Inhab. Seat of the governor of the province.

Here is a nursery-garden of some celebrity, and a model prison for male convicts. *Excursions*.—*a.* Lago Mergozzo (take food), on road to Gravelona. Omnibus thence daily to Omegna and L. d'Orta. *b.* Borromean islands.

Diligence daily to Domo d'Ossola.

(E.) **Laveno** (*Inns*: Poste, best, fair; Il Moro, fine view from it). [Dil. daily to the rly. at Como, by Varese and the Sacro Monte.

Views of Monte Rosa, between Laveno and Como.]

Baveno to Arona continued—

The Simplon road, between Baveno and Arona, is a terrace of granite masonry. The telegraph wires run between granite posts.

Stresa (H. des Isles Bor-2½ m. romées, very good indeed). Steamers touch here. There is *English ch. service* in the house—11 and 3 on Sunday. Villa of Duchess of Genoa. On the hill large *Convent* of Rosminian monks.

Belgirate, and Lesa, the summer residence of Manzoni, pretty villages, remarkable for the number of villas with terraces and gardens. The colossal statue of *St. Carlo Borromeo* (see below) appears on the hill, rt., before reaching

Arona Stat. (*Inns*: Albergo 11 m. d'Italia, good, but extortionate charge; Alb. Reale), a rapidly improving town of 4000 Inhab. The steamboat pier is close to the rly. station.

In the *Ch.* (*Santa Maria*) is a picture attributed to Gaudenzio Ferrari,—a Holy Family,—and the portrait of a Countess Borromeo. San Carlo Borromeo was born in the old castle above Arona, 1538; destroyed by the French, 1797.

Lake dwellings.—Their remains have been dug up on the marshy ground near Mercurago.

Colossal Statue of St. Charles Borromeo, erected 1697, 66 ft. high, and placed on a pedestal 40 ft. high, stands on a hill ½ hr. walk from the town. The head, hands, and feet alone are cast in

bronze; the rest of the figure is formed of sheets of beaten copper, arranged round a pillar of rough masonry. The saint is represented extending his hand towards the lake, and over his birthplace, Arona, bestowing benediction. It is possible to enter the statue by a ladder, and to mount up into the head. In the neighbouring church several relics of San Carlo are preserved.

View from the top of *la Rocca*, above Arona. The geologist will find near the quarries of Dolomite an interesting contact of the magnesian limestone and red porphyry.

Opposite Arona, on the other side of the lake, stands the *Castle of Angera*, a fief of the Borromeos, on a similar Dolomite peak, at the foot of which is the neat village of the same name.

Diligences daily to Domo d'Ossola and Brieg over the Simplon.

A good carriage-road leads from Arona to Orta (Rte. 118), 12 m. Omnibus daily.

Rail.—Arona to Milan in 2½ hrs.; to Turin 3½; to Genoa 4½.

The *steamer* runs from Arona to Sesto Calende at the S. extremity of the lake, whence rly. direct to

Milan (see *Handbook for N. Italy*).

Rte. 112.—DOMO D'OSSOLA to LOCARNO, by the VAL VEGEZZA. 30 miles.

DOMO to
Sta. Maria Maggiore (char) 11 miles.
Locarno (foot) 6 hrs.

Direct way. Fine scenery.

A good carriage-road from Domo to Malesco, and from Intragna (Bustallo's *Inn*) to Locarno.

Val Vegezza opens out opposite Domo. It contains handsome villas belonging to its natives, who have returned there to end their days, after making their fortunes in business. This valley does not lead to a well-defined col, but to a sort of table-land, about 1600 ft. above Domo, on which is situated

Sta. Maria Maggiore (3 hrs. 11 m. up hill in a char). (*Inn*: Leone d'Oro.) This is the chief village on the way. [To Canobbio on the Lago Maggiore through V. Canobbina.]

Descent through V. Centovalli, foot or horse path.

Borgonone. 3 hrs.

Locarno (Rte. 113). 3 hrs.

Rte. 113.—BELLINZONA to MAGADINO or LOCARNO.

BELLINZONA to	m.
Magadino	9
Locarno	12

The Swiss ports of Magadino and Locarno are both at the N. end of L. Maggioro. The steamers start from Magadino, and call at Locarno. It is 9 m. (carriage 10 fr.) from Bellinzona to Magadino, and 12½ to Locarno (carriage 15 fr.). Omnibuses meet the steamers daily from both towns (2 or 2½ hrs.).

The Vale of the Ticino, between Bellinzona and the lake, is a broad

plain: but the mountains still give grandeur to the landscape. The slopes are covered with vineyards; the bottom is marshy, and unhealthy.

To Magadino.—Quitting

Bellinzona, the dry bed of the *Dragonata* is passed. As its name implies, it is a great scourge; it carried off in 1768 the Franciscan convent outside the town.

There are country-houses on the outskirts; and high on the hills are numerous buildings, now deserted, to which the natives of Bellinzona used to resort for safety when plague raged in the town.

5 m. **Cadenazzo** [1. to *Lugano*, over *Monte-Cenero* (Rte. 114)].

4 m. **Magadino** (*Inn*: H. *Beldere*, at the steamboat pier, dirty and dear). The unhealthiness of this place is felt only in Sept. and Oct. It has become an important entrepôt of corn from Lombardy, and live stock from Switzerland.

To Locarno.—The road hilly, but beautiful. Rlwy. talked of. From

Bellinzona the road crosses the Ticino by a long bridge, and passes under *Monte Carasso*. *View* up the valley over Bellinzona to the snowy Alps. Then through a wall lately constructed by the Swiss as a fortification.

1 m. **Bridge of Sementina**. Here is a waterfall. The latter part of the route winds along the W. of the lake, among villas and chestnut-trees, mulberry-trees, and vines. Exquisite *views* of the lake and mtns.

Locarno (Germ. *Luggarus*) 12½ m. (*Inns*: *Corona*, by the lake, fair—attentive waiter; *Svizzero*, higher up in the town, tolerable). This is one of the three capitals of canton *Tessin*; 2976 Inhab. It has decayed since the 15th century. It is beautifully situ. on the lake, at the foot of wooded cliffs surmounted by the ch. of *Madonna del Sasso*, and near the entrance of 4 converging valleys. The place is naturally Italian, though, as far as frontier is concerned, in Switzerland. The spot is one of singular beauty, and greatly to be preferred to *Magadino*.

Government House, in a square planted with shrubberies. *Old Castle*; antique rooms with wood-carvings. *Churches*, several, and 4 *convents*. On Sunday, Jan. 11, 1863, the roof of *S. Antonio*, being loaded with snow, gave way under the weight; fell upon the congregation at prayers, and crushed to death more than 50 persons, chiefly women.

Madonna del Sasso is 20 m. walk above the town, through a *Calvary*, inferior to those at *Domo d'Ossola* and *Varallo*, but beautifully laid out. From the portico of the ch. **View* over the blue lake, and the course of the *Ticino*. Inside are paintings by *Luini*, stuccoes, and bas-reliefs. Hence, 10 min. walk, to *Monte de la Trinità*. *Panorama*.

Market every Thursday; exhibits peculiar costumes.

Priests.—Their intolerance in 1553 compelled the Protestants to leave the town: 116 were banished; with them went industry and prosperity. They settled at *Zürich*, transferring thither the manufacture of silk. The papal nuncio indignantly objected to the mildness of the sen-

tence. The Reformation was first preached here by Beccaria, a Milanese monk, about 1534: he was expelled, and took refuge in Val Misocco. There were 21 convents in canton Tessin; but nearly all of them are now suppressed.

Crime.—The criminal statistics of the district around Locarno show a large amount of crime, and especially of stabbing, in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

Steamers, 3 times a-day, traverse Lago Maggiore from end to end in 4 hrs., calling at the principal places on either shore. Rte. III.

Less than an hr's. *walk* to *Ponte Brolla*, at the mouth of the Val Maggia, a fine scene. The river descends in a fall under the bridge; chestnut and walnut trees.

[The *Val Maggia* (Germ. Mayenthal), N. of Locarno, is a considerable valley with many tributaries. A carriage-road has been made 18 m. to *Cevio* (a new *Inn*), in the main valley, and thence 9 m. to *Peccia*, through the branch called *Val Lavizzara*. From *Fusio*, the highest village in that branch of the valley, there is a pass to *Airolo* in 6 hrs.

The pass of the Criner Furca from *Cevio* to *Val Formazza* is noticed in Rte. 62.

At the head of the *Val Onsernone*, another tributary valley, are the *Baths of Craveggia*, used for scrofula and internal obstruction.

To *Domo d'Ossola* by the *Centovalli*, Rte. 112.

These valleys are rarely visited by strangers.]

Rte. 114.—BELLINZONA to LUGANO, COMO, and CAMERLATA, by MONTE CENERE.

BELLINZONA to	Eng. m.
Lugano (dil.)	21½
Capolago (steamer or road)	9
Como (dil.)	9½

To *Lugano* 21½ m. (4 hrs., for the road is hilly), 19 m. by road on to *Como*. Diligence daily to *Lugano*, thence steamer to *Capo Lago*, and diligence correspondence with *Como*.

Leaving *Bellinzona*, the valley of the *Tessin* is quitted at

Cadenazzo. Then *Monte Ce-* 5 m. here is mounted in zigzags through walnut and chestnut woods. Exquisite *views* over *Lago Maggiore*, *Locarno*, &c.

At times robberies on this road.

Summit. (It cannot be reached 4 m. under 2 hrs. from *Bellinzona*.) A guardhouse is placed here. The road now makes a sharp turn l.

It falls in with the river *Agno* 3½ m. (which rises 12 m. to the E., at the foot of *Monte Camoghè*), and follows it to

Lamone, where it turns to the 5 m. l., and again ascends a slight eminence, whence an interesting prospect opens out on the opposite descent towards *Lugano*. In front expands its beautiful lake, backed by mountains; and, on the rt., the *Monte Salvadore*, with the church on its conical summit, becomes conspicuous. A final steep descent to

4 m. **Lugano** (Germ. *Lauis*) (*see Rte. 115*).

The road to Como runs by the water-side, under the Monte Salvatore.

4 m. **Melide** is the birthplace of Fontana, the architect, who, in 1586, transported the Egyptian obelisk from the Coliseum at Rome, and erected it on the square in front of the Vatican. Here a promontory projects, from which a stone pier with drawbridges is built across the lake to

1 m. **Bissone**. The pier is connected with either shore by stone bridges, and cost 40,000*l*.

After a delightful ride along the shore of the lake, passing

3 m. **Melano**, the road quits it at

1 m. **Capolago**, where there used to be printing-offices, chiefly of prohibited books.

Here the steamers from Lugano land their passengers, and the diligence is taken.

A long ascent commences.

3 m. **Mendrisio** (*Inn* tolerable). The inhabitants keep their wine in caves in the mountains, which form capital cellars.

2½ m. **Balerna**.

[Ascent of the *Monte Generoso*, or *Monte Gionnero*, 5301 ft. (4412 feet above the lake), the Rigi of the Italian lakes; a *first-class panorama*. A mountaineer will have little difficulty in reaching the summit from many places; but the easiest way is by *Val Muggio*, which opens out at Balerna. Unless the traveller be well used to rough quarters, he

will do better to sleep at Mendrisio, and start 2 or even 3 hrs. before daylight. There are no regular guides.]

Chiasso. 2 m.

Italian custom-house and police-office is shortly reached. Thence a constant descent to

Como (*see Handbook for North Italy*). Omnibus uphill to

Camerlata Rly. Stat. 1½ m.

Rly. from Camerlata to Monza and Milan. The trains 4 times a day.

Rte. 115.—LUINO on LAGO MAGGIORE to the LAKE of LUGANO, and thence to MENAGGIO on the LAKE of COMO.

LUINO to	Eng. m.
Lugano (dil.)	12
Porlezza (steamer)	9
Menaggio (char)	9

Luino (*Inn*: H. della Beccaccia, very fair; Garibaldi made a stand in this house 1849. The walls still bear marks of bullets), a small village, at which the steamers touch, on the E. shore of the Lago Maggiore; the birthplace of the painter Bernardino, named after it *Luini*. The *Steamer* takes 2½ hrs. from Luino to the Borromean Islands.

A calèche with 2 horses to Lugano 20 fr., 12 m., a drive of 2¼ hrs. *Diligence* daily in 3 hrs.

The road from Luino to Lugano is one of the most charming on the S. side of the Alps.

The road mounts the hills behind Luino. *View*. It then follows the Tresa, high above its rt. bank, through a beautiful valley, crossing at Fornasette the

Swiss frontier 3 m. from Luino.

4½ m. **Ponte Tresa**, 365 Inhab., is named from an old wooden bridge which leads rt., across the river into Lombardy. [A Swiss toll-house at this end, and an Italian one at the other.] The village stands on a bay of Lago Lugano, so completely land-locked as to seem a distinct lake.

Another of the winding reaches

of the lake stretches N. about half a mile on the E. of our road, as far as

Agno, vill., 600 Inhab., placed 3 m. at the spot where the Agno, or Bedagio, empties itself into the lake.

One of the prettiest scenes on this very picturesque road is that presented by the village and small lake of Muzzano, which lies on the l. of the road to

Lugano. 4 m.

Inns: H. du Parc, large, good, and well situated on the site of the Convent of the Angels; baths in the house. The Pension Belvedere, kept by the landlord of the H. du Parc; charges, in summer 9 fr. a day, in winter 6 fr.—Albergo Svizzero.

Lugano is the largest of the 3 chief towns of the canton of Tes-sin, 5600 Inhab., and is charmingly situated on the Lago Lugano. It is quite an Italian town of dirty arcaded streets, but a fine broad *Quai* borders the lake and the neighbourhood abounds in the luxuriant vegetation of Italy; and numerous villas are scattered among vineyards and gardens. Climate delicious, fire-flies (*Lampyrus Italica*) sparkle in the night. *Church of San Lorenzo* is on an eminence. *View*. The façade is from a design of *Bramante*. Near it a curious *bone-house*.

Ch. of Santa Maria degli Angioli, close to the H. du Parc, b. 1499, contains remarkable frescoes by *Bern. Luini*; a Crucifixion of many figures covering the wall which divides the choir from the body of the ch. It is flanked by figures, life-size, of S. Sebastian and S. Roch. A Madonna with the 2 children, in a side-chapel on

the rt., is a work of great refinement. A third fresco is the Last Supper, removed from the Refectory. These were almost the last works of Luini, d. 1530. The *Post Office* is in the Government House (*Palazzo Civico*) in Reform Square, and near it is the *Liceo* (Cantonal College).

Il Giardino Ciani, on the lake, contains "*La Dezolazione*," a statue by Vincenzo Vela, a Swiss sculptor, 1852.

There are large silk factories in Lugano, and a transit trade. A fair on Oct. 9th.

English church-service at the H. du Parc.

Diligence to Bellinzona and Como twice a day; to Luino on Lago Maggiore. Steamers on the lake to Porlezza and Capo di Lago.

Excursions.

Monte Caprino, opposite Lugano, is penetrated by natural grottoes, which are used as cellars (*Cantine*). Small houses are built over them; so that at a distance they look like a village. These are much resorted to in summer on account of their coolness.

Ascent of Monte Salvatore.—From H. du Parc to a turn rt. from high road into a char-road 15 min.; sharp ascent of 20 min. to a bad mule-path; thence 50 min. to the summit, 2982 ft. This mountain forms a promontory into the Lake of Lugano. **View* over numerous other lakes, bounded by the snowy Alps. On the summit is a pilgrimage chapel. The entire excursion takes 3 hrs. good walking, or 4 on horseback. The charge for a horse or mule is 6 fr., but more is often demanded, and a *buonamano* to the guide is expected.

Lago Lugano (called also **Ceresio**). Its scenery is exceedingly beautiful. It is more rugged and uncultivated than its two neighbours, Como and Maggiore. At the same time it presents great variety; near Lugano its shores are as smiling as the borders of the Lago di Como; its E. bay to Porlezza, has precipitous shores, and a dark tint. It sends down a S. branch to Melide and Capolago, while a third branch, curving like a hook, strikes N. at the back of M. Salvatore as far as Agno.

Steamer from Capolago to Lugano, and from Lugano to Porlezza.

Porlezza, lies within the Italian 9 m. frontier. 1 hr. by steamer from Lugano.

Chairs may be hired here to go to Menaggio. It is a walk of 2½ hrs. (carriage 10 or 12 fr.).

The road traverses a pretty valley, passing rt. the little lake of Piano.

Menaggio (*Inn*: Corona), a vill. 9 m. on the W. shore of the lake of Como.

Instead of stopping at Menaggio, it is better to proceed to *Cadenabbia*, or to the good Hôtel de la Ville de Milan at *La Majolica* (close to which the steamers stop), or to cross the lake to *Bellaggio* or *Varenna*.

Lake of Como, called by the ancients *Lacus Larius* (te Lari Maxume!—*Virg.*), is divided into two branches by the promontory of Bellaggio; at the bottom of one of these lies *Como* (Comum), the birthplace of Pliny and Volta. Taken altogether, it surpasses in scenery and vegetation every other lake in Italy. It was the

scene of the scientific researches of the elder Pliny, the naturalist. Claudian describes the voyage up the lake.

Boats 1 fr. an hour for each boatman. In fine summer weather the winds are invariable: from sunrise to 10 or 11 a gentle N. breeze: calm for an hour or two till past 12, when a gentle breeze, S., or up the lake, rises, and continues till sunset, after which a dead calm till sunrise. Boats wait for these winds as a river barge waits for tide. The boats are not so slow as their appearance would lead one to expect.

For places on the East shore, see Rte. 116. The following are the places on the *WEST SHORE* and on both sides of the Como branch of the lake.

Domaso, opposite to Colico. [To *Bellinzona* in 6 hrs., over the *Jorio Pass* (6417 ft.)]

Gravedona, a large vill. with a ch. of the 13th cent., containing some ancient Christian inscriptions from an earlier building.

Rezzonico. The boatmen here have the name of being the best on the lake.

Menaggio has been already noticed.

La Majolica 200 yards from the steamer's landing-place at Cadenabbia (see below), 3 or 4 houses close to the lake. The ch. of *La Madonna di San Martino* overhangs the lake. *View*.

Cadenabbia (*Inns*: Bellevue, very good; Belle Isle, also well spoken of), a place of great resort with the Milanese in summer. [Close by is the *Villa Carlotta*, formerly *Sommariva* (belonging to the Duke of Meiningen),

among terraces and myrtle-hedges 20 ft. high. It contains the *Amore e Psyche*, and other works of *Canova*, and *Thorwaldsen's* grand bas-relief, the Triumph of Alexander, executed for Napoleon for the Simplon arch at Milan.]

Opposite to Cadenabbia extends the promontory of Bellaggio.

Bellaggio (*Inns*: H. Grande Bretagne, charming gardens and view; *first-rate* in comfort (*English ch.*); — H. Genazzini, very good. Admitting the beauty of its situation, between the 2 arms of the lake, this place is pleasanter to look at than to look from. Once arrived, you are shut in within high walls and dusty lanes. You cannot stir out with comfort except by water.

Villa Serbelloni. Noble views of each of the 3 arms of the lake from its terraces and gardens. A poor-house.

Villa Melzi, a charming mansion, chiefly visited for its flower-garden, but it contains portraits of Napoleon I. and Eugene Beauharnois.

There are other *villas* in the neighbourhood to which the boatmen will take visitors. They all have their state-rooms, but are principally remarkable for their gardens.

Continuing along the S.W. arm of the lake; the shores are speckled with villages and white villas, the summer resort of the Milanese gentry during the season of the *Villeggiatura*.

In the following paragraphs (*E.*) and (*W.*) refer to the E. or W. shores.

(*W.*) **Argegno**, at the opening of *Val Intelvi*. [Monte Generoso (Rte. 114) may conveniently be ascended.]

(E.) **La Pliniana**, so called because an intermittent spring, rising behind it, is asserted to be the one described by Pliny. It was built 1570, and now belongs to Prince Belgiojoso. Villa Lenno is supposed to stand on the site of

(E.) **Pliny's Villa**, which, from its sombre situation, he called *Tragedia*; an opinion confirmed by the discovery of broken columns, &c., in the lake.

(E.) **Torno**, on a projecting point. Thenceforward, to Como, villas constantly succeed each other. Those of Madame Taglioni, now of Prince Trubetzkoï, of Madame Pasta the singer, and of Count Taverna, are amongst the most noticeable. They are accessible only by water, or by very rough paths.

(W.) **Cernobbio** (*Inn*: *la Regina d'Inghilterra, good, and pleasant summer or winter quarters. Near it the *Villa d'Este*, once the residence of the Queen Caroline of evil repute). [Ascent of *Monte Bisbino*, N., in 2½ hrs. *View*.] A good carriage-road to Como, passing *Villa Raimondi*.

Como.—*Inns*: Angelo, close to the steamboat quay, good; Italia: neither of them comparable to the hotel at Cernobbio. See Cathedral and Broletta—fine specimens of Italian Gothic. (See *Handbook for North Italy*.) Rly. stat. is at **Camerlata**, 1½ m. up hill (omnibus in 20 min.). *S. Abbondio*, 1 m., a curious ch. of the 10th cent., is well preserved.

Rte. 116.—CHIAVENNA to LECCO.

CHIAVENNA to	Eng. m.
Eng. m.	Varenna . . 11
Riva . . . 9	Lecco . . 15
Colico . . 9	

A diligence leaves Chiavenna ¼ hr. after midnight, and reaches Lecco about 7; from thence it goes on to the rly. stat. at Monza, arriving in time for the train which reaches Milan at 10 o'clock. There is also an omnibus from Chiavenna to meet the lake steamer at Colico.

The high-road from the Splügen towards Milan runs through the valley of the *Maira*, and thence along the E. shore of the L. of Como to Lecco.

Below **Chiavenna** (Rte. 87) the valley of the *Maira* is flat and marshy till it reaches

Riva, near the N. extremity of 9 m. the Lago Mezzola, called also Lago di Riva. It is walled in by mts. of peculiar outline. Their sides are furrowed with ravines. The engineers who constructed the capital road (1835) had great difficulty with the debris at their mouths. The delta of the Adda, l., is a plain of morass. The causeway stretches across it, passing the Adda upon a long wooden bridge. Near the centre of the plain the road to the Stelvio branches off on the l. (see *Handbook for South Germany*). The Spanish Fort Fuentes, built 1603, as the key of the Valteline, is left on the rt., and the Lake of Como is reached at

9 m. Colico (*Inns*: All' Isola Bella and Angelo, are poor, and not clean), a vill. under Monte Legnone. It is less unwholesome than formerly.

Steamboats from Como 3 times a day, to Colico in 3½ hrs. Boats may at all times be hired here, but they are dear.

[Ascent of the *Mte. Legnone* (about 8600 Eng. ft.), the highest mtn. on the lake. *View* of the grandest order.]

7½ m. Bellano, at the mouth of the *Pioverna*: 500 ft. above it, is the *Hydropathic Establishment* of *Regoledo*, said to be well conducted. [To Lecco in 6 or 7 hrs., up the beautiful *Val Sassina*, passing *Introbio* (tolerable *Inn*).]

3½ m. Varenna (*Inns*: *Albergo Reale, on lake, good and clean), the best stopping-place on the E. side of the lake. Visit the *Galleries* in the rock over the *Stelvio Road*. *Walks* up the mountain behind to —a. the Castle—b. Perleda—and c. along the brow of the hill to the Cascade Fiume de Latte—extensive *View*.

[Ascent of the *Grigna* or *Monte Codine* (7936 ft.) over the Lago di Lecco. It is scarcely possible to find the way oneself. The best plan is to go first to Esine vill., and inquire for a shepherd-boy, who knows the mountain, and will serve as guide. Beautiful and wild scenery on the way to the summit. Food must be taken, as none will be found, and it is not too much to allow 13 or 14 hrs., inclusive of stoppages. An easier but less interesting ascent is from near Introbio. It would be best to ascend from Introbio, and descend to Varenna; but it would not be easy to find a guide ac-

Kp. Switz.

quainted with both sides of the mountain.]

Lake of Lecco is far wilder and more rugged than the rest of the L. of Como.

Lecco. (*Inns*: Alb. d'Italia; 15 m. Angelo) (see *Handbook for Northern Italy*.)

Rte. 117.—ARONA to VARALLO, in the VAL SESIA.

ARONA to	Eng. m.	Eng. m.
Borgomanero 6		Borgo Sesia . 7½
Romagnano 7½		Varallo . . 6

5 hrs. drive. Omnibus daily. 6 m.

From Aroa (Rte. III).

Borgomanero is a well-built 7½ m. town in the direct road to Vercelli.

Romagnano, a little town on the Sesia (*Inn*: La Posta), by an excellent road. Here Bayard—*sans peur et sans reproche*—received his death-wound while protecting the rear of the French under Bonnivet in their retreat across the Alps, April 20, 1524.

From Romagnano the road up the Val Sesia is singularly beautiful;—wooded slopes, castles, churches, and oratories. The vegetation is most luxuriant.

7½ m. **Borgo Sesia**; here the valley narrows.

6 m. **Varallo**. (*Inns*: Albergo d' Italia, good; *La Poste, fine view, equally good; Falcone Nero, an Italian trattoria.) There is need of many inns for the pilgrim visitors.

**Sacro Monte* is the great object of attraction. It rises immediately above the town, and is reached by a paved path, which winds up the hill, and offers beautiful *Views* from every turn.

Ch. of S. Francisco, at the foot of the S. Monte; pictures by *Gaudenzio Ferrari*. They are among his best works.

On the hill of the *Sacro Monte* is a series of 46 chapels, containing groups of figures the size of life, modelled in terra-cotta, painted and clothed. They represent events in the history of Christ, in the order of their occurrence. They are never entered; the subjects grouped within them are seen from peep-holes in front, like those in raree-shows. A few contain works by Gaudenzio and his pupils, of high merit. Note especially—1. The Fall of Man. 11. Murder of the Innocents. 17. The Transfiguration. *38. The Crucifixion. 40. The Pietà.

The valleys of the Novarese, of which Val Sesia is the principal, are remarkable for the number of painters they have produced, and the names of many are preserved here as contributors to the embellishment of this singular sanctuary.

The *Sacro Monte* originated in the piety of the blessed (*i. e.* half-saint) Bernardino Caimo, or Caloto, a noble Milanese, who obtained in 1486, from Pope Innocent VIII., a faculty to found this sanctuary.

2 visits of St. Carlo Borromeo, in 1578 and 1584, brought it into notice as a pilgrimage. The pallet *bedstead*, upon which this patron saint of Milan died, is preserved here as a holy relic for the veneration of the faithful.

At the entrance to the Oratories are booths for the sale of *corone*, *i. e.* sanctified beads, crucifixes, madonnas, &c.

Convent, where the priests reside, commands *views* of Varallo and the Val Sesia below the town.

The population of the Val Sesia is about 35,000; most of the men leave the valley and find employment elsewhere as masons, builders, &c.

There is good *trout-fishing* in the river. Many excursions, driving and walking, from Varallo.

[At the *Ponte della Gula*, about 1 hr.'s walk up the Val Mastalone, the green river is hemmed in by vertical rocks 150 ft. high, and spanned by a bridge. A good carriage-road goes to the village of Ferrera. (*See Rte. 123.*)]

Omnibus twice daily, Varallo to Novara Junct. Stat. of rlys. to Turin, Milan, and Genoa.

Rte. 118.—BAVENO to VARALLO, by the LAKE of ORTA, or by VAL STRONA.

a. BAVENO—	ascent of Monte	Hrs.
	Motterone (bridle)	. . . 3½
	Orta	” . . . 2½
b. BAVENO to	—	M.
	Gravellona (carriage)	. . . 4½
	Omegna	” . . . 4
	Orta	” . . . 7

The lake of Orta may be reached from Baveno (Rte. 111), or Gravellona on the Simplon, in a carriage, and by rly. from Novara and Gozzano.

For the pedestrian, the most agreeable way is to combine the journey with the ascent of the Motterone, famed for its lovely panorama, and descending from thence to Orta, a walk or ride of $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Asses (bad ones) are kept for the ascent. No provisions to be had en route, except milk. A guide is desirable. If on foot, take a boy for 1 hr. at least, to show the way through the network of walled lanes between fields and gardens, above Baveno.

b. By the carriage-road to Omegna, at the N. end of the lake. From Omegna to Orta there is a good road along the E. shore of the lake. A boat with one rower costs 2 fr.

Bridle-path from Baveno by the Motterone, passes through chestnut woods, and then is carried over a neck of the mt. a long way below the summit (5100 ft.), which is reached by a climb of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. extra up the grassy slope. At the base of the ascent are dairy-farms, under noble sycamores (Alpe della Valpe, a châlet Inn), where cream can be had; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to descend to Orta. Say 7 hrs. from Baveno to Orta, enjoying the view.

View, one of the most extensive S. of the Alps, though Mt. Blanc, the Combin, and the Cervin, are hidden by the hills of Val Sesia and by Mte. Rosa. The latter appears to great advantage. Farther E. rise the peaks of the Bernardin and Splügen passes, and in the further distance the mass of the Bernina Alps. 5 lakes are below—Maggiore, Orta, Monate, Comabbio, and Varese; and farther to the rt. the great plain of Lombardy is studded with villages, with Milan distinctly visible in the centre. The Sesia and the Ticino traverse the dark plain like silver ribbons. The distant Apennines close the panorama to the S. On the descent you pass

the chs. of Madonna di Lucciago, Chieggeno, Armeno, and Miasino, beyond which you strike the high road. The *Sacro Monte* may be visited before entering

Orta (*Inns*: *Albergo San Giulio, very good and comfortable; Leone d'Oro, also a good little inn, situated at the water's edge). This town is delightfully placed on the lake, wedged in between the water and the hill, so that the walks are always up or down hill. The facilities for fishing, boating, and bathing offer inducements for a short stay.

Monte Sacro, on the summit of a lofty promontory projecting into the lake, is a sanctuary, dedicated to St. Francis of Assisi, approached by 22 chapels or oratories, like those of Varallo (Rte. 117). At least 7 of the groups are works of art, representing events of his life, in fresco and terracotta. The views from it are of singular beauty. The walks are shaded with fine trees. The magnolia and cactus are seen growing in the open air. Aug. 2 to 9 is a grand fête.

Isola di San Giulio lies between Orta and Pella. The ch. and village cover the rock. *Church*, chiefly modernised, was built on the dwelling of San Giulio, in the 4th centy. Here the vertebra of a whale, said to have been a serpent destroyed by the saint, is shown as a relic. It contains a mosaic and frescoes by *P. Tibaldi*; a side chapel, painted by *Gaudenzio Ferrari*; the chief subject, the Virgin and Child enthroned.

It was the plan of General Chasseloup to continue the Simplon route along the lake of Orta; but the difference of level—Orta

being 500 ft. higher than lake Maggiore—was in favour of the line by Baveno.

Omnibus to Arona by Buccione to Gozzano Stat., whence rly. trains to Novara in 1½ hr., whence Turin, Genoa, or Milan are comfortably reached on the same day.

Orta to Varallo.

a. ORTA to
Pella (boat, 2 frs. 2 rowers) ½ hr.
Varallo 4½ hrs.

b. ORTA to
Omegna (boat or road) . . 7 miles.
Fobello (horse) . . . ? 8 hrs.
Varallo (char) . . . 12 miles.

a. *By Pella on the Lake of Orta.* **Cannot be too highly recommended.

Pella, on the W. shore, near the Isola Giulio. Mules or asses may be hired for crossing the *Col di Colma* to Varallo, 4½ hrs.; a ride of great interest, from its beautiful views. A steep path leads up to Arola amid vines, figs, gourds, and fruit-trees. *Views* looking back upon the Lago d' Orta are superb. Magnificent forest-trees and granite rocks. The path continues through beautiful park-like scenery, and then opens upon the *Col di Colma*, a bushy common. Wide and pleasing *Views* of the lakes of Orta, Maggiore, and the plains of Lombardy, and, towards the Alps, of Monte Rosa.

Descent on the other side is not less beautiful. The Val Sesia is seen in the deep distance, richly wooded and studded with churches and villages: the path leads down through pastoral scenes, then enters a ravine, where there are quarries (formerly worked for the buildings of Varallo), buried in a

forest of walnut and chestnut-trees. Issuing from this, the traveller shortly finds himself at Rocco, 1 m. from

Varallo (see Rte. 117).

[A shorter road turns rt. about 150 yards beyond the top of the Col, leaving Rocco on the l., and joins the old road about ½ m. from Varallo.]

b. *Orta to Varallo, by Omegna and Val Strona.*

This is a *great circuit*, but worth the extra labour. From Omegna the distance might be accomplished in one day, but it is better to sleep at Fobello. (Good country *Inn*.)

Omegna (*Inn*: indifferent, and charges high), at the N. end of the lake of Orta, by the Strona torrent. The *Val Strona* is a glen clothed with forest trees and varied vegetation. A paved path ascends the valley, which winds much, and at every turn presents new pictures. After passing the villages of *Strona* and *Forno*, the last in the valley, is reached

Campello (bad quarters), a charming situation. Here commences the ascent (no difficulty) of

Col di Campello (about 6000 ft.?). Monte Rosa, whose 8 summits, rising like turrets from the prodigious wall which forms its eastern face, presents one of the grandest of *views*.

Descent steep to

Rimella, a German village in the Val Mastalone. Accommoda-

tion may be had here, but it is better to push on to

Fobello (good country *Inn*, H. d'Italie). The route from thence to **Varallo** is given in Rte. 123.

c. *Omegna to Varallo by Monte Mazzucone.*

This is a route of 6 hrs. It passes

Quarna, vill., and thence over

Monte Mazzucone. This is a somewhat enlarged edition of Mt. Motterone (Rte. 118), and lies nearer to Monte Rosa, but is not so centrally placed in regard to the lakes.

Camasco vill., and on to **Varallo**.

Rte. 119. — VARALLO to ALAGNA.—The VAL SESIA.

VARALLO to	Hrs.	Eng. m.
Mollia (good char-road)	6	18
Alagna (bridle-path)	2½	7½

Mules may be had at Mollia. A side-saddle can be found at Varallo, but not farther up the valley.

The Val Sesia is less rugged than the neighbouring valleys, but finely wooded and pleasing. *Val Sermenta*, called also Val Piccola, opens on the rt.

Varallo (Rte. 117).

Omnibus daily to Mollia.

The villages of *Balmuccia* and *Scopa* (*Inn*, clean) are passed.

Scopello (*Inn*: indifferent, 11 m. charges extortionate). Copper smelting-houses; 50 tons are raised annually at Alagna.

Chars from Varallo to Scopello, 7½ fr.; 2 hrs.

There is not much variation in the scenery, though the whole is pleasing. The route passes *Piode* (no *Inn*) *Campertogno*, and

Mollia (a clean little *Inn*). 7 m.

Riva (*Inn*, *Pietre Gemelle*, small 6 m. but fair); the chief of the high villages in the valley; picturesque from a distance, but poor and comfortless.

Church will surprise the traveller by its decoration and the real talent with which it is painted within and without, chiefly by one of the numerous painters whom the Val Sesia has produced—*Tanzio*, or *Antonio d' Enrico*, a native of Alagna. The external paintings are fresh, though they have been exposed to the weather more than 200 years.

View of Monte Rosa from Riva is sublime; its masses, clothed in glaciers, close the head of the Val Sesia.

Alagna, a poor place, but agreeably situated. (*Inn*: H. de Monte Rosa, fair, and civil people, is the best in the Val Sesia.)

For passes and excursions from Alagna, see Rte. 124.

Rte. 121.—VOGOGNA to MACUGNAGA, by the VAL ANZASCA.

VOGOGNA to	Hrs.	Eng. m.
Ponte Grande	3	9
Vanzone	$\frac{2}{3}$	2
Macugnaga	$3\frac{1}{4}$	10

Good carriage-road from Vogogna, by Pié di Mulera to Ceppo Morelli; to be continued to Macugnaga.

Char-road to Borca, hrs.

Thence to Macugnaga, bridle-path. In descending the valley the journey takes 6 hrs.

There is difficulty in obtaining *mules* in the upper part of the Val Anzasca. They are to be had at Ponte Grande.

There are some advantages in taking this and the following routes from the Swiss side. It is *more practicable* for ladies to cross the Moro from *Saas* than from Macugnaga, as in that case they may ride very nearly to the top of the pass. The views also are finer, and the fatigue less.

Val Anzasca leads direct to Monte Rosa, which is constantly before you as you ascend: it combines all that is most lovely in Italian, with all that is most grand in Swiss scenery. It is a Chamouny, of which the sides are covered with vines, figs, chestnuts, and walnuts, with the sky of Italy above, and the architecture of Italy around.

Travellers going S. from Domo d'Ossola to Val Anzasca turn out of the Simplon rd. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Pallanzeno; whence a road runs direct to Pié de Mulera. Those going N. follow the Simplon 1 m. N. of Vogogna, where it crosses the Tosa on a bridge just above the junction of the Anza.

Vogogna (Rte. III), on the Simplon high-road, 9 m. below Domo d'Ossola, and 15 m. above Baveno. Pedestrians may cross the Tosa in a ferry to Pié di Mulera.

Pié de Mulera (*Inn*: Croce 3 m. Rossa), the first village in the Val Anzasca. *Mules* and chars. Here lives the receiver of the gold and other mines situated near the head of the valley.

The road ascends along the vine-clad slopes, and is carried through two short tunnels. Noble *view* over Val d'Ossola and up towards Monte Rosa, which soon comes into sight.

Castiglione (*Inn*: Au Rameau). 3 m. [*Calasca* is left to the rt. (*Inn*: tolerable). Near it a pretty waterfall.]

Ponte Grande (Albergo al 4 m. Ponte Grande, clean, comfortable, and reasonable; trout good, excellent head-quarters. *Mules*. This is the chief place in the Val Anzasca, in a beautiful position at the junction of Val Olloccia with the Anza. *Bridge* across the Anza.

Vanzone (*Inn*: H. des Chas-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. seurs, kept by Albasini, has only one decent bedroom and one common room.) 500 Inhab. 2 *Churches*. *View* from terrace in front of the ch. above the town. Here and elsewhere in Val Anzasca note the neat dress of the women, the general cleanliness and independence of the people, and the rareness of *gôître*.

Gruppo (vill.). A fine lime-tree.

1 m. **Ceppo Morelli** (*Inn*, H. des Alpes, improved in the hands of Gugliemini. Curious *bridge*, very steep, springing on one side from a boulder-stone. *Bridle-rd.* begins.

A little way above this is one of the finest *views*, whence the vast height of Monte Rosa may be fully appreciated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Prequartero**. [Path, rt. by Prebenone to the Saas Thal nearer than the Moro, but without its views of Monte Rosa. The guides take it as a short cut in returning.]

A spur from the Monte della Caccia, l., here divides Val Anzasca, from Val Macugnaga or Pestarena. Above this German prevails, below it Italian.

Campiole. The river is crossed to the rt. bank, and then a steep ascent over a rocky barrier (called *Morgen*). The road next descends rapidly, and returns to the l. bank by the Ponte del Valt.

1 hr. **Pestarena** (Alb. dei Minieri, tolerable, rough accommodation, but civil people, and moderate). Mines of gold, worked by an English company, silver, and copper. The gold is combined with (pyrites) sulphuret of iron. Annual produce 2700 oz.

The road ascends steeply, passing the adits of many mines; it is crossed by mountain-torrents, which cut it up or cover it with rubbish.

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Borca** (or Borgo), vill. (No good Inn here. **View* of Monte Rosa.

[To *Alagna* and the Val Sesia, l., by *Col de Turlo* (Rte. 134).]

Macugnaga (*Zum Strich*), 5115 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. ft. (*Inns*: H. du Mont Moro, kept by Gaspard, best, very fair; *Osteria di Monte Rosa*, by Franz Lochmatter, a large house and improved; kindly people.) It stands in a grassy plain, round which rise in a semicircle the grand and almost precipitous bases of the Monte Rosa chain. Macugnaga is properly the name of a commune composed of the scattered hamlets Borca, In der Stapf, Zum Strich, Auf der Rive, and Zertannen, stretching up to the glaciers. Curious ancient *Church*, with a lime-tree beside it.

Mules are *not* to be had here, but must be ordered from Ponte Grande.

The best mountaineer here is Franz Lochmatter, landlord of the Monte Rosa inn. There are several guides competent for the Monte Moro.

Above the village, the river Anza issues out of a grand arch of ice in the glacier of Monte Rosa.

Monte Rosa is by no means a single summit, but a union of two ridges, crossing each other at rt. angles. Its ground-plan resembles a +. The valleys are named in this table:—

Zermatt; Macugnaga
Gressonay \uparrow V. Sesia.

The 4 principal summits are ranged on the north ray of the cross. They are all visible from Macugnaga. Reckoning from the l. or S., 1. *Signal Kuppe*; 2. *Zumstein Spitze*; 3. a tremendous rocky tooth, the *Höchste Spitze*, or highest point, 15,223 ft.: and 4. *Nord End*. The difference in height of these four summits is little more than 200 ft. from the highest to the lowest. (See also Rte. 127.)



Excursion to Macugnaga Glacier.

Mule-path to *Belvidere*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. there and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. back. No one should omit this part of the excursion, easy for ladies on mule-back. On foot the rest of the way. Refer to map.

Ascend the valley, cross the *Anza*, and mount the wooded hill (an old moraine), called *Belvidere*, which divides the great glacier into two ice-streams. This is one of the finest views.

From the *Belvidere*, cross the north arm of the glacier to the *châlets of Jazi*; no danger, and little difficulty. Thence up the valley to the *châlets of Filar*, just below the *Old Weiss Thor Pass*.

Thence ascend the *moraine*, enter upon the great glacier, and proceed towards the head of the valley. This is difficult, the ice being crevassed; but, with a good guide, there is no danger, even to the inexperienced. The glacier

soon becomes more even, and may be pursued as far as agreeable. A convenient goal is a *waterfall*, into a great chasm in the ice. Here the observer is in the midst of a vast amphitheatre, whose snow-clad walls are formed of some of the highest mts. in Europe.

Leave the Glacier on its E., and descend the moraine to the *châlets of Pedriolo*, near which may be seen enormous fragments of fallen rock; one is 500 ft. in circumference, 120 ft. high.

From Pedriolo return along the rocks on the S. of the valley, often at a height; thence a steep and intricate descent to Macugnaga.

This excursion presents finer scenes than any of the views of Mont Blanc.

[From Macugnaga to Zermatt, by the New Weiss Thor Pass (Rte. 127). Another pass, the Old Weiss Thor, was formerly used, but abandoned owing to changes in rock and glacier. It has lately been re-explored, but it is difficult, and has no peculiar merits.]

Rte. 122.—MACUGNAGA to VISP, by the MONTE MORO and SAAS.

MACUGNAGA		Hrs.
to	Hrs.	Saas 2½
Summit of		Stalden 3¼
Moro Pass 4		Visp 1¼
Mattmarksee 2		

Ladies can ride nearly to its top from the N. side, but not from the S. Chaises à porteurs (5 porters) can be had at Macugnaga.

The pass of the Moro is best seen coming S. from Saas. It is far grander than any of the bridle-passes, and is fortunately within the scope of moderate walkers. It used formerly to be passable by horses.

Macugnaga (Rte. 121).

Ascent is abrupt; the pasturages are soon attained; and thence all the masses of Monte Rosa open to the view; from its peaks, still thousands of feet above, to the basin of Macugnaga, now thousands of feet below. In the opinion of many, this is the *grandest scene* that the Alps afford. From the high pasturages, the path traverses a stony and barren slope to the snow which it is necessary to cross.

Summit (9390 ft.), marked 3½ hrs. by a cross. Scene of sterility towards the Valais.

[From the rocks behind the wooden cross, *view* of Monte Rosa on one hand, and of the whole extent of the Saas valley on the other. Ascend 1 hr. the summit E. of the pass, called *Joderhorn* (9941 ft.) *View* over the plain of N. Italy and the southern ranges of the Alps.]

The pass of the Moro, and another across the glaciers on the rt. into the Val Antrona, are mentioned in a record, dated 1440, as "*fort vieux passages*." Great expenses were incurred in 1724, and again in 1790, to restore them; but the repairs were soon destroyed by avalanches.

[A pass at the E. foot of the

Joderhorn leads direct to *Prequatero*, Rte. 121.]

Descent to Saas is easy and pleasant. There is a steep bed of snow crossed at first, but afterwards a gentle fall the whole way to Visp: 1. rises the snowy Saasgrat, separating the valley of Saas from that of Zermatt. The path soon reaches the ancient paved road. Its lower portion is destroyed by the masses of rock, which have fallen from the precipices above.

The path now winds down a vast talus of debris to the pastures of

1 hr. Telliboden.

It is possible to ride up here from Saas.

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Châlets of Distel* furnish milk, cheese, and eggs; but they are deserted early in the autumn.

[A difficult path crosses the mts. into *Val Antrona*, a valley that debouches into *Val d'Ossola*.]

The path now continues on the rt. branch of the stream to a dreary dirty lake called the

$\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Mattmarksee* (*Inn* cheerless, but clean). This is a very convenient stopping-place for those approaching the Monte Moro from the N.; also for the Weiss Thor or the Adler Pass, and for the ascent of the Strahlhorn. The *Allalein glacier* dams the valley, and the *Mattmarksee* accumulates behind it.

From this barrier the path lies down the still sterile valley.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Zurmegern*, or *Zurmieran* [pass to *Antrona*]. Through a few stunted larches and pines to

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Almagell*. A rugged path leads

down by a hamlet; and the traveller passes under *Mont Fée*, whose bright snows, above a forest of pines, are singularly beautiful.

Sass, or *Im Grund*, the principal commune of the valley (*Inns*: H. du Mont Moro, best, clean, but cuisine defective; H. du Mont Rosa).

Saas is a good resting-place, and is now frequented by tourists. The parish priest, Herr Imseng, has acquired an almost European reputation for his mountaineering skill and information. He lives in the H. du Mont Rosa. Franz Andermatten, Moritz Zurbrücken, and Joseph Venetz are good guides.

In approaching the Moro from the side of Saas it is possible to ride as far as Telliboden, 1 hr. below the top, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. above Saas, or 1 hr. above the *Mattmarksee*. It is better to sleep at the *Mattmarksee*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. are required from Saas to the top.

Saas stands on green meadows. The view of the mountain giants which surround it is intercepted by the lower ranges at their base. [Ascend (mule-path) by the *Calvarienberg* to the upland valley of *Fée*. Its head is a *cirque* of glaciers. The peaks are the *Allaleinhorn*, *Alphubel*; two *Mischabelhörner*, *Täschhorn*, and the *Dom*. The height of the latter is 900 ft. more than the *Finster-Aarhorn*; it is the highest mountain in Switzerland proper. It was first ascended in 1858 by the Rev. Ll. Davies. In the midst of the glaciers is a green island, called the *Gletscher Alp*, 2 hrs. from Saas. It is a pasture in summer, when it is a perfect garden of wild flowers. It may usually be reached without crossing the glacier; but the path

should not be attempted without a good guide.]

[*Passes*.—The Adler Joch and the Allalein Pass to Zermatt.]

East of Saas, the main chain comprehends the Fletschorn and *Weissmies*, both exceeding 13,000 ft. in height.

[*Passes*.—*a.* N. of Fletschorn to the Simplon road, between the village and the hospice; *b.* up the Almagell valley by S. of Weissmies to Gondo; *c.* up the Furgge Thal to Val Antrona. This used, like the Moro, to be a mule-road. N. of Col ascend the Latelhorn; superb *view*. Horses to 1½ hr. of top.]

From Saas, by Stalden, to Visp, 5 hrs., is a good bridle-path.

Below Saas the valley closes in and forms a defile, which enlarges into a little plain by

1 hr. **Balen**, a vill. at the foot of the *Balfrin* snow-peak. The valley again becomes a gorge, and the path mounts high above the torrent. Many wooden crosses, the memorials of accident from snow, are passed.

1 hr. **Huteck** (*Inn*). At the junction with the Zermatt valley the path crosses its river, and immediately reaches

1½ hr. **Stalden**, 4½ m. above

1¾ hr. **Visp** (*see* Rtes. 59 and 127).

Rte. 123.—VARALLO to the VAL ANZASCA, by the VAL MASTALONE, or by VAL SERMENTA.

There are 3 rtes., all preferable to the pass of the Turlo (Rte. 124), namely:—

- a.* By Val Mastalone and the Barranca.
- b.* By Val Sesia to Carcoforo. Thence
 1. Col d'Egua.
 2. Bochetta di Carcoforo.

a. Up *Val Mastalone*, and over the *Barranca Pass*.

Char-road to Fobello. Mules can be taken, but hardly used for the descent. A guide is wanted.

The scenery for the entire distance is exquisite. The vegetation is even richer than in Val Sesia. The chestnut woods are abundant, and the streams of an aqua-marine green. Good trout fishing.

Varallo (Rte. 117).

Ferrera. Valley divides [rt. 9½ m. to *Rimella*, Rte. 118]; l. to

Fobello (good country *Inn*, 1½ m. H. d'Italie). This valley is the cradle of cooks, who migrate hence over Europe. The upper end of Val Mastalone is rather bare; the *Barranca Pass* is steep, and not free from difficulty.

Summit (5740 ft.). A small 4 hrs. oratory. *View* is not better from the tempting hill, l. of Col [l. to Col d'Egua].

Descent is abrupt. **Views* of Val Anzasca and Monte Rosa. Through Banio vill. to

3 hrs. **Ponte Grande** (Rte. 121).

b. From **Varallo**, up Val Sesia, by char-road to

6½ hrs. **Balmuccia**, vill.; thence rt., up the tributary Val Sermenta (or Val Piccola) to

6 m. **Rimasco**, chief vill. *Inn* tolerable. Char-road ends. Valley divides [l. through grand scenery to the Germ. vill. of Rima, whence 2 or 3 passes lead to Alagna, and another track to the Turlo pass, near its summit; see Rte. 124.]

Our rte. follows the rt. branch. The valley becomes more open.

1½ hr. **Carcoforo** (*Inn* not very bad). The last village. Hence 2 rtes. to Val Anzasca.

1. Steep and continuous ascent to

2 hrs. **Col d'Egua** (7060 ft.). Grand view, like that from Col di Campello (Rte. 118). Rapid descent over rough ground.

Oratory at the

½ hr. **Summit of Barranca Pass** (a. above).

3 hrs. **Ponte Grande**.

2. Steep ascent to

3 hrs. **Bocchetta di Carcoforo**. Magnificent *view* of Monte Rosa and the Saas Grat. Descend along a slope until an old mine (gold?) is reached. Thence into the short

Val Quarazzola, a branch of *Val Quarazza*, down which is the path from the Turlo. The guides usually descend to Borca, but it

is unnecessary, as there is a shorter track, by the S. side of the Anza, to

Macugnaga.

3 hrs.

Rte. 124.—MACUGNAGA to ALAGNA, by the **TURLO PASS**, and thence to **GRESSONAY**, by the **COL D'OLLEN** or the **COL DI VAL DOBBIA**.

MACUGNAGA (Rte. 122) to	Hrs.
Alagna (by Turlo)	8

	Hrs.	Hrs.
Col d'Ollen	4	Col V. Dobbia . 4¼
Gressonay	4	Gressonay 2

Macugnaga to Alagna by the Turlo Pass is fatiguing. The regular track commences at Borca, but there is a short cut from Val Quarazza. The lower part of that valley is pleasing.

From **Macugnaga** (Rte. 122).

Base of a rocky range which 1½ hr. heads the valley. In the intervals between the out-croppings of bare rock, are rhododendrons and other shrubs. It is prudent to keep to the ill-marked track, but in *descending* on this side, the mountaineer will make short work of these slopes. Towards the summit are slopes of snow, tiresome to mount, but easy to descend.

3 hrs. **Turlo Pass** (9141 ft.), marked by a cross. It is the prolongation of a spur from the Signal Kuppe. From rocks S.E. of the cross, *View* towards Lago Maggiore; the higher summits of Monte Rosa are not visible. The track is now better marked. It winds round the N. of a hollow filled with snow, and continues S., in places over débris, where it is easily lost. It then bears W. to a group of miserable *châlets*, beyond which is the descent to

2½ hrs. **Val Sesia**, which is reached at a

Bridge.

1 hr. **Alagna** (*Hotel*: Monte Rosa, good and clean; civil people). Though close to magnificent scenery, there is no view of the peaks of Monte Rosa. Unreasonable demands for guides and mules.

Excursions.—Pile Alp to the N.N.W., 1½ hr. **View* of S.E. of Monte Rosa. To ridge N. of the Val di Bours, 1½ hr. farther.

Alagna is the meeting-place of many mountain routes. [To Varrallo (Rte. 119). To Val Anzasca either by the *Col di Moud*, or the *Col di Rima*, both leading to Rima, in the W. branch of the Val Sermenta. The first, though unfrequented, is beautiful and easy; it takes 4½ hrs.—2¾ to the top, 1¾ to descend. 2 hrs. below Rima is Rimasco (Rte. 123).]

Alagna to Gressonay.

a. Bad mule-path over Col d'Ollen.

b. Easy mule-path over Col di Val Dobbia.

a. By *Col d'Ollen*. Difficult mule-path, especially near top. *Views* far preferable to b.

Alagna; ascent begins at once.

Col d'Ollen, 9553 ft. [Ascend 4 hrs. Gemstein, rt., ½ hr. **View*.] Magnificent *Views* of head of Lysthal and its glaciers during the descent. At the Gabet See there are *châlets* (milk).

Trinità in the Lysthal. Down 2½ hrs. the valley to

Gressonay.

b. By *Col di Val Dobbia*, easy 1½ hr. mule-path.

Alagnao. Down the valley to

Riva (Rte. 119). Path ascends ¾ hr. rt. Beyond *Grato* is a waterfall. Thence a steep path through woods, then over pasturages of no particular interest, to

Summit, 8360 ft.—an humble 4 hrs. Hospice and ch.; partial *view* of Alps.

Descent, some good views, to

Gressonay (St. Jean), 4494 ft. 2 hrs. (*Inns*: *Delapierre's, very good, most attentive; mules, side-saddles; H. du Mt. Rosa, extortionate, 1866). This is the most desirable stopping-place on the Italian side of Monte Rosa; but its distance, 3 hrs. walk from the foot of the glacier, is a serious drawback.

History.—German is spoken in the communes at the heads of the Piedmontese valleys of Monte Rosa, and the manners of the communes are as distinct as their language. They encourage a pride of birthplace which strongly keeps up the separation. At Gressonay the people are distinguished for honesty and industry.

Crime is almost unknown ; if disputes arise, the magistrate elected by themselves effects an amicable settlement. They possess many of those comforts which an Englishman appreciates. Their attainments are of a higher order than is usually found in such a class, especially in such a place. Many of their young men have become merchants and bankers, and others have become eminent for learning and science. Among these is Herr Zumstein, better known in the Val Sesia as M. de la Pierre, inspector of the forests of the Val Sesia, who long since explored the flanks and ascended one of the summits of Monte Rosa.

Excursions.

a. *Lys Glacier*.—Mule-path to *Noversch*, where Herr Zumstein resides. Beyond this (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from St. Jean) is the rather large hamlet of *Gressonay la Trinità*. Next is *San Giacomo* [rt. to the Col d'Ollen and l. to the Betta Furca (see Rte. 125)]. The last hamlet is *San Pietro*, and beyond it, at a spot called *Am Bett*, is a large house belonging to Baron Peccoz, a native of the valley, who, after having acquired a fortune and title in Germany, has returned to his birthplace, and there indulges in the passion for chamois-hunting. He has a ch  let close to the E. bank of the Lys Glacier, and a house at St. Jean, where he keeps trophies of the chase, including fine bouquetin's heads. *Lys Glacier* is most easily approached on the E. side. Ascend by the lateral moraine until the less crevassed part is reached, and then advance over the glacier towards the base of the *Nase*, a peak standing in the

midst of the glacier, which falls in magnificent ice-cascades at either side of it. [Mountaineers may cross the glacier, and descend the steep moraine on the W. side : not less than 10 hrs. should be allowed for the excursion.] E. of the glacier, and below the Vincent Pyramide, is the *Hohes Licht*, a rounded prominence, where at one time a gold-mine was worked at more than 10,800 ft. above the sea. A hut near the mine served Zumstein and other explorers of Monte Rosa as a sleeping-place. Another hut, *Vincentsh  tte*, 10,383 ft., was subsequently built, on the ridge from the Vincent Pyramide, close to the *Col delle Piscie*. The brothers Schlagintweit remained there for 14 days in 1851, engaged in scientific observations.

b. ***Grauhaupt*, 11,040 ft. W. of Gressonay, a first-class panorama. Its crags are conspicuous from Zermatt. It is difficult for ladies, at least to the very top. Ascend the Val de Lys for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. A steep path by a waterfall l. leads to ch  lets and pasturages (start early, before the sun). Thence over the side of the hill (ch  lets, milk), rich with rhododendrons and mosses, till vegetation begins to cease. Mount by a stream to, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., *Col de Pinta*, a depression in the ridge, strewn with large rocks, where, as well as at the summit, there is a pyramid of stones (homme de pierre). Here the mule-path ends. *Fine view*. The higher part of the mt. intercepts Monte Rosa, but the whole Alpine range is seen from Mont Combin to the Grand Paradis, Mont Blanc rearing high above its neighbours. Beyond this the way lies over shale ; large rocks

have to be circumvented or climbed, and the incline, just after the Col, is steep: afterwards the footing is more secure; there is, after $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., 20 or 30 ft. of steep rock: thence, in less than $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., *The Top*. A perfect circle of mountains stands around. The whole of Monte Rosa with the majestic Matterhorn appear close; Mont Blanc, farther away W., easily proves itself the "Monarch of Mountains," in height. The Pic de Grivola, the Grand Paradis, and all the ridge N. of Turin, are in the middle distance; whilst the Maritime Alps, with Monte Viso conspicuously great, on the one side, and the Tyrolean Alps with the huge Ortler Spitz, on the other, form the background of this glorious panorama.

c. Pointe de Combetta, S. of the Ranzola pass (Rte. 125), $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. up. This is better than following *a.* no farther than the Col di Pinta.

d. Telchenhorn, E. of the Lys Glacier, a spur of the Hohes Licht. This might be combined in a long day's walk with an excursion on the glacier.

e. St. Martin in Val d'Aosta (Rte. 134) is 18 m. down the valley from Gressonay. (*Inn*: La Rosa Rossa, very tolerable). The road passes many villages, through wild rock scenery, combined with the richest vegetation. About Trina the valley is strewn with boulders. Near the Ponte di Trinità the scene becomes sterner. Below Issime an unbroken wood of chestnut stretches across the valley. The Vallese loses in interest to those who *ascend* it.]

Rte. 125.—GRESSONAY to CHATILLON, by the COL DE RANZOLA.

GRESSONAY to	Hrs.	
Brussone (bridle)	4	
	Hrs.	Hrs.
<i>a.</i> Verrex (char) 3		<i>b.</i> Col de Jon
Châtillon " 2		(horse)
		Châtillon

The ridge W. of Val de Lys may be crossed at many points, but the best pass in every respect is the Col de Ranzola mule-path.

Gressonay (Rte. 124).

Ascend the mtn. opposite to Col de Val Dobbia; it is rather fatiguing up to the summit. On emerging from the pine forest, *View* of Monte Rosa, with the *Val de Lys* lying far below: its river may be traced to its glaciers. S. of the pass the peak *Pointe de Combetta* has a fine panoramic *view*. (This can be reached in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from Gressonay.)

Col de Ranzola (7136 ft.), 2 hrs. Monte Rosa is shut out, but there is a fine distant *view* of Mont Blanc. Descent is gradual to the hamlet of St. Grat, then somewhat steep. *Val Challant* may be traced to where it joins Val d'Aosta, in which the Doire may be seen like a streak of light, broken by the mass of the Castle of Verrex. Below, is perched the Castle of Challant.

2 hrs. **Brussone** (*Inns*: Hôtel Royal, tolerable; Lion d'Or), vill. beautifully situated.

Hence to *Chatillon*.

a. Char-road down Val Challant.

b. More interesting bridle-path over Col de Jon.

a. Hot walk (char-road) down the valley to

3 hrs. **Verrez**, in Val d'Aosta. Beautiful scenery, but goître. and cretinism painfully common. Thence a walk (char-road),

2 hrs. **Châtillon**. *Inns*: Palais Royal; Lion d'Or: neither good—make a bargain.

b. Cross meadows, and ascend through a fir-wood to

1½ hr. **Col de Jon**, a broad open green-sward.

St. Grat. a little ch. *View* of the charming Val d'Aosta, from Châtillon almost to Mt. Blanc, whose head rises above an intervening range.

Descent in zigzags to forests of chestnut and walnut trees, and soon to vines, past the

1 hr. **Baths of St. Vincent** (*Inn*: Ecu de France, fair) to one of the finest points of the valley of Aosta.

½ hr. **Châtillon** (Rte. 134).

Rte. 127.—VISP to ZERMATT or SAAS.

VISP to	Hrs.	Randa	Hrs.
Stalden . .	1¼	Zermatt . .	2¼
S. Niklaus . .	2¼	Zermatt . .	2¼

Each horse 11 fr. a day; 1 fr. *bonnement*; to Stalden 5 frs., St. Nicolas 10 frs., to Zermatt 22 frs. Including stoppages, it is 11 hrs. up to Zermatt, and not much less down. The common plan is to take horses at Visp, use them at Zermatt for the Riffelberg, &c., and return upon them, thus avoiding back fare. Chairmen (*porteurs de chaise*) receive 6 frs. a day.

The lower part of the valley exceedingly hot. Pedestrians who push on overnight from Visp to the homely inn at Stalden, do well. The excursion to Zermatt, Riffelberg, and back to Visp, will require 3 days.

Ladies not equal to a ride of 9 hrs. may stop halfway, at *St. Nicholas* (fair *Inn*) for the night.

The scenery in the Zermatt valley is fine, and the interest is kept up by glimpses of gigantic peaks. The people seem poor, and are filthily dirty. This valley suffered from the earthquake in 1855. There is not the least occasion for a guide. From

Visp (*Viège*—*Inn*: Sonne, best), 2362 ft. (Rte. 59), the road ascends the rt. bank of the river. At end of village the rt. branch of the road is taken. Thenceforward all is clear, except perhaps at Stalden—inquire. *View* of the snowy Balfrin. Vines.

Neubrücke: the river is crossed 1¼ hr. to its l. bank.

Stalden, vill., 2736 ft. (*Inn*: ½ hr. Traube, 8 beds, homely and comfortable; try the *Heidenwein*),

a fertile place at junction of Saas valley. Near this are *earth pyramids*, formed by rain washing out an old moraine. [Across bridge to Saas and Mt. Moro pass (Rte. 122)].

1 hr. **Bridge**, cross to rt. bank.

1 hr. **Bridge**, back to l. bank.

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **St. Nicholas**, 3818 ft. (*Inns*: Croix Blanche, Soleil; used as one establishment, fairly good.) This vill. was much injured by the earthquake in 1855; it is the chief place in the valley, and is charmingly situated. [Rt. to the Turtman Thal (Rte. 129).]

The path soon returns to the rt. bank, traversing in turn meadow and forest, crossed now and then by a land-slip or glacier-stream from the snows above. In front, the snows of the Breithorn and the Little Mont Cervin come into view.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. **Herbrüggen**, 4133 ft., the Weisshorn, rt., is faced. The Graben Gl., l., higher up, from the Dom.

1 hr. **Randa**, 4740 ft. (*Inn*, comfortable), situated among meadows, opposite the Bies glacier descending from the Weisshorn, which is here left behind. In 1819, Dec. 27, a portion of this glacier detached itself, and fell 1500 ft. into the valley near Randa; the mere draft of air, produced by its fall, destroyed houses, scattering the timbers like straws to the distance of a mile, and hurling millstones up hill.

1 hr. **Täsch**, 4776 ft. [To Saas by the Allalein high glac. pass.]

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Hohesteg** bridge; thence, *Kp. Switz.*

turning a corner where the road has been cut in the rock, sudden **View* of the pyramid of the Matterhorn (Mt. Cervin). Zermatt also is seen.

Zermatt (Piedmontese *Pra- $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.* borgne), 5315 ft. (*Inns*: H. du Mont Rosa, favoured by the Alpine Club: H. du Mont Cervin, better rooms and dinners, more quiet. Inn on the Riffelberg $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. higher up, is kept by the proprietors of the H. Mont Rosa). This retired vill., 450 Inhab., consisting of about 60 quaint old black wooden houses, with the 2 huge white inns towering above them, is placed in a little plain near the junction of 3 valleys, each headed by a great glacier. E. is the Findelen Glacier, S. the Zermatt or Gorner Glacier, and W. the Zmutt Glacier. The climate is milder *for its height* than any other in the Alps.

The grandest object in the views around Zermatt is the *Mont Cervin* (Germ. Matterhorn, Ital. Monte Silvio), 14,705 ft., rising in singular magnificence. It lifts itself from a line of glaciers that exceed 11,000 ft. The sight of it alone would repay the trouble of a visit to Zermatt.

Guides are numerous, and generally good: several members of the families Taugwald and Biner are recommended: most of them speak a little French. Tariff of charges is hung up at the hotels; 6 fr. a day and 1 fr. bonnemain for ordinary excursions; mules 11 fr. a day and 1 fr. bonnemain.

Excursions and Guides' Fees.

- a. *Riffelberg and **Gorner Grat.
- b. Schwartsee, Hörnli, and Zmutt Gl., 6 frs.
- c. Untere Rothorn.
- d. St. Théodule and Breithorn (*see also* Rte. 128).

e. Mettelhorn. Guide 8 frs.

f. Cima di Jazi and New Weisssthor, 10 frs.

g. Mte. Rosa ascent. Guide 50 frs.

a. *Riffelberg and Gorner Grat.*

N.B. — The Riffelberg Inn is often full. Rooms may be secured at the Monte Rosa beforehand. From the inns at Zermatt, 2 hrs. of ascent, the road goes up through the village to a bridge, which it crosses, and thence ascends to

$\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Ch. of Winkelmatter*: here turn rt., cross the Findelen torrent, past a meadow, and up a fir-wood, where the path branches, keep l. [rt. leads to Gorner Gl.]. At length, the path emerges on a pasturage, and passing

1 hr. *Châlets* (milk), turns rt., and crosses a torrent. Inn in full sight. The rest of the ascent winds tediously round the shoulder of the Riffelberg.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Inn of the Riffel*, 8430 ft., enlarged, 50 beds. Useful quarters for high excursions. Charges high. *View* of Mt. Cervin, &c. Continuing over high barren pastures (myriads of grasshoppers), and passing the peak of the Riffelhorn, which it is possible but profitless to climb, we reach

1 hr. *Small Lake*, 9124 ft. [path, rt., takes down the cliffs to the Gorner Gl.], keep the l. path; it becomes rugged, and horses are usually sent back from here. Over rocks, with snow in hollows, to

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Gorner Grat*, 10,290 ft. **View* of Gorner Gl. and *Panorama* (see next page) of snow mtns. 40 m. in diameter—far exceeds any view from Chamouni. The portions of *Panorama* hidden from Riffel Inn are seen from Gorner Grat. The only intercepting point is the *Hochthäligrat*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther.

View from it differs very little from that already obtained.

In returning to Zermatt, by a circuit of 1 hr. the foot of the *Gorner Glacier* may be visited. Here one may touch the meadows with one hand and the glacier with the other; for the gl. is encroaching and protrudes into the pastures. The turf is turned up and thrown back as by the share of an enormous plough. It was still advancing in 1863. The descent from the glacier is $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to Zermatt.

b. *Schwartzsee, Hörnli, and Zmutt Glacier*. Bridle-path.

From Zermatt, pass the bridge to the Riffel, without crossing it, and keep the path to the Théodule.

Near the Gorner Gl. ascend rt. $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. up steep zigzags.

Track becomes more level and 1 hr. leads straight towards the Matterhorn.

Schwartzsee, 8393, a tarn $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. with a lone chapel beside it. From the low ridge E. of it a superb *View* of the basin of Zermatt, with its surrounding mountains. The Matterhorn, rising overhead, is the principal object; but the view also embraces the whole extent of the Gorner Gl. to the top of Monte Rosa.

A still finer **View* from the 1 hr. *Hörnli*, a rocky peak above the lake; a steep ascent, a small part of which is over ice or moraine, and not safe for most people without a guide.

Descend from the *Schwartzsee*, for variety, by a longer but less steep route, to the foot of the *Zmutt Gl.*, and return along the S. side of the valley to Zermatt ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

Another return rte. is by the side of the Gorner Gl.

c. *Untere Rothhorn*, 10,190 ft., due E. Ascent, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by a steep mule-path. The view is more panoramic than from the Gorner Grat; it rises in the centre of snow mts., and you see the 3 chief glacier rtes. leading out of the valley of Zermatt, viz., the *Théodule* into Val d'Aosta, the *Weiss Thor* into Val Anzasca, and that by *Zmutt Glacier* into Val d'Erin. There is a short and steep descent N. into the Findelenthal.

d. *St. Théodule* and *Breithorn*.—Those who do not intend crossing the *St. Théodule* should ascend the pass. (See Rte. 128 for full particulars.)

Vary the return rte. by making for the *Riffel (Inn)*, right across the Gorner Gl., a very agreeable excursion, of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., and thence down to Zermatt in 2 hrs. more.

Breithorn may be ascended in about 3 hrs. from the *Théodule* cabane (Rte. 128); the descent will take about 2 hrs. *View* from the summit is nearly equal to that from *Monte Rosa*.

e. *Ascent of the Mettelhorn*, 11,187 ft., $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. up, 3 hrs. down (mules might be taken 2 hrs. up). A more magnificent *panorama of ice and snow* than from any other mountain equally accessible. The *Weisshorn* is full in face; E. is the whole range of the *Saas Grat*; besides the excellent views of the *Great Alpine Chain*, there is one N. right down the Zermatt valley to the *Aletsch Gl.* and mtns. of the *Oberland*. The last part of the

ascent is over snow and rock; the final climb is very steep for ladies. Many might, however, succeed in it with a good guide each. No danger. *Fine view* at the foot of the final climb, but very inferior to that from the summit.

f. *Cima di Jazi* and *New Weiss Thor* glacier pass (see Rte. 121) to *Macugnaga*, 9 or 10 hrs., according to the snow; back, 10 or 11 hrs., for the ascent is longer. This is the easiest of the first-class passes, and as interesting as any of them. It of course requires fair training, steadiness, good guides, and the usual glacier precautions.

Guide, 25 fr., porter, 15 fr. A thoroughly good guide is essential for safety and success. Clouds often gather round the summit.

Sleep at the *Riffel Inn*, and be on the *Gorner Grat* early in the morning.

Starting from the *Riffel Inn* on the road to the *Gorner Grat*, take the path, rt., at the little lake below the *Riffelhorn*. It passes nearly on a level along the cliff overlooking the *Gorner Grat*, till the gradual rise of the glacier brings its surface to a level with the path. In 1 hr. the glacier is taken and ascended, but the crevasses soon render it necessary to return to the rocks on the l. $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., the path takes to the glacier again. Here the rope is put on. From this point the track lies nearly in a straight line, E., over easy slopes of snow, and across or round crevasses, more or less concealed. Towards the higher part of this great snow-field the 2 glaciers—*Gorner* and *Findelen*—become mingled together, there being here only a faint dividing ridge. Looking back, the *view*

takes in nearly the whole of the chain from Monte Rosa to Mont Blanc—seen, however, in the direction of its length; it is not easy to distinguish intermediate peaks. The track now bears away to the l., or N.E., leaving on the rt. the Cima de Jazi, 12,507 ft., and crossing a slight *col* in the ridge joining the Cima di Jazi and the Strahlhorn.

[The ascent of the Cima di Jazi is a climb of not more than 700 ft., and is perfectly easy. No other mountain in the Alps, of the same height, is so accessible. Guide from Riffel inn, 10 fr.; time, 5 hrs. up.]

After ascending for a short distance on the N. of the *col*, a point is reached where in two or three steps the scene is changed as if by enchantment. Instead of toiling over a snow-field, with no object visible save *névé* and black rocks, the traveller finds himself on a ledge of rock overlooking a precipice. On the N. or l. side this terminates in a buttress only a few yards distant; in the opposite direction the wall on which he is standing extends far to the southward, until it joins the tremendous eastern face of Monte Rosa. The highest intervening summit is the Cima di Jazi, not more than 600 or 700 ft. higher than where he stands. There, and in many other places, the thick layer of snow which coats the top of the ridge is seen to form a cornice that might be easily broken by the weight of an unwary traveller. Looking downward, the lower end of the Macugnaga glacier lies 6000 ft. below, appearing so near that a stone might be flung on it. Hence the usual course is to ascend further N. along the ridge, until a few projecting rocks are reached.

At this point the wall connecting Monte Rosa and the Strahlhorn, along the top of which the track has hitherto lain, is joined by a transverse ridge running in an easterly direction. This ridge is lower than the wall against which it abuts, and at the point of junction it is united by a buttress of rock partly coated with snow and ice. It is by this buttress that the pass of the *New Weiss Thor*, 11,850 ft., is usually effected. The N. side looks towards Saas, and overhangs the *Schwarzberg Glacier*, which descends near to the Distel Alp. [From the foot of the arête it is easy to reach the Schwarzberg glacier, and so descend into the valley of Saas, a little above the inn at the Mattmark See. (See Rte. 122.)] The S. side of the buttress faces the Macugnaga glacier. It is by the N. side that the first part of the descent is made, along steep faces of rock. There is good holding-ground for hands and feet. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. comes the chief apparent difficulty of the pass. This is a steep ridge of snow, sometimes frozen hard, along the edge of which the descent lies. With good guides, and proper use of the rope, there is no danger.

At the foot of this are steep rocks with snow between them. Here the rope may be laid aside. The track now takes to the Macugnaga side of the ridge, and the remainder of the descent is alternately over rocks, piles of débris, and snow slopes which are sometimes favourable for a *glissade*. The remainder of the descent presents no difficulties.

g. *Ascent of Monte Rosa.*—Start-

ing from the Riffel Inn, the expedition takes 14 hrs. The highest part of Monte Rosa consists of a range of 5 peaks running N. and S., the extremities of the range not being more than 2 m. apart. Commencing at the northern end, the names and heights of the peaks are, according to the latest measurements,—

	Eng. ft.
N. Nord End . . .	15,132
„ Hochste Spitze . . .	15,217
„ Zumstein Spitze . . .	15,004
„ Signal Kuppe . . .	14,964
S. Parrot Spitze . . .	14,577

From Nord End to Parrot Spitze is 2 m. in an air-line.

The *Höchste Spitze* is called, *par excellence*, Monte Rosa. It was first ascended to the very top in 1855, by Messrs. Hudson, G. and C. Smyth, Birkbeck, and Stevenson, accompanied by Ulrich Lauener, of Lauterbrunnen, and 3 Zermatt guides.

Since 1860 the ascent of Monte Rosa has become very common; for though it is more difficult and dangerous than Mt. Blanc, yet it costs less money, and there is no necessity for sleeping out on the mountain.

Rte. 128. — ZERMATT to CHATILLON, by the COL DE ST. THEODULE (MATTERJOCH) and VAL TOURNANCHE.

ZERMATT to	Hrs.	Breuil . . .	Hrs.
Col St. Théodule 5		Châtillon . . .	5½

Zermatt to Breuil, 7 hrs. (see Rte. 127, d).

This is the easiest of the high glacier passes of the Alps. 300 travellers, many of them ladies, have crossed in a year. When the snow is very firm, mules are sometimes taken across. No one should, however, attempt to pass it alone. It is easy to miss the way, and fatal accidents have occurred from neglect of the rope. The time requisite varies according to the state of the snow; it is easy walking early in the morning, very laborious later when the snow is softened by the sun. An ordinary pedestrian reaches the summit in 4½ hrs. from Zermatt, or by another road, across the Gorner Gl., in 4 hrs. from the Riffel inn, Breuil in 2½ hrs. more.

The usual plan for ladies is to take a mule from Zermatt for 2 hrs. (10 fr.), or 3 hrs. (15 fr.), which last brings them to the foot of the glacier. They then walk 1½ hr. up to the Col, and 1½ hr. down to the foot of the Fourneaux (1½ hr. short of Breuil), where mules can often be found in the season; or a guide may be sent on to order a mule from Breuil (6 fr.). The guides charge 15 fr. to Breuil or Val Tournanche, 20 fr. to Châtillon, and expect 1 or 2 fr. *bonnemain*.

Leaving Zermatt the path takes the l. bank of the stream.

Bridge across the torrent from ¼ hr. the Zmutt Glacier; it then winds amongst meadows and châteaux towards the W. side of the Gorner Glacier.

Ascent begins by woods and ½ hr. pastures W. of the Gorner Glacier. The torrent from the *Furgge* Glacier, descending in a deep rift, is crossed, and after this the path becomes very steep.

End of the pastures. The 1¼ hr. course becomes bad for mules, lying over rocks and loose schist, with no definite path.

Glacier is reached. The gla-1 hr. crier is steep, but singularly smooth and free from crevasses.

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Rocks** are traversed.

$\frac{1}{4}$ hr. **Glacier** is again reached and ascended. Between the Great and Little Mt. Cervin lies the *Matterjoch* or

$\frac{3}{4}$ hr. **Pass of St. Théodule** (*Inn*: a solid hut, the highest habitation in Europe, on a bare crag; mulled wine, and other good food. It is possible to sleep in it). *View* of the upper world of snow-fields is extraordinary and grand. No similar class of view is so accessible as this, and few equal it elsewhere. The opportunity of seeing it is not lightly to be abandoned by visitors to Zermatt.

Here Saussure remained 3 days, with his son and attendants, engaged in experiments. Traces of their cabins exist, and also of a redoubt thrown up in the 15th centy. by the Valaisans, to mark the Swiss frontier.

Descent from the summit towards the Val d'Aosta, lies over the glacier.

$\frac{3}{4}$ hr. **Foot of Glacier.** Thence steep descent down loose rubbish called the "Fourneaux."

$\frac{3}{4}$ hr. **Foot of Fourneaux.** Here, or even at the foot of the glacier, mules left by travellers on the ascent may often be found waiting during the season. Over pastures to

$1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. **Breuil** (*Inn*, H. du Mont Cervin, at Goemen, well spoken of, 3 hrs. from St. Théodule; very comfortable, horses and side-saddles). It is surrounded on 3 sides by tremendous precipices, snowy peaks, and huge glaciers. [From Breuil the ascent of the *Breithorn* may be made more con-

veniently than from Zermatt. The ascent of the *Motta di Plété*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Breuil, will repay by a view of extraordinary grandeur, including the Cogne chain and Mont Cervin.]

There is no occasion for a guide down the valley.

Descending the little plain and following the l. bank of the stream, an extraordinary waste is crossed, then another little plain followed by another waste, and then another plain with the châteaux of Aouet. The path next enters a ravine and follows a ledge amongst magnificent scenery to the

N. D. de la Garde, a little $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. chapel; near this the torrent makes 1 or 2 fine waterfalls. **View* back on Mont Cervin. A short and steep descent follows, and the torrent is crossed to the rt. bank.

Bridge to the l. bank, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. short ascent leads to

Val Tournanche (*Inn*: H. du $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Mont Rose, homely but clean, horses, side-saddles), a vill. on an eminence. *View* down the valley, terminating with the snowy mass of the *Grand Paradis*. Steep zigzags lead down to the bridge, which takes the path to the rt. bank.

The *Grotte de Busserailles* is a narrow and deep chasm, showing the mode in which running water consumes solid rocks when carrying stones with it, which it whirls round and round, forming deep pits, here called marmites.

The whole of the scenery below Val Tournanche is magnificent. The valley is shaded with noble

chestnuts and walnut-trees; below foams the torrent, above on each side are rocks and precipices, and the Mont Cervin is frequently in view.

1 hr. Roman Aqueduct; its remains may be seen high up on the face of the rock, on the rt., and they are continued at intervals for miles. The finest portion is in front of a cliff, nearly opposite

1 hr. Antey, vill. The mule-track after a while rises high above the stream, but pedestrians can find paths by the waterside and through green and shady meadows till close to Châtillon. This part of the valley is fearfully hot in summer, and should be passed early in the morning or late in the evening.

1½ hr. Châtillon (see Rte. 134). Inns not good; St. Vincent, lower down Val d'Aosta, is a better sleeping-place.

Route Reversed.—Guides, horses, and side-saddles will be found at Châtillon, at Val Tournanche, and at Breuil: the guides ask 20 fr. to Zermatt, with 1 or 2 fr. bonnemain. No guide is wanted up to Breuil; beyond that place no one should attempt the Col without one. Antoine Pession of Val Tournanche is a good guide. Mule from Châtillon to Breuil 10 fr., Breuil to the glacier 5 or 6 fr. A short distance outside Châtillon a footpath to the rt. goes along the stream through shaded meadows and joins the mule-path 2 m. farther on. It takes 4 hrs. moderate walking to reach Val Tournanche, and 2½ hrs. to go thence to Breuil. 3 hrs. ascent to the Col, unless there be much fresh snow; 3½ hrs. or less from the Col to Zermatt or to the Riffelberg.

Rte. 129.—ST. NICHOLAS to GRUBEN in the TURTMAN THAL; thence to ST. LUC in VAL D'ANNIVIERS; thence down the valley to SUSTEN.

ST. NICHOLAS to	Hrs.
Gruben (bridle) 6

This district was until lately seldom visited. Now that inns have been built at Gruben (Zmeiden) in the Turtman Thal, at St. Luc and also at Zinal in Val d'Anniviers, and at *Evolena in the Val d'Herins, these valleys will probably be more visited. From St. Nicholas to Gruben, however, is stony, and the scenery not first-class.

St. Nicholas (Rte. 127). Cross the river, and ascend the opposite side of the valley. (Too steep to be ridden *downwards*.)

Jung chapel and châteaux—milk. 1½ hr. View of Saas Grat. Hence the old footway over the Jung Joch diverged. The present bridle-path, over a different col, is in every way preferable.

Pile of Stones (or *Stein-mann*) 1 hr. at crest of valley. *View of Saas Grat. Aletsch Glacier *Weiss-horn, Mt. Rosa. Thence up the **Ausbord Thal**, rough and dreary.

Summit of col. 1½ hr. [rt. Zehnten (or Dreizehnten) horn, 10,520 ft., 1 hr. ascent by a rough footpath. First class panoramic View, unbroken except where the neighbouring *Weiss-horn shuts out the Matterhorn.

The Aletsch Glacier is seen from top to bottom. The Oberland is in full definition from the Diablerets to the Oldenhorn.]

Descent over snow patches down a dreary valley.

1 hr. **Châlets of Gruben Alp.** Here the horse-path becomes good.

1 hr. **Gruben** (by Zmeiden). (*Inn*, Weisshorn, fair, but small and dear, on a green meadow with rocky knolls, by a stream. Guides and mules.) Neither this nor any other place in the Turtman Thal is inhabited during winter. The châlets are only *mayens*.

The *Turtman Thal* is a wild valley 15 m. in length. Its summer inhabitants come from the German portion of the Valais; those of Val. d'Anniviers and Val d'Herins are French-speaking people of Latin origin, and are superior in point of appearance. These three valleys are free from crétinism.

Excursions from Gruben.

a. To *Turtman* (Tourtemagne), on the Simplon Road (Rte. 59), 3½ hrs. bridle-path. It traverses what was a magnificent forest, now ravaged by the axe. The waterfall close by *Turtman* is not seen from the path.

b. To *Turtman Glacier*. Ascend the valley. Mules can be taken past Zerbitzen.

Gruben to St. Luc.

GRUBEN to	hrs.		hrs.
Meiden Pass . . .	2¼	Pas de Bœuf . . .	2¼
St. Luc . . .	2¼	St. Luc . . .	2

There are 3 passes from the *Turtman Thal* into the *Einfisch Thal*:—

a. *Meiden* (or *Zmeiden*). b. *Pas de Bœuf*, whence *Bella Tola* may be ascended, grand panorama. c. *Pas de Foreletta* to head of *Einfisch Thal*.

a. *Meiden* bridle-pass.

Gruben. Cross the river and mount the steep opposite side of the valley; keep l. above, to châlets of Alp Z'Meiden perched high up. **View* of Weisshorn and its glaciers. Hence the path is steep.

Meiden Pass. rt. Pinnacles 2¼ hrs. of quartz. No defined path. Past débris of quartz pinnacles fallen from the main ridge. Wild scene to the crest of the *Einfisch Thal*.

Descent thence is good to

St. Luc (*see* below). 2¾ hrs.

b. *Pas de Bœuf*.

From **Gruben** ascend to châlets of Z'Meiden as above, thence

Pas de Bœuf. Descend to 2½ hrs.

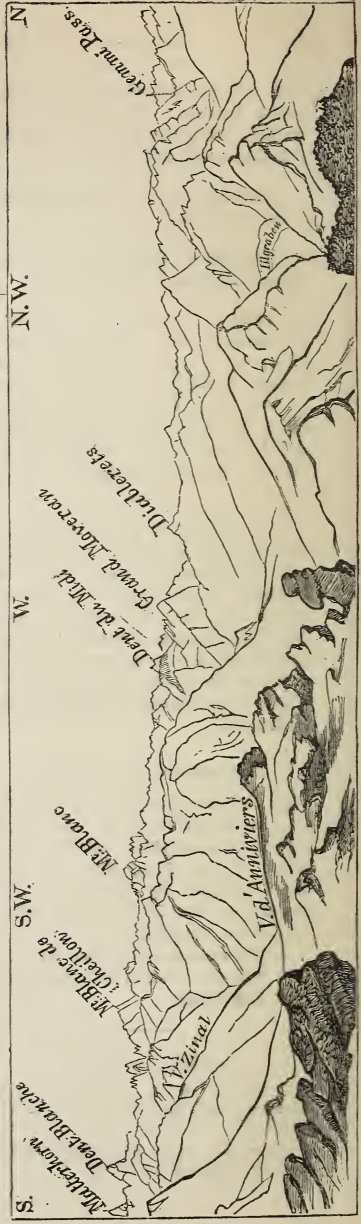
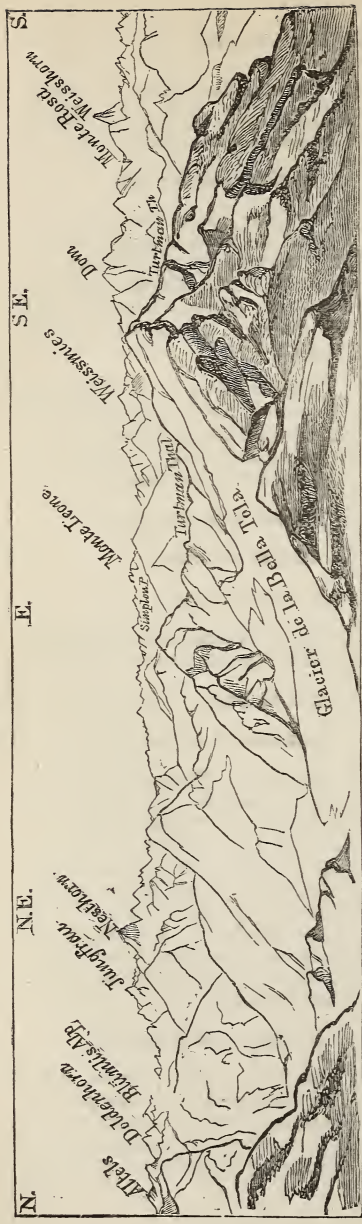
Junction rt. of path up the ½ hr.

Bella Tola. [Ascend *Bella Tola* (or *Bortershorn*), 9744 ft. 1 hr. mule-path. ***First class panorama* (*see* woodcut), commanding the Glacier of *Bella Tola*, the Alps of Berne and Vallais to N.; the main chain of Monte Rosa, Mont Blanc, [S. The top of the *Bella Tola* may be reached as an independent excursion in 3½ hrs. from *St. Luc*.]

Descent, path is good to

St. Luc (*Inn*: **Bella Tola**, 2 hrs. small but good), a 'haulet perched on the steepside of the valley, some 2000 ft. above its level and above *Vissoye*. **View* of the, here chisel-

FROM BELLA TOLA.



shaped, head of the *Matterhorn*, locally called *Grande Couronne*, towering over the Col de la Dent Blanche. [Visit stone called Pierre de Servagios, a relic of ancient times, also hollowed chambers in a rock E.]

c. Pas de Forcletta.

From Gruben, up valley to (bridle-path).

1½ hr. Zerbitzen, thence on foot.

4½ hrs. Col of the Forcletta. Descend to

5½ hrs. Ayer Châlets, thence a bridle-path to either

2 hrs. St. Luc, or Zinal.

Val d'Anniviers.—A Scandinavian origin has been attributed to the pop. of this beautiful and retired valley, but at present they speak a French *patois*, differing little from that of the Val d'Aosta. They are courteous to strangers. Their lives are passed between hard labour and the offices of religion, in both of which they are diligent.

There are several villages in the valley, of which the chief is *Vissoye*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from St. Luc, but there is no inn there.

Excursions.

a. To Zinal. Above Vissoye, near the hamlet of *Cremenz*, the valley divides; the W. branch, leading to the passes (Rte. 130) into the Val d'Herens, is called the *Val de Torrent*, while the E. branch leads in 3¼ hrs. from St. Luc, and past Ayer, to

Zinal (Inn: H. du Durand, rough accommodation, good wine, civil people), the last hamlet in the valley. A good guide, Viennin lives there.

Excursions from Zinal.

Châlets of *Arpilletta* are easily reached. **View*. Seen from this point, the W. side of the Weiss-horn, first ascended by Prof. Tyn-dall 1861, may rank with the E. side of Monte Rosa and the S. side of Mont Blanc.

Zinal to Val Torrent, by Col de Sorrebois.—Rough bridle-way.

Zinal, over the bridge across the sward, and up the steep cliff at the only practicable place; then wind l. along its brow to *Châlets*; numerous cattle. A small lake is skirted; then rough upland pastures. View E.

Col de Sorrebois. The *Corne* 2¼ hrs. rises rt. **View* Weisshorn standing without a rival.

Descent steep, among rocks and snow (the path is improved), to broad pasture, and so to and over

Bridge. [Junction with Col 1¼ hr. de Torrent rte. (see below).]

[Zinal is the best starting-point for the 2 glacier passes to Zermatt.]

b. St. Luc to Sierre, in the Rhone valley.

Bridle-path down the valley. 3 tunnels. Beautiful scenery,

Sierre, on Simplon Road (Rte. 3½ hrs. 59).

b. St. Luc to Susten in the Rhone valley, by Illsee.

From *St. Luc*, up a terraced *bridle-path*, through woods and gorges to

1½ hr. Chandolin vill., 6433 ft.;
thenceforward *footpath* to

2 hrs. Col rt. of the Ilhorn. [Make a *détour* of ½ hr., ascending l. of Ilhorn to crest of precipice overlooking the **Eboulement* or *Illgraben*. Here the whole side of the mountain has fallen as a vast ruin into the valley, leaving a yawning gulf surrounded by treacherous crags. In addition, ascend Ilhorn, 8937 ft., *View*, but inferior to Zeytenhorn and Bella Tola.]

1 hr. Illsee, 7710 ft., a mountain-tarn. The *descent* is very fine, passing a dense forest of old pines, with peeps into the *Eboulement*. After this are pastures and *châlets*, and a second pine-wood.

Susten, on Simplon Road (Rte. 59).

Rte. 130.—ST. LUC to EVOLENA—EVOLENA to SION.

ST. LUC to	Hrs.	ST. LUC to	Hrs.
a. Col de Lona	5¼	b. Col de Torrent	6½
Evolena	4½	Evolena	3½

There are 2 *bridle-passes*, of about 8700 ft. The most direct is—*a*. *Pas de Lona*. The usual one is by—*b*. *Col de Torrent*. Travellers from Zinal, who take *b*, instead of descending the Zinal

branch of the valley to Cremenz, and re-ascending the other branch to the foot of the pass, may cross the ridge between them, by the *Col de Sorrebois* (see col. 470). There is also a pretty glacier pass, the *Bréona*.

a. Pas de Lona (*bridle-path*).

St. Luc. Up valley; take rt. branch.

Cremenz, thence ascend to 2¾ hrs.

Col de Lona. It lies between 3 hrs. the *Sassaneire* (black rock), l., 10,690 ft., and the *Bees de Bossons*, rt., 10,370 ft. [Ascend either. The *views* are magnificent. The former is more conveniently climbed from the *Col de Torrent*.] Descend to

Eison [to *Sion*, Rte. 59, down 3 hrs. the *Evolena Thal*, 4½ hrs., making 11¼ hrs. from St. Luc].

Evolena (*see below*). 1½ hr.

b. Col de Torrent (*bridle-path*).

St. Luc. Up valley; take rt. branch (or *Val Torrent*)—

Cremenz. Continue up *Val* 2¾ hrs. *Torrent*—

Bridge on l. [Junction of path 2 hrs. over *Col de Sorrebois* (*see above*).] Then turn rt. up hill. **View* of the massive *Glacier de Moiry* (or de *Torrent*) filling the head of the valley. Path is steep (but not difficult to ride *down*) up a valley that would be dreary were it not for the glacier. Small lake, l. Scene is wild and rock-strewn.

Col de Torrent, 9590 ft., marked 1¾ hr. by a cross. **View* of snow-fields at head of *Val d'Erin* range of mtus. [Ascend *Sassaneire*, rt., 10,690 ft.;

**first-class panorama.* View of Oberland, S.; Dent Blanche, N.

Murder.—Here Herr Quesnel, a Hanoverian, was barbarously murdered July 23, 1863. The assassin, a well-known *mauvais sujet*, a Swiss Valaisan, once in the Neapolitan army, and recently escaped from imprisonment for forgery, had taken to the hills to avoid recapture. He had a brother who communicated with him there. Hearing thus of Herr Quesnel's intended journey, he built a low screen of stones l. of the cross, and there posted himself gun in hand. As the traveller and his guide approached to within 20 paces of the top, the assassin began to fire. The guide fell severely wounded: Herr Quesnel was slightly wounded and ran down hill. The assassin pursued, overtook, and shot him dead. He then returned up hill to the wounded guide, to despatch him also; but was turned from his purpose by the poor fellow's entreaties. The wounded guide was ultimately found in a miserable state by shepherds. The murderer was afterwards captured on his evidence; but being, in course of law, transferred down the Simmenthal to Berne, in charge of 2 old gensd'armes, he made a sudden dash into the Simmen, a little below Erlenbach, got across, and wholly escaped. The gensd'armes were punished.

Descent, first down the zigzags, then skirt the cliff, then over ground cut up by watercourses.

Châlets of Villa. [Hence, when the grass is mown, is a short cut on *foot*, leaving châlets on rt., otherwise the circuitous horsepath must be followed.]

Evolena (*Inn*: H. de la Dent 3½ hrs. Blanche, very good; excellent place for excursions; side-saddles. Some complaints of high charges and inefficient guides). Veignet is a good guide.

Excursions; *Bridle.*—*a.* Gl. de Ferpêcle 2½ hrs.; Châlet de Bricolla (Abricolla), 1½ hr. farther. The latter part cannot be ridden *down*.

b. Glacier d'Arolla upper châlets, 4 hrs.; thence Col de Riedmatten, foot, 1½ hr. up, 1 hr. down.

c. Ascent of Sassaneire (*see col.* 472), panorama.

d. Ascent of Pic d'Arzinol, grand panorama. (On foot the last hr.)

e. Couronne de Bréona, 4 hrs., last part on foot.

Glacier passes to Zermatt by *Col d'Herins*,—sleep at Bricolla châlets, thence 9 hrs. to Zermatt. To Prerayen, in Valpellina, by *Col de Collon* (Rte. 131), or by *Col des Bouquetins*, and thence to Aosta. To Val Hérémence by *Col de Riedmatten*, or *Pas des Chèvres* (adjacent passes). To Chermontaine, in Val de Bagne, over either of the same passes, and then over the *Col du Mt. Rouge*, or the *Col de Chermontaine*.

Evolena to Sion.

EVOLENA to	M.	Vex	M.
Useigne . . . 9½		Sion	7 5

A good bridle-road. (A longer but not more interesting one leads the whole way down the l. bank of the river. *See also Vex* below.)

Evolena (45 20 ft.).

Chapel on a rocky knoll, in the jaws of the upper valley. *Views.* Thence a gradual descent to and across

Bridge over Borgne (3540 ft.) 7 m. lying below Eison vill.

Columns of Useigne. A group 2½ m. of Earth Pyramids, pinnacles left by the partial washing away of the friable moraine. Each pinnacle is capped by a stone, or

tuft of grass, the means, no doubt, whereby it has been preserved. [Bridle-path, l., leads up Val Héré-
mence.]

1 m. **Bridge** (3050 ft.) over Dixence —the river of the Val Héré-
mence (Orsiera Thal). Thence, more on the level, *below* the village of Hé-
ré-
mence, and between prettily
posed hamlets; but losing sight
of the mtn. range that closes the
head of the valley.

6 m. **Vex** (3410 ft.). Small *Inn*,
good wine.

[2 other paths from Evolena
converge at Vex. A higher brid-
le-way through Héré-
mence, and a
lower footway, rough but shorter,
that has crossed the Borgne, 3½ m.
above Vex, descending to it from
Suen.]

Lonzenborne Hermitage (2
monks) lies *opposite* the road as it
follows the brow of the ravine.

2 m. **La Crete**. Thence by a gra-
dual descent to

3 m. **Bridge** across Rhone (1630 ft.),
just below

Sion (*see* Rte. 58 a.)]

**Rte. 131.—AOSTA to EVO-
LENA, by the VALPELLINA
and COL DE COLLON.**

AOSTA to	
Valpellina (char)	. . . 7½ miles.
Prerayen (bridle)	. . . 5¼ hrs.
Evolena (foot)	. . . 11 hrs.

A high and grand glacier pass.
No distant views. The natives of
Valpellina are shy, and refuse
food and shelter. The upper part
of the valley is very grand.

Aosta (Rte. 134). Down valley,
crossing the river of the Valpel-
lina, and turn l. (1 mile from the
middle of the town).

Valpellina vill. Here the 2½ hrs.
valley narrows, and the road is
steep.

Oyace vill., on a rock barrier. 1¾ hr.

Biona (refreshment at Curé's). 1 hr.

Prerayen châteaux. Take food 2½ hrs.
and sleep here.

(This is an important centre to
mountaineers. Good accomoda-
tion is needed.) The head of the
valley is bounded by grand snow
mtns.

The way to the Col de Colon
lies up a steep valley, l.

Foot of Moraine. The gla-1 hr.
cier has retreated. There are
two rtes. to the upper glacier: a.
over rocks, usually the preferable
course; b. up the steep glacier.
The upper gl. being reached, a
broad plain and two or three long
slopes lead to

The Col (10,268 ft.). To the 3¼ hrs.
left is a crest of rocks, in which is
stuck a small iron cross, dated
1754. *View* of spires of rock and
swells of snow.

Descent. The glacier towards
Evolena, which on this side is
called Arolla, is more extensive,
and crevassed. A line of rocks
in front of the Col is skirted, and

then its moraine is kept to the l. and after about

1 hr. Glacier is crossed to rt., and the rocks are taken, to avoid a precipitous ice-fall. At the foot of a steep descent down the rocks and snow the glacier is returned to, and, leaning to the l., the rte. finally

1½ hr. Leaves glacier close to its foot.

Châlet here, where it is possible to pass the night. Through grand scenery.

4 hrs. Evolena (Rte. 130).

Rte. 134.—TURIN to AOSTA and COURMAYEUR, by IVREA.—The VAL D'AOSTA.

TURIN to	Eng. m.
Chivasso (rly.)	14
Ivrea	20
Donas (char)	12

	Eng. m.
Châtillon (char)	15
Aosta	15
Courmayeur	25

Turin to Courmayeur in 1½ day, sleeping at Aosta, or 1 very long day.

The rly. now ends at Ivrea. No good inn below Aosta except Rosa Rossa.

From Turin by rly. to

14 m. Chivasso Stat. The main line to Novara is left.

20 m. Ivrea Stat. (Inns: none good; H. de l'Europe best, but bad and dear, many complaints; Lion d'Or) is a large walled

town at the entrance of Val d'Aosta. The Doire flows below the *Porte de Turin*. Large market for cheese, and depôt for iron from Cogne. Cotton-works. Pop. 8000. Massive *old Castle* now a prison. It is the ancient *Eporedia*. Strabo says that here 36,000 Salassi, made prisoners by Terentius Varro, were sold as slaves by public auction.

The rly. ends at Ivrea, but there is a good carr. road to Courmayeur. Diligences, slow but cheap, to Aosta, and from Aosta to Pré St. Didier, whence passengers are sent on in a smaller carriage to Courmayeur.

On leaving Ivrea the road ascends the l. bank of the Doire, passes below the

Old Castle of Montalto, and continues through the rich broad valley of the Doire to

Pont St. Martin (*Inn*: Rosa Rossa, very fair and clean, landlady has been in England). Here we are amidst the grand scenery of Val d'Aosta. Ascent to Gressonay, 18 m. (*see* Rte. 125).

The lofty bridge to the Val de Vallese is a fine Roman work.

Donas. Here a rock, pierced 12 m. by the Romans, is passed through. Near it is a Roman milestone cut in the rock, noting xxxii. MP. A tolerable *wine* is grown at Donas.

Fort Bard (*Inn*: Sole, poor and dirty). The present road avoids the town, and skirts the rock on which stands the fort.

Campaign of Marengo. This fort arrested for 8 days the French army under Buonaparte in 1800. It was garrisoned by only 400 Aus-

trians, yet such was the strength of the position that Buonaparte almost despaired of carrying it. By the efficient placement of a single gun above the precipices which overhang Bard, the French checked the battery which covered the approach to the town, and the army passed through by night, muffling the wheels of their artillery and strewing the streets with litter. Another gun was then raised to a belfry, which commanded the gate of the fort; and the Austrians, fearing an assault, surrendered. Upon such slight occurrences the fate of Europe turned. As the French army would have devoured the supply of Val d'Aosta in a few days, it must have retreated; and the battle of Marengo would not have been fought.

View looking back upon Fort Bard is a perfect picture.

Above Bard, path up Val Champorcher to Cogne and Aosta, by Pass of Fenêtre de Cogne: the main valley is narrow, and offers little variety.

8 m. **Verrex** (*Inns*: avoid Ecu de France—extortion; Couronne), at the entrance to *Val Challant*, 9 hrs. to Gressonay (Rte. 125). A new bridge and many new houses.

Old Castle is worth a scramble.

Above Verrex the valley widens; and in $1\frac{1}{2}$ league the road enters upon the pass of *Mont Jovet*. The *Castle of St. Germain* commands the pass. The road was probably Roman, though a modern inscribed tablet denies them the credit. From the head of the pass the *view* down is striking. Immediately above it is the finest part of the Val d'Aosta, extending to the *Cité*, as Aosta is

called. Nothing can exceed the richness of the scenery, and the magnificence of the foliage: the walnut and chestnut trees are celebrated.

Before St. Vincent is a singular bridge, the Pont des Sarasins, said to be a Roman work. From its parapet *view* towards Châtillon, including the Castle d'Usselle and other ruins.

St. Vincent (*Inns*: Ecu de 5 m. France;—Lion d'Or; better sleeping and other accommodation at the Succursale of the Lion d'Or than at Châtillon). This is an agreeable vill. Here is a *Bath-house* supplied from a mineral spring in the forest above.

To Gressoney by the Col de Jon, 9 hrs. walk.

Chatillon (*Inns*: Palais Royal; 2 m. Lion d'Or,—neither good). The ancient bridges are the most remarkable objects; there are also pleasant walks and several châteaux in the neighbourhood. In the depth of the gulf, below the bridges, are forges placed for the sake of the water-power; a wild path leads down to them. *View* from the bottom of the ravine.

Up the Val Tournanche and over the Theodule Pass to Zermatt (Rte. 128) in 14 hrs.

Above Châtillon the same rich scenery prevails.

Chambave vill., celebrated for $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. its wine. The wine of the Val d'Aosta has some reputation, and the vine is cultivated on the mountain sides to an elevation of 3000 ft. above the sea. In the valley, hemp, Indian corn, and fruit-trees fill the plain like a vast garden.

4 m. **Nuz.** At the entrance of Val de St. Barthélemi is the Castle of Fenis. Near *St. Marcel* (opposite) are copper-mines, and the *Fontaine Bleue*, of blue water, impregnated with copper.

4½ m. The **Château Quart** is placed, rt., high on the mountain side. Its *view* repays the trouble of a climb.

3½ m. **Aosta** (*Inns*: *H. du Mt. Blanc, well kept by honest Jean Tairraz, of Chamouni, good; Couronne (Post), improved; 7760 Inhab.; attractive as a genuine Italian town. Its situation is indeed striking,—in a deep rich valley, surrounded by snow-capped mts., which peer down into its squares and streets. Aosta, the *Augusta Prætoria* of the Roman itineraries; claims a high antiquity. It was the chief city of the Salassi, taken by Terentius Varro 28 B.C. Augustus rebuilt the city, gave his own name to it, and established there 3000 soldiers from the Prætorian cohorts. The remains of large public buildings attest its importance. Its plan, like that of most Roman cities, is a square.

Aosta has been improved since 1854; there is an Alpine club in the *Hôtel de Ville*, accessible to strangers.

Cathedral (modern) is covered with paint and whitewash. See woodwork in *choir* of the 14th cent. Monts. of D. Thomas of Savoy, and several Bps., two ancient mosaics. In the *Trésor* ancient shrines, plate, diptychs.

St. Joseph Convent.—In the garden are the ruins of a *Basilica* or Prætorian palace.

St. Ours Ch., of 3 aisles, tower of 12th cent., has an old crypt under the choir. S. of the ch. is a *Romanesque cloister* of early

Kp. Switz.

date; note the carving of the capitals.

Triumphal arch, in honour of Augustus, 10 Corinthian pillars, covered with a modern roof. Beyond the arch, in a narrow street, is a Roman bridge, which once spanned the Buttier, though now E. of it. It is partly buried. A conduit runs under it, and by its side a path; so that you can walk under the arch.

Roman Town Walls and Watch Towers are most accessible on the S. side.

A double *Roman Gateway* on the E. side, not unlike the *Porta Nigra* at Treves.

Tour de Bramafam and *Tour du Lepreux* are 2 mediæval towers. The latter is described in Xavier de Maistre's well-known tale.

Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury in the 11th cent., was born at Aosta, and is buried in the cathedral. An inscribed stone records the flight of *Calvin* (?) from Aosta, 1541.

Excursions.

[a. Ascent of *Becca di Nona*, 10,360 ft. (S. of Aosta and 8470 ft. above it). Mule-path; 6 hrs. up, 4 down. **First-class panoramic view*, taking in the Alpine chain from Mt. Blanc to Monte Rosa. Take provisions. The view and full account of the mtn. is published by M. Carrel at Aosta.

b. To *Cogne*, 6 hrs. in char to Aimaville, thence on foot.

Crétinism and Goitre.—The beautiful valley of Aosta is more afflicted with these, than any other in Piedmont. The peasantry appear squalid, stunted, and diseased; 1 person in 50 is a crétin, and above half are more or less goitred. Some of these are horrid

ROUTE VALPELLINE

FUNDIC. PONT ROMAIN

BUTHIER R.



ABC DE TRIOMPHIE

VERREDIE

DOUBLE ROMAN
A. GATEWAY.

ACTIVITES
VIGILANTOU

AOSTA.

PRISONS

REMPART ROMAIN
HUE DES PRISONS

AMPHITHEATRE ROMAIN

SEURS DE S. JOSEPH

THEATRE ROMAIN

R. DE BLOUVE

REMPARTS ROMAINS

ARCHET

PORTE PERTUIS RUE PORTE PERTUIS

HOTEL DE VILLE

R. DU COLLEGE

PORTE DU COLLEGE

SEMINAIRE

EVACHE

PL. CHARLES ALBERT

COLLEGE

REMPARTS ROMAINS

BOUVIERS ROMAIN

CATHERINE

EVACHE

RUE ANTOINETTE

RUE ANTOINETTE

RUE ANTOINETTE

PORTE DE MAL CONSEIL

R. DE CROIX DE VILLE

R. DU COLLIER

PORTE DE GRANVILLE

FAUBOURG DE S. ETIENNE

PALAIS RONCA

TOUR DU LEPREUX

REMPARTS ROMAINS

S. MALHERBE

PORTE DE S. ANTOINE

objects. The extreme filth of the houses, villages, and persons of the peasantry would be sufficient to account for any amount of disease; but it is remarkable that in the spots they select these dreadful maladies seem to be capricious. At St. Vincent they prevail; at Châtillon, at Courmayeur, and at La Tuille, they are almost unknown; and at Ivrogne and Arvier they are most prevalent.

Language; a barbarous patois. French is the official language.

Diligences to Ivrea and Pré St. Didier daily.

Ascending the valley, the drive lies through scenes of the greatest richness in vegetation.

5 m. **St. Pierre.** Picturesque château.

In approaching Villeneuve, the great rock above the town appears surmounted by the Châtel d'Argent, backed by the snowy Alps at the head of the Val Savaranche.

3 m. **Villeneuve** (neither decent *inn* nor car). Near this the valleys of Savaranche and Rhêmes open together from the S. into the valley of the Doire. Above Villeneuve the valley narrows and becomes more wooded, the walnut-trees forming almost a forest, especially near

2 m. **Arvier.** Here every slope is terraced, and vines planted.

Views of Mont Blanc.

Passing the high bridge over the Grisanche, **View* of Mont Blanc closing the head of the valley with its masses. The road is carried along a precipice.

Fort Roc. The road descends rapidly to the Doire, which it crosses on a wooden bridge, and thence continues on the l. bank to

La Salle, a dirty vill., to the 6 m. rt., in which the name is preserved of the Salassi, the ancient people of this valley. *Castle* in ruins.

Morgex. A league beyond it, 2 m. the diligence leaves the main road and crosses the Doire to

Pré St. Didier vill. (*Inns*, all 3 m. poor; *Poste*; *Rosa*), beautiful meadows. Fine *view* of Mont Blanc.

[Here the ascent of the Little St. Bernard begins (*Rte. 149*).]

Baths behind the village are 3 m. frequented by Italians. The building and avenue to it are pleasing. A path leads up a ravine to the source of the waters (temp. 92°) which is like that of Pfeffers. Enormous precipices of bare rock nearly close over the cleft in the mountains, down which the stream from the Ruitor and Little St. Bernard forces its way.

A good and direct carriage-road now connects St. Didier with

Courmayeur, 4098 ft. (*Inns*: 3 m. *Hôtel Royal*, very good and comfortable;—*Angelo*, improved;—*l'Union*;—*Mont Blanc*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above Courmayeur, less civilised, but finely situated), is a large vill. at the head of Val d'Aosta, or *Val d'Entrèves*. That part of the chain of Mt. Blanc seen from the village includes the peak and col of the Géant. The whole mtn. is seen $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walk up the valley of Ferrex.

Mineral waters (sulph. magn. and iron with carb. acid gas) are much resorted to by Italians.

La Save baths are 1 m. beyond the village, and are rough.

Guides and mules on the same footing as those at Chamouni, except that, on payment of a fee, the traveller is able to select. Guide's charges are 6 fr. for a day; 3 fr. for $\frac{1}{2}$ a day, viz. before or after 12 o'clock. Otto Bion and Valentine Ray are 2 of the best. There is a family of several brothers named Proment, who are also good guides.

Excursions.

a. Ascent of the Cramont.—Grand panorama. 5 hrs. up, 4 down; mule-path to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. of top. Grass very slippery. Ladies should have nails put into their boots.

1 hr. Pré St. Didier, thence up the Little St. Bernard road.

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Turn rt. through larches past groups of châteaux.

2 hrs. Horse-path ends. Over grass slopes.

$1\frac{1}{2}$. Top, 9040 ft., precipitous to N. Chamois are often seen about it. *View* N. of the whole of the enormous mass of Mt. Blanc, E. of the Val d'Aosta, and, in the distant background, of Monte Rosa and Mt. Cervin. S.E. is the Camp of Prince Thomas, and the tableland above La Tuille. Above and beyond it lies the enormous glacier of the Ruitor. N.E. the hospice of Gt. St. Bernard is hidden; but Mt. Velan and the Combin are seen beyond it. S. is the pass and plain of the Little St. Bernard.

Descent.—The guides sit down, and slide with speed over the dry grass.

b. Col de Checruit.—Uninterrupted *view* of the chain of Mt. Blanc and the Allée Blanche. Mule-path, 2 hrs. up. Cross the Doire; through the Dolina vill., then along l. bank of the torrent.— $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Ascend the side of the ravine by steep zigzags.— $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Oratory, on a rock; thence over steep slopes of grass to—1 hr.

The Col. Best *view* from a rock rt. of the Col. No guide needed. [A footpath, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the Col, leads in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the Mt. Chétif, also called *Mont Dolina* and *Pain de Sucre*. Fine *view*, but inferior to the Cramont.] By continuing till above the Lac de Combal (Rte. 139), then descending to the (1 hr.) Lake, you overlook the Glacier of Miage which impedes the *view* of Mt. Blanc from the Allée Blanche. For this latter part of the excursion, a guide is advisable. From Lac de Combal, return back to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Courmayeur.

c. Mont de la Saxe, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Fine *near view* of Mont Blanc. After passing the baths of La Saxe, the track, rt., to Val Ferrex is followed, and then the ascent begins by an easy path. The summit is an undulating plateau. The finest *view* is from an eminence called the Croix de Bernada.

d. Glacier de Brenva is best approached from the N., taking the track to Entrèves vill. Thence visit the cavern at the foot of the gl., and ascend by a track, which leads to a plank thrown over a torrent, otherwise difficult to pass. Above this there is no difficulty in selecting a spot by which to mount the glacier, here very free from crevasses. It is easy to cross it and approach *Mont Péteret*, the principal buttress, which on the S. side sustains the central mass of Mt. Blanc. Chamois are often to be seen on its ledges. *Returning*, the glacier may be followed to where it bridges the Doire and abuts against the S. side of the Allée Blanche, below the ch. of Notre Dame de la Guérison; thence take the horse-path to Courmayeur.

e. Mont Fréty (Inn, 2½ hrs. at the southern base of the *Col du Géant*; complaints made of its dearness in 1861). From thence, with a guide, a mountaineer will find no difficulty in reaching the Col. *Magnificent view.* The guide will not fail to point out the scene of the accident of 1860, wherein 3 English travellers and 1 of their guides—Frédéric Tairraz, of Chamouni—were lost in descending the Col.

Five routes diverge from Courmayeur: 1, to Aosta; 2, to the Great St. Bernard (Rte. 137); 3, the Little St. Bernard (Rte. 149); 4, the Col de la Seigne to Chamouni (Rte. 139); 5, the Col Ferrex to Martigny (Rte. 139).

Rte. 135. — MARTIGNY to AOSTA.—PASS of the GREAT ST. BERNARD.

MARTIGNY to	Hrs. walk.
Orsières, road level thus far . . .	4
Liddes, diligence stops here . . .	1½
St. Proz, char-road ends here . . .	2½
Hospice	2
St. Remy, char-road begins again	1½
Aosta	4¾

This pass is more remarkable for its Hospice, monks, dogs, and history, than for its scenery.

Guides, mules, and chars may be hired at Martigny, Orsières, or Liddes. To Liddes, a small dil. in morning, returning in aft. Or take char to Orsières (the road is level), or to Liddes, and walk on. Or hire 30 fr. char, 1 to 3 seats, with 2 horses to Cantine de Proz, and ride the second horse on. Char from St. Remy to Aosta.

From Martigny (Rte. 56), the road passes through

Bourg-Martigny, and shortly ½ hr. after crosses the Drance. [Horse-path to Chamouni on the rt.] our rte. continues up its valley. Soon after, the road enters a defile so narrow that a *Tunnel* (200 ft.) is cut through the rock. Emerging from it, see, l., *ruined Convent*, overwhelmed with rubbish brought down by the bursting of the lake in Val Bagnes, 1818 (Rte. 136).

St. Branchier (Inn: Croix, 3 hrs. cheap), a dirty village at the confluence of the two branches of the Dranse [l. Val de Bagnes] our route lies rt. up Val Entremont, in which there are some fine scenes, but none strikingly grand.

Guides and mules to the Pierre à Voir.

Road on a moderate ascent as far as

Orsières (Inn: H. des Alpes, 1 hr. pretty good and moderate). Here Val Ferrex opens into Val Entremont. [To Courmayeur (Rte. 137). To Chamouni, by a pleasant path to Trient (Rte. 141), passing the lake of *Champé*.]

The scenery now becomes rather more wild, the ascent steeper.

Liddes (Inns: H. de l'Union; 1½ hr. H. d'Angleterre: none to be recommended).

A char to Martigny may generally be had for 8 fr. The charge for each mule from Liddes to the hospice is 6 fr., and *bonnemain*.

St. Pierre, a wretched vill. 1 hr. (Napoleon's passage, May 16, 1800). Here is a military column to the younger Constantine. *Ch.* dates from the 11th centy.

Guides.—The brothers Ballay, of St. Pierre, excellent for the higher Alps of this district.

The road now crosses a gorge, and leaves on the l. a torrent from Val Sorey [in which there is, not far from St. Pierre, a magnificent *cascade*.]

The road formerly led through the forest of St. Pierre, by so steep and tortuous a path, that Napoleon's difficulties in transporting his artillery were here, perhaps, the greatest that he encountered.

Beyond the forest are pasturages and chalets. Mt. Velan appears to bar progress: some of its glaciers, particularly that of Menouve, stream down into the pastoral plain of Proz.

1½ hr. **Cantine de Proz** (little *Inn*).

Here the char-rd. ceases.

[Ascent and descent of *Mont Velan* can be made in 12 hrs. or less; Dorsat, who keeps the Canteen, is an excellent guide.]

Above the plain of Proz the path enters another defile, and beyond it another pasturage: the scenes become more sterile. At length, after crossing some beds of snow, appear the solitary walls of the

2 hrs. **Hospice** (8200 ft.), a massive stone building, on the very highest point of the pass. There is no *mountain* which bears the name of St. Bernard. Like that of St. Gotthard, the name is only given to the *pass*. The chief building holds 70 or 80 beds; 300 may be sheltered; and between 500 and 600 have received assistance in one day. Besides this, there is a house on the other side of the way,

built as a refuge in case of fire—an event which has twice happened. The ground-floor of the main building consists of stabling, store-room for wood, fodder, &c. A flight of steps leads up to the principal entrance in the first floor of the building, where a long corridor connects the offices, &c., with the chapel. Another corridor on the floor above leads to the dormitories, the refectory, the gallery of the chapel, &c.

Drawing-room, appropriated to the reception of strangers, especially ladies, is entered from the stairs between the two corridors. The room is large and convenient; it contains many presents sent by travellers in acknowledgment of the attentions they had received from the brethren. The piano was a present from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and is not a little prized. The harmonium is from Blümenthal. Attached to this room is a cabinet, which contains collections of the *natural history* of the Alps, and relics of Jupiter's Temple, which formerly stood near the site of the hospice.

Clavandier (or Bursar) is the brother who usually presides at the hours of 11½ and 6, dinner and supper. Gentlemen dine or sup with all the monks in their refectory.

Chapel of the hospice (date 1680) is well attended on Sundays and Festas, when the weather is fair, by the peasants from the neighbouring Alps. It contains the grave of General *Dessaix*, who fell at Marengo, after having contributed mainly to that victory. His monument was erected by Napoleon.

Donations.—In the chapel there is a box for donations in aid of the

establishment. Travellers should put in a sum not less than they would have paid for equal accommodation at an inn. The revenues of the convent are very limited, and ought to be spent upon those only who cannot afford to pay.

Monks.—Visitors universally acknowledge the kind and courteous attention they receive from the monks. During their short summers, their intercourse with well-informed travellers is extensive, as shown in the names and notices left by travellers in the albums at the hospice. They are freely communicative about their establishment, and conversation has no restraint but in the respect which their characters demand. They are usually 10 or 12, of the Augustine order, and a number of assistant lay brethren (marronniers). They are all young men, who enter upon this devoted service at 18. The severities of the weather in the winter, at this height, commonly impair their health, and they are driven to retire to a lower and more genial clime, with broken constitutions and ruined health. The hospice is rarely four months clear of deep snow. The drifts sometimes accumulate to the height of 40 ft. The severest cold recorded is 29° below zero of Fahrenheit: it has often been observed at 18° and 20° below. The greatest heat has been 68° in the height of summer.

Dogs and Winter Travellers.—Travellers are passing every day during the winter, notwithstanding the perils of such a pass at such times. These persons, when they arrive at a refuge-house, near the summit, are desired to wait till the following morn-

ing, when a servant and a dog descend from the hospice and take up all the persons assembled, the servant being conducted by the dog, who, it appears, never misses his way, but, sometimes entirely hidden except his tail, in the snow, directs the march of the whole cavalcade. The stories about the monks going out searching for lost travellers, and the dogs carrying wine, are false in toto; and the proof is, that such proceeding is impossible, for as great difficulty exists to the monks roaming about as to the travellers. This labour of the dogs is so great, that their life never exceeds 9 years, owing to attacks of rheumatism, which is the bane of both dog and man up here. The infirm dogs are generally killed.

As many as 2000 travellers per month pass in February and March, because the poor inhabitants of the valleys are then going out to seek work; in November they come home in equal numbers with money in their pockets. In the course of 1844, 19,000 travellers passed over the mountain.

History.—The first foundation of the hospice has been attributed by some to Louis le Débonnaire, by others to Charlemagne. There is historical evidence that a monastery existed on the Great St. Bernard before the year 851. The present hospice was founded in 962, by Bernard, who was born of a noble family of Savoy, and became Archdeacon of Aosta. While residing there, his frequent intercourse with pilgrims and travellers probably suggested to him this work of mercy. For some time after the death of St. Ber-

nard (in 1008) the hospice was exposed to outrages from barbarians; and its records of the 11th century present a succession of calamities. In the contests of Frederic Barbarossa with Pope Alexander III. and Humbert count of Maurienne, diplomas of protection were given by them to the persons and property of the monastery. It soon acquired celebrity and opulence. Its climax of importance was in 1480. The Reformation, and other causes, drove the monks of St. Bernard to seek even alms. Their present resources are small, and in aid of them collections are regularly made in the Swiss cantons. Buonaparte impoverished the monks. He assisted them with donations, but his claims upon their funds exceeded his benefits. They had 40 men quartered upon them for months together, and 60,000 passed in one season, and all these had been assisted.

Morgue, the receptacle for the dead, is a scene of melancholy interest usually visited on the St. Bernard. It is a low building E. of the convent, where the bodies of the victims to storms and avalanches are placed.

Descent. On leaving the hospice, the path skirts the lake. A little beyond it, after passing a short defile, the scene opens towards Italy, into the basin of the

Vacherie, where the cows of the convent are pastured. *View* of mtns. on the opposite side. The rd. turns abruptly to the rt., and sweeps round the basin to descend in zigzags to the plain below.

St. Remy (*Inn*: H. des Alpes, 1½ hr. indifferent), dreary vill. **Italian Frontier.** Here the Italian custom-house is placed.

Return char to Aosta may generally be had for 10 fr. Travellers who leave Aosta to visit the hospice, in a char for St. Remy, and intend to return, cause it to wait for them there for 4 or 6 hrs., and pay 20 fr. for the char for the day, with a *buono mano* to the postilion. But it generally happens that the traveller crosses the mountain, in which case he pays 12 fr. for the char, and the postilions wait till the evening for customers descending from the Great St. Bernard, and it is seldom that they are disappointed in a fare.

The road descends, with little interest in the scenery, to

St. Oyen.

1¼ hr.

At **Gignod**, the vegetation begins to luxuriate, and the Italian side of the mountain is felt and seen. A fine peep into the Val Pellina. Henceforward the richness of the scenery constantly increases. Trellised vines and Indian corn mark the approach to Val d'Aosta; and the first *view* of the city and the valley, where the background is filled with the snowy summits of the mts. above Val de Cogne, is very fine indeed,

Aosta (Rte. 134).

1¼ hr.

Rte. 136.—MARTIGNY to AOSTA, by the VAL DE BAGNES, the COL DES FENÊTRES, and VAL PELLINA.

MARTIGNY to	Hrs. walk.	
Hrs. walk.	(foot)	. . . 4
Chables (char) 4	Col des Fenê-	tres (foot) . . 1½
Lourtier " . 1½	Valpellina (foot)	4
Getroz or Mau-	Aosta (8 m.)	
voisin (mule) 2½	(char)	. . . 2½
Chermontaine		

The *Inn* at Getroz makes this fine valley at length conveniently accessible.

Martigny, by Rte. 135 to

2½ hrs. **St. Branchier.** Thence a char-road leads up the fertile valley of Bagnes to

1½ hr. **Chables** (H. Perrodin, fair country *Inn*), the principal vill. in the valley.

Champsec (small *Inn* being built).

1 hr. **Lourtier** (no *Inn*), the last vill.

Char-road ends, bridle-path begins.

The gorge of the Drance now becomes narrower. It opens out somewhat at the

½ hr. **Junction of Stream, rt.**, from the *Gl. of Corbassiere* that comes from the *Grand Combin* (or *Graffeneire*), 14,134 ft.

1 hr. **Gétroz, or Pont de Mauvoisin:** *Hotel* on height overlooking the glacier. Bertrand Trolliet, of this

place, is the best guide in the valley. This is likely to become favourite quarters for mountaineers, on account of the number of passes that lead from the head of the valley. It is 1 m. below the glaciers of Gétroz.

Débâcle.—The fall of ice and snow from these glaciers, descending from Mt. Pleureur, has twice dammed the course of the Drance, and formed a lake which, when it burst, ravaged the valley. The first event was in 1595; the second, far more serious, in 1818. By the cutting of a gallery through the ice, the lake was partially drained, but before it could be wholly emptied, the ice-dam gave way. During an ½ hr. a 5 times greater quantity of water passed through the breach than the waters of the Rhine at Basle. In 1½ hr. the water reached Martigny, 20 miles. Through the first 12 miles, it passed with the velocity of 22 miles per hour. It was charged with ice, rocks, earth, trees, houses, cattle, and men; 34 persons were lost, and 400 cottages swept away. If the dike had remained untouched, and if it could have endured the pressure until the lake had reached the level of its top, 5 times as large a volume of water would have accumulated, and a far more fatal devastation must have been the consequence. From this great danger the people of the valley of the Drance were preserved by the heroism of brave men who tunnelled the dike and tapped the lake, under the direction of M. Venetz the engineer.

The valley now becomes grander: path crosses

Bed of glacier-lake, whose 1½ hr. bursting did so much mischief.

1½ hr. **Torembeç châlets.** Those who wish to cross the glaciers can sleep there.

The valley now turns to the S.E.; several glaciers come into sight, that of Breney, l., then that of Durand, rt. (from Mt. Combin), stretching over the Drance. It has to be traversed in order to reach

2½ hrs. **Chermontaine** châlets and pastures. These are on a larger scale than usual, and afford quarters for mountaineers; but a châlet is, at the best, a very comfortable stopping-place.

[Ascent of *Mont Avril*, 4 hrs. View of the neighbouring snow-peaks.]

[To *Evolena* by Col du Mt. Rouge, &c., a laborious glacier pass.]

Easy ascent to the

1¼ hr. **Col des Fenêtres**, 9213 ft. Calvin fled by this pass from Aosta in 1541.

*View towards Italy of the mts. of Cogne and the glaciers of Ruitor. Beneath is the deep valley of Ollomont, enclosed by ridges of pyramidal aiguilles, fantastically grand.

Descent by the base of the peaky ridges of Mont Gelée, passing a small lake, and reaching the pastures.

Balme is the first hamlet.

Ollomont. Here are traces of a Roman aqueduct for the supply of water to Augusta Prætoria (Aosta). Thence the road descends through

4 hrs. **Val Pellina** vill., whence the char-road leads along the l. bank

of the river till it joins the main road, about 2 m. from

Aosta (Rte. 134).

2½ hrs.

Rte. 137.—MARTIGNY to COURMAYEUR.

MARTIGNY to	Hrs.	Hrs.
a. Châlets of		b. Ch. of Ferrex 7½
Ferrex . . . 7		St. Bernard . 4
Courmayeur . . 5		Col Serena . 4
		Courmayeur . 6

Char, or 4 hrs. walk, to Orsières (Rte. 135). Thence there are 2 convenient routes to Courmayeur:—

a. By the Swiss and the Italian valleys of Ferrex. Mule-path, 12 hrs.—1 long day from Martigny.

b. To St. Bernard, 1st day, by Col de la Fenêtre. Thence by the Col de Serena, 9 hrs. the 2nd day.—2 days from Martigny.

a. Col de Ferrex.

The scenery on the Piedmontese side is grand, but wants variety.

Martigny (Rte. 135) to

Orsières, 2894 ft. Turn rt. 4 hrs. up *Val Ferrex* (which is the name given to the valley on the Swiss side mounting to the Col, as well as to the Piedmontese valley descending from the Col. The latter forms a continuation of the Allée Blanche).

Issert vill. Thence ascent ½ hr. to the higher hamlets of Pra le Fort and Branche. The mts.

W. are lofty, and crowned with glaciers of the chain of Mont Blanc, viz., the *Salena*, *Portalet*, and *Neuve*, up a succession of flat divisions of the valley.

2 hrs. **Châlets de Folie** (5240 ft.), rt., short transversal valleys from the N.E. of the Mt. Blanc chain filled with glaciers. [Path to another Col, closer to Mt. Blanc, called *Little Ferrex*. It is not a mule-path, and the distant views are inferior. It re-unites with our rte. at Pré de Bar.]

1 hr. **Châlets of Ferrex**. Near these, two paths separate, [1. to the Great St. Bernard, 3½ hrs., on over the Col de la Fenêtre,] that the rt. to the *Col Ferrex*.

Part of Swiss Val Ferrex belongs to the Convent of the Great St. Bernard. The brethren obtain from it all their wood and some hay, which is conveyed to them by mules over the Col de la Fenêtre.

1½ hr. **Col de Ferrex**. View towards Piedmont; celebrated by Sausure. The eye is carried through the Allée Blanche, 30 m., to the Col. de la Seigne. Numerous glaciers stream on the rt. into the valley from Mt. Blanc; but the "Monarch" himself is not seen—the Grand Jorasse and the Géant conceal him. In the opposite direction, the Swiss Val Ferrex is bounded on either side by lofty mts., and the distance is limited only by the Bernese Alps.

Descent is over a soft slaty soil, in which the tracks of cattle have cut deep trenches.

¼ hr. **Cross** on the edge of a pre-

cipice which the path passes. It guides the *ascending* traveller.

Pré de Bar châlets. (*Inn*: 1¼ hr. tolerable.) The glacier of Triolet sweeps down rt. The road descends by a fatiguing path through a scene of Alpine desolation. The valley is narrow, and each rift on the rt. has its glacier hanging from the summit. There are 7 distinct glaciers. A few miserable villages and more than half the length of the valley is passed before Mt. Blanc is seen. When its prodigious mass opens to the view, the effect is overwhelming.

Entrèves vill. is left on the rt. Rath winds by the side of the mountain.

Courmayeur (Rte. 134). 2½ hrs.

b. Col de la Fenêtre and St. Bernard.

Martigny. As before, to

Châlets de Ferrex. Thence 7½ hrs. by the way the hay and wood are fetched to the convent, through **Col de la Fenêtre**, to

Hospice St. Bernard. Thence, 4 hrs. as in Rte. 135, to

St. Remy. Here turn rt. to 1½ hr. *Bosses* vill., then through fields.

Foot of Col. Up through a ½ hr. pine forest, past châlets.

Col de Serena. View towards 2 hrs. Mont Blanc. Ptarmigan and chamois. Descent by a stony path to

Morges. 4 hrs.

Courmayeur. 2 hrs.

Rte. 138.—GENEVA to CHAMOUNIX.

GENEVA to	Eng. m.
Bonneville . . .	17½
St. Martin . . .	18½
Chamounix . . .	17½

Diligence to Sallanches and St. Martin (6 hrs.), there exchanged for light post charrs suited to the road, which is very rough and steep—well suited for the pedestrian, and, though only 17 m., takes 5 hrs.

Do not be deluded into taking return tickets, by diligence or otherwise, to Geneva.

Travellers intending to go from Chamounix to Martigny should send their heavy luggage direct from Geneva to Martigny.

The French are making a carriage-road on the l. bank of the Arve from Sallanches to Chamounix.

Geneva is left by the Grande Place and the new quarter on the site of the levelled Porte de Rive. For some miles the road is lined with neat villas and gardens, and offers *Views* of the l. Voirons, rt. Mont Salève, the picturesque red Château de Mornex, and the range of the Jura.

2 m. **Chesne**, vill. The road crosses the Foron, which is the frontier of Savoy.

2 m. **French Douane** at Annemasse. On the rising ground beyond, the *Môle*, 5800 ft., a conical mtn., conceals the hollow up which the course to Chamounix

lies. The road runs up by the Arve.

Bridge over Menoge. Then 2½ m. in succession *Nangy* vill., *Contamines*, and the 2 ruined towers of *Faucigny Castle* to the l.

The *Môle* mtn. is now an imposing object. Through an avenue of trees to

Bonneville (*Inns*: Couronne; 10½ m. Balances), before the annexation to France the chief place in the province of Faucigny. Pop. 2000.

[Ascent of the *Môle*, 3½ hrs.]

[Road to *Annecy*, and thence rail to Aix-les-Bains (Rte. 152).]

[Road to *Sixt* by Tannings; diligence (Rte. 143).]

At the end of the stone bridge, built 1753, over the Arve, is a column, 95 ft. high, surmounted by a statue of King Carlo Felice of Sardinia.

The road now lies between the *Môle* and the Mont Brezon, and continues close under the latter until it enters

Cluses (*Inns*: Parfaite Union; 9½ m. Ecu de France), Pop. 1600, at the mouth of a defile, burned down 1864. The artisans prepare *movements* of watches in a rough state, for the manufacturers of Geneva and Germany.

The valley now becomes a narrow ravine; in some places its cliffs overhang. The scenery is as beautiful as it is wild.

La Balme hamlet. [Mules 2½ m. are kept for a visit to the grotto of La Balme—2 hrs.: it is 800 ft. above the Arve, 1800 ft. in length, but scarce worth the trouble.]

Magland, straggling vill. 1½ m.

Nant d'Arpenaz Cascade, 3½ m.

Stream is small, but the fall is high and graceful. Crowds of vagabonds.

The valley increases in width, and rich fields spread up the base of the Douron; on the l. the peak of the *Aiguille de Varens*, 8000 ft.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. **St. Martin** (*Inns*: Mt. Blanc, good, better than any at Sallenches; Croix Blanche).

For carriages, *see* Sallenches below.

Pedestrians do not cross the bridge, but walk direct, in 5 m., up the rt. bank of the Arve, to *Chède*, saving $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Within a hundred yards of the inn a *bridge* crosses the Arve, and leads to Sallenches, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from St. Martin. From this bridge *noble view* of Mt. Blanc; its stupendous mass is sharp and clear, and seems quite close, though 12 miles off.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Sallenches** (*Inns*: Bellevue; Leman) is a little town of wide, straight streets, rebuilt after fire 1840.

At St. Martin, or Sallenches, the heavy dil. is changed for a lighter one, for the road becomes bad. For a considerable distance vehicles can only go at a foot's pace. Chars, mules, and guides in abundance. A *char* to Chamounix (without return) 12 fr.; with 2 horses 18 fr. Postilion, *pourboire*, 2 fr. extra. The *tariff* should be consulted; it is the same in both places.

5 m. **Bridge across Bon Nant.**

[Rt. by Sallenches to *St. Gervais baths*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m., an agreeable drive. *Views* of the peak of Varens. St. Gervais is a fairy spot, in a beautiful valley; accommodation *en pension*, hot mineral baths for the sick, and delightful walks for the convalescent. The waters are at 105° Fahr.; they contain iron and sulphur. At the back of the house, up the glen, is the *Cascade du Bon Nant*, not large, but ex-

trremely picturesque. English travellers prefer to live in the clean and comfortable *H. du Mt. Joly* on the height above, and to descend daily to the baths. Near St. Gervais is a quarry of *red jaspar*.

St. Gervais is 1 m. distant from Chède on the high carriage-road to Chamounix, besides which there are 2 mule-paths from St. G.

a. By the *Col de Voza*, 5 hrs.; noble view of the chain of Mont Blanc.

b. By the *Col de la Forclaz*, shorter, but less interesting.]

Rt. bank of the Arve above St. Martin.

The valley of the Arve now spreads into a wide plain, like a drained lake-basin. Traces are still to be seen of the flood of 1852, which destroyed nearly all the bridges from Chamouni to St. Martin. *Views* from time to time. The Arve is crossed between St. Gervais and

Chède; the road ascends above 3 m. the Arve. l. a cascade.

Servoz vill. (*Inn*: l'Univers, 3 m. tolerable). Here the horses are rested. *View* of the summit of Mont Blanc, which is concealed nearer to Chamouni.

[Ascent of the *Buet* (Rte. 143.) To Valley of *Sixt*, by the *Col d'Anterne*; mule-path (Rte. 143).]

After crossing the Dioza, near the adit of a copper-mine, the road lies close under the Breven Mt., between it and the Arve.

Pont Pelissier. After crossing $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. it, a steep stony ascent begins up

Les Montets. The Arve on the l. rushes down, as by a staircase. Arrived at the top of this steep,

you find yourself in an upper story of the valley of the Arve.

The mass of Mt. Blanc, now close, is magnificent; but the summit is concealed by the Dome du Gôuté.

The course from the Montets lies through some fine meadows to

2 m. Folly vill.

[To St. Gervais, by *Col de Voza* and the *Col du Bonhomme* (Rte. 139).]

1 m. **Les Ouches**, the first village in the valley of Chamounix. Fine honey.

The white lines of *glaciers* now begin to be seen. The first is that of *Taconey*. It is, however, so mere a line compared with the vastness of other objects around, that the traveller will probably be disappointed in its apparent size.

2½ m. **Bossons**, hamlet, and near it the *glacier of Bossons*. View of it from the Pavilion.]

[2 m. short of Chamouni, path, rt., to *Cascade du Dard*.]

At the Head of the Valley beyond Chamouni is now seen the *Glacier du Bois*, the largest in the valley, and the terminus of the Mer de Glace.

2½ m. **Chamouni**, or Chamounix.

Inns: Hôtel Royal de l'Union—two houses belonging to the same proprietor; that on the S. side of the river has the best rooms;—Hôtel de Londres et d'Angleterre has also two houses; table d'hôte, 4 fr.: both these are excellent;—H. Grand Impérial, very comfortable;—H. du Nord, moderate;—H. du Mont Blanc; visitors are taken en pension.

The mineral warm baths, in the principal inns, are most refreshing after the fatigue of mountain walks.

No lack of reading-rooms; mineral dealers; model of Mt. Blanc, &c.

Banker, M. Nerond.

English Church, built by subscription in 1860, 200 seats; cost 1340*l.*; outside the town on rt. of road to the Montanvert.

Chamounix, Pop. 2300, is the resort of visitors of all ranks and of all nations, who have converted into the semblance of a bustling watering-place what was once the most retired of Alpine valleys, about 3250 ft. above the sea.

The village of Chamouni, or *Le Prieuré*, as it is sometimes called, from a Bened. convent, was founded about 1090. It was, Messrs. Wyndham and Pococke's excursion to Chamouni, and their report of it in the *Royal Society's Transactions*, in 1741, which directed general attention towards this disregarded valley. Saussure's first visit was 1760. 15 or 16 *glaciers* descend from Mont Blanc toward the valley of the Arve.

Guides, *Mules*, and all affairs connected with them, are regulated by the state. They are placed under the management of a *guide en chef*, and ruled by an elaborate code of laws and tariff of charges, which all must obey. To the *bureau* of the guide en chef application must be made for guides. The men are inscribed in a book, and subjected to an examination as well as the mules: and each takes his turn (*tour de rôle*). If a guide be taken out of his turn a fine of 25 fr. is levied on him. But Members of the Alpine Club, and those who can give evidence of having made several of the greater expeditions, are now exempt from all restrictions in selecting their guides. The *tour de rôle* may also be

superseded by travellers about to undertake one of the greater expeditions, those engaged in scientific pursuits, those who require a guide that knows his language, those who desire to re-engage a guide of former years, and ladies who are unattended by a gentleman.

The *Excursions* about Chamounix are divided into *Courses Ordinaires* and *Extraordinaires*, for all of which there are charges fixed by tariff, which the travellers should obtain from the guide en chef.

- a. Cascade du Dard and Glacier des Bossons, 4 fr. 50 c.
 b. and f. Montanvert, Mer de Glace, Arveiron, 6 fr.
 d. Croix de Flégère, 6 fr.
 g. Do. with Chapeau in 1 day, 12 fr.
 c. Jardin and back by the Chapeau, 12 fr.
 h. Col de Balme, 6 fr.; with cascades of Bérard and Barberine in 1 day, 9 fr.
 Col de Balme, and back by Tête Noire, 9 fr.
 j. Buet, and descent to Sixt in 1 day, 15 fr.; 2 days, 20 fr. (guide for return 8 fr.); Sixt, by Brevent and Col d'Anterne, in 1 day, 18 fr.
 e. Brevent by Plainpraz, 8 fr.; from Flégère.
 Martigny by Col de Balme or Tête Noire, return included, 12 fr.
 Cornayeur by Cols de la Seigne or Bonhomme, in 2 days, 15 fr.; 3 days, 20 fr. (return of guide, 12 fr.).
 N.B.—The charge for mules is generally the same as for guides.

Courses Extraordinaires.

- i. Ascent of Mont Blanc, 100 fr.
 Grands Mulets and back in 1 day, 20 fr.
 k. Cornayeur by Col du Géant, 60 fr.
 l. Tour of Mont Blanc, 10 fr. a-day.

N.B.—Those who are strong afoot and pressed for time may ascend the Montanvert early in the morning, cross the Mer de Glace to the Chapeau, descend to Source of Arveiron (5 hrs.), thence ascend the Flégère and enjoy the sunset view of Mont Blanc chain (also 5 hrs. up and down).

a. *Cascade du Dard.* When rain or cloudy weather forbids

distant excursions, visit this; $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour from Chamouni. Cross the bridge and turn rt., and in 10 min. the path divides at the 2nd cluster of cottages. Take the l.; bear l. towards and through a pine-wood. The path leads to the edge of a ravine. Keep up the rt. side of this, and the *châlet* by the cascade is soon reached.

b. *Montanvert.*—Excellent mule-path $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. up, $1\frac{3}{4}$ down. Cross the Arve and bear l. over the meadows by a path, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to a house, then rt. to the foot of the mtn., where the path rises above the valley, through a pine-forest. As you mount higher, the gigantic obelisk of the Aiguille de Dru, peers down from above the pine-tops.

Montanvert, 6303 ft. (*Inn*, or *Pavillon*, 3 bed-rooms and moderate fare), overlooks the Mer de Glace. The inn has succeeded to the rude hut, beneath which Sausure slept, and to the cabin, called "Château de Blair," from the Englishman who erected it, 1778-81. It is a good station for visiting the higher part of the Mer de Glace. Here Prof. Tyndall resided when making his glacier observation in 1857. Directly across the Mer de Glace are seen the Aiguille de *Dru*, du *Moine*, and *Verte*; those pinnacles which form so peculiar a feature in Chamouni scenery. Immediately below the Montanvert is the Pierre des Anglais, so named after Wyndham and Pockocke (col. 508). The glacier is walked across without the slightest difficulty, thanks to a daily explored pathway, in 1 hr. to the Chapeau (g), a cliff of limestone nearly opposite the Montanvert. A guide is essential to novices. The Mer de Glace is

more remarkable for its strangeness to those unused to glaciers, and for its *views*, than for the quality of the ice. To see pure ice and snow it is necessary to ascend much higher, viz. to

c. Jardin.—An easy and one of the *most striking glacier excursions*. Sleep at the Montanvert, or take a mule up to it. Thence it is a walk of 4 hrs. to the Jardin, and 3 to return. Take provisions from the Montanvert. No person should go alone; those not used to glaciers should take a guide for each traveller. Ladies had better have 2 guides. The excursion enters into the heart of Mont Blanc.

The course follows the W. side of the Mer de Glace, and reaches the base of the *Aiguille de Charmoz*, where the Mer de Glace is less crevassed and can be crossed with ease. $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Les Ponts*, a narrow path cut in the side of a cliff; but the ledge, though narrow, affords good holding for hands and feet. This once cleared, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Descend on moraine*, along which you scramble; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *begin to cross the glacier*. When on the glacier, the guides point out a "Moulin," where a glacier torrent falls into a cavern of ice and is lost to sight. Four *moraines* are crossed. Beyond the 4th a point is reached where the glacier splits into 2 arms: one turning rt., towards Mt. Blanc, called Glacier du *Géant*; the other, on the l., called Glacier de *Lechaud*. Our way lies l. over the Lechaud, until it comes in contact with the lower extremity of that of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Talèfre*, which here has broken into vast and wild masses and pyramids in its abrupt descent.

It is now necessary to climb l.

the rocks of the Couvercle (the base of Aiguille du Talèfre). In some places the hands are required as well as the feet. This part is called the *Egralets*. Above it the path is less steep, and there is some herbage. After a short distance along the side of the Glacier du Talèfre the glacier becomes smooth, and is crossed, when an oasis in this desert of ice is reached, this is the

Jardin, covered with herbage, and enamelled, in August, with flowers. It is 7 acres in extent, and the lowest part is 9030 ft. Nothing can exceed the grandeur of the spot, amidst the overwhelming splimblity of the Aiguilles of Charmoz, Blaitière, and the Géant, and the enormous glaciers that encompass them.

Returning from the Jardin to Chamouni, the route may be varied by following the *Mouret* path to the *Chapeau*.

If the traveller have strength and be not pressed for time, he may explore, after a descent from the Jardin, the upper part of the Mer de Glace and the Glacier de Lechaud. Sleeping at the Montanvert, he may the next morning explore the bases of the Aiguilles between the Mer de Glace and Mont Blanc, and crossing the Glacier du Pélerin, reach the brink of a precipice overlooking the Glacier des Bossons, not far from where it is crossed, opposite the Grands Mulets, in the ascent of Mt. Blanc. From this he will have an excellent idea of the nature of the difficulties and of the magnificent scenes in that expedition. A steep descent, chiefly over herbage, and parallel to the Gl. des Bossons, leads to the valley of Chamouni, 2 m. below the village.

A short day is sufficient for this excursion.

d. *The Flegère.*

Mule-path (char-road to les Près) 2½ hrs. up, 2 hrs. down. *View* of Mt. Blanc and its aiguilles.

The way lies up the valley, to the hamlet of *les Près*, where it turns l. by a steep path up the bed of a winter torrent to the pasturage of Pra de Viola. Thence a good hour through a wood is required to the Croix de la Flegère, 6350 ft., about 3000 ft. above the valley. *View* of the whole range of Mt. Blanc and of every glacier in the valley of Chamouni.

Châlet of Flegère is within 2 minutes' walk of the Cross. Here refreshment may be had; and it contains a bed or two. [Mule-path to Planpraz, affording fine views of the opposite range of Mont Blanc and his aiguilles. The path is clear. Guide unnecessary.]

e. *Breven.*

4 hrs. up, 2½ down. Mule-path, improved, 2 hrs. to Planpraz, the rest on foot. From Planpraz a good mule-road has been carried to Sixt (Rte. 143).

The way begins behind the Rom. Cath. ch. of Chamouni.

Above Planpraz some patches of snow are passed, and it is not uncommon to observe the *red fungus* upon it which has been noticed in arctic voyages. At the end of an hour from Planpraz the path reaches a steep rock, which it is necessary to climb by *La Cheminée*, a sort of open fissure 50 ft. high. Above it the path lies up a gentle slope, to the summit of the Breven, 8380 ft., or 5000 above Chamouni, not more

Kp. Switz.

than two-fifths of the height of Mont Blanc above the valley. Hence is *the finest of all the *views* of the mass of Mt. Blanc. Every peak and glacier, and even crevices in the glaciers, can be distinguished, as well as every pasturage and *châlet* below the snows. From the Buet, nearly 2000 ft. higher, the horizon is more extended, but Mt. Blanc is twice as distant, and its lower belts are unseen.

When mountaineers climb Mt. Blanc, tourists sometimes visit the Flegère and the Breven to watch them. Their entire course lies like a map, from the summit to the village, and with a good glass every step may be observed.

Return to Chamouni may be varied by passing on the W. side of the Breven, near to a little lake, then, descending by the *châlets* of Calaveiran, to les Ouches, in the valley of Chamouni.

f. *Source of the Arveron.* It issues from the Glacier du Bois. It is a walk of 3 m. along the plain of the valley, keeping on the N. side of the Arve. The char-road up the valley is left at 2 m. *les Près*, where our path turns off to the rt., and passes the hamlet of *Bois*, leading in 1 m. to the source.

The scenery round the source is desolate. The rocks brought down by the glacier from the mountains above, here tumble over into the bed of the river.

g. *Chapeau.*—*View* of the Mer de Glace, the Aiguilles of Charmoz and Blaitiere, Mont Blanc, the vale of Chamouni, and the Breven. It overlooks the Mer de Glace, where the glacier begins to break into obelisks. Mule-path to *Les Tines* up the valley; thence walk up to the Chapeau. Or else

go to *Montanvert*, thence cross the Mer de Glace (*b*) and descend the rocks by what must have formerly well deserved its name of *mauvais pas*. Now steps are cut, and there is a banister of iron; so that many ladies pass daily.

In the month of July, when the weather permits, a large number of heifers are driven across the Mer de Glace, to pass their summer of 3 months on the slopes of the mnts. near the Aiguille de Dru. Peasants precede them with hatchets to make a way, as accidents generally attend the transit. The march requires several hours, and is truly picturesque. Men, women, and children attend the procession, passing the whole day on the mnt. in enjoyment of their task. One man remains on the opposite side of the Mer de Glace, as guardian to the herd. He carries a supply of bread and cheese for one month, and is allowed one cow for milk. He passes 3 months of expatriation in making stockings and contemplating the wonders of nature.

h. Col de Balme and Tête Noire and back (without going to Martigny), $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., mule-path. From the inn on the Col de Balme (Rte. 142) turn l. across meadows past a small lake. Descent brings in 1 hr. to above the valley of the Tête Noire. *View*. The path now turns rt., and for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. skirts the precipice until it arrives above the H. de la Tête Noire (Rte. 141), to which it descends in zigzags. Guide needed.

i. Ascent of Mont Blanc is a laborious walk of 2 days, all the more trying as the first night is spent in discomfort in a rare atmosphere. It can be accomplished

by any vigorous youth who has brought himself into *first-rate* mountain training, and cares to pay the cost, but the strongest person who is only in *partial* training, could not effect it without serious risk to his constitution; while it is wholly beyond the powers of those who are in no training at all. The actual *climbing* is not so difficult as that of Monte Rosa, the Jungfrau, Wetterhorn, &c. The expense of the ascent was, until lately, about 25*l.*; but for a party of 3 or 4 it is now reduced to about 10*l.* each. The new route by *St. Gervais* is decidedly the easiest, and its chief difficulties are overcome on the 1st day. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Inn on the Col di Vosa, to the *cabane* on the top of the Aiguille di Gouté, where the night is spent. The next day it is 4 hrs. to the top. Descent to Chamouni 7 hrs. by the Grands Mulets. The ice-scenes are finer along the return route. "The Ancient Passage," on which Capt. Arkwright was lost with 3 guides, 1866, is very dangerous.

j. Buet. Mule-path; not difficult. Passing 2 hrs. Argentière, and following the Bérar to $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. *Châlet* of the Pierre à Bérard. Sleep here. 5 beds and food. Next day past the Table au Chantre to, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. *Summit*, 10,206 ft. Descent to Servoz, or to Sixt, in 6 hrs. (Rte. 143).

k. Col du Géant, 11,146 ft., a useful and magnificent glacier pass. On an average 7 hrs. from *Montanvert* to Col, thence 3 hrs. descent to Inn on Mt. Fréty. The difficulties are remarkably variable along this route. Sometimes the séracs on the Chamouni side

are scarcely passable, sometimes they can be threaded without delay. *Descent* to Courmayeur is at first alarmingly steep to novices. Here was the fatal accident in 1860 of 3 wearied English travellers and one of their guides, F. Tairraz, who were imperfectly roped and slipped in the snow. A single traveller should have 2 guides. Saussure encamped many days in the col. During the prohibition of English goods by Buonaparte, smugglers crossed it from Switzerland to Italy laden with British muslins.

The Col de Balme and Mont Buet. Proceed either from Lausanne or Martigny to Rly. Stat. at Vernayaz, where refreshments, mules, and porters may be had. After seeing the Gorge of Trient and Waterfall of Sallenche (Rte. 56), proceed by Salvent and Finhaut (a beautiful route) to the Tête Noire route from Martigny. Leave it just beyond the 2nd bridge N. of the H. Barberine, and ascend by path on rt. to Col de Balme. This is a mule-path, and requires from Vernayaz to Col de Balme about 7 hrs. Sleep at hotel on Col de Balme, and, if the weather be fine, the view is splendid. Next morning descend in 2 hrs. to Valorsine, and thence in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to Cascade in Gorge Bérard, and thence in 2 hrs. to châlet at Pierre à Bérard, and there sleep. The next morning ascend Mont Buet, $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from châlet, and descend either to Chamounix, Servoz, or Sixt, either of which places may be reached in the evening. The ascent of Col de Balme by this route is much easier than from the Forclaz.

1. *Tour of Mont Blanc* may be made in 7 days.

1, 2, and 3, to Courmayeur (Rte. 139); 4, to Aosta (Rte. 134); 5, to the Great St. Bernard (Rte. 135); 6, to Martigny (Rte. 135); 7, to Chamouni.

Or in 4 long days: 1 and 2, to Courmayeur (Rte. 139); 3, to Martigny, by the Col Ferrex (Rte. 137); 4, to Chamouni.

A Chamouni guide coming to Martigny furnished with a pass is allowed to continue with the same party, but not to make a fresh engagement from Martigny.

Rte. 139.—CHAMOUNI to COURMAYEUR, by the COL DU BONHOMME and the COL DE LA SEIGNE.

	Hrs.		Hrs.
CHAMOUNI to		Chapiù . . .	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Contamines . . .	7	Courmayeur . . .	$7\frac{1}{2}$

Mule-path 3 days; or 2 long days, sleeping at Nant Bourant, and taking the short steep cut of Col du Four. Guide desirable in case of bad weather, 15 fr. 2 days, 20 fr. 3 days.

From Chamouni to

Les Ouches. Thence l. up the $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. mountain side in zigzags, within sight of the châlets de la Forclaz. [The rte. is joined (rt.) by the path from St. Gervais (Rte. 138).]

Col de Vosa, about 6000 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (Inn: Pavillon de Bellevue, tolerable, 4 beds, charges high). View up the vale of Chamouni and of the Aiguilles.

Descent to *Val de Montjoie*, invaded on its E. side by the *Glacier de Bionmassay*, sweeping

down from Mt. Blanc. Its stream must be crossed by a wooden plank bridge, a little below where it issues from the glacier. (If you miss this bridge you will be sorely puzzled to get across.) From it over meadows through *Champel*, rounding the spur from Mt. Blanc, and entering Val Montjoie, near

2½ hrs. Tresse vill.

½ hr. Contamines (*Inns*: H. l'Union, good; H. du Bonhomme; best accommodation on road), a large vill. with a *Ch.*, high above the valley.

[To *Glacier of Trélatête*. Thence to *châlets of Motet* (see below) by a shorter way than over the Col de Bonhomme, between the *Aiguille de Bellaval* and that of *Échellette*. A *pavilion* has been built close to the *Trélatête gl.*, whence ascent of *Aiguille de Béranger* in 4 hrs.]

Descent to the Bon Nant, which is crossed near

Pontet hamlet and saw-mills. [rt. To the chapel of N. D. de la Gorge, at the end of a cul-de-sac at the base of Mont Joli. On the *Fête* of the Assumption (Aug. 15) thousands of peasants make pilgrimage.]

A steep and rudely-paved path leads out of the ravine and through a forest.

2 hrs. Nant Bourant (a small *Inn*, with 7 or 8 beds, extortionate, unless you bargain). Here the deep gorge is crossed by a stone bridge. A little way down, the water falls into a still deeper ravine, forming the *Nant*, or cataract of the Bourant.

Above the *châlets* the valley is narrow; at length, the road enters upon pasturages, and huge glaciers from the S.W. flanks of Mont Blanc; and immediately above them is the vast glacier of *Trélatête*.

Mont Jovet. Bread, wine, 1½ hr. and milk; no meat. A room has been fitted up with beds.

Steep ascent.

Plan des Dames is the next terrace. Here is a cairn, which has existed from time immemorial. Tradition says, that a great lady, with her suite, perished here in a storm.

Up herbless slopes and over patches of snow, to reach what, from below, seems to be the col. On l. two of the peaked rocks bear the name of the *Bonhomme* and the *Femme du Bonhomme*.

The crest, however, which lies close to these pinnacles is that of the

Col de la Sauce [across which a path leads down to *Maxime de Beaufort*]. *View* of Alpine peaks.

Our path turns l. from the Col de la Sauce, behind the pinnacles of rock, and slightly ascends by a swampy slope.

Croix du Bonhomme, 8195 ft. 1 hr. *View* of the elegant Mont Pourri, in Val Isère (Rte. 148).

From the col the path branches [l. short, steep cut over Col de Four to Motet]; our course is rt., over a broken, swampy ground.

Chapiù (*Inns*: H. du Soleil, 1½ hr. best, but homely; H. des Voyageurs). [rt. To Bourg St. Maurice, 3 hrs., and Little St. Bernard,

down Val Bellaval.] Up valley by the Hameau du Glacier to

2 hrs. **Châlets of Motet** (2 small inns or châlets, one containing 3, the other 4 beds, clean but rough and dear). Thence the ascent is easy to the

1½ hr. **Col de la Seigne**, 8247 ft. *View* of the whole extent of the Allée Blanche and the vast S. wall of Mt. Blanc.

The chief glaciers of the Allée Blanche on the side of Mt. Blanc are, 1. G. de l'Estellette; 2. G. de l'Allée Blanche; 3. G. de Miage; 4. G. de la Brenva. The moraines 2 and 3 form barriers across the valley, and have occasioned lakes by damming the river. The moraine of the

Glac. du Miage is most remarkable. It has given rise to the

Lac de Combal. Below it are *châlets*, and then a fertile plain. Trees now appear; the forest is fine on rt., and clothes the

Mt. Chétif (*Pain de Sucre*, or "sugar-loaf" hill). The path through the woods is beautiful. It attains some height above the torrent, and emerging from the trees comes in full view of the

Glac. de la Brenva, which bestrides obliquely the Allée Blanche, abutting against the foot of Mt. Chétif.

Chapel of N. D. de la Guérison, stands on the rt. of the way, opposite the ice; thence a descent to the bank of the river, which turns abruptly (after its confluence with the stream of the Val Ferrex) into a ravine, cutting the

range of the Mt. Chétif. The united streams are crossed at the **Baths of La Saxe**, and 20 min. more brings the traveller to

Courmayeur (Rte. 134).

4½ hrs.

Rte. 141. — CHAMOUNI to MARTIGNY, by the TÊTE NOIRE. Also by the EAU NOIRE.

CHAMOUNI to	Hours.
Argentière (char) . . .	1¼
Tête Noire (mule). . .	3
Forclaz " . . .	1½
Martigny " . . .	2½

8 hrs. moderate walking: 10 with a mule, including stoppages: no guide needed. Char-road 5½ m. to Argentière.

3 rtes. lead to Martigny.

a. Tête Noire; mule-path good. Scenery is on the whole finer than in

b. Eau Noire; Inns better; mule-path good; not much longer than *a* or *c*. Scenery partly the same as in *a*; and, for the rest, out and out finer.

c. Col de Balme (Rte. 142); mule-path good. Has one paramount view of Mt. Blanc, especially interesting to those on their way from Martigny.

The beauties of both *a* or *b* and of *c* may be combined by a détour of 2½ hrs. First to the Col de Balme and see the *view*; then l. across the pastures and forest (no good track, but horses can go) to the vill. of Val Orsine.

From Chamouni a char-road up the valley passes Les Près [rt. to Arveiron], then Les Tines (in 2½ m.) [rt. to Chapcau]; here the valley narrows and the road is steeper. Past Les Isles to (in 5½ m. from Chamouni)

1½ hr. **Argentière** (*Inns*: Couronne, Bellevue); char-road ends. **View* of Argentière Gl. opposite. Road divides. [rt. To Col de Balme (Rte. 142).] l. Ascent through

¼ hr. **Trelechant** hamlet to

½ hr. **Col des Montets**, watershed of Rhone. On the l. the Eau Noire is seen descending.

¼ hr. l. *View* up **Valley of Berard**, of Buet Mtn., behind the Aiguilles Rouges. [Ascent of Buet (Rte. 138), and rte. to Sixt. Waterfall, ¼ hr. up valley.] Here the stream Bérar runs into the Eau Noire.

¾ hr. **Valorcine**, chief vill. (bed procurable). Valley now contracts.

¼ hr. **Inn**: *H. de la Cascade Barberine*, good. ½ way to Martigny [Waterfall of Barberine ½ hr.]. Just before you reach the hotel the stream Barberine joins the Eau Noire. Hence by a beautiful path to and through short tunnel, *Roche-Percée*.

½ hr. **Col de la Tête Noire**. On the opposite shoulder of the same mtn., rt., is the Col de Balme.

¼ hr. **Inn**: *H. de la Tête Noire*, good [to Col de Balme (Rte. 138 h, to Martigny)]. Here the way turns sharply rt. up the valley of the Trient, a torrent which absorbs the Eau Noire a little lower down, and through the forest of Trient, and winds round the shoulder of the Tête Noire. On leaving the forest the valley opens, and in it is

½ hr. **Trient**, vill. (no *Inn*) amidst pine-forests and mountain *débris*. The torrent from the Trient Gl.

is crossed. Steep ascent follows. ½ way up

Junction of path to Col de ¼ hr. **Balme**, Rte. 142. [to Orsières direct (for the Gt. St. Bernard), by the pretty Lac de Champey].

Col de la Forclaz (small *Inn*). ¼ hr.

View of the Rhone, descending ¼ hr. through the Valais. The path leads through pastures, then pine-forests, and finally pear and apple trees.

Martigny-le-Bourg (*Inns*: 1½ hr. Lion; Trois Couronnes) [to Gt. St. Bernard (Rte. 135)].

Martigny-la-ville (Rly. Stat.) ¼ hr. (Rte. 56). English travellers proceeding hence to Chamouni are rarely required to show their passports at the French frontier.

Ascent from Martigny to the Col de la Forclaz, 2½ hrs.

b. By the **Valley of Eau Noire and Trient to Martigny**.—Leave the preceding route (a) just before you cross the second bridge N. of the H. Barberine. Ascend by the path on the l. and thence by the hamlet of Chatelard, and the villages of Finhaut and Salvent to Vernayaz, where there is a Rly. Stat. on the Ligne d'Italie, and the train may be taken either to Martigny or the Lake of Geneva. The ascent by Chatelard is rather rough, but perfectly safe for mules, and afterwards a better mule-path cannot be, and the scenery is beautiful. The time from the H. Barberine is 4 hrs., the reverse journey 4½ hrs. At Vernayaz the gorge of Trient and the Waterfall of Sallenche (Rte. 56) may be seen.

Proceeding from Martigny or the opposite direction, Lausanne, &c., the train may be taken to Vernayaz, and there mules and porters and refreshments may be had at H. de la Croix Blanche. A guide quite unnecessary.

Rte. 142.—MARTIGNY to CHAMOUNI, by the COL DE BALME.

MARTIGNY to	Hours.
Forclaz	2¼
Col de Balme	2½
Argentière, char-road begins	2½
Chamouni	1¾

About 20 m., 8½ hrs. steady walking, 10½ hrs. with a mule, including a halt at the summit. No guide needed.

For merits of the different rtes. between Chamouni and Martigny, see Rte. 141.

From Martigny (see Rte. 141) to

2¾ hr. Junction of rte. to Col de la Tête Noire. Path avoids the vill. of Trient, and crosses

¼ hr. Bridge over Trient; then up valley, and through forest of Magnin, over pastures to

1½ hr. Herbagères Châlets (milk). Ascent is gradual to

½ hr. Col de Balme (*Inn*: Pavillon, dear). **View*. Mont Blanc, foreshortened, appears in all its grandeur displayed from its summit

to its base, surrounded by the Aiguilles of La Tour, Argentière, Verte, Dru, Charmoz, Midi, &c. &c.; and each divided from its neighbour by enormous glaciers, which stream into the valley. The whole length of the vale of Chamouni is seen, the Col de Vosa closing its other extremity. Rt. are the Aiguilles Rouges: beyond these lies the Breven, and more to the rt. the snowy summit of the Buet. **View* is improved by climbing a rise ½ hr. N. of *Inn*.

Descent over pastures to the hamlet of *Tour*, where cultivation is reached. The blackish slaty rubbish, brought down by the torrents, is carefully preserved in small heaps. It is scattered over the snow to hasten its melting, which it really effects, owing to the warmth it absorbs from the sun's rays—a philosophical process observed by Saussure.

[Junction of Rte. by Tête Noire.] Immediately after, is

Argentière (Rte. 141). 2½ hrs.

It saves fatigue and time to drive thence (5½ m.) in a char to

Chamouni. 2 hrs.

Rte. 143.—SERVOZ to GENEVA, by SIXT.

SERVOZ to	H.		Geneva . . .	M.
Col d'Anterne	4			36
Sixt	5			

The valley of Sixt is one of the finest in Savoy. It may be reached (1) by a good carr.-road, 36 m. by *Bonneville*, on the way between Geneva and Chamouni, mail carr., 2 or 3 seats, 3 times a week; (2) by a char.-road, not very good, but very picturesque, 36 m. by St. Jeoire; (3) from *Servoz*, on the Geneva and Chamouni road, by the *Col d'Anterne* mule-path, 9 hrs.; or (4) from Chamouni direct, by mule-path over the *Brevent*, and then over the *Col d'Anterne*, 11 hrs.

Ascent of Col d'Anterne.

Guide is needed. Take provisions.

Servoz (Rte. 138). The mt. above abounds in tertiary fossils.

After leaving the upper châteaux the débris of a fallen mountain has to be crossed by a rugged path.

4 hrs. *Col d'Anterne* (7424 ft.) is reached through a fork-like opening. *View* of Mt. Blanc here is very fine. It is seen more distinctly than at Chamouni, where it appears to be as it were engulfed in a world of mountains. [Pass to Sixt by the *Col du Derochoir*.]

[Ascent of Buet Mt. (Rte. 138 l.)

Descend E. from *Col d'Anterne*.

$\frac{1}{4}$ h. *Moed* châteaux. Across meadows

$1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Villy* hamlet (night-quarters; the only one on the ascent).

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Salenton*, further. Here mule-path ends, and the difficult part of the ascent begins.

2 hrs. *Summit* (10,206 ft.) thickly covered with snow; on the N.E. and N.W. are glaciers. The S. is precipitous. **View* of Mt. Blanc in full grandeur. E. mountains of the Valais. W. over numberless peaks into Dauphiny, and Savoyard mountains. Glimpses of the lakes of Geneva and Annecy: the horizon is bounded by the Jura. (The Buet

may be ascended more easily from *Valorcine*.) (Rte. 141.)

Descent may be varied by (1) following the *Dioza* to *Servoz*, or (2) by walking across the *Brevent* to the châteaux of *Planpraz*. Rte. 138 e.]

Descent from the *Col d'Anterne* is gradual. The path skirts the E. of *Lac d'Anterne*.

Châteaux d'Anterne (milk and ¹ hr. cheese). Descend rapidly, beneath the peak of *Pointe de Sales*, through a narrow and luxuriant gorge.

Sixt (*Inn*: H. des Cascades, 4 hrs. once a convent, good quarters). Beautifully sit. in valley of the *Giffre*, at a point where 2 valleys converge like the letter V. at the N.W. base of the *Buet*. There is plenty of game and fish. *Waterfalls* are numerous. Many dry up as the summer advances.

The guides are inferior, each takes his turn. The charges are fixed: *Buet*, 10 frs.; *Fer à Cheval*, 2 frs. 50 c.; *Chamouni*, 15 frs. *Mocand* the shoemaker is a good guide for the *Buet*.

Excursions.

a. To the *Fer à Cheval*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., char.-road, a rugged *cirque*, in the form of a horse-shoe. On the way, *view* of *Buet*, rt.; 1. *Cascade* of *La Gouille*. *Glacier* on the top of the *Fer à Cheval* is said to renew itself every 7 years, its lower extremity constantly falling over (500 ft.) into the valley.

4 m. further (foot-path) to the *Fond de la Combe*, the precipice which closes the valley.

b. *Lac de Gers*, 3 hrs. walk; no guide needed. The path crosses the valley to the S.W., and then mounts by

$\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Cascade of Pieu*, or Gers, nearly hidden in a cleft, to

$\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Montagne de Porte*. View over Sixt—the Mts. Buet and Blanc, and Pointe de Sales. Over ground nearly level

$\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Lac de Gers*.

c. Ascent of Buet. It is prudent to start 2 or 3 hrs. before sunrise. The ascent may be shortened by passing the night at *Chalets des Fonds*, 2 hrs. from Sixt.

d. Two passes to the valley of the Rhone: 1, by the valley of the Trient; 2, by the Sallenches.

e. To Champéry (see Rte. 144). *Sixt to Geneva* (see remarks at beginning of rte.). 9 hrs. drive. See Fall of the Nant Dent, 700 ft., and the Gouffre des Tines.

Samoens (*Inns*: Croix d'Or; Poste: not good), beautifully situated; 4000 Inhab.

[Pass of the Col de Jouxplaine to Morzine, and down valley of Dranse to Thonon.]

Tanninges (2800 Inhab.) has a castle. *Vile Inn*. Here diverge 2 rtes. to Geneva.

1. To **Bonneville**, 10 miles, on the high road from Chamouni to Geneva.

2. Direct, rougher, but prettier rte., by

St. Jeoire (*Inns*: Couronne; Lion d'Or), standing at the foot of the *Mole*, a mtn. conspicuous from Geneva. [*View from its top.]

Nangy, on the road from Chamouni to

Geneva (Rte. 53).

Rte. 144.—SIXT to MONTHEY—VAL D'ILLIEZ.

SIXT (Rte. 143)	Hrs.	Champéry . .	6½
to		Monthey . .	3
Samoëns . .	1½		

Beautiful scenery. Road perfectly easy for ladies who can ride 6 hrs.

There are also 2 more difficult passes. (1.) By *Golette de l'Oulaz*. (2.) *Glacier pass*, rather difficult, by the *Col de Sage-roux*.

Best inn at Champéry.

From **Sixt** the valley is descended to

Samoëns. (Rte. 143.) (Indif-1½ hr. *ferent Inn*.) The road lies through the beautiful gorge just E. of the town, and is through forest scenery and grassy glades. Views of limestone mtn. peaks. rt. *Gouffre des Tines*. The road passes the villages of *Les Moulins* and *Les Allamans*.

Col de Golèze (about 5600 2¼ hrs. ft.). Below is the *Drance*, which flows into the Lake of Geneva near Thonon (see Rte. 57). To the N. E. is *Col de Coux*, another and higher ridge, which separates it from Val d'Illiez, and is the boundary between Savoy and Canton Valais. The way over this ridge winds round the head of the valley of the Drance, beneath crags, and through a pine-forest.

Col de Coux (about 6400 ft.). 2 hrs.

Marked by a cross. Here is a chalet with refreshments.

Descent. Is at first rather steep. Halfway down a streamlet from a sulphureous spring, is crossed by a stone bridge.

2 hrs. **Champéry** (*Inns:* Hôtel et Pension de la Dent du Midi, pension 5 fr. a day; Croix Fédérale, second-rate) (height 3700 ft.) is well suited for head-quarters as the centre of many pleasant

Excursions.—Walks up and down the valley, at different levels (see Rte. 57).

For Mountaineers.—Ascent of the *Dent du Midi*, whose rugged crags form a striking object from the E. end of the lake of Geneva.

a. The most direct route, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., but fit only for good cragsmen, passes by the Croix de Zelèze.
b. An easier way, $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., passes by the chalets of Bonavaux, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and from thence gains the summit in 5 hrs. **View* includes the greater part of the Pennine chain and the nearer Alps of Bex.

Val d'Illiez. This beautiful valley is about 9 m. in length from Champéry to Monthey. There is an excellent char-road on the l. bank of the torrent, passing the villages of

Val d'Illiez (*Inn:* decent) and

Trois Torrents. Note the erratic blocks here and below.

3 hrs. **Monthey** (Rte. 57). The rly. station is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond the vill.

[At *Choux*, opposite Monthey, there is a ferry across the Rhone, and a path leading direct to Massonger and Bex.]

Rte. 146.—AOSTA to PONTE in VAL D'ORCA, by COGNE and the VAL SOANNA.

AOSTA to	Hrs.	Hrs.
Cogne . . .	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Col de l'Arietta $1\frac{1}{2}$
Highest Chalets 3		Campiglia . . . 3
		Ponte . . . $1\frac{1}{4}$

N.B.—Send notice beforehand to Cogne to prepare the landlord, if the party be large, as all provisions come from Aosta, 4 hrs.

Carriage-road to Aimaville, thence bridle-path.

From **Aosta** (Rte. 134) a road leads directly down to the Doire, which it passes, and ascends on the rt. bank through the rich plain of the valley, and through the vills. of Gressau and Joveneau to

Aimaville, where an ugly modern-antique, cockney castle is built. Hence the ascent is steep to

St. Martin hamlet. **View* from the crest above it. Aosta is seen as in a frame; and the peaks of Mt. Rosa close the picture. The path now enters

Val de Cogne, 1000 ft. above the torrent.

Pont d'Ael, Roman Aque- $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. duct. A white line which crosses the ravine is an ancient aqueduct, which now serves as a road. It crosses the torrent by a single arch, 400 ft. in height. Immediately above it is the ancient

gallery, 180 ft. long, 14 feet high, and 3 ft. wide; lit through slits in the wall. This singular work is in perfectly sound condition, though it was built, as a sharp inscription still indicates, by Caius Aimus and his son, of Padua, in the 13th year of Augustus. Their name is preserved in *Aimaville*.

A short cut from Pont d'Ael regains the path. The valley for a long way is now a deep ravine, which is mostly impervious to the eye. At one spot is a slide, down which trees cut in the forest above are discharged, for the chance of the torrent bringing them to the Val d'Aosta. Not one in ten escapes being splintered. These, however, served for working iron in Val de Cogne.

The difficulties of constructing the road are obvious. It was made by two brothers, iron-masters. There is little cultivation in the valley, as the mines and forges gave full occupation to its inhabitants. The company that worked them having failed has led to the commune taking up the enterprise. The hamlets of Vieille Silvenoir, Epinel, and Creta are passed before reaching

3 hrs. **Cogne** (*Inn*: La Grivola, fair), at the union of 3 valleys, amidst charming meadows. The costume of the females on fête-days is peculiarly picturesque. The Curé Chamonin is a stout mountaineer, well acquainted with the country.

[It is quite possible to ascend the Becca di Nona, and from thence descend to Cogne, in 1 long day from Aosta.]

[N.E. up the tributary valley, to the Becca di Nona, l., and Mt. Emilius, rt., and by a pass between them into Val St. Marcel.

S.E. up the opposite valley to the Grand Paradis and great glacier of Vermiana.]

Iron Mines are worth a visit: 3000 ft. above the valley; 2½ hrs. steep ascent. A vast surface of pure ore, yielding from 70 to 80 per cent. of metal, is exposed to open day.

Bouquetin (Stambecco) still exists on the mtns. near Cogne. Heavy penalties for their destruction. The King of Italy resorts hither for the chase, and has had rest-châlets built for him on the mtn. One of these was swept away by an avalanche 1867.

View of Mt. Blanc from all the heights round Cogne; for the direction of its valley is a prolongation of that between Villeneuve and Courmayeur. Views also of the *Pic de la Grivola*, or *Corne de Cogne* (13,003 ft.). The *Rochers des Poussets* are often ascended from this on account of the fine view of the Grivola; time, 3 hrs.

Leaving the little plain of Cogne, the road ascends by the mtn. side, leaving rt. a valley (in which the glacier of Money descends from *Mt. Grand Paradis*), and passing over what appears to be a vast dike. Then the country is more wild and open. The lower châlets of Chavanes are soon reached: further up on this fine Alp is the cluster known as the

Châlets of Chavanes.

3 hrs.

From this point there are 2 rtes. to Val Soanna and Italy.

a. By *Col de l'Arietta*, over ¾ hr. of glacier, not fit for mules, direct to Val Soanna.

b. By *Fenêtre de Cogne*, very circuitous, but interesting, barely a mule-path. Fine view from top (4¼ hrs.) over Grand Paradis.

a. By *Col de l'Arietta*. Caution on the glacier. If any snow use the rope. Crevasses numerous, though small. Guides hereabouts are ignorant.

1 hr. *Col de l'Arietta*, very narrow. **View*; S., even to Turin. N., by climbing rock to the rt., of Mt. Rosa and Mt. Blanc.

Descent excessively steep, but safe, to the valley. Here a good path leads gently down through scenes of increasing beauty. On looking back the *Col de Cogne* appears inaccessible.

3 hrs. *Campiglia* (no *Inn*), a wretched hamlet of migrating coppersmiths and lampmakers.

$\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Ronco*; café, barely endurable. The people of the valley wear an awkward boot of coarse woollen, tied round the ankle, half as broad again as the foot.

Through a fine ravine to

$2\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Ponte* (*Inn*: tolerable, at *Valentino*); arcaded streets, rich vineyards. Highly picturesque.

Views from many spots about *Ponte*. *Walks* along both the *Orco* and the *Soanna*. *Ch. of Sta. Maria* on an eminence, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walk.

Fabbrica cotton-works, the first established in Piedmont.

Diligence to Turin, 6 hrs., and Ivrea.

4 m. *Courgné* (*Inns*: *Corona Grossa*; *Leone d'Oro*, tolerable), a large town. Post-coach and chars to *Locana*, on the way to the Baths of *Ceresol* (Rte. 147).

The road continues through *Valperga* (noble *Campanile*); *Rivarolo*; *Lombadore*, where the river *Mallone* is crossed; and *Lemie*:—all towns situated in

the richest part of Piedmont, amidst Indian corn, vines, mulberry and fig trees.

Little idea can be formed of the richness and beauty of Piedmont, except by those who have skirted the mtns. on the borders of its rich plains. The traveller who enters it by the usual routes, at rt. angles to them, sees little of it.

Turin. *Handbook N. Italy.* 26 m.

Rte. 147.—PONTE to AOSTA, by CERESOL BATHS. The VAL SAVARANICHE.

PONTE to	Hrs.
Locana (char-road ends)	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inn and Baths of Ceresol	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chapis	2
Pont	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Villeneuve	6

These times are doubtful.

The traveller must carry bread and wine when he visits these wild valleys; milk, cheese, and butter may be had at the *châlets*. He is especially cautioned against wandering there without a well-recommended guide. The *Baths of Ceresol Reale*, when not full of residents, afford good accomodation to travellers.

Mail carriage from *Cuorgné* (Rte. 146) to *Locana*, where baggage and riding mules can be had by writing beforehand to the director of the Baths.

Locana (*Café delle Alpi*). 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Char-road as far as *Lilla*. The valley soon becomes dreary, and the mule-path winds up amidst masses of fallen rocks, often with beautiful little plains between

them. Several wretched hamlets are passed, such as

2½ hrs. **Novasca.** Here a cataract bursts out from a rift in a bare mass of granite. Curious Alpine bridge.

Scalare de Ceresol, just above Novasca. It is a flight of steps (Scalare), practicable for mules, carried through the gorge for ½ m. Crosses mark the scenes of accidents.

Above this is the plain of Ceresol, where barley is grown, and there is much meadow-land. A snowy range rises in front. The valley turns rt., round a mtn. in which are silver-mines. The ore is smelted in the valley. Near the works there is an effervescing, slightly chalybeate, and delicious spring.

Baths of Ceresol Reale (24 m. from Cuorné). Boarding house and *Inn*—prices fixed by tariff.

1¾ hr. **Inn**, clean and comfortable, 10 min. beyond the spring, frequented by Turinese in the summer, and the only head-quarters for excursions in this part of the Graian Alps. *Guides* here.

Mt. Levanna, seen l., is very grand. Three of its peaks bear the name of *Trois Bees*. The valley widens near the scattered houses of

½ hr. **Ceresol** (*Inn* miserable), the highest village with a church.

1½ hr. **Châlets of Chapis**; hay-loft to sleep in.

[To Tignes, in the upper valley of the Isère (Rte. 156) by the mountaineering difficult *pass of the Galese*. *View from the Col.]

Beyond *Châlets of Serue*, the

scene equals in sterility and savageness any other in the Alps.

Ascent in zigzags.

Châlets. **Views* of Mt. 1½ hr. **Levanna.** The path is now a series of flights of steps rudely cut in the rock. Beyond this a path more difficult than that of the Gemmi, without the protection of its parapets.

Col de la Croix de Nivolet. ¾ hr. *View* back is very wild.

Descent is much easier.

After having attained

Lakes, a nearly level path ½ hr. leads through fine pastures.

Châlets of the Plan de Nivo-¾ hr. **let.** The want of other fuel than dried cow-dung gives a filthy look to their purlieus. Below them the ground is boggy, and broken into knolls.

Granite, bare and smooth, 1 hr. like that on the route of the Grimsel, above Handek. Descent to

Croix d' Arolletta, a cross on ¼ hr. the brink of a precipice overlooking Pont, deep below. * *View*—3 peaks of Mt. Paradis and its gls. Winding descent, past a cataract to

Pont. Here the peculiar scenery 1 hr. ends at

Bien vill., where a wealthy peasant will accommodate travellers; 2 good chasseurs and guides live here.

Gioux, or **Val Savaranche**, 2½ hrs. is the principal village in the

valley; food; sleeping-quarters bad. The *curé* will receive travellers.

In the lower part of the valley the path continues high above the river; as it approaches Val d' Aosta, *View of Mt. Blanc. Here Val de Rhêmes joins Val Savaranche, and both enter the valley of Aosta. The end of Val de Rhêmes appears like a table-land on the mountain-side, studded with villages, rich in meadows and vines, walnut and chestnut trees.

Descent is rapid, fatiguing, and difficult.

3½ hrs. Villeneuve. Here there is neither decent inn nor car, so you must be prepared to continue on foot to

1¼ hr. Aosta (Rte. 134).

Rte. 149.—COURMAYEUR to BOURG SAINT MAURICE, by the LITTLE ST. BERNARD.

COURMAYEUR		Hrs.
to	Hrs.	
Pré St. Didier	1	Hospice . . . 1½
Cantine	. . . 3¼	Cantine . . . ½
		Bourg . . . 3

This is one of the easiest passes over the Alps, and one of the most ancient. These and other reasons render it probable that Hannibal made his famous passage into Italy by it.

A mule over the pass, 12 frs., muleteer, 12 frs.—total, 24 frs. Chars can pass.

The path is throughout broad enough for the country-carts, Carr.-road from Courmayeur to Pré St. Didier (carr. 4 fr.), also from Hospice to Bourg St. Maurice. (1863).

From Courmayeur, a short foot-cut by rt. of river to

Pré St. Didier (Rte. 134). 1 hr. Ascent begins at once in zigzags.

La Balme vill.; note where 1¼ hr. avalanches from Mt. Cramont (Cremonis jugum) fall into ravine, so that its snow often covers the stream as with a bridge, until late in autumn. Here is the supposed place where *Hannibal* found the road destroyed and the bridge of snow.

La Tuille vill. (Inn, small). ½ hr. [Path l. over *Camp of St. Thomas* to the valley of Aosta.] Road turns sharp rt. at the bridge, and ascends through vill. Pont Serrant to

Cantine. Food; then an 2 hrs. open plain. In the middle is the highest point, and beyond, l., is the Hospice. On the plain are Celtic remains; the circle of stones is called *Cirque d'Annibal*. There is also the *Colonne de Joux*, 20 ft. by 3 ft. built with stone from the Cramont. Close to a little lake is the

Hospice (Inn, tolerably comfortable, very civil landlord; good head-quarters for excursions). In one part of the Hospice lives a monk, who furnishes gratuitous hospitality to needy travellers, and in the other part is the *Inn*. 1 or 2 dogs are kept here.

History.—The Hospice belongs to the military and religious Order of SS. Maurice et Lazare. It was founded by St. Bernard, but

nothing of its history is preserved; though, if known, it would perhaps surpass in early importance that of the Great St. Bernard; for Celtic remains exist, and foundations of a Roman brick temple are found on the col, near the column.

[Easy ascent of *Mt. Vallaisan*, 1 hr.; or the *Belvedere*, 1½ hr., more difficult, but a finer *view*. *Mt. Blanc*, not seen from the Col, is, from either summit, a grand object. However, the views are inferior to the Cramont.]

Descent begins immediately from the Hospice.

½ hr. **Cantine**; refreshments. The road takes to the rt. bank of the stream, and continues over pastures like those of the Col de Balme; then descends steeply to

1¼ hr. **St. Germain vill.** (*Inn*, very poor).

Thence, by steep zigzags to a

Bridge over La Recluse, which is overhung by a great bank of gypsum, called *Roche Blanche*. In situation it perfectly agrees with Polybius's account, in the passage of Hannibal, of such a rock, and the events which occurred there. This is *one* of the chief points of evidence that by this pass of the Alps, Hannibal entered Italy.

Following the mule-path or the long zigzags of the new high-road,

1 hr. **Scez vill.**

¾ hr. **Bourg St. Maurice** (*Inn*: H. des Voyageurs), a poor village at the junction of several valleys.

See *Rte. 156* for roads to Chambéry and over Col d'Iseran.

Mules and side-saddles, 8 fr. to the Col, 15 to Courmayeur.

Dil. at inconvenient hours to Moutiers, and thence to Albertville and Chamousset Stat., on rly. to Chambéry (*Rte. 156*).

Stony path to Chapiu (3 hrs.) on way to Col de la Seigne.

Rte. 150.—SALLENCHES to L'HÔPITAL CONFLANS (ALBERTVILLE), by UGINE.

SALLENCHES to	Hours.
Flumet, char-road ends . . .	4½
Ugine, char-road begins again . . .	4
Albertville (L'Hôpital) . . .	1½

Sallenches (*Rte. 138*). Ascent in zigzags; beautiful *views* from them. The Aiguilles de Varens rise grandly in front; and all the peaks and glaciers of *Mt. Blanc* are seen.

Comblou vill.; few places have 1 hr. finer *views*. A little beyond it is the highest part of the road, thence quitting the valley of the Arve on a level to

Megève (*Inn*: Soleil d'Or). 1¼ hr.

[Ascent of *Mt. Joli*, 8670 ft., may be most easily ascended (5 hrs. walk going and returning). Finest *point of view* on the W. side of *Mt. Blanc*. It may also be reached from Sallenches, St. Gervais, or Contamines. There is a footpath ½ m. before Megève, to St. Gervais. *Views* all the way.]

Flumet, a little town. Ruins 2 hrs. of *castle*. Char-road ends. Road in progress.

Hilly mule-path begins along narrow valley of Arly.

2 hrs. **Heri** vill. (*Inn*: Entrée des Voyageurs), surrounded by mtns. covered with pines. The path, in many places overhangs the Arly. Celebrated walnut-trees. The oil of their nuts is an article of commerce.

2 hrs. **Ugine** (*Inns*: Balances; Grande Maison), ill-built town; 3000 Inhab. Fairs of cattle and mules. To the N. a square tower, flanked by other towers, which defended the *Castle* between Annecy and Aiguebelle (Rte. 152), attacked in the 9th cent. by the Saracens. Char-road begins and leads through a deep and rich valley.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. **Albertville**, formerly called *L'Hôpital* (*Inns*: H. des Balances, good; Etoile du Nord). Pop. 1500. Clean wide streets. It is one of the nicest little towns in Savoy; since the establishment of good roads, it has steadily increased in importance.

Diligences by Faverges to Annecy—to Moutiers and Chamousset Stat. on rly. to Chambéry.

[Up valley of Beaufort, 12 m. mule-path, to *St. Maxime de Beaufort*, its chief town (*Inn* kept by Henri Martin, pretty good). At junction of 5 valleys, surmounted by cols more or less difficult to climb on foot, averaging 6500 ft.

Between 2 of these valleys, called the Doron and Dorinet, rise the *Rocks of Enclaves*—a granite group round an oval basin, so shut in that its waters are discharged only underground or over fine falls into the valley of La Gite (the finest of all in scenery.)]

On the other side of the Arly, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Albertville, is the picturesque old walled town of

Confians. It has 1 or 2 curious old buildings. *View* from its Promenade towards the Grand Chartreuse.

Rte. 151.—GENEVA to CHAMBÉRY, by AIX LES BAINS. (Railway.)

	Eng. m.	Eng. m.
GENEVA to	Aix les Bains	12
Culoz . . . 42	Chambéry . . .	10

From **Geneva** (see Rte. 53) to **Culoz Stat.**

At Culoz Stat. the Lyons and Geneva line of rly. is left, and the *Victor Emmanuel* line taken. The second-class carriages are very inferior. Take seats on rt. for *view*.

After Culoz the Rhone is crossed. Then marshy meadows; then a tunnel, from which the rly. emerges on the shore of Lac du Bourget. *Views* over the lake and the opposite range of the Dent du Chat.

Châtillon Stat. rt. On a projecting promontory the castle of Châtillon. The rly. continues close to the lake until it diverges 2 m. E. to reach

Aix les Bains Stat. (*Inns*: H. Impérial; H. Venat, near the stat.; H. Guillard. Numerous

boarding-houses and lodgings. Maison Arc Romain is a good pension).

This watering-place was known to the Romans as *Aquæ Gratianæ*. Resorted to, on account of its springs and beautiful country round it, by 3000 visitors yearly; many come from Lyons, more for amusement than bathing.

English church service during the season.

Physicians.—Dr. Despine and M. d'Avat, who speak English, and M. Dardel, are well spoken of.

Mineral Springs are sulphureous; temp. between 100° and 117° Fahr. (The *Alum Spring* contains no alum.) They are chiefly used for douche baths. The appearance of the baths is not tempting. There is a regular code of laws as to the baths, &c.; and every conceivable complaint is curable by one or other of the springs.

Casino. Balls are held twice a week here. There is also a reading-room.

Roman Remains; viz.—*Triumphal Arch*, in debased Doric style, of the 3rd or 4th centuries, raised by T. Pompeius Campanus; *Temple of Diana*, Ionic, the cella is quite perfect; it can be best examined from the garden of the curé, upon which it abuts. *Roman Baths* are entered from Madame Chabert's garden. The arch of the hypocaust is a perfect piece of construction, worth an architect's consideration.

Caverns of St. Paul (tickets, 50 c.), contain huge stalactites.

[*Branch Railway to Annecy* in 1½ hr., by Albens, Rumilly, then up the valley of the Fier to Marcellaz and Rovagny (see Rte. 152.)

Kp. Switz.

Excursions.

a. *Waterfall of Grezy*, in a ravine, 3 m. from Aix. The watercourse is covered over by vines on trellises, and the water falls among rocks surmounted with crazy old sawing-mills. Old castle near it.

b. *Haute Combe*, a Cistercian monastery, 1225, on the opposite shore of the Lac du Bourget (full of fish; good boats), and close under the cliffs of Mt. du Chat. Its Gothic chapels were the burial-places of the princes of Savoy, canons of Citeaux, &c. Among them are Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, Amedeus V., VI., and VII., Jeanne de Montfort, Peter of Savoy, &c. The convent was pillaged and desecrated at the French Revolution. It was rebuilt in a bad florid Gothic style about 1824 by the King of Sardinia. *Boat* across lake to Haute Combe, 8 frs.: may be sent round to meet the traveller at Bordeaux (*d*, below).

c. *Phare de Gessens*, a tower near Haute Combe. *View* described by Rousseau.

d. *Ascent of Mt. Dent du Chat*. Cross the lake from Aix to Bordeaux. From thence the high road to Lyons by Yenne ascends the mtn. *Views* over the lake.

e. *Mont du Chat*, 1½ hr., one of the most ancient passes from France into Italy. It was probably the most frequented until the construction of the road by Les Echelles.

Passage of Hannibal.—Here the army under Hannibal probably encountered its first difficulties in passing the Alps, having to fight

the mountaineers, who kept watch during the day only. Having ascended the road to Vienne, he led his army across the country of the Allobroges, by Bourgoin, les Abrets, and St. Genix d'Aoste (Augusta Allobrogum), nearly opposite to Yenne; thence, by Chevalu (Leviscum), across the Mont du Chat to Chambéry (Lemincum). From Chambéry the army passed to Montmeillan, and up Val Isère to Conflans, Moutiers, and St. Maurice, and passed into Italy by the Little St. Bernard.

View from the pass towards France, the scene is most fertile and extensive.

Descend from the Col towards Yenne, then turn by a

$\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Path* to the l. Follow it to

$\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Inn* (small). Thenceforward a scramble; novices will want a guide.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Dent du Chat*, summit, 5000 ft.

**View* E. over the deep blue lake to the rich valley of Chambéry, speckled by hamlets and villages; far beyond are the mts. which bound Val Isère, and the snows of the Dauphiny Alps.]

Those who enter Switzerland by Aix, may cross by voiturier in one day to Bonneville, and next morning to St. Martin, so as to allow ample time for reaching Chamouni on the 2nd day.

From Aix the rly., after skirting the S. corner of the lake, leads across a fertile plain to

Chambéry Stat. (Rte. 154).

Rte. 152.—GENEVA by ANNECY to AIGUEBELLE, on the MONT CENIS ROAD.

GENEVA to	Eng. m.
Eng. m.	Faverges . 16
St. Julien . 6	Albertville 12
Anneey . 21	Aiguebelle . 15

Since the completion of the rly. this route is little frequented.

St. Julien, on the frontier of Savoy. The passports of travellers are examined. The baggage is searched a little farther on.

Cruseilles. Town of 1300 Inhab., at S. base of Mt. Salève.

The road traverses the romantic *Pont de la Caille*, perhaps the loftiest in the world, 656 ft. above the Usses.

Annecy (*Inn*: H. de Genève, 27 m. clean; Mâcon wine;—H. d'Angleterre). Fine cheese is made in the mtns.

A picturesque and clean old town, 9000 Inhab., at the N. extremity of the Lake of A., long associated with manufactures. The linen bleacheries were established in 1650. There are cotton-works, manufactories of black glass, of sulphuric acid, of printed cottons, &c., and in the neighbourhood a vein of lignite is worked.

Objects of interest:—*Castle*, now barracks, once the residence of the family of Genevois-Nemours; *Palace* of the old Bishops; *Cathedral*, Gothic, with its sanctuary. In the *Ch. of St. François*, modern,

are deposited the relics of St. François de Sales, and the Mère (Sainte) Chantal. The translation of their relics from the Cathedral was made in 1826, with great ceremony.

Along the shore of the *Lake* (1400 ft.) runs an *Avenue* and promenade, where fairs are held. * *Views* of the mtn. and lake. Bronze statue to *Berthollet*, the chemist. There are many pretty walks in its neighbourhood, the only drawback being the swamps. The lake abounds in fish—the lotte, and a fish peculiar to this lake, the *vairon*. Good boating.

Excursions to Chateau Duing on the lake; to Pont de la Caille.

A *steamer*, the gift of the Emp. Napoleon III., plies on the lake.

Rail to Aix les Bains by Rumilly and Albens.

28 m. **Albertville** (see Rte. 150). Turn to the l. near the junction of the Isère with the Arc

15 m. **Aiguebelle Stat.** (Rte. 154), on the rly. from Chambéry to Turin, or to **Chamousset Stat.** on the same rly. (diligence).

Rte. 154.—CHAMBÉRY to TURIN—MONT CENIS.

CHAMBÉRY (rly.)		M.
to	M.	
Montmélian . . . 9	St. Jean de Maurienne . . . 43	
Aiguebelle . . . 23	St. Michel . . . 8	

ST. MICHEL (dil.)		M.
to	M.	
Modane . . . 10½	Grande Croix . . . 8	
Verney . . . 7	Molaret . . . 8½	
Lanslebourg . . 7½	Susa . . . 6	

SUSA to Turin (rly.) . . . 34

This is the easiest way across the Alps, but the least interesting. *Views* from descent towards Italy.

Rly. to St. Michel about 3 hrs. Diligence 10 hrs. from St. Michel to Susa. Susa Rly. to Turin, 2 hrs. Total, 16 hrs., including stoppages. Voiturier 200 fr., posting 300 fr., all renforts and tolls included. The *Inns* on the road are dear, bad, and dirty.

Chambéry Stat. (Rte. 151) (Ital. Ciamberi) (*Inns*: H. de France, near the rly. stat., good; H. des Princes, handsome house, good cuisine, and reasonable; le Petit Paris; H. de l'Europe; chef lieu of Dépt., formerly the capital of Savoy, and an archbishop's see, 20,000 Inhab., pleasantly situated within a circle of mountains.

Cathedral, a Gothic building (1430), painted in imitation of the stone tracery of the 15th centy., is neither large nor interesting.

Castle of the Dukes of Savoy, a modernized building, now residence of the Préfet, and ornamented by a square tower of 13th centy. *Chapel* (b. 1415) is in the style of the Sainte Chapelle at Paris, and has lancet windows of painted glass. The interior is painted in imitation of Flamboyant tracery. *Promenades* round the castle. *Views* of surrounding mtns.

Entering the town from the Rly. Stat., you pass a *fountain*, ornamented with elephants, erected to the memory of *General de Boigne*, a native of Chambéry, died 1830, who made a fortune

in the E. Indies, in the service of the Rajah Scindia, and bestowed 137,000*l.* on his native place. He founded two hospitals.

[A pleasant excursion of a day or two may be made from Chambéry to the baths of Aix, and the Lac du Bourget (Rte. 151).]

Leaving Chambéry, the scenery becomes fine; the curves and gradients formidable.

Castle of Batié, 1., and farther on, that of Chignin, are links of a line of forts, on whose towers watch-fires were lighted in case of foreign inroads in olden times. This chain of old castles continues up the valleys of the Arc and Isère without interruption. To the rt. is Mt. Grenier, 5700 ft. The side facing Chambéry is a cliff, made by a mass of the mtn. having broken off in 1248: it overwhelmed the country at its base. Marks are still visible in the hillocks, now vineyards, called Les Aymes de Myans. Mt. Grenier stands in the angle between the valleys of Chambéry and of Grésivaudan (which leads to Grenoble).

Château Bayard. Its ruins stand on the l. bank of the Isère, a few miles down, the cradle of the illustrious knight "sans peur et sans reproche." (See HANDBOOK OF FRANCE.)

Route de Grenoble Stat. View. [Near this the Railroad to Grenoble branches off, following the valley of the Isère, which opens to the S.]

9 m. **Montmélian Stat.** (Inn: H. des Voyageurs, not good.) Little town on the rt. bank of the Isère, at the junction of four roads.

1. Mont Cenis. 2. Tarentaise and Little St. Bernard (Rte. 156). 3. From Grenoble; Rly., 1864. 4. From Chambéry.

The castle of Montmélian was long the bulwark of Savoy against France. Henry IV., while besieging it in 1600, was nearly killed by a cannon-shot from its walls.

[Omnibuses to *Baths of Allevard*.]

View of Mt. Blanc, for some miles, from the rly., which runs along an embankment by the river.

Coise vill., a mineral spring containing iodine, renowned as a specific against goitre.

St. Pierre d'Albigny Stat. (Inn, 6 m. good), a neat little town on opposite side of river. The Isère occupies only a portion of its wide bed. Good wine grown here.

Château de Miolans, a little beyond, is built on a jutting rock 800 or 900 ft. above the Isère. *Views* from its platform up and down the valley, and across into the valley of the Arc; for it is nearly opposite to the confluence of the Arc and the Isère.

Chamousset Stat. *Diligence* 2 m. to Albertville, Ugine, and Annecy. Here the rly. leaves the valley of the Isère, and takes that of the Arc or Maurienne.

Aiguebelle (Inns: Poste; Par-5 m. faite Union.) Unhealthy marshes. *Castle* above the town, called *La Charbonnière*, was the birthplace of several counts of Savoy.

St. Jean de Maurienne Stat. 20 m. (Inns: Europe, Poste, Voyageurs, all indifferent), capital of the province of Maurienne (3000 Inhab.), 1800 ft., the original seat of the

Dukes or Counts of Savoy. *Cathedral*, 15th centy., contains fine wood-carving, and a stone reliquary. The town is unhealthy. [To *Moutiers* (Rte. 156) by the Col de la Platière in 10 hrs. A mule may be taken to the top. Descent through Val de Nant-brun. **View of Mont Blanc.*

For passes into Dauphiné see Rte. 158.]

7 m. **St. Michel Stat.** (*Inn*: Post, dirty; H. de la Samaritaine, clean beds). Here rly. ends until the Great Tunnel at Modane is opened, or the rly. over the Mt. Cenis be completed.

This is the stopping place for those who travel from Paris to Turin in 3 days; the 1st night being spent at Macon. There is a good *Buffet* at the rly. station.

Diligences for Susa await the trains, a journey of 10 hrs. Families will do well to hire a carriage here. Borgo, at the Post, is a respectable vetturino, and has good carriages.

The rly. over Mt. Cenis is far advanced, and may be practicable in 1868.

Diligence-road from St. Michel up a wild and beautiful gorge.

1¼ hr., **Tunnel of Mont Cenis**, commenced 1861 by the government of Turin, and carried on under a convention with France.

Its large works are by the side of the road, and the entrance to the tunnel is some height above it. The tunnel is 4360 ft. above the sea, and 3480 below (but 16 m. W. of) the top of Mt. Cenis: it will be 7 or 8 miles long, without any shaft. The rock is cut by machines worked by air that has been compressed by water-power. The machinery for compressing the air, and the tubes that convey it, under compression, to the tunnel, are on a vast scale. The boring-machines are each of

them of 250 horse power, and act simultaneously on both sides of the mtn., here and at Bardonnèche. They easily penetrate the rock, on the same principle that rocks are bored for blasting; that is to say, by the rapid blows of a solid chisel, which is turned slightly on its axis between each blow. After the rock has been bored simultaneously with many parallel holes, the machine is withdrawn and the rock is blasted; then the cavity is enlarged and framed with masonry in the usual way. These latter processes are so tedious that the progress is only 1 metre a day at each end. The same compressed air that works the machines affords powerful ventilation to the tunnel. It also cools it by the cold necessarily evolved during its escape from compression.

Modane. (*Inn*: Lion d'Or.) The gorge of the Arc serves as a tremendous fosse to *Fort l'Esseillon* or *Bramans*, built on the opposite height, and commanding with its many-mouthed batteries, rising tier above tier, the passage to Italy. Under the treaty for the annexation of Savoy to France, it is to be razed. A light bridge spans the gorge, which separates the fort from the road.

Verney. Near this, Horace Walpole lost his lap-dog, which was carried off by a wolf pouncing down upon it from the forest.

Termignon. [Path to the Col de Vanoise (Rte. 157).]

Lanslebourg (*Inns*: Hôtel 2¼ hrs. Royal; H. de l'Europe, humble but tolerable), a wretched village, full of cabarets, at the foot of the ascent of Mont Cenis, 4400 ft. above the level of the

sea. From this point numerous excursions among the High Alps may be made, and, indifferent as the inn is, it seems excellent after those found among the mtns.

Here in the winter the wheeled dil. from St. Michel is changed for one on sledges, and carriages are dismantled and put on sledges to cross the snow. 14 men are often required, and 12 mules, to conduct the dil. across.

Time of ascent from Lanslebourg to the summit, 2 hrs.

Passing a large barrack, the road ascends by easy zigzags.

3 hrs. **La Ramasse**, Refuge No. 18. Here sledges are kept; and in winter, in deep snow, travellers may descend in one of them to Lanslebourg in 10 minutes! The sledge is guided by a peasant, who places himself in front; and from the experience gained in collecting (*ramasser*) and transporting wood in this manner, they are so skilful, that there is little or no risk in this extraordinary mode of travelling. The perpendicular descent is nearly 2000 ft.

Summit of Pass, 6825 ft. Thence descent to the plain of Mont Cenis, near the margin of a small lake, famed for its trout: the fishery belongs to the monks of the Hospice.

1½ hr. **Posthouse** of *Mont Cenis* (Monte Cenisio); and the Old Posthouse, rough, but tolerable, good head-quarters for Alpine excursions. [Ascent of the Little Mont Cenis pass to *Susa* commences.]

Just beyond, is the **Hospice**, f. by Charlemagne, who crossed Mont Cenis with an army in the 9th centy. The existing edifice, built by Napoleon, is occupied, half by carbineers who examine *passports*; half by Benedictine monks, who exercise gratuitous

hospitality towards poor travellers. The house contains two or three tolerable bedrooms for guests of the higher class. Near the Hospice is a loopholed wall, for the defence of the pass. The road is tolerably level to

Grande Croix, a wretched *Inn* at the lower extremity of the plain, with one or two taverns.

Descent begins by tourniquets to the little plain of St. Nicolas, over which it is carried on a causeway, out of the reach of avalanches. Leaving this plain, *View* of *Rochemelon* Mt. 1.: on its top is the ch. of N. D. des Neiges, visited Aug. 6, every year, by an incredible number of pilgrims. Men, women, and children ascend, on the day before, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the distance, sleep out on the mt., and complete the ascent early next day, so as to hear morning mass upon the summit. The road now skirts a dreary ravine.

Molaret, the first Piedmontese hamlet. [A footpath descends from below the posthouse, and is a short cut to *Susa*.] From some of the zigzags are *Views* of the valley of the *Dora* towards *Turin*, but the sides of the mt. are barren. A gallery is passed, built under a torrent. It is only used when the main-road is dangerous or destroyed by the torrent. Long zigzags to

Susa Stat. (*Inns*: *La Posta*; 2¼ hrs. *H. de France*, charges unreasonable; *Il Sole*).

Hence rly. to *Turin* 3 times a day, performing the journey in 2 hrs.

Turin Terminus (*Inns*: *Hôtel de l'Europe*, the best; *Grande Bretagne*; *H. Feder*; *Hôtel de la*

Ligurie, near the Rlwy. Stat., good). Omnibuses run to the different hotels on the arrival of each train.

FOR TURIN, see the HANDBOOK FOR NORTH ITALY.

The voituriers now keep their horses, &c., at Susa, but are generally to be engaged at Turin. If engaged in due time they will send horses on to Grande Croix, and change at that place, thus reaching Modane, or perhaps St. Jean and Chambéry, from Turin in one day. Time actually occupied on the road—Susa to Grande Croix, 4 hrs.; Summit, 1 hr. 10 min.; Lanslebourg, 50 min.; Modane, 2 hrs. 25 min.; St. Michel, 1 hr. 25 min. Total: Susa to St. Michel, 9 hrs. 35 min., exclusive of stoppages.

Rte. 156.—CHAMBÉRY to LANSLEBOURG, by the TARENTAISE—COL D'ISERAN—COL DE LA LEISSE.

Chambéry to Lanslebourg, 122 m.

CHAMBÉRY to		Hrs.
Eng. m.	Ste. Foi, foot	2½
Chamousset, rly 17	Tignes "	3½
Albertville, dil. 14½	Laval "	1¼
Moutiers " 17½	Bonneval "	4¼
Aime " 10	Lanslebourg, "	4
St. Maurice " 8½		

From Chambéry Stat. by rly. (see Rte. 154) to

Chamousset Stat. The Arc falls into the Isère.

Diligences to Moutiers in 6 hrs., and thence on to Bourg St. Maurice.

The road is straight, bare, and dusty, to

14½ m. Albertville (described in Rte. 150).

Here our road turns S., following the Isère, and entering the Tarentaise district. The lower ranges of the mts. are wooded, the valley retired and pastoral. Ruins of Castles. The road winds through shady walnut and chestnut trees.

Cataract. Near the hamlet of Petit Cœur.

Aigueblanche, a pretty vill. 16 m. Here the road rises, in order to avoid the gorge of the Isère, and then descends again to

Moutiers Tarentaise (Inn: Cou-ronne, improved under M. Vizioz, good cuisine).

Salt-works of Moutiers produce 1500 tons of salt yearly, extracted from three springs rising at the base of a vast mass of limestone, in the deep ravine of the Doron, about a mile above its junction with the Isère. They are warm, and the strongest 99° Fahrenheit. During the great earthquake of Lisbon, the salines of Moutiers ceased to flow for 48 hours: when the reflux took place, the quantity was increased but the brine was weaker. There are 3 evaporating-houses filled with fagots of blackthorn. The water is pumped to the top, and allowed to drop slowly through the woodstacks. The proportion of salt after each operation is nearly doubled. After passing through 3 sets of fagots the brine is passed through a house of ropes, down which the brine trickles. When the brine has gone through the 4 stages, and acquired the strength of 20 per cent., it is conducted into boiling pans, and the salt is crystallized in the usual manner. By this system, only one-sixteenth of the fuel is consumed which would be

required for evaporating the weak brine as it comes from the springs. The fagots are changed once in 5 or 6 years : they acquire a coating of selenite which, when broken off, resembles the branches of encrinites. The whole is readily shown for a small fee. (See *Bea* salt-works, Rte. 56).

The diligence to Moutiers to Bourg in 1859 started at 3:30 A.M., and it was not easy to get any other conveyance. The walk is somewhat long and dusty along the high-road.

The road goes through some thoroughly Swiss pastoral scenery, and then passes through a gorge which opens at

St. Marcel vill. The scenery is very fine, but the inhabitants are filthy and decrepit.

10 m. **Aimé** (Axuma), one of the chief towns of the Centrones. On a hill above it are the remains of Roman fortifications : also some round towers of great antiquity. [1 hr. walk from Aime, on the mts. to the S., are the lead-mines of *Macot*.]

The valley above Aimé, though fine, is not so picturesque as below ; and the road, though still a diligence-road, is not so good.

The vine grows as far as

Bellentre vill., which is nearly opposite to the village and valley of *Landri* [that lead to the mines of *Pesey*, which, with those of *Macot*, are the most celebrated in Savoy. They are near the foot of the glacier of *Mont Pourri*, and more than 5000 ft. above the sea : the ore is a fine-grained sulphuret of lead ; it contains about 60 ounces of silver per ton. Up valley of *Pesey* is a *view* of the glaciers and snows of Mt. *Pourri*, sometimes called *Chaffe-Quarre*.]

As our route ascends, the pass

of Little St. Bernard (Rte. 149) opens to the observer a more obvious course than that of the road up the *Isère*, which turns again from St. Maurice to the E. and S.S.E., and continues in this direction to its source.

Bourg St. Maurice (Berigen-8½ m. *trum*). *Inn* : H. des Voyageurs, tolerable. (Rte. 149.)

Beyond St. Maurice there is at present only a *bride-path*. It requires one day to go from Bourg St. Maurice to La Val, and another across the Col d'Iseran to Lanslebourg and the Mont Cenis. The *Inns* above this are bad and extortionate.

La Tuille de Ste. Foi (*Inns* : 3 hrs. a good guide and sportsman, François Ruet, resides here. He can accommodate two or three travellers, and can furnish trout from the Lac de Tignes. The *Inns* at La Tuille are bad, but Ruet is honest and trustworthy.) Bears and chamois occur here.

The deep ravine is too narrow to allow the path to run near to the torrent. On the opposite side the glaciers that stretch from the *Chaffe-Quarre* along the crest of the mountains, offer a scene of grandeur scarcely to be surpassed in the Western Alps.

La Gure. Here, perhaps, the view is finest. The vill. seems to be overhung by the glacier above it. More than once this village has been destroyed by the fall of ice and rocks ; but the danger is defied for the sake of the little land which its terrace above the *Isère* affords. The white lines of many falls seem to stream down upon the village from the melting glaciers above.

Ascent to a ridge. After crossing it, the path leads steeply down to the *Isère* in the depth of the ravine. Here rocks overhang the pass. A fragile bridge, over a

lateral stream, enables the traveller to ascend the valley. A little beyond this bridge the defile opens into

Brevières plain and village. Here the Isère is crossed, and the path ascends, through a rugged pine-forest, very high to avoid a ravine. In passing over this ridge, there is one spot where a cleft in the mountain-side can be passed only upon the trees, rocks, and stones, which the peasants have jammed into it, to form a path, which thence descending almost to the river-side, continues a short way only, before another expansion of the valley forms a little well-cultivated plain, in which lies the chief village of the valley,—

3½ hrs. **Tignes** (about 6000 ft.) (*Inn*: small and dirty; kept by Florentin Réval. Charges equal to those of a regular hotel.) The approach to it, from the defile below, is very striking. The inhabitants are robust and independent, and are great breeders of mules and cattle. This mountain village is beautifully sit. at the foot of the *Aiguille de la Sassièrè*, the highest point in the main chain of the Alps between Mont Blanc and Monte Viso. [By the *Col de Rhêmes*, or *Col de Goletta*, leading by the Val de Rhêmes to *Val d'Aosta*.]

There are two passes leading to Lanslebourg and the Maurienne; the most frequented is that by the Col d'Iseran. Another more interesting, and rather shorter, but higher and more laborious, is called the *Col de la Leisse*.

By *Col d'Iseran*. A steep rugged path leads up the mt. side, to pass another of those ravines, which in this valley so singularly alternate with the little plains. This,

the last, separates the plain of Tignes from that of Laval. The forest trees, from their greater elevation, are more stunted, the rocks more denuded; and the whole passage between the two villages is unmatched in savage wildness. In the midst, a fragile bridge crosses the torrent, and soon after the traveller finds himself in the plain of Laval; where barley is raised, and where irrigation is so well managed, that the vegetation is luxuriant.

Laval. (A miserable hovel is 1¼ hr. called an *Inn*.) It is the highest church village in the Val Isère: and surrounded by lofty mountains, which are crested with snow and glaciers. At the head of the valley, the Col de Galese can easily be seen (Rte. 147). Laval is centrally placed in a noble country, and only wants a better inn.

Besides the Col d'Iseran, there are 3 passes leading from Laval. 1. A path to the W., joining that from Tignes to the Col de la Leisse, near the summit of the pass. 2. By the Col de Rhêmes to Aosta, shorter but higher than the Galese, and reputed more hazardous. This may be taken as conveniently from Tignes, with a variation in the ascent. 3. To Ceresol by the Col de Galese (Rte. 147). The two last are difficult.

The path mounts in zigzags on the l. bank of the Isère, and may require a guide for some distance, as the course is confused by sheep-tracks; the ascent is easy. Towards the summit the track is well marked by a line of stone pyramids, each of which has a niche for some shelter in bad weather. Myriads of flowers.

Col d'Iseran. On looking back the *view* is grand, but not so fine as during the descent on the other side. Here the traveller looks over a thousand peaks, which appear to

spring out of the sea of glaciers which extends from the Levanna to Roche Melon.

Descent down an elevated pasturage, which narrows to a valley terminating in a defile. From this ravine the path is rough and fatiguing to

St. Barthelémi pastures and *châlets*. The descent is still steep and wearying. The valley of the *Arc* is seen below; i., the glaciers of the Levanna seem to fill the head of the valley.

4¼ hrs. **Bonneval** (*Inn* kept by Culets, an intelligent chasseur, is very poor and homely, as are all those in the valley down to Lanslebourg).

2 hrs. **Bessans** (*Inn* bad and extortionate). A high ridge is passed.

Lans le Villard. Its inhabitants salt their donkeys for food—a practice common in the Tarentaise.

Lanslebourg (Rte. 154).

Rte. 160. — BRIANÇON to SUSA, by the PASS of the MONT GENÈVRE.

BRIANÇON to		Eng. m.
Eng. m.	Cesanne . . .	7
Bourg Mont	Susa . . .	22
Genèvre . . .	8	

Diligence to Susa, but no post-horses. 37 m.

From **Briançon** (described in *Handbook of France*) the valley of the Durance is ascended by a gorge to

La Vachette, a hamlet at the

foot of the Mt. Genève. Here, on the l., opens the *Val de Neuvache*, a fine, large, and productive valley.

The ascent commences through a pine forest, and leads by zigzags to the col. *Views* of Briançon and its forts, the valleys of the Durance and Neuvache, and the surrounding mts.: these much relieve the tedium of ascent.

Mont Genève. Its plain (over 6000 ft.) is remarkable for the culture of barley, at that height.

Bourg Mont Genève. Here is 8 m. the

Custom-house, a troublesome place to those who enter *La belle France*.

On the plain, and almost from a common source, 2 rivers rise—the Durance, which flows into the Mediterranean, and the Doira-Susana or Dora Riparia, into the Adriatic.

Obelisk, 60 ft., to commemorate the construction, in 1807, of this fine road over the Alps.

Descent by zigzags to the bed of the river.

Cesanne (2 miserable *Inns*) is 7 m. not more than 4 hrs. good walk from Briançon.

Below Cesanne, the course lies down the valley to Susa. The first important commune in the valley is

Oulx, a large vill. at the entrance to the valley of Bardonnèche, on the line of the rly. to Turin. [3 passes to *Modane*, in the valley of the *Arc*.] *Tunnel of Mt. Cenis*, now in course of construction, is to open out above Bardonnèche (Rte. 154).

Salabertrand, memorable for 6 m. the battle fought and won by the

Vaudois, under Henri Arnaud, on their return to their valleys, after expatriation, in 1689, when they were opposed by 2500 regular intrenched troops, 3 times their numbers, and commanded by the Marquis de Larrey; every spot around has interest in connexion with that event: the mt. by which they had descended on the night of the battle; and that by the Col de Seu, which they crossed to go into their valleys after their victory.

Beyond Salabertrand the valley narrows considerably, and, near

Fort of Exilles, it forms a deep and richly wooded defile; in the midst of this the fort is placed, perfectly commanding the valley; here the river is crossed, and the road thence continues on its rt. bank.

m. **Exilles** vill.; tolerable accommodation and much civility will be found at the house of the post-master.

8m. **Susa** (Rte. 154).

From **Briançon** as far as

Cesanne, is the same as in the 15 m. route last described. The road made thence into Italy, by order of Napoleon, is more direct than by Turin. It is in good order.

The road from Cesanne crosses the Doire, and the ascent immediately commences, by a series of zigzags like that of the descent from the Mont Genève; a lengthened snakelike course of each, can be seen from the other, across the valley of the Doire. It soon reaches

Champlas hamlet. Still continuing to ascend over fine pasturages, till it reaches

Col de Sestrières and *châlets*. 8 m. The plain of the col is nearly 2 m. long. *View*, on the side towards *Val Pragelas*, is wild and fine, of the valley and Mt. Albergian.

Descent.—The road leads down by tourniquets to the banks of the Clusone, and to

Sestrières, the first vill.

Traverse vill. (*Inn*: Rose 6 m. Rouge, humble, clean beds).

Pragelas. The broad bed of the river beneath the fine forests makes the valley look bare—sterile.

Fénestrelles, a vill. of 800 In-5 m. hab. (bad and dirty *Inn*). *Fort of Fénestrelles* is a place of great strength, which guards the approach to Piedmont by this valley. It rises in terraces from the defile formed by the base of Mt. Albergian, to the summit of the mt. The highest battery is accessible through a gallery that contains 3600 steps. A basin covered with grass is on the top, called *Pré de Catinât*, from that general

Rte. 161. — BRIANÇON to PIGNEROL, by the COL DE SESTRIÈRES.

BRIANÇON to			M.
	M.	Perouse . . .	9
Cesanne . . .	15	Pignorelle . . .	12
Fénestrelles . . .	19		

The *Inns* between Briançon and Pignerol are poor, yet superior to those of Dauphiny.

Post-horses from Fénestrelles to Pignerolles.

having encamped there. The fort of Fénéstrelles is used as a state prison. It is the scene of M. Saintine's pretty tale of 'Picciola.'

The rte. now lies almost entirely through the valley of the Clusone. It is generally narrow; but where there is cultivation, corn and wine abound. The mulberry for silkworms flourishes, and fruit and forest trees luxuriate, as they almost always do on the side of Piedmont. Formerly, this valley was filled with a Protestant community, but their living in it was long prohibited. The Vaudois churches were not permitted out of the valleys of Rora, La Tour (known also as the valley of Lucerna and the Val Pelice), St. Martin, and Angrogna; but the more liberal policy of the Government since 1848 has removed this restriction.

Below Fénéstrelles, the route passes through numerous villages—Montole, Rouse Villaret, and Chapelle—before reaching

9 m. **Perosa**, or *Perouse* (Inns: Sole; Antico; Auberge Nationale), the principal town in the valley. *Valley of St. Martin*, one of the most interesting of the Protestant valleys, is situated directly opposite.

[From Perouse a moderate ascent through a beautiful valley leads, rt., to *Perrier*, or *Perrero*. A little above this village the valley forks. The N.W. branch, preserving the name *Val de St. Martin*, leads, amidst fruit-trees, corn, and pasturages, to the commune of *Maneille*. A little beyond the road enters a wild and beautiful ravine; at its upper extremity it reaches the hamlet of *St. Marcel*. Continuing up the valley, the house

of the Syndic of Marcel is passed; a singularly handsome structure in such a situation. About a league above this spot is the hamlet of *Balsille*, and immediately over it, the celebrated *Castella*, a terrace on the side of the peaked mountain, where the Vaudois intrenched themselves under *Henri Arnaud*. Here the handful of brave men, not exceeding 700, fought for their fatherland, for 3 days, the united armies of France and Sardinia, 22,000 men. When the latter, however, found it necessary to bring up artillery, which was accomplished with excessive difficulty, the Vaudois, seeing that they could not hold their position, retreated during the night without losing a man; and the following day, their sovereign of Sardinia, having quarrelled with his allies, agreed to restore them to their valleys and their homes. No history exists more full of wonderful adventures than that of the peasants of these valleys, who fought and suffered, and reconquered, for liberty of conscience.

Above the *Balsille*, one of the grandest assemblages of materials for Alpine scenery is to be found in cataracts, ravines, and mountains. From the head of the valley there is a very fine pass by the Col du Piz to *Pragelas*, in the valley of Clusone.

From Perouse to the *Balsille*, and back to Perouse, may be accomplished easily in a day.

The S.W. branch of the Val St. Martin is properly called the Val Germanasca. This in its turn is divided into 2 branches, the one leading to *Rodoretto*, the other to *Pralis*. From the first there is a pass leading to *Cesanne* (in Rte. 160). From *Pralis* it is possible

to reach Cesanne on the one side, or Abriés (Rte.) 162 on the other, by the *Col d'Abriés*.

There is an interesting pass from the lower part of the Val Germanasca to *Pra del Tor*, in the Val Angrogna, and thence to La Tour de Luserna.]

Continuing on the route from Perouse to Pignerol,

Quarries are passed, where stone is raised for the public works of Turin; nearly opposite to these, is

St. Germano, one of the Protestant churches, and the little valley which leads to *Pramol*. Still further down is

Prarustin Church, nearly opposite to where the valley widens, and the road enters upon the plains, through the hamlets of Port and Abadia, to

12 m. **Pignerol** (Ital. Pinerolo) (*Inns*: Corona, good; Canon d'Or. Pignerol is a straggling town, having some manufactures and a Pop. of 20,500. It was once fortified.

Hill of St. Brigide. Here are ruins of a chapel, and of the ancient *citadel*, in which the "Man in the Iron Mask" was shut up.

Railway 23½ m. to **Turin**; 3 trains a day in 1 hr. 10 min.; the stations being Riva, Piscina, Avrasca, None, Candiolo, Nichelino, and Sangone.

Rte. 162. — PIGNEROL to MONT DAUPHIN, by the VALLEYS of the VAUDOIS and the COL DE LA CROIX.

PIGNEROL to	Miles.
La Tour (char)	9
Bobbio (char)	7
Col de la Croix (horse)	13
Abriés (horse)	7
Château de Queyraz (char)	7
Mont Dauphin (char)	13

Dil. daily to La Tour. 9 miles.

From **Pignerol** the route lies through **St. Secundo** to

Bischerasco.

5 m.

St. Giovanni, the first Protestant commune. Here a ch. was built while Piedmont was under the government of Napoleon. Upon the restoration of the house of Sardinia, the Rom. Caths., whose ch. is on the other side of a little stream, complained that the voices of the Protestants in singing disturbed their devotions, and an order was given to shut out the abomination by a large barricade of wood, which the Vaudois were compelled to erect before the door of their ch. This has now, however, dropped away bit by bit, and little remains of this evidence of intolerance. The ch. is of a singular form—a horse-shoe—but it is not favourable to the preacher or his congregation.

La Tour (*Inns*: L'Ours, chez 1 m. Gay, clean and good; Lion d'Or, chez Rottier), the principal town of the Protestant communities.

Protestant Church, b. 1850, with residences for the clergy and professors. General *Beckwith* contributed largely to it. This British veteran, who lost his leg at Waterloo, devoted 34 years of his life to improving the condition of the Waldenses. He lived among them, took a wife from among them, built chs.—more than 100 schools for them, and lies buried (1862) in the churchyard here.

Hospital for sick and poor Protestants; by funds raised chiefly in Holland, Russia, and England. *College* was established here in 1837, by the aid of an anonymous gift from England, of 5000*l.* confided to the late Rev. Dr. Gilly, for the education of young men for the ministry of the Vaudois churches. The necessity which had hitherto existed of sending them to Geneva or Lausanne is thereby removed. *Roman Catholic Church*, a large one, has been built here for the conversion of the Vaudois, but it has been attended by signal failure.

Guide.—Jean Henry Tron is respectable and trustworthy, well acquainted with the neighbouring mtns. The mountaineer must not, however, expect to find here men capable of aiding in adventurous excursions.

No part of the Alps for richness in the lower valleys, and for wild scenery in the defiles and mtns., surpasses the valleys of the Vaudois. There are good *Inns* at La Tour, to make head-quarters for excursions; and the civility of all classes to strangers, especially English, ought to be a recommendation to rambles in their country.

[To *Angrogna* valley, surrounded by lofty mtns. and pastures. Some of its wild scenes are associated with the history of

the Vaudois; as the defiles or *Barricades of Pra del Tor* (2½ hrs. walk from La Tour), which gave security to their families, who sought refuge within this picturesque defile. Above it, in the recesses of these mountains, concealed from the world for many ages, their Barbes, or teachers, imparted instruction, and fitted their pupils for the ministry. Every foot of ground in this valley is sacred in the history of this extraordinary people. A day given to explore the Val Angrogna, especially after reading its history, will be remembered with great pleasure.]

The road is widened for carriages, but is execrably rough as far as

Bobbio. (No *Inn.*) There is 2½ hrs. a café, where Jacques Raimond, a civil and experienced guide for the mountains, may be heard of.

Above Bobbio there is only a mule-path, 7 hrs. walk to Abriés.

A long wall guards Bobbio from inundations of the Pellice; it was built by a grant from *Oliver Cromwell*, during whose protectorate one of those fearful calamities nearly destroyed the village. A little beyond, the river is crossed, and the mtn. ascent begins; soon, on bending to the l., the scenery becomes wild, though the bottom is still occupied by water-meadows scattered here and there with walnut and chestnut. *View*, the last down the valley towards Bobbio.

After a long course amidst strangely situated hamlets, where rocks and trees of the wildest character make up a rapid succession of picturesque scenes, the path reaches a dreary mass of rocks,

over which the torrent of the Pellice is poured, and further progress seems forbidden. Up amidst these fallen fragments, however, a path threads a deep ravine.

Mirabouc, ruined fort, is built against the steep escarpments of a mountain. It was demolished in 1796.

By a rough path through a sterile valley to the meadows of the

3 hrs. **Bergerie de Pra** (the Alpine traveller may rest here, in a grange, with more comfort than in many places of much greater pretension), the highest hamlet in the valley; fertile pastures; barley and potatoes.

Abundance of chamois-hunting in the surrounding mountains, and the fine, honest character of the peasantry here, are great temptations to its enjoyment. Steep zig-zags to

1½ hr. **Col de la Croix** (7611 ft.), a *View* of the defile of Mirabouc and Mt. Viso. The col is nearly level for ½ hr., and then the path subsides to the valley of the Guil, within the territory of France.

Frontier.—On the col there is a block of stone carved with the fleur-de-lis, and the cross of Savoy, to mark the frontier.

La Monta is a den, miscalled an *Inn*, a station of the douane, where travellers are examined.

2½ hrs. **Abriés** (a country *Inn*: Etoile, very fair quarters; fix prices beforehand), the road through the valley of the Guil, passable for a caleche, passes the valleys in which there are still Protestant

communities, particularly that of St. Veran (Rte. 169), in a valley which joins from the l. the valley of the Guil, at Ville-vielles; and the valley of Arvieux, which enters that of the Guil near Queiras. To these, and the Val Frassenières, on the other side of the Durance, the name of the *Pays de Neff* has been given, to commemorate the services rendered to these communities by that Swiss Protestant minister. Neff, like Oberlin, the good pastor of the Ban de la Roche, not only promoted the religious faith and practice of these people, but established schools, and taught them agriculture, and other useful knowledge. He died in 1829. His name throughout these valleys is remembered with the deepest reverence and affection.

Château de Queiras (tolerable 2½ hrs. *Inn* at Queiras), finely sit. It is garrisoned, and entirely commands the pass.

Below Queiras a new road is open to Mt. Dauphin. Fine defile. *View* of Mont Pelvoux, seen at the head of Val Louise.

Guillestre (a very fair *Inn*, perhaps the best in this part of Dauphiné), a little bourg, lying on the l. of the road to Mont Dauphin, which was one of the stations, during the war, for English prisoners. A little below, the road passes beneath the

Fort of Mont Dauphin, which guards this entrance to France (*Inn*: Café du Nord, is good for Dauphiné, but not clean; clean lodgings and beds are kept for the officers of the garrison, and can be engaged by travellers). For the sake of these, it may be worth

while to ascend to the fort. *View* from the drawbridge of Mont Pelvoux.

The great route from Marseilles and Digne to Briançon is now entered. (See HANDBOOK FOR FRANCE.)

If this excursion be commenced from the side of France the diligence from Briançon to Gap will drop the traveller

at Mt. Dauphin (5 or 6 hrs. walk from Briançon), where an omnibus will take him on to Guillestre. There he can hire a one-horse calèche for Abries, stopping at Queiras to rest and dine. *Time*: Briançon to Guillestre, 4½ hrs; G. to Abriés, 6 hrs., exclusive of stops. *Avoid* making the journey between the 1st and 21st of July, that being the time allowed by the French Government for cutting wood in the forests—the horses are then all employed, and the charge for them is exorbitant; indeed it is so at all times.

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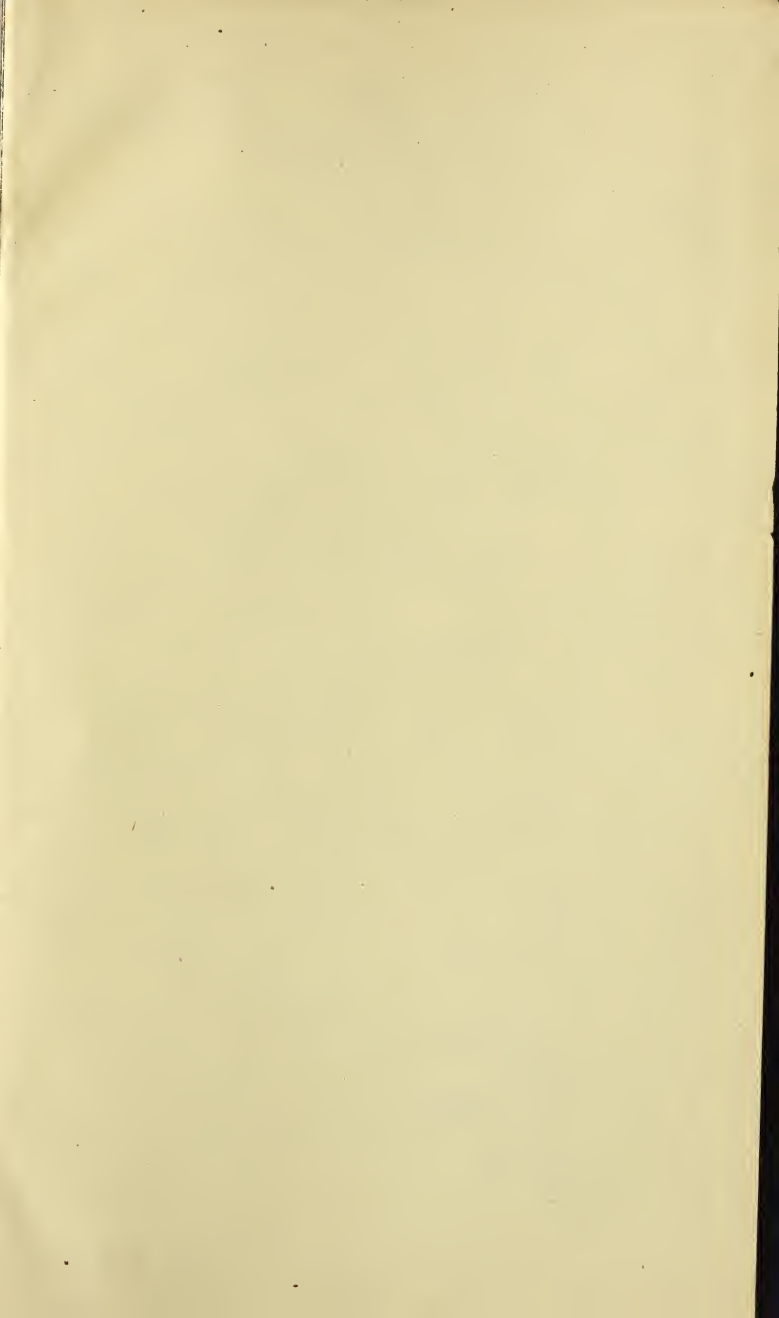
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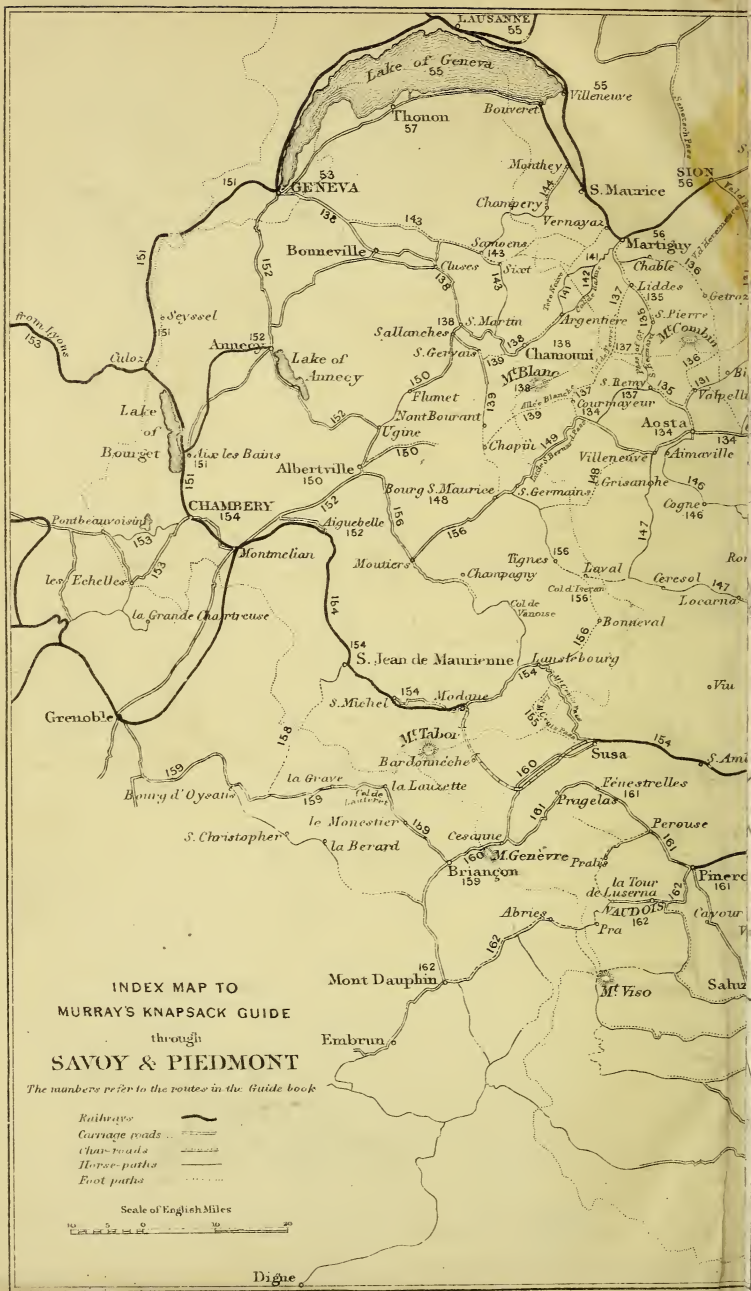
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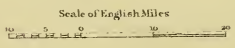




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MURRAY'S KNAPSACK GUIDE
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The numbers refer to the routes in the Guide book

- Railways
- Carnage roads
- Chari-roads
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