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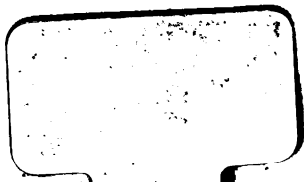
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LEIGH'S
NEW DESCRIPTIVE ROAD BOOK
OF
GERMANY,

COMPRISING

A DETAILED POST ITINERARY

THROUGH

PRUSSIA, AUSTRIA, (INCLUDING BOHEMIA, HUNGARY, &c.)
BAVARIA, WURTEMBERG, HANOVER, BADEN, NASSAU,
SAXE GOTHA, MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, AND
THE OTHER GERMAN STATES.

WITH

HISTORICAL AND LOCAL NOTICES

OF ALL

REMARKABLE OBJECTS,

AND

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE CELEBRATED WATERING-PLACES.

~~~~~  
SECOND EDITION,  
CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.  
~~~~~

LONDON:
LEIGH AND SON, 421, STRAND.

M.DCCC.XXXVII.

104.

LONDON:
Printed by J. and C. Adlard, Bartholomew Close.



PREFACE

TO

THE FIRST EDITION.

IN presenting to the public a Descriptive Road-Book of Germany, I deem a very slight, or rather no apology, necessary for its appearance; for while "Descriptions of Petersburg," and "Three Weeks' Tours in Switzerland," are daily thrust upon the unwilling reader, the subject upon which I adventure is almost untouched: indeed, with one single exception, I am not acquainted with any Itinerary of Germany in the English language. The work to which I allude is "Reichard's Itinerary;" but as this appeared ten years ago, and contains only 85 routes, my publisher, with a tact sharpened by a long

acquaintance with this useful, though humble branch of literature, immediately saw that a new book, and not merely a new edition, was required; and the present work, in consequence, is not a *rifacimento* of the old Itinerary, but, if such an expression were allowed, might be called an *Original Compilation*.

Although I have myself been in Germany, yet as I did not travel with a theodolite or a sextant in my hand,—as I neither measured altitudes nor registered milestones, I have been content to take these facts from authorities so eminent and so exact, that if they have ever fallen into error, one might be content to err in their company, like the ancient, who had rather be in the wrong with Plato, than in the right with the whole world besides. I hope, however, that my tour has added something to the accuracy, and much to the succinctness, of my book; the experience which I gained in it has taught me to discard all long and narcotic descriptions, and, retaining only the kernel, to leave the shell to garrulous guides, and travellers who have sworn to fill an octavo.

The Road-Book which I have the honour of submitting to the public not only contains 308 routes, but an account of several hundred places, with the names and

situations of more than 1500: it has, therefore, some claim to be considered as a *Gazetteer of Germany*. The traveller, whose memory begins to wane, will seek to give his wonders "a local habitation and a name," by recurring to its pages; and those whom destiny chains to one spot, may still gaze in imagination on the correct but frigid beauties of Berlin, the Italian elegance of Dresden, and the oriental splendors of Vienna. I hope that I shall be found to differ advantageously from other authors, not only by supplying their omissions, but by correcting their blunders. Such, indeed, is the negligence with which books are patched together, that, in works which pass as authorities, even the length of a German mile, and the value of some of the commonest coins, are grossly mis-stated. I have given a correct and rather ample List of Coins, and a Table of German Miles, with their equivalents in English ones: the former being absolutely necessary to every one who wishes not only not to be cheated, but not even to fancy that he is cheated; and the latter will save many weary multiplications, which are proverbially vexatious, especially in fractions.

I hope, too, that the copious Index which I have added will save the tourist the painful toil of travelling

up and down this Road-Book, in search of the information that he may require.

I now take leave of my readers, trusting that, if they should find some few errors scattered over the work, they will reflect that, in describing places and things which are ever varying, I have undertaken a task in which absolute perfection is unattainable.

ADVERTISEMENT TO SECOND EDITION.

PUBLIC appreciation of this Road-Book is sufficiently expressed by the demand for a new edition. The Editor, with an ardent desire to facilitate the progress of the traveller, determined to remodel the work, as well as to render it correct to the present period. The whole has, consequently, been re-arranged, and the routes (now extended to 322) will, it is hoped, be found intelligible to the least experienced traveller. The mere post-book enumeration of stages was deemed by him unsatisfactory, both in manner and matter; he, therefore, amplified this portion by a concise notice of the towns, villages, rivers, mountains, woods, battlefields, &c. which are found upon the different routes. He has also endeavoured to distinguish by signs the relative proportions of the different towns, distinguishing capitals and cities by □, towns of above 4000 inhabitants by ⊙, and smaller towns by *. It was, however, impossible to carry out perfectly this intention, for in one part of Germany a town with a population of 3000 deserved

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the distinguishing mark of one with above 4000, being more remarkable than many of the latter, by comparison with neighbouring places. The Editor had also typical casualties to combat his plan, and these chances have doubtless rendered inaccurate by omission what he had taken pains to insert.

Under the heads Vienna and Berlin will be found the German names of the public edifices; should the traveller, therefore, require them at other places, he must refer to these capitals, since the work would, by a perpetual translation, have exceeded its due limits. The steam-boat navigation from Ulm to Vienna may safely be recommended; but, as yet, in that from Vienna to Constantinople, considerable delay is sometimes occasioned, in the passage beyond Pesth, by the Russian authorities. At the moment this work went to press, nothing definitive could be advanced respecting this important voyage. The Editor trusts that his lengthened and arduous labours will meet with public approbation, and that in a succeeding edition, he shall shortly be enabled to present the latest changes in the German States.

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GLOSSARY OF GERMAN TERMS.

Aue	Meadow	Kügel	Hill
Badhaus	Bath-house	Kirche	Church
Baum	Tree	Kloster	Convent
Berg	Mountain	Kunst Strasse	Macadamised road
Bergwerk	Mine	Meer	Sea
Bogen	Arch	Meerbusen	Bay
Bruch	Marsh	Pfarrdorf	Parish
Brücke	Bridge [spring	Polizey-Amt	Police Office
Brunnen	Fountain, well-	Residenz	Residence
Burg	Castle	Ruine	Ruin
Chaussée	Paved road	Reisepass	Passport
Dampfschiff	Steam-boat	Schloss	Castle or Palace
Deich	Dike	Schlösschen	Little ditto
Denkmal	Monument	Schanze	Fort, Redoubt
Dorf, Dörfchen	Village	Schlacht	Battle
Einsiedley	Hermitage	Schwefel Bad	Sulphur Bath
Einwokner	Inhabitants	Schwibbogen	Arch
Engpass	Defile	See	Lake
Feld	Field	Seeleuchte	Lighthouse
Feste Festung	Fortress	Seite Strasse	By-road
Felsdurchgang	Subterranean passage	Speise Saal	Dining-room
Fleken	Borough	Strasse	Street
Fluss	River	Stadt	City
Forst	Forest	Stadtchen	Town
Fontäne	Fountain	Strom	River
Fussweg	Footpath	Sumpf	Bog
Gasthaus	Hotel	Thal	Valley
Wirthshaus	Inn	Theil	Part
Gasse	Street	Thor	Gate
Gebirge	Mountains	Thurm	Tower
Gewölbe	Vault	Treppe	Staircase
Gipfel	Summit	Wallfahrt	Pilgrimage
Grenze	Boundary	Wasserfall	Waterfall
Gruft	Cavern, Grave	Weinberg	Vineyard
Grund	Ground	Wald	Wood Forest
Hafen	Post	Wall	Rampart
Haus	House	Wiese	Meadow
Höhle	Hole, Cavern	Zoll	Toll

TABLE

*Exhibiting the corresponding Degrees of FAHRENHEIT'S
and REAUMUR'S Thermometers, omitting those which
require to be expressed by fractions.*

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76.....	203	
72.....	194	
68.....	185	
64.....	176	
60.....	167	
56.....	158	
52.....	149	
48.....	140	
44.....	131	
40.....	122	
36.....	113	
32.....	104	
28.....	95	
24.....	86	
20.....	77	
16.....	68	
12.....	59	
8.....	50	
4.....	41	
0.....	32	<i>Freezing point of water.</i>

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83 Oschatz wants (p.)
.. Meissen (g.) instead of (p.)
84 Dresden (r.) instead of (g.)
114 Treves wants (a.)
121 Baden Baden wants (g.)
139 Pilsen should have (b.) instead of Staab.
.. Beraun should have (c.) instead of (s.)
.. Prague wants (d.)
145 Botsen wants ©
215 Note at bottom Aussig wants (b.)
256 Head-line for Berlin read Breslau.
435 Carlsbad wants ©
473 © Ingoldstadt—See No. 199 omitted before Neumarkt in Route 202.
555 For Furfield read Furfeld.
612 Line 16, for "to triumph," read "the triumph."

A
DESCRIPTIVE ROAD-BOOK
OF
GERMANY.

PASSPORTS, CUSTOM-HOUSE, DUTY, &c.

ON the subject of passports, it is somewhat difficult to give accurate information in a work which cannot be expected to keep pace with political changes. For a simple journey the trouble is necessarily trifling, prior to the traveller's departure; on the continent, however short the distance, the restrictions and formalities are more obtrusive, and will not fail to demand the exercise of the traveller's best friend—patience.

As a general rule to the hasty traveller, we should observe that he can, at a moment's notice, obtain a passport from the consuls of the respective countries, on payment of five shillings. The ordinary mode through the ambassador's offices requires two days, but is a gratuitous affair. The applicant must leave his name and address the first day, and, on the following, apply personally, when his

passport will be delivered free of expense. Before making any further observations on the subject of passports, we subjoin a list of some of the Consuls' offices, trusting that they may be found correct, until a new edition appears.

France,—Passport Office, 6, Poland Street;—Consul, 4, Token-house Yard.

Austria,—Passport Office, 7, Chandos Street;—Consul, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane.

Prussia,—Consul, 31, Broad Street Buildings.

Holland,—Consul, 123, Fenchurch Street.

Belgium,—Consul, 3, Copthall Court.

Switzerland,—Consul, 24, Cateaton Street.

Hamburg,—Consul, 76, Cornhill.

HINTS TO TRAVELLERS RESPECTING MONEY, &c.

It will not be advisable for the traveller to take with him more cash than will carry him to the Continent, or the first principal town that he means to visit; but he should furnish himself with circular exchange notes, which may be obtained at Messrs. Herries and Co., 16, St. James's Street, or at Messrs. Hammersleys and Co., Pall-Mall. These are made out in even sums, from twenty pounds and upwards, and are payable at Ostend, Rotterdam, Ghent, Brussels, Liège, Spa, Cologne, Coblenz, Mayence, Frankfurt, or indeed at any of the principal places on the Continent.

These notes are drawn at seven days' sight, but are always

paid on presentation, unless there is ground for suspicion. Their value is reduced into foreign money, at the current usance course of exchange on London, at the time and place of payment; subject to no deduction for commission, or any other charge whatever, unless the payment be required in some particular coin which bears a premium. They are therefore superior to any other mode of conveying money; but if the traveller prefer taking with him English bank notes or sovereigns, he will find no difficulty in getting them exchanged at every principal town in the Netherlands, or on the Rhine.

The exchange of course fluctuates with the fluctuations of commerce; but the usual value of the *l.* sterling, in the Netherlands, is about 11 florins, 90 centimes; and on the Rhine, about 6 dollars, 20 groschen. Rather more money is given by the changers for bank notes of large amount than of small, because the former are more useful for remittances.

The traveller who does not wish to burthen his memory with the different coins, cannot well do wrong in keeping the greater portion of his money in sovereigns or Napoleons for the southern parts of his trip, and Fredericks for the northern, only changing as much as he may be likely to want in the various states or provinces through which he may pass. (See page 21.)

Travellers who do not convey all their baggage or property with them, should employ an agent to forward it to its destination, as they will otherwise be subjected to much loss and inconvenience. We recommend, for this purpose, Mr. CHINNERY, of Custom-house Chambers, Thames Street, London, who is properly authorised by the Board of

Customs, under bond of £1000, and whose correspondents, for receiving and forwarding goods, are at—

CALAIS.....	Messrs. Isaac Vital and Son
PARIS	Messrs. Parker and Co., Rue Neuve des Capucines, 16
BRUXELLES ...	Messrs. Pratt, Library, Place Royale
GENEVA	Mr. C. B. Freundler, Rue de Rhone
NICE.....	Mr. P. Natta
GENOA	Mr. A. G. Barchi
LEGHORN	Mr. C. Cutting
FLORENCE.....	Mr. S. Lowe
ROME	J. del Bosco, at Messrs. Torlonia
NAPLES.....	Mr. Charles Freeborn
DRESDEN	Messrs. L. and J. Meyer, Mittlere frauen Gasse
CARLSRUHE ...	W. Creuzbaer
FRANKFORT ...	H. Lindheimer
ROTTERDAM...	Bouteny and Co.
HAMBRO'	Mr. C. B. Arnold.

Mr. Chinnery will be happy to communicate any information as to duties and the mode of sending packages, on application, personally or by letter.

Goods must be examined when they arrive in London, therefore, packages that are *locked* should have the keys attached.

Packages of value should be insured from sea risk.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

All goods are taken by these Steam Packets at very moderate freights. They must be shipped before three o'clock on the day of the ship's clearing, and cannot be received on board without an order from the Agents.

The charge for Bullion and Papers of value, not exceeding 300*l.*, is seven shillings and sixpence. Above that sum, one-eighth per cent. on their value. The charge for Bonds, if above 300*l.*, and not exceeding 4000*l.*, is one-eighth per cent. on their actual value. If above 4000*l.*, one shilling and sixpence per cent. on the extra amount.

LONDON AND HAMBURG:—From off the Custom House, with His Majesty's Mail, every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Countess of Lonsdale, Britannia, John Bull, City of Hamburg, Columbine.—Agent in London, Mr. I. Norman, 1, Water-lane, Tower-street; at Hamburg, M. C. E. Delaval.

LONDON AND ROTTERDAM:—From off the Custom-House or Tower, with His Majesty's Mail, every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Giraffe, Attwood, Ramona, Sir Edward Banks.—Agents in London, Messrs. De Bie and Rahn, 4, Crescent, Minorities; at Rotterdam, Messrs. Smith and Co., and P. A. Van Es; at Cologne, Mr. Simonis.

LONDON AND CALAIS:—From off the Custom-House or Tower, to Calais, every Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday morning; from Calais, every Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday evening. William Jolliffe, Belfast, Lord Melville.—Agent in London, Mr. I. Norman, 1, Water-lane, Tower-street; at Calais, Mr. Greenfield, broker, Mr. C. de Rheims.

LONDON AND BOULOGNE:—From London Bridge Wharf.

Harlequin, Dart. From London, every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday morning, returning every Sunday, Tuesday, and Wednesday night. The Packet leaving London on Sunday carries merchandise, and brings merchandise from Boulogne on her return.—Agent in London, Mr. I. Norman, 1, Water-lane, Tower-street; at Boulogne, Mr. Sievers.

BRIGHTON AND DIEPPE :—Mountaineer, every Wednesday and Saturday, returning every Monday and Thursday.—Agent at Brighton, Mr. P. Black; Dieppe, Mr. Geo. Chapman.

LONDON AND ANTWERP :—From off the Custom-House or Tower, with a bag of letters from the post-office. Ocean. From London, every Sunday and Thursday morning, returning every Sunday and Wednesday.—Agents in London, Messrs. De Bie and Rahn, 4, Crescent, Minories; at Antwerp, Mr. C. Brequigny.

LONDON AND OSTEND :—From off the Custom-House or Tower, from London, every Saturday morning, returning every Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning. Earl of Liverpool. Agent in London, Mr. I. Norman, 1, Water-lane, Tower-street; at Ostend, Mr. R. St. Amour.

BRIGHTON AND HAVRE, regularly. Fares the same as from Brighton to Dieppe.—Agent at Brighton, Mr. P. Black; Havre, Mr. Chanoine.

STEAM CONVEYANCE TO ROTTERDAM.

The Batavier leaves London every Sunday morning, and the fares are as follows,—being at a reduction of 25 per cent. for all fares beyond Rotterdam as far as Strasburg.

PASSAGE MONEY.	State Cabin.			1st Cabin.			2nd Cabin.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
From London to Nymegen .	4	3	6	3	2	8	2	1	9
.... Cologne . .	4	7	6	3	5	8	2	3	9
.... Coblenz . .	4	17	10	3	13	4	2	9	0
.... Mayence . .	5	8	0	4	1	0	2	14	0
.... Mannheim . .	5	13	9	4	5	6	2	17	0
.... Schroeck . .	5	19	7	4	9	9	2	19	10
.... Strasburg . .	6	7	6	4	17	3	3	5	6

Fares from London to Rotterdam: Chief Cabin, 3*l.*; Second Do. 2*l.*

* * * State Cabins on Deck, particularly convenient, and adapted for Families, 4*l.*

Coach 6*l.*; Chariot, 5*l.*; small four-wheel ditto, 4*l.*; Carriage, two-wheel, 3*l.*; Horse, 6*l.*; Dog, 10*s.*; with a considerable reduction going up the Rhine.

Every information respecting her, and the passage up the Rhine, may be obtained of the Agent to the Company, Mr. W. May, 123, Fenchurch-street.

RHINE BOATS—PASSAGE MONEY.

To or from the under-mentioned places:		Pavillon, or Chief Cabin.				Great Cabin.				Fore Cabin.			
		Thlr.	Sr. gr.	Flor.	Kr.	Thlr.	Sr. gr.	Flor.	Kr.	Thlr.	Sr. gr.	Flor.	Kr.
From	to												
Cologne	- - Coblenz	4	20	8	10	3	15	6	8	2	10	4	5
"	- - Mayence	9	10	16	20	7		12	15	4	20	8	10
"	- - Mannheim	12		21		9		15	45	6		10	30
"	- - Leopoldshafen	14	20	25	40	11		19	15	7	10	12	50
Coblenz	- - Mayence	4	22	8	17	3	16	6	11	2	11	4	9
"	- - Mannheim	7	12	12	57	5	16	9	41	3	21	6	29
"	- - Leopoldshafen	10	2	17	37	7	16	13	11	5	1	8	49
Mayence	- - Mannheim	2	20	4	40	2		3	30	1	10	2	20
"	- - Leopoldshafen	5	10	9	20	4		7		2	20	4	40
Mannheim	- - Leopoldshafen	2	20	4	40	2		3	30	1	10	2	20

FROM LEOPOLDSHAFEN TO STRASBURG about 6 florins.

The rate of passage money to the intermediate places, as well as that of the freight for carriages, horses, goods, and other articles, may be learned at each agent's office, or of the conductor on board. Every passenger has an allowance of luggage to the weight of 60 Pfd. Children under ten years of age pay half-price. The greatest care has been taken that not only a good *table-d'hôte*, but that every other comfortable accommodation, shall be found on board. At LEOPOLDSHAFEN convenient coaches will be in readiness to convey the passengers, at a moderate fare, to CARLSRUHE and BADEN-BADEN.

At all Agents of the Steam Navigation Company, at BADEN, CARLSRUHE, LEOPOLDSHAFEN, MANNHEIM, WORMS, MAYENCE, BINGEN, COBLENZ, NEUWEID, and BONN, can places be secured to all parts of the Lower Rhine, to ROTTERDAM, and LONDON.

METHODS AND EXPENSES OF TRAVELLING.

There are four methods of travelling in Germany:—1. In the heavy stage (*Ordinaire-Post, Postwagen, Fahr-post or Diligence*). 2. In the post-coach (*Schnellpost, Eilpost, or Velocifères*). 3. You may travel with a hired coachman, who employs the same horses throughout the journey (*Lohnkutscher, a Retour, or Voiture d' Occasion*). 4. In a post-chaise (*Extra-post*). Each of these methods shall be separately considered.

1. An Englishman is not very likely to adopt this method of conveyance when he knows that their rate of travelling

is 2 English miles an hour; the price is usually about 6 silver groschen a German mile, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per English mile. The following are the prices in the Austrian dominions :

R A T E S, &c. &c.	In the Provinces of Lower Austria, Up- per Austria, Bohe- mia, Moravia, Sile- sia, Styria, Illyria, Dalmatia, and the Tyrol.		In Galicia, Hungary, and Transylvania.	
	Conventional Money. fl. kr.	Paper Money. fl. kr.	Conventional Money. fl. kr.	Paper Money. fl. kr.
An inside place, each stage	0 32	1 20	0 24	1 0
A place in the cabriolet, do.	0 24	1 0	0 18	0 45
A child on one's lap, ditto.	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 16	0 5	0 12
A child sitting between two persons, ditto	0 8	0 20	0 6	0 15
To the <i>conducteur</i> , ditto . .	0 3	0 7	0 3	0 7

2. The Schnellpost or Diligence travels at the rate of 4 or 5 English miles an hour; the number and the speed of these useful conveyances are daily increasing. Three-quarters of an hour is allowed for dinner and half-an-hour for supper.

In Prussia the postilions of the government diligences receive no *trinkgeld*.

The following Table, taken from Pezzl's Vienna, exhibits them in a favorable point of view, as travelling is certainly better conducted in Austria than in most other parts of Germany :

From VIENNA to	Number of German miles.	Number of hours in which the journey is performed.	Fare.
Brünn . .	19 . .	14 or 15 . .	7 fl. 46 kr.
Prague . .	42½ . .	36 or 38 . .	18 fl. 13 kr.
Presburg . .	10 . .	6	2 fl.
Buda . .	36½ . .	28	14 fl. 55 kr.
Grätz . .	27½ . .	23 or 24 . .	11 fl. 46 kr.
Trieste . .	71½ . .	71	32 fl. 30 kr.

From
PRAGUE
to

Carlsbad . .	16½ . .	14	7 fl. 52 kr.
Linz : . .	25½ . .	22 to 24 . .	9 fl. 31 kr.

The reader will remark, that the quickest of these coaches is the one from Vienna to Presburg, which performs nearly 8 English miles an hour, and the slowest is the one from Vienna to Trieste, which performs only 4½ English miles an hour. An inside passenger is allowed 50 lb. of luggage free, a cabriolet passenger 35 lb., a child on one's lap 10 lb., and a child sitting between two persons 15 lb.; and every one must take care of his own luggage. Any luggage beyond the above-mentioned weights must be paid for.

The average price of travelling in Germany by the *Velo-cifère*, is from 10 to 12 silver groschen per mile German.

3. It is not unusual in Germany, France, and Italy, to contract with a coachman to perform a journey of considerable length, such as 200 or 300 English miles, with the same horses: such a coachman is called, in German, *Lohn-kutscher*; in French, *Voiturier*; and in Italian, *Vetturino*: as in England we are ignorant of this method of travelling, or killing time under pretence of travelling, our language supplies no equivalent to these words.

A *Lohnkutscher* goes from 30 to 40 English miles a day, taking care to begin early in the morning, and ending somewhere about eight at night. If any of my readers should wish to try this tardy but independent method of travelling, they will easily find these coachmen in all the principal towns.

In Prussia the Dilligences are under the direction of Government. A supplementary carriage is provided in case there should not be sufficient room in the Diligence. The Passport is shown on taking a place or claiming a letter (*Poste Restante*). A room is attached to the Diligence office, where refreshments may be obtained. The ticket, or receipt, contains the number of the seat. Smoking not allowed, unless agreeable to all the passengers. The average price of travelling by Diligence is from 25 to 30 kreuzers, or 7½ to 10 silver groschen; by *Velocifère* from 10 to 12 silver groschen, or 33 to 35 kreuzers.

As a general rule, it may be as well to observe that the average price of posting in Germany is—for one horse 1 fl. 15 kr. per post of 2 German miles, but in large towns 15 kr. more; in the North 16 or 20 guten groschen of Saxony. The price of a covered chaise is 45 kr., or 1 fl.; an open ditto 30 or 40 kr. The postilion has 36 to 45 kr. for 2 miles, but the liberality of the traveller is in this respect the ordinary tarif.

4. The prices of posting vary in every state of the German empire. I shall give them in the following order, being that of the population of the several kingdoms, &c. :—1. Austria; 2. Prussia; 3. Bavaria; 4. Wurtemberg; 5. Hanover; 6. Saxony; 7. Baden; 8. Brunswick; 9. Grand Duchy of Hesse, &c.; 10. Electoral Hesse, &c.; and in the Saxon Duchies, &c.

1. Prices of Posting in the AUSTRIAN STATES for one stage, or 2 German miles, in conventional money. (See p. 31.)

	Per horse, per post of 2 miles.	CARRIAGE.			Postilion, per post per horse.
		Covered.	Open.*	Greasing.	
1. Austria (Upper), Salzburg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Lower Stiria and Carinthia }	56 kr.	28 kr.	14	4 to 8 kr.	12 kr.
2. Austria (Lower), . . . }	60	30	15	4 " 8	12
3. Illyria, Dalmatia . . . }	56 to 66 kr.	28 to 33	14 to 16½	4 " 8	12
4. Galicia,					
(a) Circle (Kreis) of Vado-vice, Bochnie, Sandee, Tarnow, Jaslow, Rzeczow }	50	25	12½	4 to 8	9
(b) The other Circles . . . }	45	22½	10½	4 " 8	9
5. Carniola, Tyrol, Vorarlberg . . . }	60	30	15	4 " 8	15
6. Hungary, Slavonia, Croatia . . . }	50	25	12½	4 " 8	9
7. Coast of Hungary, from Tzamobor by Rakov-Potok, Fiume to Czerkweniza . . . }	56	28	14	4 " 8	15
8. Transylvania }	45	22½	11½	4 " 8	9
9. Lombardy, Venice }	63½	4 wheels 18½	Cabriolet 9½	to hostler for 2 horses 6 kr.	34½

The traveller pays besides from Vienna for an extra ¼ mile.

* Although we have given the old terms covered and open, the latter are gradually being superseded by more comfortable vehicles.

2. Prices of Posting in PRUSSIA, per German mile.

Names of the Provinces.	A post horse.	An estafette, or courier's horse.	For the use of the post-chaise :		Gratuity to the postilion per mile.
			Covered.	Open.	
East Prussia and Lithuania .	} 10	15	15 per stage.	7½ per stage.	} silver groschen. 3¼ for one postilion, with from 2 to 5 horses inclusively; if you have 6 horses, 3¼ are paid to each.
West Prussia .					
Posen . . .					
Pomerania .					
Brandenburg .					
Silesia . . .					
Duchy of Saxony	} 10	15	15 per stage.	10 per stage.	} silver groschen.
a Measured roads					
b Unmeasured do.	12½	17½	} 12 for a stage of 2 miles: 20 for more than 2 miles.	} 7½ per stage.	} silver groschen.
Westphalia .	12½	17½			
Juliers, Cleves, Berg, with the duchy of Westphalia and territory of Wetzlar	} 12½	17½	7½ per mile.	5 per mile.	} 5 silver gros. if you have 2 or 3 horses; 7½ if you have 4; 7½ if you have 5 horses, with 1 postilion; if you have 5 horses, with 2 postillons, 5 silv. gr. to each; if you have 6 horses, 5 gr. to each postilion; if you have 8 horses, 7½ gros. to each postilion.
Lower Rhine .					
Portions of the Prussian dominions surrounded by foreign territory.	} 12½	17½	15 per stage.	10 per stage.	} If you have from 2 to 5 horses, inclusively, you pay 3¼ sil. gr. to each postilion; if you have 6 horses, you pay 3¼ to each of your two postilions.
Territory of Erfurt					
Suhl and Schleusingen Gefell .	} 12½	17½	15 per stage.	10 per stage.	} As above.
Portions of foreign territory.					
Lower principality of Sondershausen . . .	} 12½	18¼	5 per stage.	15 per stage.	} As above.
Town of Frankenhause . . .					
Duchies of Anhalt	12½	18¼	5 per stage.	15 per stage.	As above.

Greasing-money, &c.—If you have a post-chaise, which is furnished ready greased, or use your own carriage, and do not have it greased, in either case you pay, for grease money, 2½ sil. gr.; if you use your own carriage, and have it greased, 5 sil. gr. In large towns, such as Aix-la-Chapelle, Berlin, Breslau, Cleves, Cologne, Danzig, Dusseldorf, Erfurt, Königsberg, Posen, and Potsdam, these charges are doubled; and in the first case you pay 5 sil. gr., in the latter 10.

3. *Prices of Posting in BAVARIA.*

In the circle of the Rhine you pay per stage, 1 fl. 20 kr. for each horse; in the other circles, 1 fl. 15 kr.; but at Augsburg, München, Nürnberg, Ratisbon, and Würzburg, you pay 1 fl. 30 kr.

If you have two horses, you pay the postilion 40 kr.; if you have three, 50 kr.; if you have four, 1 fl.; and if you have six, the two postillions get between them, 1 fl. 20 kr.

For an uncovered vehicle you pay 24 kr., and for a covered one 40 kr. per stage.

For greasing the post-chaise, or calash, you pay 12 kr., and as much for greasing your own carriage, if it is required; but if you furnish your own grease, the price is only 6 kr.

4. *Prices of Posting in the KINGDOM OF WÜRTEMBERG.*

In the kingdom of Würtemberg you pay per stage for each horse a price which varies with the dearness or cheapness of forage, being, according to circumstances, 1 fl., 1 fl. 15 kr., 1 fl. 30 kr., 1 fl. 45 kr. The post-master of Stuttgart is authorised to demand 15 kr. per horse and stage more than

the above rate, but only of those travellers who do not live at Stuttgart, and are merely passing through it.

You pay the postilions,

For two horses,

for $\frac{1}{2}$ a stage, 20 kr. ; for $\frac{2}{3}$ of a stage, 30 kr. ; for a stage, 40 kr. ; for $1\frac{1}{2}$ stage, 50 kr. ; for $1\frac{1}{2}$ stage, 1 fl. ; for $1\frac{3}{4}$ stage, 1 fl. 10 kr. ; for 2 stages, 1 fl. 20 kr.

For three horses,

for $\frac{1}{2}$ stage, 25 kr. ; for $\frac{2}{3}$ stage, 38 kr. ; for a stage, 60 kr. ; for $1\frac{1}{4}$ stage, 1 fl. 3 kr. ; for $1\frac{1}{2}$ stage, 1 fl. 15 kr. ; for $1\frac{3}{4}$ stage, 1 fl. 28 kr. ; for 2 stages, 1 fl. 40 kr.

For four horses,

for $\frac{1}{2}$ stage, 30 kr. ; for $\frac{2}{3}$ stage, 45 kr. ; for a stage, 1 fl. ; for $1\frac{1}{4}$ stage, 1 fl. 15 kr. ; for $1\frac{1}{2}$ stage, 1 fl. 30 kr. ; for $1\frac{3}{4}$ stage, 1 fl. 45 kr. ; for 2 stages, 2 fl.

For six horses,

for $\frac{1}{2}$ stage, 40 kr. ; for $\frac{2}{3}$ stage, 1 fl. ; for a stage, 1 fl. 20 kr. ; for $1\frac{1}{4}$ stage, 1 fl. 40 kr. ; for $1\frac{1}{2}$ stage, 2 fl. ; for $1\frac{3}{4}$ stage, 2 fl. 20 kr. ; for 2 stages, 2 fl. 40 kr.

If the traveller has his own carriage, he pays 12 kr. whenever it is greased ; but if he takes a post-chaise, he pays 30 kr. per stage for its use, besides the charge for greasing.

5. Prices of Posting in HANOVER.

	Hanoverian Casengeld.			Conventional Money.		
	Rixdolls.	Groschen.	Fennings.	Rixdolls.	Groschen.	Pennings.
Horses and Carriages.						
For two post-horses, per mille	0	18	0	0	20	0
For three ditto	1	3	0	1	6	0
For four ditto	1	12	0	1	16	0
For five ditto	1	21	0	2	2	0
For six ditto	2	6	0	2	12	0
For two couriers' horses per mille	1	0	0	1	2	8
For a covered vehicle, ditto	0	6	0	0	6	8
For an uncovered vehicle, ditto	0	3	0	0	3	4
Postillions.						
For a stage of less than three miles, for a carriage with two horses	0	6	0	0	6	8
Ditto, with three horses	0	7	0	0	7	9
Ditto, with four horses	0	8	0	0	8	11
Ditto, with six horses	0	8	0	0	8	11
If the stage is three miles or upwards, you pay half as much more.						
To the <i>Wagenmeister</i> , for greasing a carriage with two or three horses	0	3	0	0	3	4
Ditto, with four or more horses	0	4	0	0	4	5

In the kingdom of Hanover, the traveller is often obliged to take one and even two additional horses, namely:—

(a.) From Ammensen to Einbeck, and from Einbeck to Ammensen, you must take an additional horse, if your carriage is drawn by two or three; you must take two additional horses if your carriage is drawn by four, but then you pay only for one.

(b.) From Gosslar to Osterode, and from Osterode to Gosslar, the same rule is observed.

(c.) From Minden to Cassel you must take an additional horse per mile if your carriage is drawn by two or three horses; you must take two additional horses if your carriage is drawn by four, but then you pay only for one.

6. *Prices of Posting in the KINGDOM OF SAXONY.*

FOR each post-horse, 10 groschen a mile; for each courier's horse, 14 groschen a mile; for a vehicle called a half-open post-chaise, 3 groschen a mile; a courier's open-carriage is furnished gratis, according to the old regulations. For a Vienna carriage, 16 groschen a stage; postillions, 4 groschen a mile; greasing, 2 groschen. The postmasters are authorised to receive, at the same time, the turnpike-tolls payable in the stage.

7. *Prices of Posting in the GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.*

EACH post-horse costs per stage, 1 fl. 15 kr., 1 fl. 30 kr., or 1 fl. 45 kr., according to the price of forage. The charge for the vehicle 50 kr. per mile.

The greasing of carriages with good grease costs 20 kr., and with ordinary grease 12 kr.; if the traveller furnishes

his own grease, he pays only 8 kr.; if the postmaster supplies the carriage, the traveller pays nothing for greasing. You pay the postillions :

For two horses,

for $\frac{1}{2}$ post, 24 kr. ; for $\frac{3}{4}$ post, 30 kr. ; for 1 post, 36 kr. ;
for $1\frac{1}{4}$ post, 42 kr. ; for $1\frac{1}{2}$ post, 48 kr.

For three horses,

for $\frac{1}{2}$ post, 30 kr. ; for $\frac{3}{4}$ post, 36 kr. ; for 1 post, 45 kr. ;
for $1\frac{1}{4}$ post, 54 kr. ; for $1\frac{1}{2}$ post, 1 fl.

For four horses,

for $\frac{1}{2}$ post, 48 kr. ; for $\frac{3}{4}$ post, 1 fl. ; for 1 post, 1 fl. 12 kr. ;
for $1\frac{1}{4}$ post, 1 fl. 24 kr. ; for $1\frac{1}{2}$ post, 1 fl. 36 kr.

For six horses,

for $\frac{1}{2}$ post, 1 fl. 12 kr. ; for $\frac{3}{4}$ post, 1 fl. 24 kr. ; for 1 post,
1 fl. 36 kr. ; for $1\frac{1}{4}$ post, 1 fl. 48 kr. ; for $1\frac{1}{2}$ post, 2 fl.

For a courier's horse you pay 10 kr. beyond the charge for a single stage, and guides are paid as if they were postillions with two horses.

8. Prices of Posting in the DUCHY OF BRUNSWICK.

In the country of Brunswick you pay 8 guter groschen per mile for each horse ; and 4 groschen to the *wagenmeister* for greasing and commission. Postillions are paid per stage as follows :—

For two or three horses	.	.	6 gr.
For four horses	.	.	8 gr.
For six horses	.	.	12 gr.

A half-covered post-chaise costs 4 groschen per mile.

A courier's horse costs 14 groschen per mile.

9. Prices of Posting in FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, the GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE, HESSE-HOMBURG, and NASSAU.

Each post-horse costs per stage, 1 fl. 15 kr., 1 fl. 30 kr., or 1 fl. 45 kr., according to the price of forage; but a courier's horse costs 15 kr. additional per stage.

The postmasters of Frankfort and Mayence are authorised to demand 15 kr. more than the above rates per horse for each stage.

The charge for a half-covered post-chaise is 40 kr. and 1 fl. for a covered carriage holding 4 persons.

In the Grand Duchy of Hesse you pay 36 kr. per stage for an open vehicle; 48 kr. for a half-covered calash or carriage; and 1 fl. for a close carriage. The charge for greasing is 12 kr. You pay the postilions per stage as follows:—

For two horses, 40 kr.; and in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, 45 kr.

For three horses, 50 kr.; and in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, 55 kr.

For four horses, 1 fl.; and in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, 1 fl. 5 kr.

When you have six horses you pay the postillion who drives, the charge for four horses, and the other one the charge for two.

10. Prices of Posting in the ELECTORATE OF HESSE, including the Districts of LIPPE and WALDECK.

THE following is a list of the prices of post horses, &c., provided that the dearness or cheapness of forage causes no alteration:—

A post-horse per mile	10 good groschen
At Cassel	12 ditto
A courier's horse per mile	14 ditto
At Cassel	16 ditto
For an open calash per mile	3 ditto
For a close calash per mile	4 ditto

You pay the postillions per mile, for two horses, 4 gr.; for three horses, 5 gr.; for four horses, 6 gr. If you have six horses, you pay the postillon who drives, for four horses, and the other postillon for two. The *wagenmeister* receives 4 gr. at each stage where the traveller has his carriage greased; if the traveller furnishes his own grease, he pays only 2 gr.

11. *Prices of Posting in the GRAND-DUCHIES and DUCHIES of SAXONY, and in the PRINCIPALITIES of REUSS and SCHWARZBURG.*

THE following is a list of the prices of post-horses, &c. provided that the dearness or cheapness of forage causes no alteration:—

A post-horse per mile	10 gr.
A courier's horse per mile	14 gr.
An open calash per mile	4 gr.
A covered calash per mile	6 gr.

At every stage where the traveller has his carriage greased, he pays the *wagenmeister* 4 gr., but only 2 gr. if he furnishes his own grease.

If you have two or three horses, you pay the postillions 4 gr. per mile.

If you have four horses, you pay the postillions 6 gr. per mile.

If you have six horses, you pay the gratuities for four and

two horses: the postilion who drives receiving the larger, and the other postilion the smaller one.

The tolls are paid at the same time with the posting money.

I will conclude this long account of posting with three observations:—1. The number of horses which the traveller employs does not depend entirely on himself, but is frequently increased by the postmasters, according to the number of persons travelling, and the weight of their luggage. 2. Those who enter a German town with post-horses cannot leave it with other horses until a certain time has elapsed; in some it is fixed at twenty-four hours, in some considerably longer,—a narrow and absurd policy. 3. It is usual to give the postilions more than the legal rates.

COINS.

THE traveller in Germany will continually hear the term *Conventional Money* (Conventionsmünze or Conventionsgeld). The following is its origin and meaning. In 1753, a convention was entered into between the houses of Austria and Bavaria, by which they agreed to coin a mark of fine silver into 20 florins or 13½ dollars, and to raise their currency to that standard. Hence the conventional standard (conventionsfuss) is often called the Twenty Florins Standard (Zwanzig Guldenfuss). The conventional standard has not yet superseded all the others, but probably will in the course of time.

The following are the principal coins circulating in the greater part of Germany, with their value in Prussian money:—

PRUSSIAN.

fl. kr. th. sigr. pf.

GERMANY, 1 Gulden. (24 fl. Fuss.) = 60 kr., or 1 0 or 0 17 6
1 Kreuzer = 4 Pfennigs.

Austria... 1 Gulden. (20 fl. Fuss) = 60 kr., .. 1 12 .. 0 21 0

Hanover... 1 Rthlr. Conv. Geld. (Sächs. Crt.)

Saxony... 1 = 24 g. gros. (1 g. gr. = 12 pf.) .. 1 48 .. 1 1 6

Prussia... 1 Thaler = 30 sil. gr. (1 sil. gr. = 12 pf.) .. 1 44 .. 1 0 0

Bremen 1 Thaler = 72 grots. 1 48 .. 1 1 6

Hamburg... } 1 Mark Courant. = 16 Schillings
Lübeck... } (1 Schilling = 12 Pfennigs) . . . 0 42 .. 0 12 3

Lombardo... } 1 Lira Austr. 100 centesimi. .. 0 24 .. 0 7 0
Venetian... }

Subjoined are further tables of coins reduced into English money:—

AUSTRIA.

£ s. d.

A florin (gulden) 0 2 0

A kreuzer 0 0 0 $\frac{2}{3}$

The following pieces also circulate in Austria:—The Souverain d'or, worth 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; the ducat, worth 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; the crown, worth 2 fl. 16 kr.; the conventional dollar, worth 2 fl.; and coins worth, respectively, 20, 17, 15, 10, 7, 5, 3, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, kr. The value of the paper-money fluctuates; but it is, at present, worth about half as much as the metallic currency.

At Vienna the coin known as new Wiener Wahrung loses about $\frac{1}{3}$.

PRUSSIA.

A currency dollar (courantthaler) = 24 good, £ s. d.

or 30 silver groschen, or 360 pennings . . . 0 3 0

A good groschen (ein guter groschen) . . . 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

A silver groschen (ein silber groschen) . . . 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

A gröschel 0 0 0 $\frac{3}{10}$

A penning (pfennig) 0 0 0 $\frac{1}{10}$

The following pieces also circulate in Prussia:—the ducat, worth $2\frac{1}{2}$ rix-dollars, with an agio of 16 per cent. in its favour when exchanged for currency money; the Frederic d'or, worth 5 rix-dollars, with an agio of 10 per cent. in its favour when exchanged for currency money; pieces of 1 , $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{5}$ of a dollar; and pieces of 6, 4, 3, and 1 pennings. The paper money descends as low as a thaler.

BAVARIA, WURTEMBERG, BADEN, HESSE-DARMSTADT, AND FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

A florin	£0 1 8
A kreuzer	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

The following pieces likewise circulate in these states:—the Louis d'or, worth 11 fl., and others worth 10 fl.; the ducat, worth 5 fl. 30 kr., and others worth 5 fl.; crowns, worth 2 fl., 42 kr.; conventional dollars, worth 2 fl. 24 kr.; and pieces of 24, 12, 6, 3, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{3}$ kr.

The reader will observe that, in these states, the mark of fine silver is supposed to be coined into 24 instead of 20 florins, and therefore one of these florins is only equal to four-fifths of an Austrian or conventional florin.

HANOVER.

A rix-dollar (reichsthaler) = 24 good or	£ s. d.
36 Mary groschen, or 360 pennings	0 3 2
A good groschen	0 0 1 $\frac{7}{12}$
A Mary groschen (Mariengroschen)	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{18}$
A penning	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{180}$

The new dollar has been rendered equal to the Prussian thaler, or about 3s. English.

The following pieces likewise circulate in Hanover :—the ducat, worth $2\frac{1}{2}$ rix-dollars *cassengeld*, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ golden crowns ; the George d'or, worth $4\frac{1}{2}$ rix-dollars *cassengeld*, or 5 golden crowns ; the conventional dollar, worth 48 Mary groschen *cassengeld* ; pieces worth $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a dollar ; pieces worth 4, 3, 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 Mary groschen ; and pieces of 6, 4, 3, 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 penning.

SAXONY.

	£	s.	d.
A conventional dollar, worth 32 groschen	0	4	2
A rix-dollar, worth 24 groschen	0	3	2
A good groschen	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$

The following pieces likewise circulate in Saxony :—the ducat, worth $2\frac{1}{2}$ rix-dollars ; the Augustus d'or, worth 5 rix-dollars ; pieces of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ conventional dollars, worth respectively 32, 16, and 8 groschen ; pieces of $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, and $\frac{1}{24}$ rix-dollar, worth respectively 4, 2, and 1 groschen ; and pieces of 6, 4, 3, 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pennings.

BRUNSWICK.

A rix-dollar = 24 good or 36 Mary groschen,	£	s.	d.
or 360 pennings	0	3	2
A good groschen	0	0	$1\frac{7}{12}$
A Mary groschen	0	0	$1\frac{1}{12}$
A penning	0	0	$0\frac{1}{100}$

The new dollar has been rendered equal to the Prussia thaler.

The following pieces likewise circulate in Brunswick :—the ducat, worth 3 rix-dollars 15 gr., and 3 rix-dollars 10 gr. ; gold pieces, worth $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars ; and whole, half, and quarter conventional dollars, worth 48, 24, and 12 Mary groschen.

HESSE-CASSEL.

	£	s.	d.
A conventional dollar = 24 good groschen	0	3	2
An albus = 9 pennings	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

The following pieces likewise circulate in Hesse-Cassel:—
ducats, pieces worth 10 and 5 dollars; conventional dollars,
worth 2 fl., or 32 good gr., or 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ albus; pieces of 6, 4, 3,
2, and 1 gr.; pieces of 2 and 1 alb.; and pieces of 8, 6, 4,
3, 2, and 1 pennings.

HAMBURG.

	£	s.	d.
A mark banco = 16 schillings banco	0	1	4
A schilling banco	0	0	1
A mark currency = 16 schillings currency	0	1	0
A schilling currency	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

BREMEN.

	£	s.	d.
A dollar = 72 grots	0	3	2
A grot = 5 schwaren	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

The following pieces are likewise current at Bremen:—
ducats; whole, half, and quarter dollars; and pieces of 12,
6, 4, 3, 2, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grots.

The reader will remark, from the foregoing tables, that
in the greater part of the north of Germany, money is
counted by dollars and groschen; and in the south, by
florins and kreuzers.

PRICES OF LODGINGS, PROVISIONS, &c.

THE following list is selected from Mrs. Starke's Directions and Information for Travellers on the Continent, to which are added the remarks of a German Tourist.

BERLIN.

A valet de place, per day, 1 dollar.

A job carriage, per day, from 2 to 3 dollars.

CARLSBAD.

Dinner at a restaurateur, from 8 to 10 groschen.

At the Bohemian and Saxon saloons, breakfast, either of coffee or chocolate, costs about 18 kreuzers.

A good suite of rooms, with several beds, seldom lets for more than 20 florins a week.

For loading or unloading a travelling carriage, 1 fl.

To the valet de place who goes round with the visiting tickets of travellers, 2 fl.

For reading the newspapers during the season, 2 fl.

To the drawers of water at each spring, as a farewell present, 1 or 2 kopfstücks.

To the waiters at the Saxon and Bohemian saloons, as a parting compliment, at least 1 fl.

Entrance money at the balls, 1 fl.

To a physician, when his attendance ceases, 4 or 5 ducats.

CUXHAVEN.

Every cabin or whole passenger pays, for going from Cuxhaven to Harwich in a post-office packet	£5 5 0
Every half passenger	3 0 0
Every four-wheeled carriage, the charge for ship- ping not included	8 0 0

Female servants pay as whole passengers; children under 6 years as half passengers; and above that age as whole passengers.

Harwich packets sail to Cuxhaven every Wednesday and Saturday about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, weather permitting; and return twice a week, if possible.

DRESDEN.

	<i>fl.</i>
Best apartments in the principal hotels, per day	4 to 5
Dinner	1
A tolerable dinner may, however, be had for	0 12 gro.
Restaurateurs give a good dinner for	0 10
A valet de place, per day	1 0
A job carriage, per day	3 0
A job carriage for half a day	2 4
A sedan-chair, in the old town, per course	0 2
And for returning also	0 2
In the new town the charge is double.	
Each quarter of an hour that a sedan is kept waiting	0 1
Country wine per bottle, about	0 10
Bottled beer, rather less than	0 3
Hire of an excellent boat from Dresden to Hamburg	200 dollars.
A smaller boat,	125

HAMBURG.

Dinner at a table d'hôte, from 12 schillings to 2 marks.

Claret per bottle, 2 marks.

In the steam-packet from Hamburg to London,

the price paid by a chief-cabin passenger is	£9	0	0
By a fore-cabin passenger	.	.	7 0 0
For a four-wheel carriage	.	.	10 0 0
For a two-wheel carriage	.	.	6 6 0
For horses, each	.	.	8 8 0

Passage-boats likewise go down the Elbe, from Hamburg to Cuxhaven; and the hire of one of these vessels, containing beds and a fire-place, and sufficiently large to accommodate from 6 to 8 persons, is about 70 marks; the watermen finding their own provisions. The time of embarkation depends upon the tide, and the voyage usually occupies about 18 hours.

LEIPSIK.

A front room at an inn, fuel included, per day	1	fl.
A back room	8	good gr.
In fair time a room costs	2	crowns.
A valet de place, per day	1	fl.
In fair time he expects	1	crown.

The prices at the German theatre are—for a box in the first row, 4 crowns; in the second row, 3 crowns; in the third row, 8 good groschen; and for a place in the parterre, 6 good groschen: unless it be fair time, when something more is paid.

PRAGUE.

A valet de place, per day	.	.	34	kr.
A job carriage, per day	.	.	2	fl. 30

PYRMONT.

Dinner costs from 8 to 16 groschen.

VIENNA.

A seat in the parterre at the Opera-house	. 1 fl.
On extraordinary occasions	. . . . . 2 fl.
A valet de place, per day	. . . . . 1 fl.
A job carriage, per day	. . . . . 6 fl.
....., per month	. . . . . 150 fl.
A sedan-chair, per course	. . . . . 1 fl. 30 kr.
Dinner (bread and wine not included) at good restaurateurs	. . . . . 3 fl.
Dinner at inferior restaurateurs	. . . . . from 40 to 50 kr.
A lodging-room in a good hotel, without fire, per day	. . . . . 2 fl.

So far Mrs. Starke: let us now hear the account of a German, a native of the kingdom of Würtemberg, in his work entitled *Deutschland, oder Briefe eines in Deutschland reisenden Deutschen*; and first of Vienna, vol. ii. p. 243, et seq.—“ You could formerly get an excellent dinner for 30 or 36 kr., nay, the emperor Joseph once referred an officer of Chancery, who begged for an addition to his salary on account of the dearness of the times, to the Angel in Mariahilf, where one could have four dishes for 6 kr.; but now one cannot get a good dinner under a florin, which is, however, very cheap. I have dined on six dishes selected by myself, for 1 fl., or 1 fl. 30 kr.; and on fast-days have had, besides meat, turtle, sturgeon, lamprey, snails, macaroni, and the most exquisite puddings. Excepting house-rent and wood, which are rather dear, everything is cheaper at Vienna than in other great towns. According to Pezzl,

a single man may live respectably at Vienna for 5 or 600 fl. a year; Küttner says 3000 florins; and both were right at the time when they wrote. Küttner was thinking of an elegant man of the world, and Pezzl of a plain philosophic German citizen. It would now be necessary to add 200 florins to the first, and 1000 florins to the latter estimate."

He complains bitterly of the dearness of Breslau in the following strain, vol. iii. page 452:—"Being at Breslau during the wool fair, I put up with a dark hole of a room, with furniture as old as the Flood, and a view over the neighbouring roofs, where I could hardly find the key-hole of this hole in broad daylight, and for this I was obliged to pay 15 groschen a day; I also paid 15 gr. for the dinner, though we get a better one in our country for 24 kr.; and the dessert always consisted of butter and cheese, with not so much as a cherry, though it was the cherry season: the daily charge for candles was 1 groschen, though I did not burn half a one during the whole week. In the south, when you pay a florin for dinner, you have what you please; here you merely get three or four dishes: and, in the whole of the north, I never heard a landlord say, What should you like to have? which would, indeed, be a superfluous question, when there is no choice."

I am afraid that my readers will not sympathize very deeply with this discontented Würtemberger.

The following Scale of Prices in Rhenish Germany is given by the author of the "*Rhenish Album*."

Beds, from 48 kr. to 1 florin.

Dinner, (table d'hôte,) from 48 to 1 fl.

Breakfast, 30 to 40 fl.

Tea, . 30 to 40

Saloon, 5 francs a day.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

By the term *High road* occasionally given in the directions, is implied a *Kunst-Strasse*, or Macadamised road.

In the topographical directions not only those villages have been mentioned at a short distance from the road, but also isolated edifices, castles, &c.

SUPPOSING my reader safely landed at Calais, Ostend, or Rotterdam, I shall give the most usual routes from these points to the frontiers of Germany, without, however, entering into any description of the towns on the road, as long as it passes through France and the Netherlands; for this would increase the bulk of the work, without much adding to its value, having been already done by Reichard in his *Descriptive Road-Book of France*, and by Boyce in his *Belgian Traveller*: once arrived in Germany, I shall of course describe every remarkable object situated on or near the main roads; the roads themselves will be given in alphabetical order, and numbered.

INTRODUCTORY ROUTES.

Route I. From CALAIS to PARIS, by BOULOGNE, MON-
TREUIL, ABBEVILLE, and BEAUVAIS.

<i>Names of the Stages.</i>	<i>French Posts.</i>
Haut Buisson	1½
Marquise	1
Boulogne sur Mer	1¼

<i>Names of the Stages.</i>	<i>French Posts.</i>
Samer	2
Cormont	1
Montreuil on the Canche	1½
Nampont, across the Authie to	1½
Bernay	1
Nouvion	1
Abbeville on the Somme	1½
Airaines	2
Camps	1½
Poix	1½
Granvilliers	1½
Marseille	1½
Beauvais, across the Teruin to	2½
Noailles	1½
Puisseux, across the Oise to	1½
Beaumont	1½
Moiselles	1½
St. Denis	1½
Paris	1

 32½

Another road leads from Abbeville by Ailly, Amiens, and Clermont, to Paris.

Route II. From PARIS to MANNHEIM, by METZ and STRASBURG.*

<i>Names of the Stages.</i>	<i>French Posts.</i>
Bondy	1½
Claye	2
Meaux, across the Marne	2
St. Jean les Jumeaux, recross to	1½
La Ferté	1

* If you do not wish to see Strasburg, you may take a shorter road to Mannheim, by going on the Mayence road (for which see Route III.) as far as Oggersheim, from which place to Mannheim is only 1½ German miles.

<i>Names of the Stages.</i>	<i>French Posts.</i>
La Ferme de Paris	2
Chateau Thierry, across the Marne to	1½
Cresancy	1
Dormans	1¼
Port à Binson	1
Epernay	2
Jalons	2
Chalons sur Marne	2
Pont de Sommeval, or Sommevesle	2½
Orbeval	2
S. Ménéhould, on the Aisne	1
Clermont	2
Domballe	1¼
Verdun, on the Meuse	2
Manheulle	2
Harville	1¼
Mars la Tour	1½
Gravelotte	1¼
Metz, on the Moselle	2¼
La Hoigne	1½
Solgne	1½
Delme	1½
Chateau Salins	1½
Moyenvic, on the Seille	1
Bourdonnaye	2
Heming	2½
Saarbourg, on the Saar	1
Hommartin	1
Pfalzburg, or Phalsburg	1
Zabern, or Saverne	1½
Wasselone	1¼
Ittenheim	1½
Strasburg, on the Ill	1¼
Brumpt, or Brumath, on a branch of the Rhine	2
Haguenau, on the Moder or Motter	1½
Sulz	2
Weissenburg, on the Lauter	1¼
Berg Zabern	1½

German miles.

<i>Names of the Stages.</i>	<i>French Posts.</i>
(a) Landau, on the Queich . . .	2
(b) Neustadt, on the Speierbach . . .	2
Hochdorf . . .	1½
(c) Oggersheim, across the Rhine to . . .	1½
(d) Mannheim . . .	1½
	78¼

(a) LANDAU, an important fortress, constructed by Vauban, is situated on the river Queich, in the Rhenish province belonging to Bavaria: the town contains 5700 inhabitants. The principal edifices are, the former collegiate Church, from the fine tower of which a good prospect is obtained; the former Augustine Convent; the Town Hall; the Palace of Justice; the Barracks; the Hospital. *Inns*; Das Goldene Schaf (Toison d'Or), Der Schwan (Le Cygne.)

(b) NEUSTADT is a very pretty little post-town, situated on the Haardt, with 5700 inhabitants. The surrounding country is very picturesque, the northern extremity of the Vosges and the southern extremity of the Haardt mountains forming the beautiful valley of Frankenstein, on the Speierbach. The town itself contains an old collegiate Church, erected in the 10th century, well worthy the attention of the antiquary: it contains the tombs of Rodolph II., Robert I., and Robert III., and in a spot called *Paradise*, are some frescoes. Besides the Church is a Gymnasium, which superseded a Nunnery. The ruins of several castles give a romantic interest to the neighbourhood. Among them we may mention the Castle of Wolfsberg, with its subterraneous gallery, leading beneath the Speierbach to the opposite castle of Königsberg; the castle of the Haardt or of Winzingen, with some stained glass; the castle of Hambach, and the

Nollen, with the remains of a Roman road. *Inns*; Der Löwe (Le Lion), the Post-house.

(c) OGGERSHEIM is a small town on the left bank of the Rhine, with an elegant new Church, a Chapel in imitation of that of Loretto, dedicated to the Virgin 1733, and a very old Townhouse. The Royal Lodge was destroyed during the Revolution. Pop. about 1000. *Inns*; Die Drey Könige, (Les Trois Rois.)

(d) MANNHEIM, the second town of the Grand Duchy of Baden, was formerly the capital of the Rhenish Palatinate. The present handsome city is the third which has been raised on this spot, the former towns having been destroyed by the violence of war. It contains 6 squares, 10 churches, 57 public buildings, 1540 dwelling-houses, and 19,000 inhabitants. It is one of the most regularly-built towns in Germany, and is of the form of an ellipse; 11 streets, running lengthwise, are intersected by 10 others, which thus divide the town into 110 little squares. The streets, which are perfectly straight, are clean and adorned with handsome houses. The street which leads from the spot where the Heidelberg gate formerly stood to the Rhenish gate, is partly shaded by a double row of acacias. The fortifications of Mannheim were razed after the peace of Luneville, and flourishing gardens now occupy the place of dreary walls and ditches. The Parade is shaded by a double row of trees, and adorned by a marble waterless fountain, with some exquisite bronze statues by Crepello. The Market-place, which is large and handsome, contains a groupe in stone by the masterly chisel of Van der Branden.

The Castle is a magnificent building of reddish sandstone, 750 feet long, and occupies the whole side of the town in the direction of the Rhine. It is one of the most considerable

palaces in Germany, as far as regards its size, and consists of three very large quadrangles. The left wing formerly contained the apartments of the Elector's consort, a cabinet of natural history, &c. &c.; but it suffered very much from the bombardment in 1795. The right wing contains the picture gallery, a cabinet of natural history, a collection of plaster casts of antique statues, a collection of antiquities, among which are Roman monuments found in the Palatinate, and a number of small bronze articles, mostly dug up in the same district; together with a tolerable library. The apartments of the Grand Duchess Stephanie in the Castle are very tastefully decorated and furnished.

Among the ecclesiastical buildings in Mannheim, what was formerly the Jesuits' College, and the Court or Jesuits' Church, adjoining the right wing of the Palace, will make the greatest impression on the visiter. The high altar is adorned with pillars of the finest marble found in the Palatinate; and the roof, which is painted in fresco, although in an inferior style, is one of the handsomest in Germany. The stranger should not omit to visit the Arsenal, the Theatre, the Botanical Garden, and the Observatory, from which there is a splendid prospect. The admirable collection of works of art belonging to Messrs. Artaria and Fontaine is worthy of inspection. Besides the Theatre, there are concerts in a superb saloon appropriated to that purpose, a club house, a casino, and a Vauxhall in the Neckar Gardens.

Inns; Der Pfalzer Hof (La Cour Palatine), Der Rheinische Hof (Hotel du Rhin), Hotel de Russie, Der Weinberg (Le Vignoble), Der Schwarze Löwe (Le Lion Noir), Der König von Preussen (Le Roi de Prusse.)

Route III. From PARIS to MAYENCE or MAINZ,
by METZ.

<i>Names of the Stages.</i>	<i>French Posts.</i>
Metz as at Route II. across the Nied to	40
Courcelles	2½
Fouigny	1
St. Avold	2
Forbach, across the Frontier of Prussia to	2½
(a) Saarbrück, on the Saar	1½
Across the Frontier of Rhenish Bavaria to	
Rohrbach	2
Homburg	1 <i>German Post.</i>
Bruckmühlbach	½ <i>do.</i>
Landstuhl	½
(b) Kaiserslautern	1
Frankenstein	1
Türkheim	1
Oggersheim	1
(c) Worms	1
Guntersblum	1
(d) Oppenheim	½
(e) Mayence, on the Rhine	1½
	61½

(a) SAARBRUCK is situated on the river Saare, and contains 6000 inhabitants. It was formerly the residence of the Prince of Nassau-Saarbrück, but is now in the Prussian dominions. There is a grotto on Mount Haltberg, called the Old Heathen chapel.

Inn. Die Post (la Poste).

(b) KAISERSLAUTERN is in the Rhenish province belonging to Bavaria, and contains 8000 inhabitants. There are several coal, iron, and quicksilver mines in the neighbourhood; the country around was the theatre of a number of engagements between the French and Prussians in the years 1793 and 1794.

Inns. Le Mont Tonnerre, die Post (la Poste).

(c) **WORMS** is situated at a short distance from the Rhine, in the dominions of the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt. It contains 900 houses, and 7000 inhabitants. It is an extremely ancient and remarkable city, having been a Roman station, and the residence of the Frank kings and Charlemagne, and is also conspicuous as the scene of Luther's trial, at the meeting of 1521. The Cathedral is a massive building in the Byzantine style, and the churches of St. Martin and St. Paul are likewise worthy of notice. In the Lutheran church is a painting by Seekatz, representing Luther before the Diet. Outside the Mayence Gate, is the Church of our Lady, around which lie the celebrated vineyards which produce the wine called Liebfrauenmilch. In the court of the Burgerhof are some Roman remains. Near the village of Püffigheim is shewn the tree beneath which Luther reposed while on his road to the diet. There is a Theatre here with an amateur company, a musical society, a reading room, and a freemason's lodge.

Inns. Der Schwan (le Cygne,) [Post,] der Schwarze Adler (l'Aigle Noir), der Römer (le Romain), das Weisse Ross (le Cheval blanc), der Pfau (le Paon.)

(d) **OPPENHEIM** is a small town with 2200 inhabitants; it is surrounded by flourishing vineyards, particularly in the direction of the village of Nierstein. The fine old Gothic Church dedicated to St. Catharine, the Church of St. Sebastian, and the ruins of the Castle of Landeskrona, are the principal architectural curiosities, together with an altar of Apollo and of the Goddess Sirona, and several other Roman antiquities at the Baths of Sirona, between Oppenheim and Nierstein, a frequented watering-place: the

Swedish Column marks the spot where Gustavus Adolphus is reported to have crossed the Rhine on a barn door.

Inns. Der Wilde (le Sauvage).

(e) MAYENCE, or MENTZ, called by the Germans Mainz, is situated in one of the most beautiful and fertile districts in Germany, where the Rhine receives the waters of the Maine. The fortress is remarkably strong, and the fortifications, including the intrenchment of Weissenau, extend along a circuit of more than 5 English miles. The town, which contains 29,000 inhabitants, is not very handsome, though it has a considerable number of elegant private residences.

The principal public buildings are—the stupendous but gloomy Cathedral with numerous tombs; St. Ignatius's Church; the Deutsche Haus, overlooking the Rhine, an edifice which formerly belonged to the German Order, and in which Napoleon used to reside; the ancient residence of the Electors, which immediately adjoins the last-mentioned building; the ancient collegiate Church of St. Stephen, and the Churches of St. Emmeran and St. Peter; the Palace of Justice, formerly the Dalberg Palace; and the Casino, built on the site of the residence of Gutenberg, with a statue of the reputed inventor of printing. The City Library contains a collection of 80,000 volumes, amongst which are a Psalterium, 1459; the Bible, 1463; and the Catholicon, 1469. It likewise comprises cabinets of coins, natural history, mechanical instruments, and a model of the bridge designed by Napoleon to cross the Rhine at Mainz. The Picture Gallery, and the collection of Roman antiquities in the same edifice, consisting of 27 altars and votive tablets, and upwards of 60 legionary monuments, found near

Mayence, are deserving of notice. A handsome new Theatre has been erected in the Gutenberger Platz, by Moller.

The citadel, as one of the fortresses of the Confederation, is conjointly occupied by the Austrians and Prussians, whose forces amount to 6000.

The principal squares are the Parade behind the Custom House on the Quay; the Thiermarket (cattle market), the Speisemarket, or food market, the Heumarket (hay market), the Brand, or Custom-house Square, the Leichhof (Cemetery), the Ball Platz, or Game of Fives Square, and the Gutenberger Platz, where is the Theatre and a new Corn market.

The New Garden, the Neue Anlage, formerly the Garden of the Favorite, commands a good view of the Rhine, the Maine, the city of Mainz, and the Taunus Hills.

Among the curiosities of Mayence we may reckon the *Eichelstein*, a mass of stone in the citadel, which most writers hold to be a monument of Drusus the Roman general, and 59 pillars belonging to a Roman aqueduct, not far from the village of Zahlbach.

To further the commerce of this town, which consists principally of a traffic in wine and corn, of which about 20,000 hectolitres and 15,000 quintals are annually exported, and the carrying trade, Napoleon made it a free port, and raised a part of the bank of the Rhine at an immense expense. Gutenberg, who has great claims to be regarded as the inventor of printing, was born at Mayence in 1400, and died there in 1468. A musical festival in honour of this event was held in the Favorite Garden in 1835, and a statue is to be erected to his memory.

The environs of Mayence are extremely beautiful; Hochheim, Biberich, and Wiesbaden, are among the more favorite

points of resort, together with the charming tract of country called the Rheingau. There are two freemasons' lodges in the town.

Inns. Der Englische Hof (Hotel d'Angleterre), der Rheinische Hof (Hotel du Rhin), Hof von Hollande (Hotel de Hollande), der Kaiserliche Hof (Hotel de l'Empereur), Zum Weissen Ross (au Cheval blanc), die Drei Kronen (Les Trois Couronnes), der Rheinberg (le Vignoble), &c.

Cassel, which is separated from Mayence by a bridge of boats, was originally a fortification erected by Drusus. It now forms a portion of the defences of Mayence.

**Route IV. From PARIS to AIX LA CHAPELLE by
SOISSONS, NAMUR, and LIEGE.**

<i>Names of the Stages.</i>	<i>French Posts.</i>
Le Bourget	1½
Le Mesnil	2
Dammartin	1
Nanteuil	1½
Levignon	1½
Villers Cotterets	2
Verte Feuille	1½
Soissons, across the Aisne	1½
Vaurain	2
Laon	2½
Marle, on the Serre	2½
Vervins, across the Oise, to	1½
La Chapelle	2½
Avesnes	2
Solre le Château, across the frontier to Barbançon, in the Netherlands	1½
Philippeville	2½
Givet, in France, on the Meuse	2½
Dinant, Belgium, on the Meuse	2½
Bournot	1½
Namur, on the Meuse	1½

<i>Names of the Stages.</i>	<i>French Posts.</i>
Selain	1½
Huy, across the Meuse to	2
Liege (Lüttich) or Luik	4½
Batice, by Henri Chapelle, across the frontier of Prussia, to	2½
(a) Aix la Chapelle (Aschen)	3
	52½

(a) AIX LA CHAPELLE or AACHEN, (Veterra, or Aquis Grani), is an ancient and interesting city, remarkable as having been a favorite residence of Charlemagne, who is supposed to have been born here, and who was buried in the Cathedral in the year 814. Aachen is pleasantly situated in a valley, sheltered by gentle eminences, whence flow the medicinal streams which promote its prosperity and enhance its salubrity. It was formerly a free imperial town, but was annexed to Prussia after the peace of Paris.

Aachen was considerably improved by Napoleon, who, besides repairing several baths which had fallen into decay, demolished the old fortifications, turning their sites into agreeable promenades. Under the Prussian Government it has been greatly embellished, and the elegance of the new quarter, near the Theatre, will make amends for the irregularity and gloom of the ancient city.

The celebrated mineral springs are divided into the Upper and Lower, to both of which numerous bathing-houses are attached. Of the six warm springs the principal is that of l'Empereur in the Buchel, which, together with the New, Queen of Hungary's, and St. Quirinus' Baths, are supplied by the Upper Fount, which springs from the eminence on which the Town Hall and Market-place are built. The lower springs supply the Bains de la Rose, de Sr. Corneille,

St. Charles, and the Poor's Bath, or Comphausbad, all in the vicinity of the New Redoute, and the Compesbad.

Amongst the objects of interest which our limits permit us to notice, are the following:—The Cathedral of Notre Dame, originally erected by Charlemagne, and consecrated by Leo III., in 804. This edifice, the cupola of which is adorned with sculpture and painting, contains the tomb of Charlemagne,—a large slab of marble with the inscription "Carolo Magno," above which is a large crown of silver and copper gilt, presented by Frederick I., and used as a chandelier. The seat on which the right emperor was discovered, in imperial state, when the tomb was opened by Otho III., may be seen on application to the verger, as well as the numerous relics which are in the sacristy.

The Church of St. Nicholas, or the Franciscans, contains a Descent from the Cross, by Rubens.

The Town House, in the Market-place, is a gloomy edifice erected on the site of the palace where Charlemagne is reported to have been born. One of its towers, which bears the name of Granus, is supposed to be of Roman origin. The staircase is adorned with frescos, and in the Coronation Hall are portraits of the Ambassadors present at the Congress of 1748. The passport office is here.

Opposite the Town Hall in the market is a bronze statue of the emperor Charlemagne, supported by his eagles.

The Theatre is an elegant structure in the Wilhelm Platz, erected in 1824 by Cremer. Near it is the Fontaine Elise, a handsome rotunda, with a colonade, for the purpose of supplying water from the Emperor's Spring. The Compesbad Redoute is the principal fashionable lounge, and contains a handsome saloon for balls and concerts.

The Ludwigsberg (Mont Louis,) and the St. Salvator are

the highest of the hills which enclose Aachen. On the former an Assembly room was erected, but it was destroyed by fire in 1836. The view it commands is beautiful.

Hotels. Le Dragon d'Or (Golden Dragon), l'Hotel du Grand Monarque, des Etrangers, le Grand Hotel, l'Hotel de la Rose, de Bellevue, l'Imperial, de la Couronne Imperiale, l'Aigle Noir, de Charlemagne, du Grand St. Martin, de la Hollande, de l'Europe, du Rhin, la Tourelle, de France, &c. &c.

Adjoining Aachen is *Burtscheid* (Boroette), which deserves particular notice; it is a place of some importance, containing 4000 inhabitants, and is celebrated for its mineral waters, which differ from those of Aix la Chapelle, by containing no sulphur. A hot and a cold spring are to be seen pouring their waters along, separated only by a footpath. The best baths are the Rose, l'Ecrevisse, de l'Epée, de l'Empereur, du Prince de Liège, le Bain Neuf, le Serpent, &c. &c.

Route V. From OSTEND to AIX LA CHAPELLE by BRUGES, GHENT, BRUSSELS, and LIEGE.

<i>Names of the Stages.</i>	<i>Belgian Posts.*</i>
Bruges or Brügge	3½
Ecloo	3½
Ghent, or Gand, on the Scheldt	2½
Quadrecht	1½
Alost, across the Dender to	2
Assche	1½

* 1 Belgian Post equal to 2 Dutch Uren. A geographical degree contains 19¾ Dutch Uren, and 69½ English miles; hence 19¾ Dutch Uren = 69½ English miles, or 118 Dutch Uren = 417 English miles, or 1 Dutch Uur = 3½, or a little more than 3½ English miles.

<i>Names of the Stages.</i>	<i>Belgian Posts.</i>
Bruzelles, or Brüssels, on the Seine	1½
Kortenberg	1½
Louvain (Löwen), on the Dyle	1½
Tirlemont (Thienen)	2½
St. Trond (S. Truyden)	2½
Oreve (Orly)	2
Liège, Lüttich, or Luik, on the Maas, or Meuse, across the Meuse by Hervé to	2½
Battice, by Henri Chapelle, across frontier to	2½
Aix la Chapelle in Prussia	3
	<hr/>
	33½

Route VI. From ROTTERDAM to AIX LA CHAPELLE, by ANTWERP, MECHLIN, LOUVAIN, and LIEGE.

<i>Names of the Stages.</i>	<i>Dutch Posts.</i>
Rotterdam, crossing various channels of the Maas to	
Stryensaas, to	3
Kruysstraat, crossing frontier to	2
Het Zilver Hoekje	3½
Antwerp, Anvers, or Antwerpen, on the Scheldt	3
Mechlin or Malines	2½
Louvain, or Löwen, on the Dyle	2½
Tirlemont (Thienen)	2½
St. Truyden or Trond	2½
Oreve, or Orly	2
Liège, or Lüttich, or Luik, on the Meuse	2½
Battice	2½
Henri Chapelle	1
Aix la Chapelle	2
	<hr/>
	31½

*Prussian
miles.*

The steamers which leave Rotterdam for the Rhine are comfortable vessels, with every accommodation. The passage from Rotterdam to Nijmegen, and thence to Cologne, is easier than it is picturesque. The traveller may therefore feel disposed to proceed through Holland by land, and rejoin the steamer either at Arnheim or Nijmegen, and again divide the journey by stopping at Wesel and Dusseldorf.

The passage from London to Hamburg will in a short time enable the traveller to reach the capital of Prussia, whence he can descend southward by Leipzig and Dresden, and return by the Rhine, or strike out the more enlarged tour by Vienna, Salzburg, Munich, the Tyrol, and Geneva. There are, in fact, so many modes of proceeding to Germany, that we must be contented with enumerating the principal.

TIME OF PROCEEDING BY WATER.

	<i>Hours.</i>	
From Dover to Calais . . .	between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and	3
Dover to Ostend	10	12
London to Ostend	18	24
London to Antwerp	20	25
London to Rotterdam	24	30
London to Hamburg	50	60

THE ITINERARY OF GERMANY.

Route 1. From AIX LA CHAPELLE (AACHEN)
to BERLIN by DÜSSELDORF, MUNSTER, MINDEN,
HILDESHEIM, HALBERSTADT, MAGDEBURG, BRAN-
DENBURG, and POTSDAM.

Capitals and Large Cities are distinguished by . . . □ Large Towns ⊙ Small Towns •	ABBREVIATIONS. Gr. Grosse = Great. Kl. Kleine = Small. Ob. Ober = Upper. Unt. Unter = Lower.
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The letters N. S. E. W. imply the direction of the road. The letters a, b, c, after the names of places, refer to the descriptions. The other signs, † etc., are references to notes at the bottom of page.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- N. E. by Haaren, Weiden, and *Aldenhoven to
- 3½ ⊙Jülich or Juliers (a), on the Ruhr, by Mersch, Titz, Jackerath and Garzweiler, to
- 3½ Fürth or Elsen, † by Orken and Hammerden, across the Nord-Kanal to
- 2 ⊙Neuss (b).....across the Rhine to
- 1½ □Düsseldorf (c) on the Rhine. Northward by *Ratingen, through a wood by Selbeck to
- 3½ ⊙Mühlheim.....on the Ruhr. Northward to
- 1½ Oberhausen.....across the Emsche, by
- 3½ *Dorsten (d).....on the Lippe, by *Haltern, across a branch of the Lippe to
- 4½ *Dülmen.....across branch of Lippe by Buldern, to
- 1½ Appelhülsen...across branches of the Lippe, by Albachten to
- 2½ □Münster (e)....across the Werse, by *Telgte, across Ems, by New Warendorf to

† At a short distance from Elsen is the small town of Grevenbroich, on the Erft.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 3½ ⊙ Warendorf (*f*) on the Ems, by *Sassenberg, on the Hesselbach and Greffen, across branches of the Ems by road to left to Rheda, &c.
- 3¼ Brockhagen....by Steinhagen and the Teutoburger Wald to
- 2 ⊙ Bielefeld (*g*)...across the Aa to
- 2 ⊙ Herford (*h*)...across branches of the Werre to
- 2 Rehme.....across the Werre, and along the banks of the Weser, by the Porta Westphalica, to
- 2 ⊙ Minden (*i*).....on the Weser, across the Weser and Aue to
- 1½ *Bückeburg,...by Luden and road to left to Steinbergen, Deckbergen, Welsede, to
- 2½ *Oldendorf,.....by road to left by Potzen, across the Hamel to
- 2½ Hohnsen,.....by Hoppenbrügge, Hemmendorf, and Mehle to
- 3 Elze....on a branch of the Leine, across the Leine and the Innerste to
- 2½ □ Hildesheim (*k*), by Achtum, Wendhaus, Heersum, and Grasdorf to
- 2½ Wartjenstädt,..by road to left, by Gr. Elbe, Gustadt and Gebhardshagen to
- 2½ Beinum,.....by Ohlendorf, Gielde, Schladen, and across the Ocker to
- 2½ Rimbeck,.....across the Ilse, by Buhne, Hoppenstädt, *Osterwick, and Börssel to
- 2½ ZillyTwo roads lead from Zilly to Halberstadt, one by Ströbeck, the other across the Holzemme, by *Derenburg.
- 2½ □ Halberstadt (*l*), by *Gröningen on the Bode, and *Kroppenstädt to
- 3¼ *Egeln (*m*),.....on the Bode, by Langen Weddingen, and Gr. Ottersleben, and the Colony of Sudenberg to
- 3½ □ Magdeburg (*n*), on the Elbe, across a branch by the Thurm Schanze (Redoubt), across the Ehle by Schermen, to

*German**Miles. Names of the Stages.*

- 3½ ⊙Burg (*o*),.....on the Ihle, by Rähßen, Hohen-
seeden, and Parchen, across a
branch of the Stremme to
- 3½ *Genthin,.....across the Plaue Canal by Plaue,
across the Havel by Allstadt, and
recross the Havel to
- 4 □ Brandenburg (*p*). Eastward by Teserich (to left),
to
- 2 Groskreutz,.....(to the left), twice across the Havel
by New Geltow to
- 3 □ Potsdam (*q*)...along the Havel, and across by the
new Iron bridge to Glienecke,† and
again across to
- 2 Zehlendorf,.....by Steglitz and Schöneberg to
- 2 □ Berlin (*r*).

92½

(*a*) JÜLICH, or JULIERS, is a fortified town, with 4000 inhabitants, in the Prussian duchy of the Lower Rhine; it was formerly the capital of the duchy of Juliers. It possesses a citadel with good casemates, several tan-yards and cloth manufactories, and a freemasons' lodge.

Inns. Der Kaiserliche Hof (la Cour Imperiale); die Drei Kreuze (les Trois Croix).

(*b*) NEUSS (Novesium or Nova Castra,) is a very ancient town, encircled by the Erft and the Kruse, and was probably founded by Drusus; it is situated at a very short distance from the banks of the Rhine, and was formerly washed by its waters. The Northern canal, undertaken by Napoleon, with the view of joining the Rhine, the Scheldt, and the Meuse, enters the Rhine near this place. The church of St. Quirinus is the principal object of curiosity.

† To the left of Glienecke is the ferry of Peacock Island. At Glienecke is the country-house and park of Prince Charles.

Neuss has distilleries, vinegar-yards, and soap and cloth manufactories. In 1813 the allies crossed the Rhine at Neuss. Population, 7500.

Inns. Im Rheinischen Hof (l'Hotel du Rhin); Im Rheinberg (le Mont du Rhin).

The district of the former duchy of Berg is one of the most important seats of German industry and manufactures. This department comprises numerous iron and steel works, cotton mills, silk, lace, and riband manufactories.

(c) DÜSSELDORF is a handsome town on the right bank of the Rhine and on the Düssel, with 1400 houses and 21,000 inhabitants. It consists of three portions, the Altstadt, Neustadt, and Carlstadt. It is the seat of the Provincial Diet, and the residence of Prince Frederick of Prussia. It was formerly a fortified town, but its defences were razed in 1802, and the space converted into promenades. The following are the principal public buildings and establishments: the Barracks; the collegiate Church, with tombs of the Dukes; the Church of the Jesuits, with the tombs of the Princes of Neuburg; the Church of the former Knights of the Cross, now a warehouse; the Château, which contained the celebrated collection of Pictures now at Munich, was for the greater part destroyed by the French in 1794, but a fresh collection has been made, consisting of ancient and modern paintings, the latter affording a favorable idea of the newly created Düsseldorf School. The collection of Drawings and Engravings, belonging to the Academy of Arts, deserves attention. In the saloon of antiquities are various casts. In the yard is a marble statue of the Elector John William, by Crepello. The Provincial Library, containing about 40,000 volumes, is beneath the Former Picture Gallery, and is open daily for an hour. The Observatory, the bronze monument in the Market-place to the Elector John William, the Gym-

nasium, the Polytechnic Institute, and the Architectural Institute, are the remaining objects of interest.

The Palace Garden, the Allie, or Frederick's Strasse, the Grafenberg, the Jagerhof, the Castle of Roland and Beorath, are among the principal walks and excursions.

About two English miles from the town stands Mount Grafen, the view from which is exquisite.

Inns. Zum Breitenbacher Hof (à l'Hotel Breitenbach), zum Zweybrücker Hof (à l'Hotel des Deux Ponts), In den Drei Reichs-Kronen (aux Trois Couronnes Imperiales), der Römische Kaiser (l'Empereur Romain).

(d) DORSTEN is a small town on the river Lippe, with a convent of secularised Ursuline and Franciscan nuns.

(e) MÜNSTER was formerly the capital of the bishopric of the same name, but is now the chief town of the Prussian province of Westphalia. It lies in a plain, on a rivulet called the Aa, at no great distance from the Ems, and contains 2500 houses, and 21,000 inhabitants. The Cathedral and the Chapel, and tomb of Bishop Galen, are worthy of notice. The portraits of the Plenipotentiaries who signed the Treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, are in the Rathhaus (town-hall.) The Church of St. Lambert contains the cages in which the leaders of the Anabaptist rebels were confined. The University was suppressed in 1818. The former Electoral Palace is now the residence of the Commandant, and the ramparts have been converted into promenades. This town contains a Museum, an Academy, two freemasons' lodges, and a great number of other social and charitable institutions; nor is there any deficiency of clubs, balls, concerts, or theatrical amusements. The principal traffic of the place is in Rhenish wines and Westphalia hams.

Inns. Der Münster Hof (l'Hotel de Münster), die Stadt London (La Ville de Londres).

(f) WARENDORF is a flourishing town with about 600 houses, 3000 inhabitants, a Gymnasium and a Freemasons' Lodge.

(g) BIELEFELD is the chief town of the county of Ravensberg, in Westphalia. It contains 760 houses, with about 6000 inhabitants, and has a good deal of trade, with four fairs annually. In St. Mary's Church there is a large altar table, made in the year 1400. There are besides, the Church of St. Nicholas, a Franciscan Convent, and a prison, formerly the Castle. The ruins of Spavenberg, Johannisberg with its promenades, and the promenade on the rampart, are all deserving of notice. The Senne is celebrated for the battle fought by Hermann, and the number of German sepulchres near its banks, where antique urns are still found. The mountains in the environs are full of petrifications.

Inns. Das Deutsche Haus (la Maison Teutonique).

(h) HERFORD is a town on the Werra, with 6600 inhabitants. The tower of the Church of St. John is 400 feet in height. There is some very fine painted glass in the Church belonging to the new town, where the copy of the Gospels belonging to Wittekind is still preserved. The bones and drinking cups of Wittekind are in *Enger* Church, about one German mile N. W. of Herford. At Bünde on the Else, which is about the same distance, there is a mineral spring. Herford contains a Museum of Westphalian antiquities.

Inns. Der Preussische Hof (l'Hotel de Prusse), die Stadt Berlin (l'Hotel de Berlin).

Between Herford and Minden are the Salt Works of Rehme, beyond which the road pursues the course of the Weser, which flows between elevations forming *the gate of Westphalia*.

(i) MINDEN is a finely fortified town, the capital of the Prussian principality of the same name, and is very favorably situated on the Weser, in a charming country. It contains 1000 houses, and nearly 8000 inhabitants, who live by navigation, commerce, and manufactures. This town possesses a Cathedral, a Town Hall, an arsenal, an assylum for orphans, a gymnasium, a Bible society, a freemasons' lodge, and several clubs. The stone bridge which crosses the Weser is 600 feet long and 24 wide. To the north of the town is the battle-field of 1759, where the French were defeated by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

Inns. Das Deutsche Haus (la Maison Teutonique), der Prinz Wilhelm (le Prince Guillaume).

(k) HILDESHEIM is the chief town of the Hanoverian principality of the same name, and lies in a fertile and beautiful country, on the river Innerste, at the foot of the Gallberg. The architecture of the houses is antique and irregular, but the town has been much improved of late years, and the ramparts have been turned into promenades. The Cathedral contains an ancient Pagan column, a rose tree 100 years old, and curious bronze gates. The Library of Mr. Beverin, the Entomological Cabinet of Mr. Drüger, and the Pictures and Prints of Mr. Ludger, are all worth seeing. This town contains two freemasons' lodges. Population 13,600.

The mountain of Sorgenfrey (Sans Souci), the Garden of Kettler, and the residence of Söder, may be visited.

Inns. Der Englische Hof (l'Hotel d'Angleterre), der Goldene Engel (l'Ange d'Or).

(l) HALBERSTADT is the capital of the principality of the same name, in the kingdom of Prussia, and lies on the high road between Leipzig and Brunswick. It contains an ancient Cathedral, with painted glass and pictures of the year 1508 ;

the Church of Our Lady, which is not now used, is still older, and has a fine organ; the Church of the Franciscans, with a fine picture representing St. Francis; a handsome Synagogue, and many other public buildings: the *Lugentein*, or Lying Stone, is in the Cathedral Square; and there is also a rude column called the Roland Säule. In the Library of the Cathedral is a MS. by Priscian, with notes by Luther. The Town Hall has also a Library. This town has two freemasons' lodges, a club, a Normal school, an assembly room, and a theatre. Population 18,000. Among the environs the village of Ströbeck deserves particular notice; the inhabitants are remarkably good chess-players.

Inns. Der Prinz Eugen (le Prince Eugène), die Rose, (le Rose), der Preussische Hof (l'Hotel de Prusse), (Harmonie Club).

(*m*) EGELN is a small town with 1600 inhabitants, situated on the banks of the Bode. It is celebrated for its fish.

Inn. Die Tonne (le Tonneau).

(*n*) MAGDEBURG, the capital of Prussian Saxony, is a strong place on the Elbe, with 52,000 inhabitants, including the military and the population of the suburbs. The Cathedral Square, which is very handsome, contains the government buildings, the Deanery, and the artillery barracks. Trenk's prison was in the Star bastion (Sternschanze).

Among the public buildings we may mention the Fürstenhaus or Palace, the Arsenal, the Palace of the States, and the great Elbe Magazine. The statue of the Emperor Otho the Great, in the Alte market, was set up in 973. In the Church of St. Sebastian is the tomb of Otto von Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump. The Cathedral, dedicated to St. Maurice, a noble edifice, also contains several handsome

monuments, particularly those of the emperor Otho and Editha his wife, and of Funke, by Rauch, in Carrara marble. There is a town Library, and one called Maurice's Library, and several private collections of pictures. The view from the rampart, called the Fürstenwall, is remarkably fine. Amongst the public edifices are the following: the Regierung or Regency; the residence of the Princes; the Magazine near the Elbe, and the Town Hall. It has also several public institutions. The amusements depend upon a Theatre, a Club (literary), and a Social Society, and the Frederick Wilhelm Plantations, with a house of entertainment. The dungeons of the fortifications have acquired celebrity from being the prisons of Baron Trenck and the venerable Lafayette.—This town was taken and sacked by Tilly in 1631. There is a splendid description of the horrors attending on this event in Schiller's History of the Thirty Years' War.

There is a steam-boat between Magdeburg and Hamburg, and daily stage-coaches between Magdeburg and Berlin. The cultivation of succory is carried on in the environs to a considerable extent, for the purpose of making a substitute for coffee. The stranger should visit the salt-works at *Schönebeck* and *Salsa*; the first-mentioned ones produce annually 600,000 quintals of salt, and from the waste water sulphate of soda, soda, magnesia, and ammonia are obtained: it is also noted for its saline and sulphureous baths.

Among the promenades of Magdeburg we may mention those called Werder, and Rothenhorn on the banks of the Elbe. There is a colony of Moravian brethren at Gnadau. There is a freemasons' lodge at Magdeburg.

Inns. Die Stadt London (la Ville de Londres), die Stadt Braunschweig (la Ville de Brunsvic), der Weisse

Schwan (le Cygne blanc), der Prinz von Preussen (le Prince de Prusse).

(e) BURG is a town situated on the Ihle. Cloth is made here to a considerable extent. The town contains a hospital, a large charity school, and two barracks. There are plantations of tobacco and mulberry trees in the neighbourhood.

Inns. L'Hotel Roland.

(p) BRANDENBURG, the capital of the district of the same name, is a town of some consequence, situated on the Havel, and contains 1400 houses, with 13,000 inhabitants. The principal buildings are the Cathedral and Chapterhouse, which contains pictures by Luke Cranach, and tombs of Margraves; the Knights' College, several hospitals, the Post Office, the County Excise and Toll Office, the Iron magazine, the barracks, and the bridge over the Havel; here are also the ancient Church dedicated to St. Catherine, a gymnasium, four clubs, a freemasons' lodge, a theatre, Schöpenstuhl's library, and a literary society, possessing a good collection of books. Places to visit, der Neue Krug, a new Inn; Klein Kreuz, with vineyards, on the Havel; the Amelia Baths, a league from Helmstädt; and the road to Harbke.

Inns. Der Schwarze Adler (l'Aigle Noir), der Goldene Engel (l'Ange d'Or), der Berliner Hof (Hotel de Berlin), die Goldene Kugel (la Boule d'Or).

(q) POTSDAM is situated on the river Havel, and contains 2000 houses, most of which are very handsome, with 32,000 inhabitants, including the garrison. The principal buildings are the Royal Chateau in the Altstadt, with the apartments of Frederick the Great, the Town-house, a small imitation of the Palace at Amsterdam, the Court Chapel, the Garrison Church, containing the tombs of

Frederick the Great and his successor Frederick William; the New Church, the Catholic Church, the Military Orphan Asylum (*das Militairz-Waisenhaus*), the Manufactory of Arms, the Great Barrack for the royal horse-guards, and the Riding House (*Das Reit und Exercierhaus*), 660 feet long and 72 wide, with a roof unsupported by pillars. There are besides, the Church of the Holy Ghost, the mansions called Brokes, Hiller and Brand, the French Church, the Gymnasium, the Hospital, Queen Louisa's Charity for Young Females, the Dutch Houses, the new Iron Bridge, the *Langen Brücke*, across the Havel, consisting of eight arches, the Lust Garden or Pleasure Garden, the Blücher and Wilhelm Squares, the Brandenburg Gate, the marble obelisk. Here are also several other Churches, an Obelisk, a Theatre, a Club called *Familienressource*, a Casino, several free-masons' lodges, and a society called Harmony.

Sans Souci, the favorite residence of Frederick the Great, and the magnificent edifice called the *Marmorpallast*, or Marble Palace, and the New Palace, are in the environs. In the former, a low long building, raised on terraces, the warrior monarch died: his apartments are preserved intact with the exception of his bed and chair. Voltaire's apartments are likewise shewn. Near the palace is the celebrated Mill of Sans Souci.

The New Palace, at the end of the Sans Souci avenue, was erected in 1763, by Frederick II., with the intention, it is stated, of convincing his foes that his treasures were not exhausted by the seven years' war. In the gardens may be remarked the Temple, containing a copy of Rauch's statues of Queen Louisa, the Temple of Friendship, the Japanese Pavilion, and the Chinese Tower. In the new gardens of the Marble Palace, (*das Marmorhaus am Heiligen See*.)

which is built on the banks of a lake called the Heiligensee, are numerous objects, such as a Moorish temple, a pyramid, a hermitage, a Gothic tower, &c. In the Marble Palace are bassi relievi by Canova. To the south is Charlottenhof, a pleasure house and park, belonging to the Prince Royal. There are a number of delightful promenades and places of resort here, particularly the Pfauen-Insel, or Peacock Island, a league from Potsdam, which is a beautiful pleasure-garden and royal residence, on an Island in the Havel, belonging to the king, and containing besides various characteristic structures, &c., a collection of animals, and some fine palm trees in the extensive hothouse. Every thing that could tend to embellish this charming spot has been introduced by the royal owner. The model frigate presented by George IV. of England floats on the river, and completes the interest of the scene.

Near the Marble Palace is the Russian colony called Alexandrowna, composed of some Russians sent by the emperor Alexander. Their habitations are strictly Russian, and the village possesses a neat Greek Church. From the Pfingsberg a fine view is obtained.

The Brauhausberg, with a Gothic tower, and the Danzig House, are worthy of notice. The country-house of Parez is sometimes the residence of the king.

Coaches run to Berlin every day.

Inns. Der Einsiedler (l'Hermité), das Rothe Haus (la Maison Rouge), die Stadt Berlin (la Ville de Berlin), das Deutsche Haus (la Maison Teutonique), das Weisse Ross (le Cheval blanc), der Prinz Heinrich (le Prince Henri).

(*) BERLIN, the capital of the kingdom of Prussia, is situated on the river Spree, and contains 7,000 houses and

about 240,000 inhabitants, including between 10 and 12,000 soldiers. Under the general name of Berlin are comprehended the following towns and suburbs, namely—Alt Berlin, or Berlin, properly so called; Alt Köln an der Spree, or Old Cologne, New Köln or New Cologne; Friedrichs Werder, or Frederick's Island; Neu oder Dorotheenstadt, Dorothea's, or the New Town; Frederichstadt, or Frederick's Town. The suburbs have severally the names of the (Königs) Kings, (Spandauer) the Spandau, the (Stralauer) Stralau suburb, (Luisenvorstadt) Louisa, and the new suburb, of Frederick William. Besides the quarters within the walls are the following suburbs: Rosenthaler Vorstadt, Oranienburger Vorstadt, and the establishments beyond the Potsdam gate. The circumference of the whole is $2\frac{1}{2}$ German, or $10\frac{1}{4}$ English miles.

The manufactures of Berlin are chiefly of cotton, wool, silk, cast-iron ware, porcelain, gold and silver ornaments, leather, gunpowder, and Prussian blue. We must also mention the Foundry; the Royal Porcelain Manufactory, in the Leipziger Strasse, No. 4; the great powder-mill; and several extensive printing-offices. The carriages made here are remarkable for their strength, as well as the elegance and lightness of their appearance.

1. Berlin, properly so called, contains—the Post-house, the Town-house (das Rathhaus), containing portraits of the Electors of Hohenzollern, and some pieces by Rode; the Tribunal (das Stadtgerichtshaus); die Allgemeine Kriegsschule, or Military School; the Knights' Academy; the Jews' Synagogue; the Frederick-Bridge (die Frederich-Brücke), 240 feet long, 32 wide, consisting of eight iron arches; the Berlin Gymnasium, (das Berlinische Gymnasium, zum Grauen Kloster) (Grey Friars), with Library, and pictures by Canaletto; the Orphan Asylum, (Friedrichshospital or Waisen-

haus); the School of Design for Arts and Manufactures (Gewerb-institut); the Kloster-Kirche, with tombs; the Police Office; the Lager haus, and the Atelier of Rauch; the Holy Ghost Hospital; the Joachimthal Gymnasium (das Königl Joachimstbalsche Gymnasium); the Clinical Institute; the House of the State (die Stadtvogtei mit den Polizei-bureaux); the New Market; the Guardhouse; the Great Royal Magazine; St. Nicholas' Church (Die St. Nicolai Kirche), the oldest in Berlin, 1223, with Puffendorf's tomb and Pictures by Rode; the Church of St. Mary (die St. Marienkirche), with a tower upwards of 280 feet high, the tomb of the poet Kanitz, and Pictures by Rode; the Garrison Church (die Garnison Kirche), the largest in Berlin, in the new Frederick Street, with a fine organ, military pictures, by Rode, of the Generals Schwerin, Keith, Winterfeld, Ziethen, and Major Kleist, and an altar-piece by Begasse; the Parish Church (Parochialkirche); the Synagogue; the French Church; the Calvinistic Parish Church; and the new Post Office.

The Royal bridge conducts us to the King's suburb (Königsviertel), which contains, besides a great number of gardens, the following buildings: Das Königstädtische Actien-Theater, erected in 1824; the Workhouse, (das Arbeitshaus), in Alexander's platz; the Asylum for the Blind and Professor Wadzeck's Charity, and the Alexandrian Charity for Girls; the Earthen-ware Fabric; Salt Petre and Sulphur Factory: the Spandau Bridge, and the new Frederick Bridge, an iron structure erected in 1824, conduct us to the Spandau suburb, which contains the Montbijou Bridge, the pleasure-house and garden of Montbijou, where there is an Egyptian Museum; the Sophia Church (die Sophienkirche), with a tower 226 feet high,

and Paintings by Rode ; the new Mint ; the Iron Foundry (Eisengerei), beyond the Orange Gate ; the Louisa Bath, in the new Frederick Street ; the Public Bath, near the Frederick Bridge ; the Veterinary College (die Thierarznei Schule), with a garden ; the Hospital called La Charité ; the Artillery Barracks ; and the Hotel of Invalids (das Königl Invaliden Haus). The Stralau suburb (Stralauer viertel), contains a paper manufactory, and various pleasure-gardens, &c.

The Luisenstadt, which is thinly inhabited, occupies the opposite side of the Spree, and contains the Köpenicker and Dresdner Streets, various Magazines, the Luisa Church, with pictures by Rode, and pleasure gardens.

2. Cologne on the Spree contains the Long Bridge (Langen-brücke), which connects the Old Cologne and Berlin quarters, a stone structure of five arches, with the colossal equestrian bronze statue of the Grand Elector Frederick William, which stands on a projecting pier in the centre of one of the sides of the bridge. At the corners of the pedestal are four colossal statues of slaves. This imposing monument, erected in 1703, was modelled by Schlüter, and cast by Jakobi. This bridge leads to the Schloss-platz (Palace Square), on the right side of which stands the commanding Palace, inhabited by the Crown Prince and his uncle ; the present king preferring the retirement of a mansion in the Linden Strasse to the splendour of this mass of 500 rooms.

The Schloss, or Palace, is a bold edifice, 460 Rhenish feet long, and 276 broad. It consists of four stories, and its principal entrance is an imitation of the arch (Triumphbogen) of Septimius Severus at Rome. Having been erected at different periods, it presents a diversity of styles.

The principal features of the interior, which is splendidly

furnished, are the Rittersaal or Knights' Hall, a gorgeously decorated room, with a rich throne and display of plate; the White Hall, adorned with marble statues of Electors and Emperors of the House of Hohenzollern; the Bildergalerie, containing a collection of Pictures, the principal of which have been removed to the new Museum; the Kunst Cabinet or Museum of Curiosities, containing a rich variety of artificial and natural objects, especially some connected with the great Frederick, as the ball which struck him at Rossbach, and the clothes in which he died. There is also a model of great part of Switzerland, by Müller, to be seen here. The stranger will not forget to ask to see the apartment formerly occupied by Frederick the Great, in which are the portraits of four of his friends. In clear weather there is a remarkably fine view from the balconies over the Linden Tree Walk, as far as the Brandenburg Gate. On the Parade is a marble statue of Prince Leopold of Dessau, by Schadow. In the Lust Garden, at the back of the Royal Palace, is the New Museum, a grand edifice, 276 feet long, and 170 deep. It was designed by Schinkel, and presents a noble façade of 18 Ionic columns. Before the Museum is a large granite basin, upwards of 20 feet in diameter, brought from Furstenwalde, at six German miles from Berlin. The Square is also adorned with a fountain. The Museum, which is open daily, Sundays excepted, contains, besides a collection of Pictures, including those from the various Palaces, and the Sollyian and Giustinian Galleries, collections of Sculpture, Bronzes, China and Stained Glass. The circular vestibule of the Sculpture Gallery is of noble proportions, reaching the whole height of the edifice. In the Lust-Garten Square, besides the Palace and the Museum, are likewise situated the Cathedral, the Exchange, (die

Börse), the Custom House and the Arsenal (Zeughaus), a truly noble edifice, by Schluchter in 1695, containing a Military Museum; near it are the Palaces of the King and the Princes. The Cathedral (die Domkirche), commenced in 1817, and completed in 1821, is only remarkable as containing some royal tombs, amongst which are those of the Elector Joachim I., Frederick I., (gilt,) Queen Sophia Charlotte, Frederick William the Great, and his consort Dorothea. Cologne likewise contains the Royal Stables (der K. Stall), the new Bridge of the Castle, erected in 1823, the Royal Private Riding-house, the Armoury, the Rathhaus, and Gymnasium. In New Cologne is the Royal Salt-house.

3. Frederick's Island (Friedrichs-werder,) contains the Jungfern and Schleusen (Maiden's and Slesian) Bridges; the Mint (das Münzegebäude); the Mont de Piété; the Prince's House, now the Frederick-Gymnasium; the City Institute for Arts and Manufactures; the New Island Church; the Royal Bank (der Königl Bank); the French Church; the Excise-office; the French College; the Palace of the Prince of Prussia, which is now the king's residence; the Arsenal, a fine building, with 18 models of French fortresses, and a fine Cannon Foundry, with the statue of Frederick I., by Schluter. In front of the Arsenal are several French cannons, and round the Grand Guardhouse the marble statues of Scharnhorst and Bülow, and one in bronze, erected in 1826, to Blücher, by Rauch, 24 feet high.

4. Dorothy's Town, or the New Town (die Neue, or Dorotheenstadt), contains the Palace of Prince Henry of Prussia, now occupied by the University (Universitäts Gebäude), which comprises Anatomical, Mineralogical, and Zoological Museums, and a Botanical Garden, separate from the edifice, near the Potsdam Gate; the Opera House (Opernhaus); the new Catholic Church of St. Hedwig, in

imitation of the Pantheon at Rome ; the King's Library (die K. Bibliothek), in the Square of the Opera, containing 500,000 volumes ; the beautiful street called *Unter den Linden*, which is 4000 Rhenish feet long and 160 broad ; it is shaded by rows of Linden trees, and is a fashionable walk, leading from the Brandenburg Gate to the Palace ; the Brandenburg Gate (Brandenburger Thor), a majestic fabric, 195 German feet long, of six fluted Doric columns, 44 German feet high, the entablature which they support being surmounted by an imposing group in bronze, by Jury, of Victory bearing the Prussian Eagle in a chariot drawn by four horses, 12 feet in height. This grand work was conveyed to Paris by Napoleon, but was restored in 1814. Through this noble monument is the Parade Platz ; the Thiergarten, or Park, a plantation of firs with cafés, which is the resort of the population on Sunday afternoons ; and the Weidendammer Bridge.

5. Frederick's Town (die Friedrichstadt,) is the handsomest quarter of Berlin, and contains, besides the following noble streets, the Wilhelm, Leipzig, and Friedrich, the Dönhofsche Platz, surrounded by noble edifices, in the centre of which is an obelisk, whence the distances are measured between Berlin and the other cities ; the Square of the Gendarmes, with the French and the New Churches on opposite sides, imposing structures, with handsome towers. Between these is the Schauspielhaus, or New Theatre, erected in 1818 ; a handsome Concert Room is appended to it ; the Polymathic School ; (Wilhelm Platz) William Square, with the statues of the heroes of the seven years' war, Prince Leopold of Dessau, Schwerin Winterfeld, Keith, Ziethen, and Seidlitz, in marble ; the new Gate of Potsdam ; the Leipziger Platz ; the Halle Gate, and Place of the Belle Alliance, formerly the Rondel.

Outside the Halle Gate are, the Hasenheide, a cemetery, with the tombs of the actors Iffland and Fleck; the Kreuzberg, with the Kriegsdenkmahl, or war monument, an iron structure, erected in 1820 to the memory of those who fell in the wars of 1813-14-15. On the Kreuzberg is the Garden of Tivoli.

Amongst the artistic and scientific establishments of Berlin may be mentioned the Academy of Sciences, founded in 1700; the Academy of Arts, founded in 1699; the Singing Academy; the Architectural Academy; the School of Arts and Manufactures; the Observatory; the Anatomical Collection; the Botanical Garden; the Horticultural Society; the Library of the Academy of Sciences; the Medico-Chirurgical Academy; the Foundation of Queen Luisa for the Formation of Governesses; the Philomathic, Technical, and Pharmaceutic Societies, with others too numerous to mention. The principal amusements are the German and Italian Operas, and the national Drama at the Opera; the new Theatre; the Königstadt Theatre, (das Königstädtische, Actien-Theatre;) the French Plays at the Opera, and Concerts of the Philharmonic Society, of the Coliseum, of the Society called Liedertafeln, and various others; with a variety of amusements characteristic of a gay capital. Rousseau's Isle; the Garden of Bellevue; the Pleasure-ground of Moabit, and the gardens of different Cafés in the Thiergarten, are frequented promenades. In winter the Hothouses of Bouché in the Stralauerstadt and others offer a source of relaxation which is not often to be met with in large towns.

The principal places in the environs of Berlin are *Charlottenburg*, about a stunde from Berlin, through the Thiergarten. The Palace, which is the residence of the Court in

summer, was built by the great Frederick. The Gardens are extensive and beautiful, and contain a Theatre, and a Doric Temple, in which is the elegant statue of the late Queen Luisa by Rauch, which is particularly admired for its delicacy and simplicity, a Turkish tent, the Muskah Garden, and the Belvedere; *Schonberg*, with the Botanical Garden; *Stralau*, where the fishing in the month of August attracts a great deal of company; *Pickelswerder*, whence there is a fine view of the Havel, of the famous fortress of Spandau, and of the surrounding villages; *Lichtenberg*, on the high road to Frankfort, the favorite resort of the common people; *Tempelhof*, which is frequented on particular days by numerous pedestrians of every description; *Pancow*, a village delightfully situated, with a great number of pretty houses scattered over it; *Buch, Schönhausen*, the mineral waters of *Friedrichsbrunnen*, the charming village of *Bucholz*, and *Grosbeeren*, near which is an iron column, in commemoration of the victories of the Prussians in the last war.

Berlin has three Grand Lodges of Freemasons, with fifteen others under them.

Inns. L'Hotel de Russie, die Stadt Rom (la Ville de Rome), l'Hotel de St. Petersburg (both in the Linden), Brandenburger Hof (Hotel de Brandenbourg), der Goldne Adler (l'Aigle d'Or), in the Dönhofsplatz; der König von Preussen (le Roi de Prusse), der König von Portugal (le Roi de Portugal), der Kron Prinz von Preussen (le Prince Royal de Prusse), Königstrasse; l'Hotel de Bavière (Hof von Baiern), Leipziger Strasse, &c. Amongst the inferior ones are the Hof von Hollande (la Cour de Hollande), der Weisse Schwan (le Cygne blanc), das Laudhaus, &c. &c.

Advertisements of apartments to be let may be found in the newspapers; the price of furnished rooms varies from 5 to 15 dollars a month.

**Route 2.—From AIX LA CHAPELLE to BREMEN,
through DUSSELDORF, MUNSTER, and OSNABRUCK.**

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

26½	□ Münster, as at Route 1. N.N.E. across the Ems to
2½	Ettingsmühle
2	*Lengerich (<i>a</i>), ...across the Goldbach and the Düte by Hellern to
2½	⊙ Osnabrück (<i>b</i>), ...by Oster Kappelen across the Hunte to
3	Bomte, .....by Stemshorn to
2	Lemförde, .....along the Dümmer See, by Marl, Burlage, and Lembruch, across the Hunte to
2½	*Diepholz (<i>c</i>), ...by St. Hulfe and Drebber, across the Hunte, by Kornau on the Hunte to
2½	Barnstorf, .....on the Hunte, by Mörsen and Twistringem to
3	Bassum, .....by either of the two roads, one by Sycke and Barrien, the other (high road) by Fahrenhorst, uniting near Brinkum, across the Ochte to
4	□ Bremen (<i>d</i>), ...on the Weser

49½ = 226 Eng. miles :

or proceed from Münster by *Telgte, 49½, *Glandorf, Iburg, Oesede to Osnabrück, 7½.

(*a*) **LENGERICH.** It was in the Church of St. Margaret in this place that the preliminaries of the peace of Westphalia were signed.

(*b*) **OSNABRUCK** is the capital of the Hanoverian principality of the same name, and is situated on the river Hase ; it has 11,000 inhabitants. The Schloss, or Palace, and the Cathedral Church, are the principal edifices ; besides, near the

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town is the former Gertruidenberg Convent, and one stunde from Osnabruck is the Ebersburg, with a Botanical Garden; the Town-house, which contains the portraits of the ambassadors who signed the treaty of peace of 24th Oct. 1648, which terminated the thirty years' war. There is a Freemasons' Lodge in this town.

Inns. Der Kaiser (l'Empereur), der Berg Etna (le Mont Etna).

(c) DIEPHOLZ, on the Hunte, is the chief town of the county of the same name in the kingdom of Hanover. The New Church is a very pretty building. *Dimmer Lake*, in its neighbourhood, one stunde long and $\frac{1}{2}$ stunde broad, is noted for the great quantity of fish it contains.

Inns. Die Poste (la Poste), and the Graf Diepholz (le Cte. Diepholz), where the club meets.

(d) BREMEN is a free Hanseatic town, (Die freie Stadt Bremen), situated on both banks of the Weser, being divided into Old and New Towns, connected by a bridge, and contains nearly 40,000 inhabitants. The ramparts and external works were demolished in 1800, and have been converted into promenades.

The Town-house is an ancient building, with the public cellar containing twelve casks, once filled with the finest Rhenish and Moselle wine,—they are called the Twelve Apostles; in the square before it is a statue of Roland. The principal public buildings are the ancient Lutheran Cathedral, with a vault called Bleikeller, remarkable for its property of preserving human bodies free from decay, the Arsenal, the Exchange, the Theatre, the Museum, the Town Library, the Cathedral and Gymnasium Libraries, the private collections of (Pictures), the Syndic Poste (Natural History), Hagedorn (Antiquities), Uckermann; the *Schutting*, or

Assembly of Merchants; Ansgarius Kirche, with a tower 324 feet high, with an altar-piece by Tischbein; an Hospital, with an Anatomical School; the Public Granaries; the Observatory of Olbers and Heineck; two excellent Orphan Asylums; and the Hydraulic machine which furnishes a part of the old town with water.

The commerce of Bremen is very considerable, and consists principally in cloth, wood, corn, wine, East Indian produce, and English merchandise. It trades largely with France and America. Bremen enjoys the navigation of the Weser both ways,—of the Aller as far as Celle, and of the Leine as far as Hanover. The number of ships belonging to the port of Bremen is very great; some are employed in the whale fishery.

Bremerhafen, opened 1830; Vegesack, $1\frac{1}{2}$ German miles north-west of Bremen; and Braake, nearer the mouth of the river, are the ports of Bremen, large vessels being obliged to remain at the latter place. There is a steamer from Vegesack.

The gates of Bremen are closed regularly before midnight. The principal places of amusement are the Theatre; the *Erholung*, which is a kind of casino; the Museum; the Union, with concerts; and a ball-room, the *Schützenwall*; and the Singing Academy.

Among the environs the following deserve notice: *Horn*, *Oberneuland*, *Rockwinkel*, *Lilienthal*, on the Worpe, all northward of the town, where there are baths, *Lankenau*, and *Hunengräber*, or the Huns' Tombs, to the south. There is a Freemasons' Lodge in Bremen.

Inns. Die Stadt London (la Ville de Londres), with a good view of the Weser; l'Hotel de Paris; die Stadt Frankfurt (la Ville de Frankfort); l'Hotel de Philadelphie; l'Hotel d'Oldenbourg, &c

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Route 3.—From AIX LA CHAPELLE to DRESDEN,
by DUSSELDORF, ELBERFELD, CASSEL, EISENACH, GOTHA,
ERFURT, WEIMAR and LEIPSIK.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|---|
| 10 | □ Düsseldorf..... | as at Route 1., across the Düssel by Grafenberg, (*Gerresheim to the right), by Mettmann to |
| 4 | □ Elberfeld (a) and Barmen, | across the Wupper by Wupperfeld and Lengerfeld to |
| 1½ | *Schwelm | by Möllenkotten, Gevelsberg, Emperstrasse, along a branch of the Ruhr, by Haspe and Wehringhausen to |
| 2½ | *Hagen (b)..... | on the Volme, by Eppenhhausen, Limburg on the Lenne and Lethmate to |
| 2½ | ⊙Iserlohn | across the Hunne by *Menden and Broikhausen, by road to right to |
| 2½ | Wimbern..... | by Vosswinkel, across the Ruhr, by *Neheim on the Mone, across the Ruhr, by Hüsten, across by Nied Eimer to |
| 2½ | *Arnsberg..... | crossing the Ruhr by Rümbeck and Oventrop by Freinohl, across the Ruhr by Wenne-
men to |
| 2½ | *Meschede..... | along the Ruhr by Velmede, and across the Valme by Ost-
wig, and the Ruhr by Nuttlar to |
| 3 | *Brilon..... | Eastward by high road to |
| 2 | Bredelar..... | across the Diemel, by Giers-
hagen, Heddinghaus, Kuns-
tein, and Massenhaus, to |

ROUTE III.—AIX LA CHAPELLE TO DRESDEN. 71

<i>German</i>	
<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
3	*Arolsen (<i>d</i>).....by Wetterburg, across the Twiste, by *Volkmarsen to
3	Westuffeln† ....by Kalden, and Ob Volmar to
40½—2½	□ Cassel (<i>e</i>) .....or Kassel, across a branch of Fulda, by Bettenhaus Ob Kaufungen on the Losse to
2	Helsa‡.....s.e. across branch of Losse to
1½	Walburg.....across the Wehre, by Küchen; Hasselbach, recross the Wehre by *Wald Kappel to
2	Bischhausen.....by Oetmannshausen and Datterode to
1½	Netra .....by road to left to *Kreuzberg, across the Werra by road to left to
3	⊙ Eisenach (<i>f</i>)...s.e.e. across branch of Werra, by Fischbach, Eichrod, Schönan, Kelberfelde, Sättelstädt, and Aschbach, to
3½	□ Gotha (<i>g</i>) .....by Siebleben, Tütleben, Gamstadt and Frienstädt, to
3	□ Erfurth (<i>h</i>).....on the Gera, a cross a branch by Linderbach, to
59½—3	□ Weimar (<i>i</i>)....by Umpferstädt, and the road to the left across the Ilm, leaving ⊙ Apolda to the right, by Ranstädt, to
3½	*Eckardsberga....Eastward by Tauchwitz, Hasenhausen, across the Saale, by Alt Kösen, Schul-Pforta, and Altenburg, to
2½	⊙ Naumburg (<i>k</i>)...by Plennschütz to
2½	⊙ Weissenfels (<i>l</i>) by Lösau and Gr. Pürsten, across a branch of the Saale by Rücken to

† Or by Wolfhagen, 5.

‡ Or from Helsa round by Lichtenau.

72 ROUTE III.—AIX LA CHAPELLE TO DRESDEN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 *Lützen (*m*)across the Floss Graben, by Markrannstadt, by Lindenau, across the Elster to
- 70½—2½ □ Leipzig (*n*) ...by Reidnitz, and the road to the East by Volkmarsdorf, Sommerfeld, across the Parthe by Borsdorf Gärichshain, Machern, and across the Mulde and its branches, to
- 3 *Wurzen (*o*)by Kühren, Wendisch, and Calbitz to
- 3½ ⊙ Oschatz (*p*)across branches of the Elbe, by Ganzig and Parenz, to
- 2 *Klappendorfby Ob Muschwitz, Zehren, and Mischütz, along the Elbe, to
- 1½ ⊙ Meissen (*q*)across the Elbe, by Kölln, Spar Brockwitz, Koswig, Radebeil, and Trachau, to
- 3 □ Dresden (*r*) ...on the Elbe.

83½ = 384 English miles.

(a) ELBERFELD and BARMEN form almost one town, being united by the bridge over the Wipper; indeed, the neighbouring villages of Rittershausen and Wichlingshausen, the small towns of Gemark and Wappenfeld, are all connected by the manufactories of which this district is a principal seat. Elberfeld and Barmen together contain 55,000 inhabitants. It carries on a considerable trade in linen, cotton, and woollen cloths, silk, dyeing, bleaching, and metal articles. This town has a new Catholic Church, two Colleges, an Academy of Sciences, a Museum, an Asylum for the Poor, a Workhouse, a Savings-Bank, four Clubs, a Freemasons' Lodge, and a Reading Room. It is the seat of the Rhenish West Indian Company, and the South Ame-

ican Mining Company. It has a Theatre in common with Düsseldorf, and Mr. Siebel possesses a collection of Pictures and Engravings; at *Schweelm* there is a mineral spring, and about 2½ English miles farther there is a remarkable cavern in the Klutterberg.

Inns. Der Kurfälzische Hof (la Cour Electorale), Hof von Holland (Hotel de Hollande), der Berliner Hof (l'Hotel de Berlin), der Zweybrücker Hof (l'Hotel des deux Ponts), &c.

(b) HAGEN is a small town with about 3500 inhabitants. It contains several manufactories of cloth, casimir, steel and iron tools, and leather: it likewise has a Freemasons' Lodge, a Club called Concordia, and Maerki's Musical Society. The *Empestrasse*, a valley several miles long, and celebrated for its steel and iron works, is in the neighbourhood.

Inn. Der König von Preussen (le Roi de Prusse).

(c) ISERLOHN is a town in the Mark, with 6000 inhabitants; its trade in iron, steel, and bronze is considerable. At the distance of five English miles from this place, where the Leine falls into the Ruhr, may be seen the ruins of *Hohensiburg*, where the famous Wittekind stopped for some time. In the principal Church of Iserlohn there is a gilt statue of the 14th century on the altar; at a short distance from the town at Grüne, on the banks of the Düsing, there is a colossal iron cross erected in memory of the war which delivered the country from the yoke under which it groaned. This town has a freemasons' lodge.

Inn. Quinkes Gasthaus.

(d) AROLSEN, which is a pretty town on the Aar, is the residence of the Prince of Waldeck. A long avenue of oaks leads to the Chateau, which contains several pictures, among

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which is the Death of Wolfe, by West. The Prince has also a library of 30,000 volumes, a cabinet of natural history, of antiquities, and of medals. This town also contains three churches, a club, and a musical institute.

Inns. Der Waldecksche Hof (l'Hotel de Waldeck).

(e) CASSEL, which is a handsome town on the banks of the Fulde, is the capital of the Electorate of Hesse, and contains 26,000 inhabitants. It consists of the Old Town and the New, the latter occupying an elevation, the site of a former fortress. The principal public buildings and institutions are, the commencement of the new Palace called *Cattenburg*, which was begun by the late Elector; the actual Palace of the Elector, with a superb ball-room; and the Augarten, or public garden, with the superb marble bath with plastic decorations by Monnot; the Orangery; the handsome Museum in the extensive Fredericks Platz, which includes a Library of 90,000 volumes, and Cabinet of Curiosities; in the centre of the square is a marble statue of the Elector Frederick II.; the Arch of the public garden; the Church of St. Martin, with the Princes' sepulchres and curiosities; the Lutheran Church, with pictures by Tischbein; the Court and Garrison Church; the Catholic Church; the Library; the Mint; the Foundry; the Arsenal; the Military School; the Lyceum; the Town School; the Cadet Institute; the Mechanical School; the Normal School; the Academies of Painting and Antiquities; the William Institute; Charles Square, with the statue of the Landgrave Charles; the Palace of the Landgraves of Hesse-Rothenburg; the Picture Gallery in the Belvidere, and the Opera House. One stunde from the town is *Wilhelmshöhe*, the ordinary residence of the Elector, and the Versailles of Germany, with a Theatre, a colossal statue of Hercules, 30 feet high; the Octagonal

Temple of the winds, and aquatic staircase, conservatories, magnificent cascades and aqueduct, jets d'eau, (mostly dry,) one of which spouts to the height of 200 feet twice a week, when the Elector inhabits the palace; the Gothic castle of Lions, with a tower 130 feet high; and the Summer Palace. There is a good Inn near the palace.

The town likewise possesses an Academy of Painting and Sculpture, an Observatory, a Military Casino, a Theatre and Krieger's Museum in King's Square, to which strangers have free admittance: here are likewise two freemasons' lodges.

On an eminence to the north of Cassel is the pleasure-palace of Montcheri.

Three stunden to the north of Cassel, and $\frac{1}{2}$ stunde from Westuffeln, on the Paderborn road, is the small pleasure-palace of *Wilhelmsthal*, erected by the Landgrave William VIII. It contains paintings by Tischbein, and a Cabinet of Beauties of that reign. In the Gardens is a fine acacia and a Gothic tower 70 feet high, commanding a good prospect: $\frac{1}{2}$ stunde to the south of Cassel is Schönfeld, or Angusteneruh, with a pleasing garden.

Inns. Der König von Preussen (le Roi de Prusse), der Römische Kaiser (l'Empereur Romain), der Kron Prinz von Preussen (le Prince Royal de Prusse), der Berliner Hof (l'Hotel de Berlin).

(f) EISENACH, at the confine of the Thuringer Wald, is the capital of the principality of the same name, and is a handsome town, with 10,000 inhabitants. It contains a Ladies' Benevolent Institution, a Chateau, a Gymnasium, a School for Midwives, a place of entertainment called the *Spicke*, the Klemda Club in the old Chateau called Klemme or Klemda, a large Market-place, and a handsome Esplanade. Concerts are sometimes held here. In the neighbourhood is the fine!

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situated castle called *Wart-burg*, celebrated as the place of Luther's captivity. Besides the apartment of this celebrated man is an Armoury, containing amongst other suits those of the freebooter Kunz von Kaufungen, and the Connetable de Bourbon. Here also is a Botanic Garden and a beautiful Promenade in Roesse garden, as far as the ruins of the castle of *Müdelstein* or *Mittelstein*.

Inns. Der Rauten-kranz (la Guirlande de Rue), der Halb-Mond (la Demi-lune).

(g) GOTHA is the capital of the Duchy of the same name, and the residence of the reigning Duke; it contains 13,000 inhabitants. The principal objects worthy of the traveller's attention are—the Chateau of Friedenstein, in the towers of which is the fine Museum comprising a Library of 150,000 volumes, a Picture Gallery, a collection of casts, a Cabinet of Medals and Curiosities, and a Chinese cabinet; this castle is surrounded by fine terraces, commanding noble prospects; the Promenades, which occupy the site of the old fortifications; the Church of the Convent, and the new Market, the former containing the burial-place of several Princes, and a portrait of Duke Bernard of Weimar; the Palaces of the Duke of Coburg and the Dowager Duchess; the Church of St. Margaret, the Barracks, the Schützenhof, the Gymnasium, with its Library and monument to Professor Löffler in the Court yard, with numerous other institutions. Duke Frederick's Palace, containing a number of objects of art from Italy; the Park, and the Great English Garden, with the monuments of Duke Ernest II. and his sons Augustus and Frederick, on the Island. This town likewise has a theatre, several clubs, and a freemasons' lodge.

In the neighbourhood of Gotha are the Observatory on the See-berg; the pleasure-palace of Reinhardtsbrunn; the Inselberg, with a fine view; the Schneekopf, or snowy

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head; the Bäärberg; Neu Dietendorf colony of Moravian Brothers; the ruins of Gleichen, Mühlberg, and Wachsenburg. The route from Gotha to Arnstadt offers numerous beauties. Objects of interest: the ancient Church, the Castle of Gunther, the Chateau, the Palace of the Princess, &c.

Inns. Der Molr (le Maure), in the Vorstadt, or suburb, where Napoleon lodged in his retreat from Leipzig in 1813; der Riese (le Géant), die Silberne Schelle (le Sonnette d'Argent), die Stadt Altenburg (la Ville d'Altenburg.)

(A) ERFURT on the Gera, formerly belonged to the Elector of Mayence, but now forms a part of the Prussian dominions; it contains 24,000 inhabitants. The fortifications of this place are considerable, consisting of the Petersberg defences, and those of fort Cyriacsburg, garrisoned by 4000 soldiers, and the Convent of St. Martin has been turned into a barrack. Of all the chapters and convents which formerly existed here, none are left except the Chapter of the Cathedral and the Convent of Ursulines. The principal squares are, Frederick William Square and the Market-place, with a monument to Charles Frederick Joseph of Mainz. The Gothic Cathedral contains the monumental slab of Count Gleichen and his wives, and an enormous bell weighing 275 quintals; the Scottish Church contains the tomb of Walter of Gleisberg. In the former Augustine Monastery, which is now the Orphan Asylum, is shown the cell of Luther, with various objects connected with him. There are besides ten Catholic and eight Lutheran Churches, amongst which are, the Schötenkirche, the Chapter Church, the Barfüsserkirche, with antiquities, &c. The portraits of all the Electors are to be seen in the Government House: There is a Theatre here, a public Library, a Casino, a Club called the Resource, a Catholic and a Protestant Gymnasium, and

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numerous Schools, a Society called The Friend in Need, (*Der Freund in der Noth*), the Library of the suppressed University, which contains 35,000 volumes; several charitable and literary institutions, and two freemasons' lodges.

Inns. Der Römische Kaiser (l'Empereur Romain), which is the post-house; der Weisse Schwan (le Cygne Blanc), das Weisse Ross (le Cheval Blanc), der Schlehdorn (le Prunier Sauvage), &c.

(i) WEIMAR, which lies on the Ilm, is the capital of the Grand Duchy of the same name, and the residence of the Grand Duke: it contains 1000 houses and 10,000 inhabitants. The principal objects of attraction here are the handsome Palace, containing, Duke Bernard's apartment and his armour: the Grecian Chapel; the Royal tombs, with those of Bernard the Great, the Duchess Amelia, and that of Herder; the Ducal Library, containing 120,000 volumes; the Picture Gallery, the Military Library and Collection of Maps, the Cabinet of Coins and Medals, the fine Museum, the Academy of Arts, the Town School, the School of Industry, &c. This town likewise possesses a Town Church, containing a Crucifixion by Lucas Cranach; St. Jacob's Kirche and Cemetery, with the tombs of Cranach, Bode, Musäus, Kraus, Ingemann, General Schmettau, &c.; the Chapter of St. Charles, a Gymnasium with a Library; a Free School; an institution called Landes-Industrie comtoirs und Geographischen Institut, or Co-operative and Geographical Bureau, with a garden, and several other establishments for education; an Old and a New Cemetery (St. Jacob's), with the Ducal burial-place, in which lie Schiller and Göthe; a Town-house, a Theatre erected in 1825, and Göthe's residence and collection of cameos and minerals; the former residences of Herder, Schiller, and Wieland: here are likewise a freemasons'

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lodge, a Club, and a Liedertafel, or Philharmonic Society. The principal Promenades are the Park, with its fine plantations and various objects of curiosity; the Carls Platz, the Webicht, &c.

Inns. Der Erb-Prinz (le Prince Héréditaire), der Elephant (l'Éléphant), die Sonne (le Soleil).

The environs contain the Belvidere, a summer seat of the Duke, with a Park, an Orangery, and a fine collection of Tropical Plants; the *Ettersberg* and the hunting seat of the same name; *Osmannstätt*, which was for some time Wieland's residence, with his grave and monument; at *Oberweimar*, *Lutzendorf*, and *Tieffurth*, where, besides the tombs of the Princes Leopold and Constantine, and those of Herder and Mozart, there are three farms belonging to the Grand Duke, which are remarkably well conducted, and have among their live stock several foreign breeds, Merinos, &c.

Berka, which is a small town at no great distance from Weimar, has sulphureous baths, and a chalybeate spring.

(*k*) NAUMBERG is situated on the Saale, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. The chief objects worthy the attention of the stranger are the Cathedral, with its antiquities, vaults, and altar-piece by Cranach; the Cathedral School, the Town School, the Orphan Asylum, the two Clubs, the Fair, which is held on the 24th of June; the Cherry Feast, which takes place towards the end of July, in memory of the time when the town was besieged by the Hussites; the Citizens' Garden, Eichhof's Coffeehouse, concerts and balls. Here is also a freemasons' lodge. There are Baths at Kosen and Bibra.

Inns. Der Blaue Hecht (le Brochet Bleu), der Preussische Hof (l'Hotel de Prusse), der Erb-Prinz (le Prince Royal).

(l) **WEISSENFELS** is a handsome town in the Prussian province of Saxony; it is situated on the Saale, across which is a bridge, and contains 6000 inhabitants. The principal objects are, the Church with its tombs, and the former Chateau, now barracks. There is a seminary for the education of schoolmasters, with an inspector, three professors, and 50 scholars. In the Town-house are shown the traces of the blood of Gustavus Adolphus, who was transported here after the battle of Lützen; his portrait is likewise in the same building. This town contains a reading room, a theatre in which amateurs perform, a club called Harmony, the *Fasinerie*, and two freemasons' lodges. In the vicinity are the fields of battle of Rossbach, of Lützen, and of Grossgörschen.

Inns. Drey Schwäne (les 3 Cygnes), der Nelkenbusch (le Buisson d'Œillets).

(m) **LÜTZEN**, a small town containing 1100 inhabitants, is in the kingdom of Saxony. Here is the field-of-battle where Gustavus Adolphus died in the arms of victory, in 1632. By the side of the road is a stone which marks the spot where he received the fatal wound. Here, too, a battle was fought on the 2d of May, 1813, which also bears the name of the battle of Grossgörschen. There is an iron monument on the field-of-battle, erected by the King of Prussia in 1817, in honour of the soldiers who fell here. In the neighbourhood, to the left of the high road to Leipzig, is *Alt Rannstädt*, where Charles XII. concluded a peace with Augustus King of Poland, in 1706. They show a pane of glass, on which the former monarch has written a French verse.

(n) **LEIPZIG** or **LEIPSIC** is in the circle of the same name in the kingdom of Saxony; it contains 1500 houses and 45,000 inhabitants. The city was formerly defended by

gates, which have been removed. It is watered by the Pleisse, Parthe, and Elster. The following are among the principal public buildings, &c.; the Castle called Pleissenburg, the Catholic Church, with the tomb of Jablonowsky, and the Observatory on one of its towers; St. Thomas' Church, with a tower 200 feet high and a fine organ, with a cupola painted by Oser; St. Nicholas' Church, a new and handsome edifice; St. John's Church, containing Gellert's tomb; the Pauliner, or University Church; the Paulinum, or University, formerly a Monastery, and the Augusteum, a new edifice, are devoted to the purposes of education; a Library of 80,000 volumes and 2000 MSS. is attached to these institutions, as well as collections of botany, chemistry, and natural history; the Theatre, erected in 1766, but remodelled in 1817, by Weinbrenner; the Town-house, in the Market-place, where the allied Sovereigns met after the battle, built in 1556, with a large hall and a fine piece of tapestry; the building known by the name of the Kloster or Cloister, which is one of the finest in the town; the *Auerbachshof*, which is the Palais Royal of Leipsic, remarkable for the cellar beneath, which is celebrated by Göthe as the scene of Faustus' revelry; the two Exchanges (*Börse*) for merchants and booksellers; the *Gewandhaus*, or Cloth Hall, which has a Library of 45,000 volumes, and 2000 MSS., and a ball and concert room; the New *Schützenhof*; the two Princes' Colleges; St. George's Hospital (*das Grosse Georgenhaus*); the House of Correction, and the Orphan Asylum, which are in excellent order; the Communal Library.

Here also are two houses famous in history; the one on the market-place, which was Luther's residence when he disputed against Dr. Eck; the other, the gravedigger's house, where Tilly signed the capitulation of Leipsic. There are

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also several handsome private mansions, such as those of Dufour, Van der Beck, Thomas, the one called Grosse Feuerkugel, or Great Ball of Fire; Messrs. Breitkopf's and Hartel's house, and also the bookselling establishment, workshops, and type foundery.

St. John's Cemetery contains several remarkable tombs. The Esplanade has a statue of Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony, by Oser. Here are also St. Thomas' and St. Nicholas' School, an institution for the deaf and dumb; an excellent school for the children of citizens, the Freemasons' Sunday School, a Literary Museum, the University Library, the Library of the Senate, Link's Cabinet of Objects of Art and Natural History, Speck's and Keil's Cabinets of Natural History, the Pictures of Hillig, and various private mineralogical and botanical collections.

The principal feature of this city is its celebrated fair, which is held three times a-year; at Easter, when the booksellers attend, and at St. Michael's, and the New Year.

The principal sources of public amusements are the Theatre, the concerts at the Gewandhaus, the concerts and balls of the Academy of Music, the *Ressource*, the Recreation, the Promenades extending round the town, the English grounds before Grimm's gate, several public and private gardens, such as those of the *Ressource*, of Löhr (or Keil), Reichel, Gerhard's, formerly Reichenbach's, public garden, in which is the monument to the memory of the Prince Poniatowsky, who perished in the Elster, and the freemasons' garden. There are also a considerable number in the environs, which our limits will not allow us to enumerate. The baths are those of St. James' Hospital, Reichel's, Kruger's, and Thorschmidt's. Leipzig has three freemasons' lodges.

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The principal resorts in the neighbourhood are, the Rosenthal, the village of Gollis, or Gahlis, Zweinaundorf, Machern, Eythra, Lutschena, Konnewitz, Raschwitz, Lindenau, Plagwitz, and Schleussig.

Inns. Der Sächsische Hof (l'Hotel de Saxe), der Balerische Hof (l'Hotel de Bavière), der Russische Hof (l'Hotel de Russie), der Preussische Hof (l'Hotel de Prusse), die Stadt Hamburg (la Ville d'Hambourg), der Blumenberger Hof (l'Hotel Blumenberg), der Birnbaum (le Poirier), das Joachimsthal (le Val de Joachim), &c.

(o) WURZEN is in the circle of Leipsic, and in the kingdom of Saxony; it contains 3000 inhabitants. Here are a cathedral, with the tombs of Bishops, two churches, a chateau, the former residence of the Bishops of Meissen, and a freemasons' lodge.

Inns. Der Goldene Adler (l'Aigle d'Or), das Schwarze Kreuz (la Croix Noire), das Weisse Kreuz (la Croix Blanche).

From this spot you may make an excursion to *Machern*, situated in a fine country, with a chateau, a garden, and baths.

OSCHATZ, a town of 3300 inhabitants, on the Dölsze.

Inn. Der Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or).

In the neighbourhood of Oschatz is the former royal hunting seat of Hubertsburg, now a granary. Near it is the Collin-berg, or Cölm-berg, and the ruins of the Castles of Burgstall and Osterland.

(p) MEISSEN is situated on the Elbe in the kingdom of Saxony, and contains 6000 inhabitants. The principal objects of curiosity here are the Gothic Cathedral, erected by Otho I., with the tombs of the Margraves, and the pictures by Albrecht Dürer, a tower commanding a fine view; and the

Dresden Porcelain Manufactory in the old castle; there are several spots in this town from which there are magnificent prospects.

Inns. Die Goldene Sonne (le Soleil d'Or), (where the club meets, balls are given, and which is in the immediate vicinity of the amateur theatre,) der Hirsch (le Cerf).

(9) DRESDEN, which is the capital of the kingdom of Saxony, is situated on the Elbe, and contains 70,000 inhabitants. It is divided into three portions; on the left bank of the Elbe is the Old Town, with three suburbs; on the right bank is the New Town, with the (Anbau), or New Suburb. One of the first objects usually visited by strangers is the Picture Gallery in the New Market, containing upwards of 1500 pictures, among which are Raphael's Madonna di San Sisto, and six pieces by Correggio, namely, St. George, St. Sebastian, St. Francis, the portrait of a grave man, Mary Magdalen, and the Adoration of the Shepherds, otherwise called the *Notte*, or Night; in this exquisite performance the light proceeds from the Infant Jesus: here also are pictures by Titian, Julio Romano, Paul Veronese, Carracci, Battoni, Dolce, Vandyk, Rubens, Rembrandt, Bol, Dow, Mieris, Van der Werf, Berghem, Everdingen, Ruisdael, Ostade, Teniers, Wouvermanns, Durer, Poussin, Le Brun, Claude Lorraine, Mengs, Thiele, Dietrich and Frederich. Beneath the picture gallery is a collection of Casts collected by Mengs. In the Augustus Strasse, near the royal palace, is the Brühlische Palais, so called after the minister Brühl, now the residence of Prince Maximilian, containing pictures by Canaletto. The garden is a favorite promenade, the terrace commanding a fine view. The exhibition room of the Academy of Arts is here. The Gallery of Duplicates contains about 250 pieces, which,

however, are not all duplicates, and several fine Dutch and German pictures.

The following public buildings, &c., adorn "the Florence of Germany:" the fine stone Bridge over the Elbe, which is 1420 feet long, adorned with a bronze crucifix; the King's Palace, an irregular edifice with a lofty tower, containing, amidst numerous apartments, the audience chamber, the chapel, with paintings by Rubens and Mengs, the porcelain cabinet, the ball room, the parade hall, &c., the chief attraction of this edifice, however, is the suite of rooms on the ground floor, called Grüne Gewölbe or green vault; a surprising collection of gold and silver jewels and curiosities; the *Zwinger*, near the chateau, with a cabinet of natural history, a collection of prints and curiosities, and an armoury, formerly in the Rust Kammer; the Palace of the States, the Princes' Palace, the great and little Theatre, the Arsenal, the Japanese Palace, or Augusteum, with a collection of antiquities, porcelain, and medals, and a splendid Library, containing 220,000 volumes, 2700 MSS., 160,000 pamphlets, and 20,000 maps; amongst the MSS. is Albrecht Dürer's Treatise on the Human Body: and the Court, or Catholic Church, between the palace and the bridge, with a tower upwards of 300 feet high. The altar-piece (the Ascension) is by Mengs. The music here is remarkably fine. The Frauenkirche, (the Virgin's,) the summit of which commands a fine view; the Cross Church, with a Crucifixion by Schönan; St. Sophia, with monuments; the Castle Chapel, Trinity Church, and St. Anne's Church; the Town Hall; the Arsenal, the States Hotel, the Military Academy, the Orphan Asylum, the Foundling Hospital, the Medico-surgical Academy and Anatomical Theatre, with a collection of books and surgical instruments, a Lying-in Hospital, a

School for Midwives, a Veterinary School, an Asylum for the Blind, and the Academy of Arts.

In the Neu Stadt is the monument of Augustus II., and a new church and cemetery at a short distance, with a sculpture of the Dance of Death.

The amusements of Dresden consist of the Italian Opera, the German Opera, the German Theatre, routs, concerts, &c. The gardens about Dresden are very agreeable; concerts are occasionally given in the great garden; the gardens of the Zwinger, of the Prince, of Brühl, of the Augusteum, &c., are very agreeable. There are also those of Count Hofmannsegg in the Neustadt, the Friedrichstadt, and Castanien alleys; the Richter and Riesch gardens, (music, &c.); Linke's baths, with a private theatre; Kreh's (Weinberg) Vineyard, the Marcolini, &c.; Cafés d'Europe, Erler, Fietta; Dr. Struve's Mineral waters.

Our limits will not, however, allow us to give a list of the numerous pleasure-gardens and promenades around Dresden.

Three quarters of a stunde from Dresden is Rücknitz, where is Moreau's monument, a helmet on a granite pedestal, with the inscription: "Moreau der Held, fiel hier an der Seite Alexanders den xxvii. Aug. mccccxiii."

Three leagues from Dresden is the village of Pillnitz, with the summer residence of the King.

For an account of the hilly country called the *Saxon Switzerland*, the reader may consult the Appendix, No. 3. There are four freemasons' lodges in the town.

Inns. Hotel de Pologne, die Stadt Berlin (la Ville de Berlin), l'Hotel de Russie, der Goldene Engel (l'Angel d'Or), die Stadt Wien (la Ville de Vienne), die Stadt Rom (la Ville de Rome), die Stadt Gotha (la Ville de Gotha), &c.

Route 4. From AIX LA CHAPELLE to EMDEN by
MUNSTER.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

26½	□ Münster.....	as at Route I., by Kinderhaus and Aldrup, across a branch of the Ems, by Emsdellen and Mesum, to
4	*Rheine (a)...	along the Ems by Salzbergen, Ellbergen, by Schrepstap, across the Ems and the Meppen Canal, to
4½	*Litgen† (b)...	by Bawinkel, across the Hase, by *Haselüne, to
3	⊙ Meppen	at the confluence of the Haase and the Ems, across the Nord Ratte, to
2½	Laten	by Leye, to
3	Aschendorf	by Papenburg, across the Ems, to
2½	*Weener‡.....	by Kirchborgum across the Ems, to
1½	⊙ Leer (c)	along the Ems by Terborg, Borichum, Oldersum, Gandersum, and Pelkum, across a branch of the Elbe, to
4	□ Emden (d).	

51½ = 235½ English miles.

(a) RHEINE is situated on the Ems; it belongs to the Duke of Loos and Coswarren, under the sovereignty of the King of Hanover.

(b) LINGEN is a town with 300 houses and 1700 inhabitants; it is not far from the Ems, and is the chief town of the county of Lingen.

(c) LEER is a town of some consequence, situated on the river Leda, with 800 houses and 6637 inhabitants. There is a freemasons' lodge here.

Inns. The Prince of Orange, the *Plythenberg*.

(d) EMDEN is the capital of the principality of East

† Or by shorter secondary road along the Ems.

‡ Or by crossing the Ems to Reede, and then by high road and Stopelmoer, to Weener.

Friesland ; it is situated on the Ems, near the place where it falls into the Dollart, and contains 2200 houses with 12,000 inhabitants. There are ramparts and ditches, and a wall on the side of the water, but there is no fortress. Here are several canals, sluices, and stone bridges : there is a lighthouse at Borkum. The high church contains a monument to count John II. Emden is a free port, and contains a town-house, a hospital, a bank, a herring fishery company, a casino, a freemasons' lodge, docks, and a variety of manufactories.

There is a Treckschuyt which goes to Aurich every day.

Inns. Das Weisse Haus (la Maison Blanche), and those kept by van Doolen and Prinz.

Route 5. From AIX LA CHAPELLE to FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE by COLOGNE, BONN, and COBLENZ.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- By *Aldenhoven to
- 3½ ⊙Jülich on the Ruhr, by Stetternich and Elsdorf, across the Erft, to
- 2¼ *Bergheim..... by Quadrath and Gr. Königsdorf, to
- 9¼—3 □Cologne (*a*)...by Goddorf, Wesseling, and Hersel, to
- 3½ ⊙Bonn (*b*).....by Godesberg, Mehlem, and Oberwinter, to
- 2¼ *Remagen,.....across the Ahr, by Sinzig, Nieder Breisig, Brohl and Namedy (along the Rhine), to
- 2¼ *Andernach (*c*) across the Netze, by Weisenthurm, (⊙Neuwied opposite,) across the Mosel bridge, to
- 21—2¼ □Coblentz (*d*) across the Rhine to *Thal Ehrenbreitstein, by Niederberg, Arenberg and Neuheusel, to

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 3 *Montabaur....by Gr. Holbach and Neutershausen, to
- 3 *Limburg (e)..on the Lahn, by Lindenholzhäusen, Niederbrechen, Oberdo. along the Ems, by Nieder and Ober Selters, Erbach and Kamberg, to
- 3 Würgesby Walsdorf, Esch, and Glasbütte, to
- 3 Königstein (f) by Schwalbach, across the Nidda, by Hausen and Bockenheim, to
- 2½ □ Frankfort-on-the-Maine (g).

35½ = 163 English miles.

(a) COLOGNE or KÖLN, anciently Oppidum Ubiorum and Colonia Agrippina, an ancient fortified city on the Rhine, was formerly a free and imperial town, but is now the seat of the government of the duchies of Cleves, Jülich and Berg: it contains 68,000 inhabitants, including Deuz and the Garrison. This town has a very imposing appearance, from the number of towers and steeples, which can be seen at a great distance. Here are 27 Catholic Churches, one Protestant Church, and a synagogue.

Among the public buildings we may mention the splendid but unfinished Cathedral, its Treasury, and the Tomb of the three Kings or Magi, Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthasar, besides numerous other curiosities; the Church of St. Ursula, or the 11,000 virgins, with the bones of the supposed companions of the Saint; St. Gereon's, with a cupola; St. Severinus', Santa Maria, in Capitello, erected on the ancient walls; the Apostles', St. Cunibert's, the Minorites, with the Tomb of Duns Scotus, and the Church of the Assumption; in St. Peter's there is the Crucifixion of that Apostle, by Rubens; the

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Town Hall, with a marble entrance and a spacious hall, the Episcopal Palace, the Jesuits' College, or Catholic Gymnasium, with a Library, &c., the Evangelical Gymnasium, with a Library and Botanical Garden, the Wallraff Collection, (Frankgasse, No. 7,) consisting of pictures, objects of art, and of natural history; the Barracks, the new Exchange, in the Hay-market, the great Tobacco Manufactory, the Orphan Asylums, the Gürzenich Warehouse, with a fine hall, the Theatre, erected in 1828; the Palace of Justice, and not far from it the Regency Hotel; the Military Hospital in the ex-Carthusian convent, the Orphan Asylum, the Upper School for Citizens, the Priest's Seminary; the workhouse and house of correction, in the building which was formerly the Convent of Minorites; the Jabachische House, where Rubens was born, and Maria Medicis died. In 1822 a monument was erected there in honour of Rubens.

The following objects are likewise worthy the attention of the stranger: the Jesuits' or Gymnasium Library, consisting of 33,000 volumes; the Wallraff Library, 14,000 volumes; the New Casino, the New Appel Hof, or Court of Appeal; the Hay-market (Heu-markt,) the New Market, and the Old Market. The manufacture of Eau de Cologne is carried on to a great extent. The principal house for the sale of this agreeable perfume, is Jean Maria Farina's (Jülich Platz.) This town possesses two freemasons' lodges, three assembly rooms, &c.

The bridge of boats presents an agreeable promenade, and the facility with which the passage of enormous rafts is effected by the unfastening of the barges, will astonish the eye accustomed to solid stone arches. The Nijmwegen steamers are moored below the bridge, whilst those of

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Coblenz start from the station above bridge. The fare is paid beforehand, and a ticket obtained at the bureau on the Quay. A rail-road has been projected from Cologne to Antwerp.

In the environs we may notice *Bruhl, Deuz, Mühlheim*, the *Chateau of Bensberg*, with a splendid prospect; and *Altenberg Abbey*, on the other side of the Rhine.

Inns. Der Kaiserliche Hof (la Cour Imperiale), Zum Grossen Rheinberg (au Grand Mont du Rhin), der Mainzer Hof (l'Hotel de Mayence), der Hof von Holland (Hotel de Hollande), der Rheinische Hof (l'Hotel du Rhin), the Bellevue at Deuz, with a Garden.

(b) BONN, a small but agreeable city, is situated on the Rhine, and was formerly the residence of the Elector of Cologne, but now belongs to Prussia: it contains 1200 houses and 12,000 inhabitants. There is a new University, which occupies what was formerly the Elector's Palace. The Library, consisting of upwards of 100,000 volumes, occupies a long wing of the edifice. The New Anatomical Theatre of Antiquities, &c., in the same building. In the Promotion Hall are some frescoes by Götzenberger. There is an elegant Cathedral, with a bronze statue of the Empress Helena; a Parish Church, dedicated to St. Remegius, with an altar-piece by Spielberg; and a Town-house, erected in 1737. The Museum, the Alte Zoll, with a view of the Rhine, and Seven Hills; the Café of Vinea Domini; and a Casino, (Music, &c.) the Baumschule [out of Bonn] (Ditto.) Bonn has a theatre and a ball-room at the New Casiuo, opposite the University. The Metternich and Boeslager Mansions are handsome. Opposite Bonn is Benel, connected with it by a fly bridge.

Near Bonn is the former Palace of Clemensruhe, now

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converted into a Philosophical School, it unites a Museum of Natural History with a Botanical Garden. Beyond is the Kreuzberg with the Chapel of the former Monastery, (Serviten Kloster); it contains a handsome marble staircase, and a vault with the preserved bodies of 25 monks.

Inns. Der Trierische Hof (l'Hotel de Treves), der Stern (l'Etoile), der Mainzer Hof (l'Hotel de Mayence), der Cölnner Hof (l'Hotel de Cologne).

One German mile from Bonn is the Village of Godesberg, before arriving at which is the Hochkreuz, a monument of the 14th century. The ruins of Godesberg Castle are interesting, and command a fine view; at its base is the watering place of *Drattsch*, sweetly situated on a level opposite the seven mountains. There are some excellent Hotels. An excursion might be made across the Rhine to *Königswinter* and the *Drachenfels*, the view from the summit of which is extremely grand. Refreshment may be procured at a Café, on the Platz, or platform, on which the military obelisk is erected, and above which the ruined castle rears its shattered walls.

Behind *Königswinter*, springing from a belt of vineyards, are the varied forms of the Seven Mountains (Siebengebirge), the steepest of which is the *Drachenfels*, or Dragon's Rock, which is united with the quarry *Wolkenberg* (Mountain of Clouds), by a ridge called the *Röpekämmerchen*. The wooded form of the *Stromberg* or *Petersberg*, surmounted by a small white chapel, rises to the left behind the *Drachenfels*, and still farther behind are seen the lofty *Löwenberg*, the *Nonnenstromberg*, the *Oelberg* and the *Hemmerich*. Northward the eye embraces the serpentine Rhine, flowing past Bonn onwards to Cologne, amidst flat but variegated scenery. To the west the Godesberg and the Eifel chain

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prepare the vision for the endless mountain peaks which close in the scene to the south, with an immediate foreground of great beauty, embracing the expanse of the pool, intersected by two pleasing islands, the Nonnenwerth and Grafenwerth, and from the spire of the former nunnery, (on the first,) it ascends to the frowning height of Rolandseck.

(c) ANDERNACH (anciently *Antoniacum*, *Antenacum*,) is an ancient town lying on the Rhine, and containing 380 houses, with 2500 inhabitants; its principal traffic is in the produce of its neighbouring quarries, the result of extinct volcanoes. Here is a gate of Roman architecture on the side of Coblenz; the Jewish baths are also probably of Roman origin. It is said that the body of the Emperor Valentinian is deposited in the parish church, one of the finest buildings of the 11th century. The Old Tower is one of the most ancient edifices in the town. The Gymnasium has a cabinet of Roman coins, found at Andernach and in the neighbourhood. The country in the vicinity is remarkably beautiful. An excursion may be made from Andernach to the Lake and Abbey of Laach. The former, which is upwards of 600 feet above the level of the Rhine, is 214 feet deep, and the latter has been converted into a farm. It is recommended to proceed by Kruft, on a branch of the Nette, thence proceeding to the Abbey, and to return along the Lake by Wassenach and Brohl.

Inns. Zur Lillie (à la Fleur de Lys), der Römische Kaiser (à l'Empereur Romain), die Eiche (le Chêne), der Karpfen (la Carpe).

(d) KOBLENZ or COBLENZ, (anciently *Confluentia*,) was formerly the residence of the Elector of Treves, but is now in the Prussian Grand Duchy of the Lower

Rhine; it lies in a very agreeable country, at the confluence of the Rhine (Rhein), and the Moselle (Mosel), and contains 15,000 inhabitants besides the garrison. The principal objects in this town worthy the attention of the stranger are the Churches of St. Castor, (with pictures by Zick, and the tombs of Archbishops Kuno, Werner, and St. Rizza,) and of Our Lady, containing several fine pictures; St. Florin's, with paintings by Zick, where the new Prussian liturgy is read; the old picturesque Bridge over the Moselle, the Elector's palace, overlooking the Rhine, with a Chapel, painted ceilings by Zick and David's Belisarius, which is now used as a Court of Justice; the new quarter (Clementsstadt,) the Theatre, the Casino, the palaces of Counts Boos and Metternich, now the residences of the President and Commandant; the Count of Renesse Breitbach's collection of Roman and German monuments and engravings, the town Library, the galleries of Dietz, Hahn, &c. In the place of St. Castor is the monument erected by the French, with a laconic and biting inscription by the Russian Commander.

The fortifications form one of the principal features of Coblenz. To the north, across the Mosel, is Fort Francis; to the south, Fort Alexander; and across the Rhine, the stupendous Ehrenbreitstein, and the Forts of the Nellenkopf and Pfaffendorf. Tickets are granted to strangers by the Governor to see the citadel of "Honour's broad stone," which is united to Coblenz by a bridge of boats.

Coblenz contains a gymnasium, a school for midwives, a large hospital, a musical conservatory, the Metternich Aqueduct, passing under the Moselle Bridge; a curious well in front of St. Castor's Church; and a freemasons' lodge.

Inns. Der Trierische Hof (la Cour de Trèves),

Zu den drei Schweitzern, or die 3 Schweizer (aux trois Suisses), der Cölnische Hof (la Cour de Cologne), zum Riesen (au Géant), das Weisse Ross (le Cheval Blanc), at Thal Ehrenbreitstein; Hotel de Bellevus, zum Schwarzen bären (à l'Ours Noir), &c.

(e) LIMBURG is an ancient town situated on the Lahn. St. George's and the Franciscan Churches contain several old pictures.

Inn. Der Nassauer Hof (la Cour de Nassau),—Busche's.

NIEDER SELTERS is a celebrated mineral spring, in the Duchy of Nassau, producing that delightful beverage known as Seltzer water, of which two millions of bottles are annually exported, yielding an annual income of upwards of 100,000 florins. It is recommended in cases of asthma, gravel, scrofula, rheumatism, and liver complaints; weak stomachs cannot, however, take it.

Inn. Der Nassauer Hof (la Cour de Nassau).

(f) KÖNIGSTEIN was formerly in the electorate of Mayence, but now belongs to the Duchy of Nassau-Usingen. The fort was taken several times during the late war, and was at length destroyed by the French.

Inns. The houses kept by Colosée and Pfaff.

(g) FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE (die Freie Stadt, Frankfurt am Main, or Mein,) is one of the four free towns of the Germanic confederation, (Bundestag,) and the seat of the Diet. This handsome and elegant city contains more than 3200 houses and about 41,000 inhabitants, among whom there are a great number of Jews. The hotels and private mansions are on a scale of grandeur and elegance. Frankfort was formerly the town where the Emperors of Germany were elected and crowned.

The Maine divides the town into two parts joined by a stone bridge of fourteen arches, the one on the right bank is called Frankfort, the one on the left *Sachsenhausen*. They are divided into quarters, distinguished by letters of the alphabet. The emperors were elected and crowned in the Catholic Cathedral of St. Bartholomew; it contains the tomb of Gunther of Schwarzburg. The principal public buildings are, the Römer or Town-house, a large and irregular building, in which is preserved the original of the Golden Bull; the principal Lutheran Church, (Pauls or Barfusser Kirche, recently finished, a handsome oval structure;) the Church of our Lady (Zu unserer lieben Frau), St. Catherine's Church, with an altar-piece by Boos. The ancient Nicolai Church, about to be demolished; St. Leonard's Church, on the site of Charlemagne's Palace; the Weissfrauen Kirche, those of the Teutonic House, St. Peter, the reformed German and French, the Holy Ghost, the Trinity, &c.; several Ecclesiastical Palaces and Hotels, the *Compostel*, the ancient palace of the Teutonic Order, near Sachsenhausen Bridge, the palace of Tour and Taxis (Thurm und Taxis), now the residence of the Austrian President of the Diet, the handsome Theatre, the Town Stables, the Riding School; the elegant edifice containing the Library, near the gate of the Upper Maine, which was finished in 1825; and the New Hospital behind it, an addition to that of the Holy Ghost.

The Städelsche Kunst-institut or Städel Academy of Painting and Museum, is an elegant suite of rooms containing a good collection of Pictures, Prints, and Casts. The Senkenberg Society (Senkenbergisch-Stift) has a splendid collection of objects of natural history. In the Weidenbusch, lately an hotel, there is a Museum belonging to a literary

and artistic society. There are several hospitals here, particularly the Holy Ghost Hospital for strangers, and the Citizen's Hospital, with a Library, an Anatomical Museum, and a Botanical Garden.

At the gate of Friedberg is a monument to the memory of the Hessians who were slain in 1792.

At a short distance from Frankfurt, is the *New Cemetery*, with a handsome Colonnade, beneath which are vaults, and at one end the Bethmann Sepulture, with Sculpture by Thorwaldsen.

In the Casino of Mr. Bethmann, opposite the Orphan Asylum, is a small collection of Casts, and the celebrated Statue of Ariadne, by Dänecker. The Gardens of Salswedel and of Baron Rothschild also deserve attention.

Frankfort likewise possesses a Gymnasium, a Polytechnic Society, a Society for the improvement of the German language, a Bible Society, a Musical Society (St. Cecilia's), a Society for the promotion of natural history. There are numerous private collections of natural history and objects of art, which the possessors politely permit strangers to see. The fortifications have been demolished, and their site is now occupied by charming promenades and gardens. There are two fairs annually, one at Easter, and one at the beginning of the Autumn. The country around is beautiful, exceedingly fertile, and is covered with gardens and villas. Frankfort contains several freemasons' lodges.

Inns. Der Russische Hof (l'Hotel de Russie), der Römische Kaiser (l'Emperor Romain), der Englische Hof (l'Hotel d'Angleterre), zum Weidenhof (au Saule), der Pariser Hof (l'Hotel de Paris), zum Schwanen (au Cygne), &c. &c.

Route 6.—From AIX LA CHAPELLE to HANOVER,
by DUSSELDORF, MUNSTER, and MINDEN.*German**Miles. Names of the Stages.*

41½	⊙Minden	as at Route 1, across the Weser and the frontier of Lippe to
1½	*Bückeburg	by Vehlen, Sülbeck, *Stadthagen and Beckedorf to
4	Gr. Nenndorf, (a)	by Everloh across the Leine to
3½	□ Hanover, or Hannover	(b)

50½ = 232½ English miles.

(a) GR. NENNDORF is a Village to the south of the Steinhuder See, in the electorate of Hesse, remarkable for its mineral springs, which are sulphurous and chiefly taken in baths. Neat establishments have been erected round the sources, and consist of the Grosse Bau or Great Edifice, the Gallery, the Arcades, the Temple, the three Bath Houses, &c.

From the Galenberg there is an extensive view. The Park and the Esplanade afford agreeable promenades: the Cascade of Langenfeld and the Hohenstein offer agreeable excursions.

(b) HANOVER or HANNOVER, the capital of the kingdom of Hanover, situated on the river Leine, is a heavy uncommercial town, with 27,000 inhabitants. The principal churches are the Palace Church (die Schloess Kirche), with pictures by Cranach and Ramberg, and the royal vault, with the graves of Duke John Frederick, the Elector Ernest Augustus and his consort Sophia, George the First and his brother, the Bishop Ernest Augustus; St. George's Church, or the Markt Oder Jacobi Kirche, the most ancient; St. John's Church in the Neustadt, with

the tomb of Leibnitz. The Viceroy's Palace, erected in 1636, the Duke of Cambridge's residence, the building called Königliche Justizkanzlie, with a Library; Cavalry Barracks, the Palace of the States, and a Theatre. This town likewise possesses an artillery, an engineer's and a veterinary school, and a handsome royal library, containing 90,000 volumes. The monument of Leibnitz, which is of Carrara marble, is on the old ramparts now converted into an esplanade. The most agreeable promenades are the plantations of the George and Frederick Streets, the esplanade just alluded to, with the monument of Leibnitz and the Waterloo Testimonial, 156 feet in height, surmounted by a statue of Victory. The extensive collections of Count Wallmoden and others, which the king has bought, the literary museum, the casino, and the *ressource*, will also interest the stranger. The palace of Herrenhausen and garden, the royal garden lately belonging to Count Wallmoden, the pleasure palace and garden of Mont Brillant, and the baths of Limmer, deserve a visit. Hanover contains several freemasons' lodges.

Inns. The British Hotel (l'Hotel Brittanique), die Stadt London (la Ville de Londres), die Stadt Hannover (la Ville d' Hanovre), die Stadt Strelitz (la Ville de Strelitz), der Römische Kaiser (l'Empereur Romain), das Deutsche Haus (la Maison Teutonique), die Stadt Hamburg (la Ville de Hamburg), &c.

Route 7.—From AIX LA CHAPELLE to SCHAFFHAUSEN, by COLOGNE, COBLENZ, MAYENCE, DARMSTADT, MANNHEIM, CARLSRUHE, FREYBURG, and BASLE.

<i>German Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
21	<input type="checkbox"/> Coblenz, as at Route 5, by *Thal Ehrenbreitstein, across the frontier of Nassau, by Fachbach along the Lahn by Ems, and Bad Ems, to
3	*Nassau, (a)..... across the Lahn by Singhofen and Pohl, to
2	*Nastätten†..... on the Mühl-bach, by Kimmel, to
2	*Langen Schwalbach, (b) by the Taunus Hills and Klarenthal, to
2	<input type="checkbox"/> Wiesbaden, (c) by Mosbach, and if agreeable, by Biberich along the Rhine by Cassel, to
31½—1½	<input type="checkbox"/> Mayence, across to Cassel and Cosheim, thence across the Maine, to
2½	*Gross Gerau, (d) either by high road, by Büttelborn, or by secondary road, by Weiterstadt, to
2	<input type="checkbox"/> Darmstadt, (e).. by Eberstadt, Bickenbach, *Zwingenberg, and *Bensheim, † along the Bergstrasse, to
3½	*Heppenheim, (f) across the Weschnitz, by Virnheim and Keffenthal, across the Neckar to
43—3½	<input type="checkbox"/> Mannheim, on the Rhine by Neckarau, to

† Or continue from Singhofen along the high road by Holzhausen, to Schwalbach.

‡ A road leads from Bensheim by Lorsch, through a wood to Mannheim.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 *Schwetzingen (*g*) by Hockenheim and Neu
Lusheim, to
- 2 Waghäusel.....by Wiesenthal, across the
Saalbach by Neudorf, to
- 1½ *Graben,.....across the Pfinz, by Lin-
kenheim and Eggenstein, to
- 51½—3 □ Carlsruhe, (*h*) ... by *Ettlingen, on the Alb,
Bruckhauser, and Neu
Malsch, to
- 3 ⊙ Rastadt, (*i*) on the Murg, by Sand-
weiler, Oos, Sinzheim, and
Steinbach, to
- 2½ *Bühl, (*k*)by Lindenkirch, Otterswei-
her, and Nieder Sasbach, to
- 1½ *Nied-Achern.....by Fachsenbach, Ohns-
bach, Renchen, Zimmern,
and Appenweiher, to
- 2½ ⊙ Offenburg, (*l*)...across the Kinzig, by Hof-
weiler, Nieder, Schopshelm,
and Friesenheim, to
- 2½ Dinglingen, across the Schutter, by
Mietersheim, Kippenheim,
and *Herbolsheim, to
- 2½ *Kenzingen, twice across the Elz, by
Hecklingen, and Köndrin-
gen, to
- 1½ *Emmendingen, (*m*) across the Elz, by Gun-
delfingen, Zähringen, and
Herdern, to
- 2 ⊙ Freyburg, † (*n*) ...on the Treisam, across by
S. Georgen, Wolfenweiler,
Norsingen, Nied Kreuzin-
gen, and Seefeldern, to

† Should the traveller not wish to proceed to Basel, the following
is a much nearer road:—

Freyburg to the Höllenthal, or Valley of Hell, a rocky dell

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German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

	4	*Muhlheim, (<i>o</i>) by Augen and *Schliengen, to
	2	Kaltenherberg, ... across the Wiesen by Little Basel, across the Rhine, to
78½—	3	□ Basle, or Basel, (<i>p</i>) across the Birs, by Augst, and Kaiser Augst, to
<i>Swiss Miles</i>	2	*Rheinfelden, ... by Stein, along the Rhine, to
	3½	*Laufenburg, ... across the Rhine, by Kl. Laufenburg, *Hauenstein, and Dogern, to
	2	*Waldshut, by *Thiengen, to
	2	Ob and Unt Lauchingen, across the Wutach, by *Neukirch, to
	3½	⊙ Schaffhausen ... on the Rhine.

91 = 418½ English miles.

(*a*) NASSAU is a market town situated on the Lahn, which is here crossed by a new chain bridge.

Inns. Die Krone (la Couronne), der Stern (l'Etoile); from the windows of the last-mentioned house there is a magnificent view of the ruins of the Castles of Nassau and Stein. Mr. von Stein's garden is worth visiting.

(*b*) SCHWALBACH or LANGENSCHWALBACH is a celebrated bathing-place, situated in the Duchy of Nassau, on the northern slope of the Taunus chain. It is

through which flows the Treisam or Dreisam, by Zarten, Himmereich, leaving to the left the road to Donauschingen by Seig, Lenskirch, Gundelwangen, Bonndorf, Wellendingen, *Stuhlingen*, across the Wutach, by Siblingen, and Lohningen, to SCHAFFHAUSEN,

Lenskirch	4½
Bonndorf	2
Stuhlingen	1½
Schaffhausen	2½

celebrated for its mineral springs, which are ferruginous and alkaline, and are of considerable efficacy in bracing the system. The town, which is divided into the upper and lower, extends in a line along a well wooded valley, and contains fourteen springs, amongst which may be mentioned the Rosenbrunnen, the Neubrunnen, the Roselborn, the Lindenbrunnen, and the Brodelquelle. The water is of a deep hue, and it is found necessary to repair to Schlangenbad to remove its effects: the three of most note are the Wine Spring (Weinbrunnen), the Steel Spring (Stahlbrunnen), and the Paulinenbrunnen. There are dances and other amusements during the season. The Bath House was erected in 1829. Schwalbach has a Protestant Church, a Catholic Church, a Synagogue, and Schools for Children.

Inns. Der Allee Saal (la Salle de l'Avenue), der Kaisersaal (la Salle de l'Empereur), die Post im Goldenen Brunnen (la Poste à la Fontaine d'Or), die Goldene Kette (la Chaine d'Or). Lodgings can also be easily procured in private houses, which also bear names like hotels, the Pariser Hof, l'Hotel des deux Indes, and l'Hotel Anglais, &c.

The principal promenades are to the *Ehebaum* or Marriage Tree, *Schönbaum*, and *Wiesenbrunnchen* with its triple echo. Excursions are often made on donkeys to the romantic ruins of *Adolphseck* and *Hohenstein*, and to *Greifenstein* and *Kattenburg*, as well as to the *Castle of Schwalbach*, *Hohlenfels*, *Aarteck*, the chapel near *Rauenthal*, *Küderich* and *Götzenbrunnen*.

There is a convenient road leading to *Karlsthale* or *Schlangenbad* (Serpent's Bath), which is about five English miles distant.

The spacious edifices to receive visitors in this seques-

tered spot are the old and new Bath Houses, the Hesse and the Nassau Hotels (the latter is a new erection,) are united.

(c) WIESBADEN, (aquæ Mattiacæ, Wisibadun,) is the capital of the Duchy of Nassau, and contains 9000 inhabitants. The country around is exquisitely beautiful, and its warm baths have been celebrated since the time of the Romans. Here are to be seen remains of Roman baths, and of a Roman fort: this town contains a splendid saloon called the *Chursaal* or *Kursaal*, with a suite of rooms for balls, gaming, and refreshment, and behind an agreeable garden, with extensive walks; a Theatre, in the same square, in which the Mayence company perform during the bathing season; a public library, with 60,000 volumes, in the New Palace, or *Schlösschen* (Little Palace), where there is likewise a museum of antiquities belonging to the country. The Town-house, the Infantry and Artillery Barracks, the Mint, the ruins of the old Castle and of the fort of Drusus (Heidenmauer). It is in contemplation to erect a New Palace on the site of the Church which fell down some years since. The Neresberg, or Nerosberg, the Castle of Sonnenberg, the *Fasanerie*, the Convent of Klarenthal, the tombs on the Bleidenstadt road, the Geissberg, Diestenmühl, the hunting seat called *Die Platte*, the Hobe Würigel, on the road to Schwalbach. The Trompeterberg, the Palace of Biberich, Eppstein, &c. may be conveniently visited from Wiesbaden. In the neighbourhood is a considerable number of Roman and German remains.

The principal warm spring is the Kochbrunnen, which not only supplies the requisite quantity for drinking, but the various bath houses in the town. The next to it is the Adler or Eagle Brunnen. Wiesbaden contains twenty-seven bath houses, the principal of which are *Die Vier*,

Jahreszeiten (les Quatre Saisons), der Adler (l'Aigle), der Schützenhof (la Cour des Arquebusiers), der Englische hof (l'Hotel Anglais), die Rose (la Rose), &c. ; the Einhorn (la Licorne), is an hotel only.

The description of Mayence will be found elsewhere. Although this route has been indicated, it may so chance that the traveller does not wish to visit Mayence and prefers proceeding by Frankfort, which he can conveniently do from Wiesbaden by Erbenheim, Hattersheim, and Höchst, and from Frankfort direct to Darmstadt by Langen.

From Wiesbaden, the road here given lies through Cassel. There is no occasion for crossing to Mayence, but proceed at once to Costheim, where there is a ferry across the Main to

(d) GROSS GERAU on a branch of the Rhine, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt; an old town containing 1500 inhabitants.

(e) DARMSTADT, which is the capital of the States of the Grand Duke of Hesse, and the residence of that Prince, is situated at the beginning of the magnificent mountain-road, known by the name of the *Bergstrasse*; it contains 1300 houses and 21,000 inhabitants, besides the military. It was formerly an insignificant town, but is at present one of the most regular and handsome cities in Germany.

Among the principal objects which attract the attention of the stranger are, the Duke's Palace, or rather the two wings of the New Palace, containing the Archives, a Library of 110,000 volumes, a Museum, and a Picture Gallery, (600 pictures,) and the Opera opposite the palace, erected by Moller in 1818. The palace garden, with the Mausoleum of Caroline, the consort of Louis IX, whom Frederick of

Prussia pronounced "a woman in sex, but a man in spirit." The town Church, the new Roman Catholic Church, an imposing rotunda on an elevation called the Riedeselberg, the New Palace or Residence, the buildings of the Military School with a very handsome façade, a handsome freemason's lodge on Mount Riedesel, Louisa Place, the Gates of the Neckar, the Rhine and Maine, the Palace of the Hereditary Prince, the Artillery Barracks, the Sessions House, the Grand Ducal Stables, the Exercierhaus now an arsenal, an extensive hall with a roof unsupported by pillars, a Casino with a handsome saloon, a College and Gymnasium, an Orphan Asylum, a Workhouse, a House of Correction, an Hospital, a great establishment where money is lent on pledges, &c. &c.

The principal places of amusement are, the Palace Garden, several public gardens in the suburbs, the *Carthof*, the Riedesel garden, the *Fasanerie* or *Pheasantry*, the gardens of the Grand Duke at Bessungen and Kranichstein, and the garden of the Landgrave Christian.

The following objects also deserve notice : the beginning of the *Bergstrasse* at the gates of Darmstadt, the old knights' castles, the *Riesensäule* (Giant's column), the *Felsenmeer* (Sea of rocks), the *Melibocus* (Malchen or Cattenberg,) surmounted by a tower, and commanding a magnificent prospect ; (at Zwingenberg the high road is quitted for Alsbach, where the key is kept ;) the fountain of Auerbach ; the pleasure house, called the *Schwedensäule* (Swedish column), near Stockstadt ; and Emmeline's cottage, near Nieder Ramstadt. Darmstadt possesses two freemasons' lodges.

Inns. Der Darmstadter Hof (la Cour de Darmstadt), die Traube (la Grappe), das Hessische Haus (la Maison

de Hesse, la Poste,) der Prinz Carl (le Prince Charles), der Schwan (le Cygne), &c. &c.

(f) HEPPELHEIM formerly belonged to the electorate of Mayence, but is now in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt; it is situated on the *Bergstrasse*, on the confines of the Odenwald, and contains 8800 inhabitants. On entering the church, you see immediately under the tower an inscription of the time of Charlemagne, (A. D. 806,) by whom it was built. In the neighbourhood is the eminence called Lanberg, on which justice was formerly publicly administered. Behind the town rises the eminence on which are the ruins of the castle called Starckenberg. The ruins of Lorach Abbey deserve notice.

Inn. Der Halb Mond (la Demi Lune).

(g) SCHWETZINGEN is a small market-town in the circle of the Neckar, belonging to the Grand Duke of Baden. The principal attraction is the fine Palace Garden, with a botanical and horticultural collection, baths, a Roman ruin, an extensive mosque, an orangery, aqueducts, temples of Apollo, Minerva, and Mercury, a fountain of Pan, the Birds' fountain, and a variety of pleasing objects.

Inns. Der Pfälzer Hof (l'Hotel du Palais or du Palatinat), der Prinz Karl (le Prince Charles), der Goldene Ochs (le Bœuf d'Or).

(h) CARLSRUHE, which is the residence of the Grand Duke of Baden, is situated in the forest called the Hartwald, at the distance of about three English miles from the Rhine. It was founded in 1715, by the King of Carl Wilhelm, who erected a hunting-seat in a ~~sequestered~~ part of the Hartwald, but which was speedily surrounded by other semi-circled, by houses: his tomb is in the principal square, a simple and small pyramid, with an inscription. It contains 21,000

inhabitants, including soldiers. This town possesses manufactories of silk, cloth, carriages, and jewellery. The principal objects of curiosity here are the following; the Ducal Palace, from the tower of which (Bleythurm or Leaden tower) you have a fine but peculiar prospect; the left wing of the palace contains the court chapel, and the right the court library (70,000 vols.); the palace garden with a large orangery, a botanical garden, and a *faisanderie*; the grand ducal library, with a cabinet of medals and curiosities. The Opera at Carlsruhe is considered very attractive.

Improvements are continually going on in Carlsruhe; there are several new churches, the new Lutheran Church, with a handsome portico, and an altar-piece, by Jagemann; and Catholic Churches, one by the late Weinbrenner, built in the antique style, with a fine cupola; the Town-house, by Weinbrenner, is also new, and contains a tower for prisoners. Among the public buildings, &c. we must mention the new Lyceum, the Mint, the Foundry, the Polytechnic School, the Architectural School, and the Veterinary School; the Museum, the palace and garden of the Margraves, the garden of the reigning Duke; the garden belonging to the Margravine, the mother of the late Grand Duke, with the monument of the Margrave, her consort, by Scheffauer; a cabinet of natural history; a theatre in the old Roman style, by Weinbrenner; the House of the States; the arsenal, the reservoirs, and the aqueduct leading from Durlach to Carlsruhe; the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Office of Waters and Forests, a very well regulated hospital, and the new Ettling gate.

About three-quarters of an English mile from the town is the village of *Beiertheim*, with its baths on the Alp. *Durlach*, which was formerly the capital, is three English miles from

Carlsruhe; the garden of the Château there is not very extraordinary in itself, but contains several Roman antiquities. The stranger may also visit *Thurmberg*, and the old Abbey, called *Gottesau*, now turned into a barrack. Carlsruhe has two freemasons' lodges.

Inns. Der Erb Prinz (le Prince Héréditaire), der Englische Hof (l'Hotel d'Angleterre), formerly the Bear; der Zähringer Hof (l'Hotel de Zähringue), das Goldene Kreuz (la Croix d'Or).

(i) RASTADT or RADSTADT, is situated on the river Murg, in Baden. It is a handsome town, and was formerly the residence of the Margraves of Baden-Baden. Its population is 5000. Here is a handsome but uninhabited and decaying Château, with a great variety of collections and Turkish trophies, gained by Prince Louis of Baden, and also a garden; there is a fine view from the Belvidere, which is surmounted by a gilt statue of Jupiter. There are four Catholic churches, and one Lutheran; a Lyceum with a Normal school. It has likewise a mineral source, and a fine bath, on the banks of the Murg. A peace was signed here in 1714, and a congress held in 1797 and 1798, for the execution of the peace of Campo-Formio. There is a monument in memory of the French ambassadors assassinated at a short distance from Rastadt in 1798. The charming valley of the Murg, from Kuppenheim, by Rothenfels, Gaggenau, Gernsbach (Neu Eberstein), Weissenbach, Laugenbrand, Gausbach, to Forbach, offers a pleasing excursion; Baden-Baden, Mount Kniebis, the Mummelsee, valley of Oberkappel, Allerheiligen Abbey, Salsbad, and the *Favorite*, all present points of attraction to the visiter of Rastadt. A diligence starts twice a week from Baden, in summer, for the valley of the Murg.

Inns. Das Goldene Kreuz (la Croix d'Or), die Post (la Poste), der Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or), die Drey Könige (les Trois Rois).

(k) BÜHL, a market town, with 1700 inhabitants, at the base of the Black Forest, lies at a short distance from the watering-place called *Hubbad*, situated in a romantic district: the *Castle of Windeck*, the valley called *Affenthal*, so well known for its red wine, and the *Bühlerthal*, with its forests and magnificent prospects.

Between Bühl and Nieder Achern, at Sassbach, is the monument to *Maréchal Turenne*, on the spot where he was slain in 1675.

(l) OFFENBURG was formerly an imperial town in Suabia, but is now in the Grand Duchy of Baden, at the entrance of the *Kinzigthal*, in consequence of which it is fortified: its population is upwards of 3500. There is a rich hospital here, and in the building which was formerly a Franciscan convent, there is a gymnasium. From the cemetery of the cathedral there is a prospect as far as *Strasburg*. There are handsome walks extending round the town. The neighbouring country became celebrated by the campaigns of *Turenne*, and the battles fought by the French republicans in 1798. *Zelle* wine is very good.

In the neighbourhood of *Offenburg* is the *Castle of Staufenberg*, commanding a fine view.

Inns. Die Post (la Poste), die Krone (la Couronne). The valley of *Kinzig* may be visited from this place; one stunde off is *Ortenberg* (ruins), *Gengenbach* (1 stunde) (monastery), *Biberach*, *Hasslach*, *Hausach*, whence the traveller can proceed in a north-easterly direction along the *Schumbacher thal*, by *Wolfach*, to *Rippoldsau* and the *Kniebis*, and thence to *Baden*; or continue by *Hornberg* and *Villingen*, to *Donaueschingen*, (source of *Danube*.)

(m) EMMENDINGEN, or ENDINGEN, is a handsome town with 1500 inhabitants, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, surrounded by the most beautiful scenery. The school of this little town was the one in which Kepler and Schöpfung were brought up. The view along the sloping vineyards of Emmendingen is called the Heavenly Prospect. The chain of the Black Forest rising like an amphitheatre as far as the summits of Kandel, Feldberg, Belchen, and Blauen, forms a kind of semicircle towards the south; to the right lies Kaiserstuhl, which is quite isolated; in the intervening space are the rich meadows watered by the Elz, and here and there besprinkled with wood.

In the handsome suburb named after Charles Frederic are the new school-house, and the house formerly belonging to the Grand Duke. Here also are a casino and a reading room, founded by the immortal Schloesser. In the neighbourhood are, the bath of Weiher Schlösschen, a paper-mill, bleaching-grounds, and tan-pits; a little farther on are the ruins of the Castle of Hochburg, of Robur, a Roman fortification, and of Landeck. Near Malterdingen is a bath and a spring which incrusts every thing that is put into it. Good sandstone and potters' earth are found here.

Inns. Der Adler (l' Aigle), die Post (la Poste), die Blume (la Fleur).

(n) FREYBURG, commonly called German Freyburg, was formerly the capital of the Brisgau, but is now the chief town of the circle of the Treisau, in the Grand Duchy of Baden: it is situated on the western side of the Black Forest, about 12 English miles from the Rhine, and contains 950 houses and about 14,000 inhabitants. This town was formerly noted for the method of polishing garnets practised here. The beautiful Cathedral has a celebrated tower built by Erwin of Steinbach, the architect of the Minster at Stras-

burg. It contains the tomb and statue of Berthold V., and stone statues of the other Counts of Zähringen, painted glass, and altar-pieces by Baldung. In the chapel of the University are some pictures by Holbein.

Freyburg possesses a university, a library, a cabinet of natural history, an anatomical theatre, a chemical laboratory, a botanical garden, a clinical institute, and a new museum. There are several excellent pictures by Holbein in the university chapel; and there is here a collection of preparations of animals by Schmiden.

Among the public buildings we may mention the Merchants' Hall, a Gothic edifice, the custom house, the new theatre, the fountain in the fish market, with a monument to the founder of the town, Berthold III. of Zähringen; the polytechnic institution, an excellent orphan asylum, a foundling hospital, several other hospitals, the archiepiscopal residence, and the seminary.

There are some fine avenues of trees in and near the town, and there are several spots in the neighbourhood from which the view is exquisite; among others the terrace of a hermitage (St. Loretto), and the eminences near Wolfenweiler and Heitersheim. You should also visit the old convent, Guntersthal, the Chartreuse, Mount St. George, Ottilienberg with its rocky grotto, Mount St. John, St. Barbe with a hermitage and church, Fort Zähringen, the castle and garden of Eckart, and Höllenthal, or the Valley of Hell, which is about nine English miles long. Freyburg has a freemasons' lodge.

Inns. Der Zähringer Hof (l'Hotel de Zähringue), (the Post), der Engel (l'Ange), zum Goldenen Lamm (au Toison d'Or), die Zwey Schwerthen (les Deux Epées), der Wilde Mann (le Sauvage).

ROUTE VIII.—AIX LA CHAPELLE TO SPA. 113

(o) MÜHLHEIM is in Baden, and is beautifully situated, but its baths are of no great importance. About three English miles from this spot are the baths of *Badenweiler*, lying in a romantic valley. Here Roman baths were discovered in the year 1784. The country is very mountainous, and is adorned by the ruins of the Castle of *Badenweiler*; here, too, are iron and silver mines: the wine called *Margräfler* is made here; it is the best produced in Baden.

(p) BASLE or BASEL; for an account of this and the following places, the reader may consult "Schreiber's Traveller's Guide down the Rhine."

Route 8. From AIX LA CHAPELLE to SPA.

Belgian

Posts. Names of the Stages.

Southward by Tully, across frontier by road to left, to °Limburg, and thence to ©Verviers, or by

2 Henri Chapelle, by road to left, to Limburg and

1½ ©Verviers.....by Theux, along the Wayal, to

2½ ©Spa.

5½ = 25½ English miles.

(a) For an account of Verviers, and Spa, see Boyce's Belgian Traveller.

Another road leads by Burtscheid Eupen, 2½ posts, Limburg, or by horse road from Limburg by Jalhay, across the Hoigne, by the Hohe Veen, to Spa.

Route 9. From AIX LA CHAPELLE to TREVES.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

By Forst and Brand, to

1½ Corneli Münster, by Walheim, to

1½ Rötgen.....by Konzer, to

1½ Imgenbroich

114 ROUTE IX.—AIX LA CHAPELLE TO TREVES.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

½	*Monjoie.....	on the Roer, by Kaltenherberg, and Elsenborn, to
2¼	Bütgenbach.....	by a secondary road by Amel, across the Amblève to Schonberg, or to the right to *St. Vith, and thence by Bleialf, where the roads meet, to *Prüm
2½	Schönberg.....	s. e. to
2¼	*Prüm	on the Prüm
1	Schönecken.....	on the Nims, by Balesfeld, and road to the right, to
3	*Bittburg.....	Southward and by road to left, by Ach, to
3½	⊙Trier or Treves.	

19½ = 89½ English miles.

If necessary the traveller can proceed by Verviers, Spa, and Malmedi, or direct to Monjoie; and by a direct secondary road beyond Kaltenherberg, across the Warge, by Walk, to Malmedi.

(a) TREVES, (Treverorum,) called by the Germans Trier, is an ancient city, formerly the capital of the archbishopric of Treves, but now the chief town of a Prussian canton: it is situated on the Moselle, and contains 12,000 inhabitants. There are manufactories of woollen stuffs, tobacco, porcelain, soap, and leather, and boats are built here.

The principal public buildings are the irregular Cathedral of St. Peter, which stands on an elevated spot, and which is supposed to have been erected on a portion of the palace of the empress Helena, it contains, amidst other curiosities, the "coat without a seam" of Our Saviour; St. Simeon's Church, the Black Gate, Porta Nigra, or Porta Martis, the Amphitheatre, the Barracks, formerly the Electoral residence, and the bridge over the Moselle, 690 feet long, and

24 broad ; the ruins of the ancient theatre, or the supposed Palace of Constantine ; and near it the restored Warm Baths, the Corn Hall, which was first turned into a palace, then into a convent, and is now the Burgesses' Hospital ; the Roman aqueduct, and the Church of Our Lady (Liebfrauenkirche), which is a masterpiece of German architecture in the thirteenth century : this cathedral is built of freestone, and surprises the spectator by its massiveness.

Treves also possesses a Town Library, rich in old editions ; a Gymnasium, and an Episcopal Seminary, in the same building, where there is a considerable library, of great value ; the Chapter of the Cathedral, and the collection of the society called " the Friends of useful Inquiries." The theatre, which was formerly the church of a convent, is no longer existing. There are also a great number of benevolent institutions, a casino, a freemasons' lodge, and a collection of antiquities found in the neighbouring districts. Perhaps Treves is the most ancient town in Europe, next to Soleure.

Inns. Das Rothe Haus (la Maison Rouge), der Trierer Hof (l'Hotel de Treves), das Weisse Ross (le Cheval Blanc), der Luxemburger Hof (l'Hotel de Luxembourg), &c. &c.

Very agreeable excursions may be made in the environs of Treves. You may visit the beautiful English garden of Mr. Nell, the *Arbour*, and St. Barbel on the banks of the Moselle, St. Paulina's Church, a very fine building ; an old Roman monument, $4\frac{1}{2}$ English miles from Treves, on the road to Luxemburg, near the village of Igel ; the village of Pallien, St. Maximin Abbey, and St. Mathias Abbey ; the domain of the last-mentioned one has been transformed by Mr. Nell into a remarkably fine farm.

The *Baths of Bertrich* are situated 30 English miles from Treves, in a very romantic country.

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There are good roads leading to Coblenz, Metz, Strasburg, Luxemburg, and Liege. A coach runs daily from Treves to Coblenz.

A boat plies between Coblenz and Treves, by which it would be more advisable to descend the Moselle to Coblenz.

Route 10. From AUGSBURG to AMBERG by
INGOLSTADT.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

	Across a branch of the Lech, and the Lech, by Lechhausen and Affing, to
3	Gundelsdorf.....skirting the Donau Moos, by Pöttnes and Ambach, to
3½	⊙Neuburg (a)....across the Danube and Schutter, by Gabel, to
3	⊙Ingolstadt (b)...by Leonting and Stamheim, to
2½	Denkendorf.....across the Altmühl, by Kottlingwerth, to
2	*Bellengries .....by Grubach and Wappersdorf, to
3½	*Neumarkt (c) ...leaving Wolfstein to the right, by Pfaffenhofen, to
2½	Kastel (d)..... by Ursensolen, (to right) to
2	⊙Amberg (e).....on the Vils.

22 = 101½ English miles.

(a) NEUBURG, formerly the capital of the duchy of the same name, is situated on the Danube, and contains 5800 inhabitants. The principal objects worthy the attention of the stranger are the following : the château, with a gallery of portraits, and other collections ; the garden of the Duke ; a gymnasium ; a seminary ; an arsenal, full of old armour ; and a lyceum.

Inn. The Post-house.

In the environs are the country seats of *Grunau* and *Petzlheim*, and *Rohrenfels'* excellent stud. You should not

omit visiting the *Monument of Latour d'Auvergne*, first grenadier of the French army; he was killed by a lance wound on the 17th of June 1800, and was buried by the side of Forti, his chief of brigade: it is in the direction of Oberhausen.

(b) INGOLSTADT is a fortified town, situated on the Danube, and contains 5000 inhabitants. Here are a bridge, a royal château, a building which was formerly the Jesuits' College, St. Mary's Church, and the Franciscan Church, with Geroldo's monument. The two monasteries have been suppressed, and the university transferred to Landshut. Ingolstadt has lost much of its former grandeur by war and the decay of trade.

Inns. Der Münchner Hof (l'Hotel de Munich), die Rose (la Rose), die Goldene Sonne (le Soleil d'Or), der Schwarze Adler (l'Aigle Noir).

(c) NEUMARKT is a small but pretty town in the Upper Palatinate: it is situated on the river Rotte, and contains 1100 inhabitants. Here is a great corn market, and the trade of the town is considerable. Neumarkt possesses sulphureous baths. The Archduke Charles beat the French in this canton.

Inns. The Post-house, and Helminger's Hotel.

The *Rottenthal*, or valley of the Rotte, is very picturesque.

(d) KASTEL is a village with two châteaux in the forest called Steigerwald in Franconia; it is the principal place in the county of Kastel, and the residence of the two Counts of Kastel-Remlingen. On an eminence hard by, you may see the patrimonial Château of the old Counts of Kastel.

(e) AMBERG, which is a handsome town on the river Vils, is the capital of the Upper Palatinate, and contains 9000 inhabitants. The principal public buildings, &c., are

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the Rathaus, the Arsenal, the Palace, the Government house; St. Martin's Church, which is a magnificent edifice, and contains a great number of monuments; the Town-house, of Gothic architecture; the old Jesuit College, a splendid building, which now contains the Gymnasium, the lyceum, and the seminary; a convent which has been turned into a school-house, the military hospital, the court-chapel, the theatre, the museum, and a large library, collected from the secularized abbey. The museum of the lyceum contains a cabinet of natural history; here also are forges, a salt dépôt, manufactures carried on in the royal house of correction, and in the warehouse, tobacco and crockery manufactories. The celebrated Church of our Lady of Good Aid (Maria-Hilfs), to which pilgrimages were made, is at no great distance. Joubert was beaten by the Austrians in this neighbourhood, on the 24th of August, 1796.

Icons. Der Wilde Mann (le Sauvage), der Wittelsbacher Hof (le Cour de Wittelsbach), der Löwe (le Lion), &c.

Route 11. From AUGSBURG to ANSPACH.

German

Miles. Names of Stages.

- Across the Wertach, by right-hand road along the Lech by Gertsbafen and Langward, to
- 2½ Mettingen.....across a branch of the Danube, by Druisheim and Mertingen, across the Danube, to
- 2½ *Donauworth (a), N. N. E. by Kaisheim, to
- 2 *Monheim,across the Altmühl, to
- 2 Dietfurth,by Schambach, to
- 1½ *Weissenburg (b), N. W. by Stopfenheim, to
- 2½ *Gunzenhausen, across the Altmühl, by Ohrbach, to
- 3½ *Anspach, or Ansbach (c).

7½ = 76 English miles.

(a) DONAUWÖRTH is a Bavarian town near the frontiers of Suabia, situated on the northern bank of the Danube; the population amounts to 3300, who are maintained by navigation, salt-works, and the wine trade. The Prince of Oettingen-Wallerstein has obtained, by way of indemnity, the rich abbey belonging to the Benedictines of the Holy Cross. Here is an hotel of the Teutonic Order. *Mount Schellen* near the town, and the field between Donauwörth and Dillingen, near *Hechstädt* or *Blenheim*, are famous for the battles, in which the French were defeated by Marlborough, in 1703 and 1704. Some sanguinary conflicts took place in the environs in 1800. There is a promenade on the Wörth. The Monastery of *Kaiserheim*, which has been suppressed, is very agreeably situated.

Inns. Die Post (la Poste), der Krebs (l'Écrevisse).

(b) WEISENBURG was formerly an imperial city, but now belongs to Bavaria; it contains 6000 inhabitants, and has manufactories of pins and gold trinkets. There are mineral springs here. In the neighbouring forest are the remains of a Roman rampart, which the country people call the *Devil's Wall*; there are also to be seen the traces of a canal by which Charlemagne wished to join the Altmühl and the Rednitz.

Inn. Die Rose (la Rose).

(c) ANSPACH, which is a handsome town with 16,400 inhabitants, is in the circle of Retzat, and kingdom of Bavaria; it is situated in a charming valley on the banks of the Retzat and the Holzbach, and was formerly the residence of the Margraves of Anspach and Baireuth. The principal public buildings, &c. are the Château, which is very handsome, its library and picture gallery, garden, the chancery, the townhouse, the workhouse, the orphan

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asylum, a rich hospital, St. John's church with the Margraves' vault, St. Gumbert's church with a curious tower, a gymnasium, with a library and cabinet of natural history, a collection of pictures by Neumann in the château, the court garden and orangery, the monument of the poet Uitz, by Heideloff, and his bust, the casino, two clubs, and a freemasons' lodge. Here are one cloth, one woollen stuff, one pipe clay, and one playing-cards manufactory.

Friedorf and *Bruckberg* are in the environs. The convent church of *Heilsbrunn*, at the distance of nine English miles, contains a number of antique monuments,

Inns. Der Stern (l'Etoile), die Krone (la Couronne), das Brandenburger Haus (la Maison de Brandenbourg), der Löwe (le Lion).

Route 12. From AUGSBURG to BADEN-BADEN by ULM, STUTTGARD, and CARLSRUHE.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Across the Wertach and a branch of the Danube, by Biburg and Horgau, to
- 3 Zusmarshausen,.....on the Zusam, across by Glöttwing, across the Mindel, to
- 2½ *Burgau, by Knöringen, to
- 1½ *Günzburg (a),across the Gunz by Leipheim, and across branches of the Danube by Neu Ulm, across the Danube, to
- 3 ⊙Ulm (b), Northward, to
- 2 Luizhauzen,by Urspring, to
- 2 *Geislingen (c),across the Fils by Biesen and Gr. Eisingen, to
- 2 *Göppingen, on the Fils, along the river, by Ebersbach, to

ROUTE XII.—AUGSBERG TO BADEN-BADEN. 121

German

Miles. Names of Stages.

2	Plochingen, .....along the Neckar, by *Esslingen, and across the Neckar, to
20½—3	□ Stuttgart, or Stutgard (<i>d</i>), by Schwiebertingen, across a branch of the Enz, to
4	*Enzweihingen, .....across the Enz, by Vaihingen, Illingen, Butzberg, and Luttingen, to
2½	⊙ Pforzheim (<i>e</i>) .....N.W., to
1½	Wilferten, .....along the Pfinz, by Singen and *Durlach, to
2	□ Carlsruhe† .....Southward, to
1	*Ettlingen (<i>f</i>), .....on the Alb, by Unterweiher and Neu Malsch, to
2	⊙ Rastadt .....on the Murg, by Sandweier and Oos to the left, to
1½	⊙ Baden (Baden.)

35½=163½ English miles.

(*a*) GUNZBURG is situated at the influx of the Gunz into the Danube: it was formerly in the Margraviate of Burgau, but is now in the kingdom of Bavaria; it contains 3000 inhabitants. This town possesses a Château, a Gymnasium, an Elementary School, a Piarists' Church, and an Institution for English young ladies. The convents have been suppressed. The country is very agreeable; the old châteaux of Reisenburg and of Landestrost afford very picturesque points of view.

Inns. Der Bär (l'Ours), the Post-house. Königinbild, which has a handsome collegiate church, is in the environs.

† If you do not wish to see Carlsruhe, you may go direct by a secondary road from Pforzheim to Ettlingen, by Brözingen and Langen Steinbach, and save two German miles.

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(b) ULM was formerly a free and imperial town, but is now in the kingdom of Würtemberg; it is situated at the confluence of the Iller and the Blau with the Danube, and contains 1,600 houses and 11,000 inhabitants. Ulm lies on the left bank of the Danube, which receives the Iller on its left bank about three-quarters of an English mile beyond the town, and the Blau on the south, after crossing the town which it divides into two parts. On the opposite shore is the Bavarian Custom-house Station of New Ulm. Ulm is the seat of a provincial jurisdiction (Kreisregierung).

This town has five gates, a gymnasium, a theatre, a Ducal palace and government house, and a magnificent Gothic Cathedral, built in 1377; the tower is 337 feet high, and affords a splendid prospect; the bells are remarkable for their strength; the arched roof is exquisitely beautiful, the front is very handsome; the organ has 2952 pipes; and there are several fine pictures in the church. The Townhouse has a clock which is considered a masterpiece of mechanical ingenuity.

We may also mention as objects worthy the attention of the stranger, the Barracks, the Reservoirs, the Bell Foundries, the Hospital, which is very large; the Town Library, containing 200,000 volumes; a reading room at the Upper Chamber (zur Oberrn Stube); and, at the Crown, a casino; a philomathic society, several benevolent institutions, and the workhouse.

The principal places of recreation are the Public Garden, Friedrichsau, Ruhethal, Steinheil, Blumenschein, Schutzen, Aerlingen, Söflingen, Thalfingen, Weiblingen, and Elchingen; in the two last-named places the churches are Catholic ones, and are well worth seeing.

Among the baths we may mention the *Griesbad*, in the

town, and the baths of *Ueberkingen* and *Krumbach*, in the environs.

Among the manufactures, &c. of the town are cloth, leather, tobacco, tobacco-pipe-heads, bleaching, short-cake, furniture, flour, forges, falling hammers, a kind of tines made of willow bark, boat building, navigation and the carrying trade. Here too snails are fattened, and these is excellent asparagus. The name of Ulm is connected with that of General Mack, who surrendered the place to the French, in 1805.

Ins. Der Goldene Hirsch (le Cerf d'or), das Goldene Rad (la Rose d'or), der Schwarze Ochs (le Bouf Noir), &c.

A boat goes from Ulm to Vienna, every week, with goods and passengers, but private boats may be hired for the excursion. There is a stone bridge over the Danube, which leads to New Ulm.

(c) GEISLINGEN lies in a deep valley in the kingdom of Würtemberg, and was formerly in the territory belonging to the town of Ulm. The baths of *Rotz!* and the mineral source of *Uberkingen* are in its vicinity. Population 1800.

Ins. Der Löwe (le Lion).

(d) STUTTGART is the capital of the kingdom of Würtemberg, and the king's place of residence. It contains 30,000 inhabitants. The town has been very much improved within the last ten years, and the surrounding country, which is very fine, is covered with vineyards.

Among the public buildings, institutions, and objects of curiosity, we may mention the Castle of the Archives, the cabinet of medals, the cabinet of natural history and of curiosities; the New Palace, a building in very good taste, with collections, and a park; the Old Palace, with the Castle

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Chapel; the Prince Royal's Palace, called *Prinzenbau*; the Royal Library, with considerable collections relating to art and nature; the Polytechnic School; the Royal School for girls; the Old Academy; the establishment for the education of poor children, called *Paulinenpflege*; the Savings Bank; the Royal Agricultural Society, which is in possession of the estates of the convent of *Denkendorf*; the Opera House; the Royal Stables; the Palace of the States; the Collegiate Church, with the royal cemetery; the Mint; the Orphan Asylum, the Citizens' Hospital; the Barracks; the Town-house; the Gymnasium, with an observatory, and a collection of mathematical instruments, and the instruments appertaining to physical science; the celebrated Picture Gallery of *Boisseres*, which was formerly at *Heidelberg*, several interesting private collections, the museum, a large club, a reading room; a botanical garden, several private gardens laid out in the modern style, the *ci-devant* *Louisburg* orangery which is now at the *château*; a new burial ground outside the town; the *Planie*, and the *Alley*, which are two public promenades.

Trade and manufactures flourish in this town. Mr. *Dannecker*, a sculptor of note, has a collection of antiquities; Mr. *Matthison* has a collection of natural history and of vases. The Opera-house, the theatre, balls, and concerts are the principal amusement of *Stuttgart*.

Inns. Der König von England (au Roi d'Angleterre), der König von Würtemberg (le Roi de Würtemberg), der Adler (l'Aigle), der Schwan (le Cygne), &c.

In the environs we may mention the *Königsbad*, *Hohenheim*, with its park which has been turned into a nursery; the *Solitude*, with its gardens, which were formerly magni-

scant; *Soharhäusern*, with Zollikoffer's monument; *Weil*, a small pleasure-house belonging to the present king with a splendid stud, and the farm of *Klein Hohenheim*; the five baths, namely, *Lieberszell*, *Dreynech*, the mineral spring of *Wildbad*, *Kanstadterbad*, and *Bollerbad*. The stranger should not neglect visiting Mount *Kahl*, near *Kanstadt*, where the king's summer residence is; there are promenades extending from thence to Stuttgart, indeed the whole space between Stuttgart and Kanstadt resembles a fine park: there is a handsome temple on Mount *Rothenberg* with Queen Catharine's tomb by Salucci.

(e) PFORZHEIM, which is the most industrious town in the Grand Duchy of Baden, contains from 5000 to 6000 inhabitants. Among the buildings, &c. we may mention the old chateau, and the Gothic Church, with the tombs of the Margraves, a rich Orphan Asylum, a Madhouse, a Normal School, a Drawing School, a Literary Institution, a Bathing establishment, considerable corn and cattle markets, manufactories of cloth, jewellery, hardware, morocco leather, forges, and bleaching grounds.

Inns. Die Post (la Poste), der Wilde Mann (le Sauvage).

(f) ETTLINGEN, which contains upwards of 3000 inhabitants, is situated on the Alb in the Grand Duchy of Baden. Here are an old Castle, a suppressed Monastery, the ruins of a Roman villa or baths, a monument dedicated to Neptune, and the remains of an old Roman road.

Inns. Die Post (la Poste), das Lamm (l'Agneau), der Ritter (le Chevalier).

The *Baths of Langensteinbach* are at the distance of 3½ English miles.

(g) BADEN (Civitas aurella aquensis), on the Oos or

Oelbach, situated on the skirts of the Black Forest, is the capital of the old Margraviate of Baden in Suabia, and contains 4,200 inhabitants. This town is remarkable for its baths of hot mineral waters, which have been known since the time of the Romans; chalybeate baths, vapour baths, the *douche*, &c. The principal springs are, the Ursprung (Original spring), the Brühbrunnen (Scalding source), the Höllenquelle (Hell source): there are thirteen in all springing from the sides of the hill on which the Residence is built. Among the principal public buildings, &c., we may mention a colonnade for the bathers, who drink either the water of the principal spring, which is close by, or the artificial Carlsbad water; a Roman vault over the principal hot spring; the Grand Duke's vapour baths, whose temperature is from 28° to 42 of Réaumur, or from 95° to 126½° of Fahrenheit; baths for the poor; hot and cold baths outside the town, near Lichtenstadt Alley; baths for horses and other animals; and a new and handsome building, called the Conversation House (*das Conversations-haus*), in the English Promenade. This establishment, which comprises a theatre, a large saloon for gaming and conversation, apartments for refreshment, &c., is the favorite resort of the visitors to Baden. It is surrounded by a garden, and on either side of the avenue which leads to it are small shops for the sale of ornaments, &c.

The stranger will likewise be attracted by the promenades round the town, the residence garden, the garden of the Dowager Queen of Sweden, the great English gardens near the town, the handsome oak avenue, Louis's baths, or the chalybeate baths at Beuern; the valley of Beuern; the Ladies' Convent at Lichtenthal, with a good girls' school; the

ROUTE XIII.—AUGSBURG TO BAMBERG. 127

Hunter's House; the valley of Goldsauer, and the cataract; the old Castle of Baden (das Alte Schloss), through a wood of pines; the Devil's Pulpit (Teufelskanzel), Mercury's Mount, with an altar and the figure of that deity; the Jesuits' Chateau, the Hunting Box, the Chapel of the Three Oaks, Fremersberg, a Franciscan convent, the ruins of Yberg and of the Chateau of Eberstein; the Murg valley (Murgthal), containing Gernsbach, the Castle of Eberstein, Forbach, Gaggenau with a glasshouse, and forges; Amanaenberg, the English gardens of Stolzenfels, the *Favorite*.

The town itself contains several Roman monuments, the monuments of Prince Louis of Baden and of the Margrave Leopold William, in the parish church; the Castle or Residence, with its public garden and curious vaults; a Catholic Gymnasium, the Convent of St. Sepulchre, the summer residence of the Grand Duchess, situated on an old Roman cemetery; the Saloon of Antiquities, the Town Hospital, the Almshouses, and several collections of minerals from the neighbourhood of Baden.

Inns and Bathing-Houses. Der Bädische Hof (l'Hotel de Bade), and, across the bridge, der Zähringer Hof (l'Hotel de Zähringue), der Goldene Hirsch (le Cerf d'Or), die Sonne (le Soleil), zur Blume (à la Fleur), &c. &c.

Route 13. From AUGSBURG to BAMBERG, by
NUREMBERG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 10½ *Weissenburg,as at No. 11, by Ellingen, to
1½ Pleinfelden (a), ...on the Rednitz, across and along
the river, to
2½ *Roth (b),.....recross the Regnitz, to
2 ☉Schwabach (c), ...recross by Eibach, to

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German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 □ Nürnberg or Nuremberg (*d*), across a branch of the Regnitz, by Tenenlohe, to
2½ ⊙ Erlangen (*e*),...along the Regnitz, by Baiersdorf, to
3 * Vorchheim or Forchheim (*f*), along the river by Hirschbied, '40
3 ⊙ Bamberg (*g*)on the Regnitz.

26=110½ English miles.

(a) PLEINFELDEN is a Franconian town, situated on the Rezat: pilgrimages were formerly made to the Holy Blood at this place.

(b) ROTH is a town with 200 houses, situated on the Regnitz, in the country of Anspach; here are a Castle and several manufactories.

(c) SCHWABACH lies on the river of the same name in the country of Anspach; it has 12,800 inhabitants. Here are several fine pictures by Wohlgemuth, above the principal altar, in the parish church, a handsome fountain in the square, and several manufactories: the chief amusements are balls and masquerades during carnival time, parties of pleasure in the gardens of the village of Hag, the club, and the reading room.

Inn. Die Post (la Poste).

(d) NUREMBERG, or NÜRNBERG, was formerly a free and imperial town in Franconia; it is now in the kingdom of Bavaria: it is situated on the Pegnitz, and contains 40,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by walls and bastions, defended by numerous old towers. The following are the principal objects of attraction in this town: the Town-house, a large building erected in the 14th century, containing several remarkable pictures; frescoes by Albert

Durer, which have, however, been retouched, one representing the triumphal car of the Emperor Maximilian; portraits of citizens of Nuremberg who have founded charitable institutions; the Imperial Castle, called *Reichsfeste*, or *Die Burg*, with a gallery of pictures, belonging partly to the king and partly to the town; the Pagan Tower, near the stables, the Cathedral, with St. Sebald's tomb, by Vischer, the pictures of Wohlgenuth, Duren, of John de Culmbach, Creuzfelder, &c.; beautifully painted glass, sculptures by Kraft, and a crucifix by Steas: there is a brass crucifix outside, between the two towers, in the court of the parish of St. Sebald, where Dean Pönsing wrote his work called the *Theuerdank*; the choir of this church is a masterpiece of antique art; the Church of the Holy Ghost, where the ornaments used at the coronation of the Emperor of Germany were formerly kept, which are now in the imperial treasury at Vienna; St. Laurence's Church, with its painted glass; St. Eloy's Church, with a fine picture by Vandyke, and several other churches; St. John's burial-ground, which holds the ashes of Albrecht Dürer; the bridges including the chain bridge and the *Fleischbrücke*, the Fountain in the market-place; the subterraneous Chapel of St. Sebald; the *Markgrafen-Fenster* (the restored window of the Margraves), the Conservatory of Antiquities, the Custom-house, which was formerly the arsenal; the great scales; the town library, in the building which was formerly the Dominican convent; considerable collections of objects of natural history, of art, and of science; the New Theatre erected by Schmidtner, the *Liedertafel* and *Liederkrantz* (Philharmonic Societies), the Museum, the Clubs, Mr. Campe's picture gallery, the society called the *Blumenorden* of the Pegnitz (an academy for floral games

resembling those of Toulouse), the drawing academy, the polytechnic school, the anatomical theatre, the society for the encouragement of industry in Franconia, the gymnasium, the technical school, a richly endowed hospital, an asylum for orphans, and many other charitable establishments, the house of A. Dürer, that of Hans Sachs and those of Poller, Grandherr, Firkheim, &c., and numerous fountains and jets d'eau. The Promenades are the Hallerwiese, Hummelstein, St. Peter, Dutzensteich, Schmausenbuch, Schlosszwinger, Grossreuth, the labyrinth near Krafthof, the Jüdenbühl, and the Müffliche-Stein.

Although the commerce of Nuremberg has much fallen off, it is still considerable; a great number of toys are made here; fairs are held at the New Year, Easter, and the feast of St. Eloy.

Inns. Der Baierische Hof (l'Hotel de Bavière), das Rothe Ross (le Cheval Rouge), der Wittelsbacher Hof (l'Hotel de Wittelsbach), die Blaue Glocke (la Cloche Bleue), der Straus (l'Antruche).

(e) ERLANGEN is situated in the district of Baireuth, near the Rednitz or Regnitz, and contains 11,600 inhabitants. The principal objects of curiosity are the Château, with its garden; the University, containing the academy, the library, and the cabinet of natural history; the Assembly-room, the three principal churches, the New Hospital, Wolf's Garden with its splendid pavilion, and the university with about 300 students; a library; a cabinet of natural history, an anatomical school, a clinical institute, and a botanical garden. Dr. Liederskron's institution likewise deserves notice. The New Town is handsome and regular. Here are breweries and manufactories of hats, stockings, leather, looking-glasses, calicoes, tobacco, &c.

The principal amusements are the musical society, the harmony club, shooting at a mark, and parties of pleasure to Baiersdorf, Brack, Nuremberg, Grundbach, Mühlendorf, Rathsberg, Alterlanz, Siglitzhof, Kraftshof, Markofstein, Pommetsfelden, where there is a fine collection of pictures and the *Grottoes of Muggendorf*, which are at the distance of 16 English miles. Erlangen has a freemasons' lodge.

Inns. Der Wallfisch (la Baleine), der Bailerische Hof (la Cour ou l'Hotel de Baviere), die Glocke (la Cloche), der Schwan (le Cygne), das Lamm (l'Agneau).

(f) VORCHHEIM or FORCHEIM is a Bavarian town, whose walls are washed by the Rednitz and the Wissent, it contains 3000 inhabitants. Here are an Arsenal, a Franciscan Convent, 19 flour and saw mills, forges, manufactories of saltpetre, potash, looking-glasses, and paper, and eight considerable fairs annually. In the vicinity is the Jägerburg, with a collection of pictures and other objects of art belonging to Mr. Wächter. You will find the celebrated beer, called *Pecbier*, in some handsome cellars cut in the rock. The country produces a great quantity of wine, corn, fruit, and vegetables. There is a new and excellent road leading to Erlangen, another to the Muggendorf Grotto, and a military road to the fortress of Rothenberg.

Inns. Das Weisse Lamm (l'Agneau Blanc), der Bailerische Hof (l'Hotel de Baviere), &c.

(g) BAMBERG was formerly the capital of the bishopric of the same name, but is now in the circle of the Maine, and belongs to the kingdom of Bavaria. It is situated in a fine and fertile country on the banks of the Regnitz, which is here navigable, and falls into the Maine,

half a German mile from the town. It is the seat of the Supreme Court of Appeal, and of several other important jurisdictions. Bamberg has several handsome streets, and contains more than 2000 houses and 20,000 inhabitants, including the military. The cavalry have two small barracks outside the town, and the infantry two large ones within the walls. This town enjoys a considerable portion of trade and commerce, and possesses a Lyceum; the university has been suppressed, together with most of the ecclesiastical foundations. Bamberg contains a seminary for the education of clergymen and schoolmasters, a surgical school, five booksellers' shops, and several printing and lithographic establishments.

The following are among the principal public buildings, &c.: the Cathedral, with paintings by Tintoretto, Vandyk, &c.; the Palace; a Cross, erected on the spot where Prince Berthier threw himself from the window and was killed on the spot; the Jesuits' Church, the *Mönchsberg*, a magnificent edifice, formerly a Benedictine Abbey; an excellent Hospital, a Madhouse, a receptacle for incurables, a Lying-in Hospital; St. Martin's, St. Gangolph's, and St. Stephen's Churches; a House of Correction; the Public Library and Cabinet of Natural History, several excellent collections of pictures, the National Theatre, and the Museum united to the *Harmony*."

In the environs we may mention the *Buch*, a place of public amusement, the Château of Marquardsburg, *Bans*, formerly a Benedictine Abbey, but now the residence of Duke William of Bavaria; it is situated on a mountain of some height, and is a remarkably fine edifice: *Theresienhain*: the prospects from Altenberg and Kreuzberg are exquisitely beautiful.

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Inns. Der Prinz Carl (the Prince Charles), der Schwarze Adler (l'Aigle Noir), der Goldene Adler (l'Aigle d'Or), der Bamberger Hof (l'Hotel de Bamberg).

Bamberg is 7 German miles from Balreuth, 6 from Schweinfurt, 9 from Würzburg, and 31 from Munich.

Route 14. From AUGSBURG to FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, by ULM, STUTTGARD, CARLSRUHE, and DARMSTADT.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

- 31 Karlsruhe, as at Route 12.
By an avenue, past Gottesau, to
- $\frac{1}{2}$ *Durlach.
By Unt Grombach, to
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bruchsal (a)....skirting the mountains of the Odenwald, by Ubstatt, Stetsfeld, Langenbrücken and Mingolsheim, to
- 3 *Wiesloch.....by Nufsloch, Leimen, and Rohrbach, to
- 2 Heidelberg (b), across the Neckar, by Gr. Sachsen, to
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Weinheim (c)...along the Bergstrasse, through Sulzbach and Hemsbach, to
- 2 *Heppenheim.....by Bensheim, across the Winkelbach, Auerbach (to the right), the Melibocus, Zwingenburg, Bickenbach and Eberstadt, to
- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Darmstadt.....by Arheilingen, Langen, Spremlingen, Neu Isenburg, Sachsenhausen, across the Maine, to
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Frankfort.....(Die Freie Stadt Frankfurt am Main).

50 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 231 English miles.

(a) BRUCHSAL is a small but handsome town situated on the Salza; it was formerly the capital of the bishopric of Spire, and the bishop's place of residence, but it is now in

the Grand Duchy of Baden. The stranger will be attracted by St. Peter's Church, with the tombs of bishops, the hospital of the Brothers of Mercy, the *Wasserburg*, or Reservoir, and the Chateau, a fine building with a magnificent prospect over the plain of the Rhine. The walks in the neighbourhood are very pretty.

Inns. Der Bädische Hof (l'Hotel de Bade), der Zähringer Hof (l'Hotel de Zähringue), zum Hirsch (au Cerf), der Ritter (le Chevalier), die Rose (la Rose).

(b) HEIDELBERG, which contains from 12,000 to 13,000 inhabitants, is situated on the Neckar, at the distance of nine miles from Mannheim; it was formerly the capital of the Palatinate of the Rhine, though Mannheim afterwards disputed that honour with it. The chief objects of attraction in Heidelberg are the beautiful ruins of the Castle or Electoral Palace, seated on an elevation overlooking the town, the river, and the valley of the Neckar, and sheltered by the lofty Königstuhl and Geisberg: the terrace, the inner court, and the chapel and vaults, containing the celebrated tuns, are the principal objects; while the various portions of this beautiful fabric, and the view from the botanical garden, equally demand the visiter's attention. The University, with a library of 90,000 volumes, and the valuable MSS. of the Library of the Palatinate; the Gymnasium, the Anatomical Theatre, the Laboratory; the Neckar bridge, with the statue of the Elector Charles Theodore; the churches of the Holy Ghost and St. Peter, with the tomb of Olympia Fulvia Morata; the Schlangenaupt collection of antiques; the Museum, near the University; and the district Asylum for insane persons. Heidelberg has a freemasons' lodge.

Excursions may be made to the *Wolfsbrunnen*, *Neckargemünd*, the situation of which is very romantic, *Neckar-*

ROUTE XIV.—AUGSBURG TO FRANKFORT. 135

Steinach, Rohrbach, with its château and walks, *Heiligenberg*, and the convent of *Neuburg*; *Schwezingen Gardens*.

Inns. Der Bädische Hof (l'Hotel or la Cour de Bâde), der König von Portugall (le Roi de Portugal), der Prinz Carl (le Prince Charles), der Adler (l'Aigle), der Ritter (le Chevalier), der Darmstadter Hof (l'Hotel de Darmstadt), &c.

(c) WEINHEIM is situated on the river Weschnitz, in one of the finest parts of the *Bergstrasse*; it contains 5000 inhabitants. The principal objects that will arrest the attention of the visitor are the Townhouse, the Grand Ducal Château, the château of the Counts of Lehrbach, and St. Peter's Church, remarkable for its antiquity, its choir is said to be as old as the time of Charlemagne; the Gymnasium and the other churches are the principal objects besides.

Near Weinheim is the *Stahlbrunnen*, a newly discovered source.

The country around is exquisitely beautiful, particularly the valleys of *Berkenau* and *Gorsheim*. In the valley of *Birkenau* there is a road which leads to the forest called *Odenwald* and the mysterious *Rodenstein*, the scene of the marvels of one *Lindenschmitt*. We may also mention the ruins of the *Castle of Windeck, Lorsch*, where the remains of the celebrated Abbey of the same name are to be seen; the vast prospect from the *Wackenberg*, the *Geyersberg*, the *Hirschkopf*, and the Red Tower, a work of the fourteenth century.

Inns. Der *Karlsberg* (le Mont Charles), der *Ochs* (le Bœuf).

Route 15. From AUGSBURG to LINDAU.

German

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
	By Göggingen and Gr. Altingen, to
3	*Schwabmünchen; by *Langenebringen, to
2	Buchloe.....across the Wertach, to
2	*Mindelheim (a) across the Gunz, by Erkheim and Ungerhausen, to
3	⊙Memmingen (b) across the Iller, by Eitrach and Altmanshofen, to
3	*Leutkirch (c)....by Gebratshofen and Walterahofen, to
3	*Wangen (d).....across an arm of the Lake, to
3	*Lindau (e).....on the Boden See, or Lake of Constance

19 = 87½ English miles.

(a) MINDELHEIM is a Bavarian town in Suabia, on the Mindel, with 400 houses and 2000 inhabitants. Here are a handsome collegè, belonging to the Maltese order; a gymnasium; an institution for young English ladies; and, in the parish church, the mausoleum of the Dukes of Teck, and of the brave George of Frunsberg, who stormed Rome. In the environs you should visit St. Georgenberg, a hunting seat, and the mineral-water baths.

Inn. Die Post (la Poste).

(b) MEMMINGEN was formerly an imperial town in Suabia, it is now in the kingdom of Bavaria: it is situated in a fine and fertile plain, and contains 7000 inhabitants. Here are a handsome Townhouse, a Customhouse, a Convent, several manufactories, a Lyceum, and the Town Library. A great deal of wheat and hops is grown in the surrounding country. The Carthusian monastery of *Bur-*

Aeims is three English miles from the town. Memmingen possesses a freemasons' lodge.

Inns. Der Weisse Ochs (le Bœuf Blanc), der Baierische Hof (le Cour de Baviere).

(c) LEUTKIRCH was formerly an imperial town, but is now in the kingdom of Würtemberg. Population 1800.

(d) WANGEN was formerly an imperial town, but is now in the kingdom of Bavaria. Population 2000.

(e) LINDAU, which was formerly an imperial town, but now in the kingdom of Bavaria, is situated on three islands in the lake of Constance; it contains 3000 inhabitants, who live by fishing, by the culture of the vine, by navigation, and by commerce. Near Lindau is the antique Abbey of the same name, which is now the seat of a rural jurisdiction. The principal objects to attract the notice of the stranger are St. Stephen's Church, the Hospital, the House of Correction, the superb view from the long wooden bridge, the Citizens' School, the Academy, the Town Library of 14,000 volumes, and the steel and ribbon manufactories. Lindau is a fortress; its site is charming, and there is a fine prospect from a great part of the ramparts of the walls.

There are steam-boats which go regularly from Lindau to Constance and to Rorschach.

Inns. Die Krone (la Couronne), die Goldene Gans (l'Oie d'Or), die Sonne (le Soleil).

The principal objects of attraction in the environs are the *Castle of Allewind, Hoyerberg, Schönenbühl, the Castle of Streitelsingen, Wonnenthal*, on the banks of the lake; the public garden on the walls, and the sulphureous baths at *Schachen*.

There are high roads leading to Ravensberg, Kempten, Weiler, and Bregenz.

138 ROUTES XVI.-XVII.—NEUBURG AND PRAGUE.

Route 16. From AUGSBURG to NEUBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

6½ *Neuburg ..on the Danube. See No. 10.

6½ = 30 English miles.

Route 17. From AUGSBURG to PRAGUE, by RATISBON and PILSEN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

Across the Lech, by *Friedberg and Dasing,
across the Paar, to

3 *Aichach.....by Unt Wittelsbach and
Kühbach, to

2 *Schröbenhausen..on the Paar, to

2 PörmbachN. E. by

2 Geisenfeld.....by Strasberg, to

2½ *Neustadt.....by Abens⁸. and Arnhofen, to

2½ Saul.....by Alkhofen and Abbach, to

16½—2½ □ Ratisbon (a).....or Regensburg, by Stadt am
Hof, across a branch of the
Regen, to

2½ Kirn (castle).....across the Regen, to

2 Nittenau.....by Bruck and Mappach, to

2 Nenkirchen.

1½ *Rötz.....by Schönthal, to

2 *Waldmünchen†...by Böhmerwald Mountains,
and Haselbach, to

2 Klentzacross branches of the Be-
raun, to

2 *Bischof-Teinitz (Norossowsky Teyn).

2 Stankau.....twice across the Radbuza,
to

† Between Waldmünchen and Klentsch, or Klents, the traveller enters the Austrian territory, the chain of the Böhmer Wald forming the demarcation.

ROUTE XVII.—AUGSBURG TO PRAGUE. 139

<i>German Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>	
2	Staab (b).....	across branch of the Beraun, and Chotieschau, to
36½ - 2	⊙ Pilsen	across the Radbuza and Bradova, by Hradeck, Kischitz and Eipowitz, to
2	* Rokitzan	across branch of Beraun, to
2	Maut.....	between Lakes, by Daubrowitz, to
2	Czerhowitz	by Schebrak, to
2	Zditz.	by Königshof, across branch of Lattawka, to
2	* Beraun (e).....	across the Mies or Beranka, by Wratz, Lodenitz, Horcelice, to
2	Duschnik.....	by Chrastiany, Motol, and Koschirsch, to
2	□ Prague.....	or Prag, on the Moldau.

50½ = 232½ English miles.

(a) RATISBON (Regina Castra and Augusta Tiberii), called by the Germans Regensburg, was formerly a free and imperial town, but is now the capital of the circle of Regen, (Regen-kreis,) in the kingdom of Bavaria; it lies on the right bank of the Danube, opposite the point where the Regen enters that river, and contains 2500 houses, and 26,000 inhabitants. On the opposite bank is the small town or suburb of Stadt am Hof, or Baierische Hof.

Among the public buildings, &c. the following deserve notice; the Max-joseph-strasse, or Maximilian Joseph Street, a remarkably fine street; the old and celebrated bridge of 15 arches, over the Danube, erected in 1146 by Henry the Proud, 1091 German feet long, and 23 broad; besides which there are two smaller ones, connecting the town with the Danube island; the Cathedral, a grand old Gothic building

erected in 1400, containing the monument of Carl von Dalberg, the former Prince Primate and Grand Duke of Frankfort, erected in 1824 by Luigi Zandomenighi: the Dominican Church, with the reading chair of Albertus Magnus; the former Abbey of St. Emmeran, at present the residence of the Prince of Taxis, and the repository of his rich collections; the Observatory, the Botanical Garden, St. Emmeran's Church, with the old chapel containing several charming pictures; several other churches, the Scotch Convent, and the Church of the Holy Trinity; which is now in the possession of the Calvinists, and whose lofty arched roof is not supported by a single pillar; the Carmelite Convent, now the custom-house and prison; the handsome square called Neupfarreplatz; the house called *Unterhaltungshaus*, comprising in itself a theatre, assembly-room, club, and restaurateur's establishment; the lyceum and gymnasium; the Town Library, formed by the union of three collections; the Botanical Society and their Gardens.

The Diet of the German Empire sat in this town from 1662 to 1802, when it was dissolved. The place where it assembled, the Town-house, is an ancient edifice; it is at present the head-quarters of the police, and the State Lottery Office; some old pictures are to be seen there, and from the tower a fine view is obtained. There are several mills and hydraulic machines on the banks of the Danube.

The chief amusements of the place are balls, concerts, assemblies, and the theatre. Among the promenades and excursions we may mention the Taxis Alley, which is in fact a park; the promenades round the town, with the Obelisk of Von Gleichen, the colossal Sphinx; the monuments of Kepler, of Zoller, Gruber, Anselmo of Taxis, and of George, which has been lately renewed; the Theresa Garden, the Sophia Garden, Oberwörth and Niederwörth, the

Linden Trees, the Bridge, Birbelgut, Burgweinting, Ueberising, the Chartreuse, Ziegelsdorf, Dechhalten, Prufenig, Maria-Ort, Adlersberg, Winzer, Rainhausen, Zuteldorn, Donaustauf, Tegernheim, and Weichs; Charles of Dalberg died here in 1817, in Neuenstein House. Ratisbon possesses a freemasons' lodge.

Amongst the objects of interest in the neighbourhood is the Walhalla, or Hall of Heroes, a marble Doric temple, designed by Klenze, the first stone of which was laid in 1830, to celebrate the sixteenth anniversary of the battle of Leipzig. Its design is to perpetuate the glory of Germany, by an ever increasing collection of the busts and statues of the great men of that country. It is built on an eminence, near the village of Donaustauf, at a short distance from Ratisbon.

The voyage of the Danube may be conveniently performed from Ratisbon. It becomes navigable at Ulm. For particulars of the voyage down the Danube, see the chapter at the end of the volume.

The regular passage-boat from Ratisbon to Vienna performs the voyage in five or six days. Fare about six florins.

Inns. Die Drei Helme (les Trois Casques), das Goldene Kreuz (la Croix d'Or), der Goldene Engel (l'Ange d'Or), der Weisse Hahn (le Coq Blanc), &c.

(b) PILSEN (PLZEN) is the capital of the circle of the same name in the kingdom of Bohemia; it is fortified and well built, and contains 8798 inhabitants. The principal buildings are the Church of St. Bartholomew; the New Gymnasium; the Town-house; and the Theatre: a considerable trade is carried on at Pilsen in Bohemian produce: there are four important fairs and several cloth manufactories. The finest garnets in Bohemia are found in the surrounding country.

Inns. Die Weisse Rose (la Rose Blanche), der Goldene Adler (l'Aigle d'Or), der Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or).

(c) BERAUN is the capital of the circle of the same name in Bohemia; it is a regularly built town, and contains 2169 inhabitants. A battle was fought here in 1744, between the Austrians and Prussians, in which the latter were defeated.

(d) PRAGUE or PRAG, is the fortified capital of Bohemia, and is remarkable for its magnificent situation on the banks of the Moldau, which is crossed by an old but handsome bridge of freestone, commenced in 1358, but not finished until 1507. It is 1790 Vienna feet long and 35 broad, and rests upon 16 large arches. This imposing structure is adorned with numerous stone statues, one of which is that of St. John of Nepomuk, in bronze. One peculiarity observed on crossing this bridge is that people keep invariably to the right (cast-iron) foot-path. Prague contains 3569 houses, 77 palaces, 48 churches, 54 squares, 13 convents, 8 gates, upwards of 100,000 inhabitants (among whom are 8000 Jews), and a garrison of about 12,000 men. Prague is the seat of an archbishopric and the principal Court of Justice for Bohemia; it also possesses an ancient University, with a library and several other collections.

Among the public buildings, &c., we may mention the Imperial Château, or Hradschin Palace, a vast edifice on Mount Hradchin, which commands the whole town; the Archiepiscopal Palace, and those of Wallenstein with a public park, Clam Gallas, Lichtenstein, Schwarzenberg, Czernin, Kinsky, Lobkowitz, Thun, &c.; the Cathedral of St. Vetus, or Veit, a noble and venerable Gothic structure, commenced in 930 by St. Wenzel, and still incomplete. Amidst the objects of interest are the following, St. Wenzel's or Wenes-

claus' Chapel, in which the kings of Bohemia were crowned; the Schatzkammer (treasury); the Mausoleum, the splendid tomb of the patron saint of Bohemia, John of Nepomuk, all the ornaments of which are of silver, weighing 14 cwt.; the high altar, with paintings, the Candelabra, said to have belonged to Solomon's Temple, &c.; St. Nicholas Church, St. Thomas's Church, with an altar-piece by Rubens; the Church of the Holy Cross called *Kreuzherrenkirche*; three Chapters of noble ladies, the Observatory of Tycho Brahe, where his ashes are deposited; Wissehrad, the residence of all the ancient Dukes of Bohemia; the Picture Galleries of the States, of Prince Colloredo, and of Count Nostiz; the Universities, Carl Ferdinand and Carolinum, with a library of 130,000 volumes; the Academy of the Sciences, Economico-patriotic Society, Assembly of the friends of the Arts, National Museum, founded in 1818 by Count Kolowrat; the Academy of Painters, Public Library, the Townhouse called *Alstädter Rathhaus*, with a curious clock; the Conservatory of Music, Polytechnic Institution, a great number of benevolent establishments, three Gymnasiums, and numerous schools.

Prague is the centre of the trade of Bohemia, which chiefly consists in the produce of its own manufactures, such as calico, cloth, gloves, hats, crockery, gold and silver trinkets, and paper.

The principal amusements of Prague are the Theatres, balls, concerts, the gardens of Prince Lobkowitz, of Counts Chotek, Waldstein and Wratislaw, of Baron Wimmer, the Baumgarten, the Chateau garden, the *Färberinsel*, or Dyers' Island; the *Schützeninsel*, (Shooters' Island,) or Little Venice; the *Stern-Park*, or Star Park, situated on the *Weisser Berg*, or White Mountain; it was here that

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the famous battle was fought in 1620, at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, and another in 1757.

Karlstein, a large and ancient fortress, built by Charles IV., is three German miles from Prague; it is in good preservation, and has a charming site. *St. Joan* is half a German mile from Karlstein, and is remarkable for the beauty of the surrounding scenery.

Inns. Die Drei Linden (les Trois Tilleuls), der Erzherzog Carl (l'Archiduc Charles), das Lamm (l'Agneau), das Rothe Haus (la Maison Rouge), der Grüne Krug (la Cruche Verte), das Schwarze Ross (le Cheval Noir), &c. &c.

Route 18. From AUGSBURG to VERONA, by
INSPRUCK.†

German.

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
	By Haunstetten on a branch of the Lech, to
3	Lechfeld.....across the Lech, to
1½	*Landsberg (a). By Lengenfeld and Hagenheim, across branches of the Ammer Lake, to
2½	Baier Diessen ....on the Ammer See
3½	*Weilheim‡ .....by Spazenhäusen, to
2½	Murnau... .....by Hochendorf, across a branch of the Kochel See, by Eschenlohe and Ob Au and Farchel, across the Loisach, to
3	Partenkirchen ....by Klais, to

† In Southern Germany two miles make a post.

‡ Or direct from Lansburg by Rott, Wessobrunn, and Zellenschwerg, to Weilheim.

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German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2½ *Mittenwald†.....on the Isar, across the Isar,
by the Porta Claudia, and
Algau Alps, Scharnitz, across
the Isar, along the Rau Bach,
to
- 2½ Seefeld.....round the Haizibank Berg,
and Reitterjoch (to the left),
to Reitt and
- 2 Zirl (*b*).....along the valley of the Inn,
to
- 25—2 □ Innsbruck or Inspruck (*c*) across the Inn,
by Wiltau, along the Sill, and
across the Rusbach, to
- 2 Schönberg.....along the Sillthal, by Mizens
and Matrey, to
- 2 *Steinach (*d*).....across the Sill by Staffach,
twice recrossing by Gries and
Lueg, to the Posthouse.
- 2 Mt. Brenner (*e*)..along the Eisach, by Gros-
sensass, ob Ried, across the
Eisach, to Tschöfs, and
- 2 *Sterzing.....across the Eisach by Mauls,
to
- 2 Mittewald.....across the Eisach, and the
base of the Schlöggberg, by the
Schalder See, to
- 2 ⊙ Brixen (*f*)...by Prinzagen, along the Eisach,
Tschötsch, and Velthurns, to
- 2 *Clausen.....along the Eisach, to
- 1 Collmann.....along the Eisach, to
- 2 Deutschen.....across the Eisach and the
Gannenbach, by Cardaun,
across the Eisach by Rentsch,
to
- 44—2 *Botzen or Bolsano, across the Eisach, by
Haselburg (to the left) and
Leifers, to

† Beyond Mittenwald the road crosses the frontier of Tyrol.

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German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

2	Brandzoll.....	by Auer, along the Etsch, or Adige, to
2	Neumarkt.....	along the Adige, to
2	Salurn.....	along the Etsch, by Michele and Pressano, to
2½	Lavis.....	on the Lavisbach, by Meano and Gardolo, to
54½—2	⊙Trient or Trent (<i>g</i>),	along the Adige, by Matarello and Aquaviva, by Caliano, to
3½	*Roveredo or Rovereith (<i>h</i>),	by Santa Maria, Pieve, Marco, Seravale, St. Margherita, to
2	Ala (<i>i</i>).....	across the frontier, to
2½	Peri.....	along the Adige, to
2½	Volargno	
3	□ Verona,	on the Adige.

68 = 312½ English miles.

(a) LANDSBERG is a Bavarian town, situated near the Lech, and contains 470 houses and 2600 inhabitants. Here are a chateau and gymnasium. The *Lechfeld*, or Plain of the Lech, extends from Augsburg to this place. A victory was gained over the Huns here in 955. There are Roman intrenchments on Mount Heiten.

(b) ZIRL is a village of the Tyrol, lying on the Inn. In this part of the country is to be seen the *Wall of St. Martin (Martinwand)*, famous in the history of Maximilian the First; a cross has been placed here in memory of his miraculous deliverance. An inconsiderable quantity of gold is found in the mines. There are pine and larch woods near Zirl.

(c) INSPRUCK or INNSBRUCK, which is the capital of the Tyrol, is situated at the confluence of the Sill and the

Inn; it is a handsomely built town, and contains 1000 houses and 11,000 inhabitants. Among the public buildings, &c. may be mentioned the Old Chateau, the New Chateau, and the Chancery, with a gilt roof, placed there by the Archduke Frederick, surnamed "with the empty pockets," with pictures, a ceiling by Manibertsch, &c.; the Gardens, with statues, particularly one of the Archduke Leopold; the court Church, with the Mausoleum of the Emperor Maximilian I., adorned with 24 bassi relievi of white marble, and around 28 colossal bronze statues of members of the house of Hapsburg; the Silver Chapel, with the tombs of the Archduke Ferdinand and his consort, the beautiful Philippine Welser; the statue, by Schaller, of "the Tell of the Tyrol" André Hofer, who was shot at Mantua in 1810, but whose remains were transported to Inspruck by order of the Emperor; the Church of St. James, painted in fresco, with an altar of great beauty, and a celebrated image of the Virgin; the Church of St. John, with two frescoes by Schopf; the Collegiate Church; an altar to Francis I., on the spot where he died in the arms of his son Joseph II.; the churches of the Jesuits, of St. Nicholas, of St. Sebastian, and the Capuchin Church; the Palace of the States, the Townhouse, with a marble statue; the University, with books and other collections; the Ferdinandeum or Tyrolese Museum, with the Tyrolese library, containing every thing relating to the natural history, the statistics, and the objects of art in this country; a Gymnasium, a Normal School, a Seminary, a Chapter of noble Ladies; the Opera house, the Riding School, the Menagerie, the Park, the Bridge over the Inn, the Society of Agriculture, and the Fine Arts.

In the neighbouring country is the *Castle of Ambras*, (now barracks,) the antique armour which was formerly

there, was transported to Paris, but was recovered in 1815, and is now at Vienna; some remains of it are still in the Castle, where is to be seen the bathing room of the fair Philippine Welser. Several sanguinary actions took place in this neighbourhood, in the war of 1809.

Inns. Die Goldene Sonne (le Soleil d'Or), der Goldene Adler (l'Aigle d'Or).

At the distance of one German mile from Innsbruck, you may see *Hall*, with its salt-pits, which are considerable: this little town was reduced to ashes in the war of the insurgents: you may also visit the former *Convent of Weillau*, with the *Cascade of the Sill*; *Martinswand*, with the cross to commemorate the spot where Maximilian I. lost his way while chamois hunting; *Clamen*, and *Höllingen*, with view of Innsbruck and Buchsenhausen; the baths of *Enbrück*, and the mineral waters of the *Holy Cross*.

(d) STEINACH is a small town in the Tyrol, in the valley of the Sill: the valley called *Trinsenthal*, watered by a small stream which flows from the *Wetter Spitz*, and falls into the Sill at Steinach; and the baths of the same name, are in the vicinity.

(e) The village of BRENNER is on a high mountain of the same name, between Innsbruck and Sterzing; this road, which is the post-road from Munich to Verona, is sometimes made dangerous by avalanches; the passage is safest in the months of July and August. Here is the hot spring of the *Eisach*. You will find good trout at the Posthouse.

On the northern side of the Zerag Berg, is the source of the Sill (Sillquelle).

(f) BRIXEN or BRESSANONE is in the Tyrol, and lies in an agreeable and fertile country on the banks of the *Eisach*, where it unites with the *Rienz*. The wine made here

is excellent. Brixen was formerly the capital of a bishopric, and is now the capital of a principality; the population is 4300. Here are a handsome Chateau, an Episcopal Palace, and a Cathedral. There is a road leading from Brixen to Triest, by Villach, along the Puster thal, by Neustift, Mühlbach, Prunecken, along the valley of the Rienz, by Toblach, past the source of the Drau or Trave, (to the right,) along the valley of the Drave, by Lienz or Lienz, at the confluence of the Isel and Drau; thence along the river by Ob Drau-burg, across the Drau and Möll; again across the Drau to Villach; across the Gail and the Carniole Alps, by Ratmansdorf, Krainburg; across the Sau to Laybach, thence by Ober Laybach, Lohitsch, Adelsberg, Prewald and Lessena, to Triest. This part of the country was the scene of the exploits of the Tyrolese, under the command of their leader Höfer, particularly near Obenem.

Inns. Die Post (la Poste), der Elephant (l'Éléphant).

(g) TRENTO or TRIENT, is the capital of the Italian Tyrol, which was formerly governed by a Prince-Bishop, under the protection of Austria. This town is on the left bank of the Adige, which is crossed by a handsome bridge, in a fertile valley at the base of the Alps; its population is 12,000. The principal buildings are the Gothic Cathedral, with pictures; St. Mary's Church, where the celebrated Council was held, whose sittings lasted from 1545 to 1563, this church has been falling into decay since 1805; the old residence of the Prince-Bishop, and several other edifices.

Silkworms are bred, and tobacco cultivated here; and a considerable trade is carried on in wine.

Inns. Die Rose (la Rosa), Hof von Europa (l'Albergo d'Europa).

Continuing along the Adige by the defile of Castello della

Pietra, where the Archduke Sigismund beat the Venetians in 1487, the traveller arrives at

(A) ROVEREDO or ROVEREITH, a strong and handsome town of the Tyrol, situated on the Adige, which is crossed by a bridge; its population is 8000. Here are a Castle, a Theatre, and silk manufactories: great numbers of silkworms are bred in the surrounding country.

Inns. Die Rose (la Rosa), Die Krone (la Corona).

An excursion from Roveredo is to the Lago di Garda.

(i) ALA. The reader may consult Reichard's Itinerary of Italy for a description of the remaining part of the Route.

Route 19. From BERLIN to BREMEN by MADGEBURG
and BRUNSWICK.

<i>German</i>	
<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
19½	□ Madgeburg, as at Route 33, by Olvenstadt, Irxleben, across a branch of the Ohre, by Eichenbarleben, Bornstädt, and Brumby, to
4½	Erxleben .....by Eimersleben, across the Aller by Morsleben, across the frontier of Brunswick, to
2½	⊙ Helmstädt (a).....by Suplingen and Sunstädt, to
2	* Königslutter (b)...by Abberode, Kremlingen, across a branch of the Ocker, by Kl. Schöppenstädt, to
31½-3	□ Brunswick (c)...or Braunschweig, by Oelper, across the frontier of Hanover, to
3½	Ohof .....by Brückel, to
3½	⊙ Celle (d).....on the Ocker.
	Branching off by secondary road to the left, across a branch of the Ocker and the Oerze, by Winsen, to

ROUTE XIX.—BERLIN TO BREMEN. 151

German

Miles.	Names of the Stages.
4½	Hademsdorf.....by Eicheloh, Hudemühlen, across the Meisse and the Böhme, by Atten and Kirch Boitzen, to
3	Süd Kampen .....across branches of the Aller, to
2½	⊙ Verden (e).....by Langwedel, Daverden, Etel- sen, by secondary road to left, to
3	Achim.....by Uphusen, Ahrbergen, re- entering high road near Has- tede, to
2½	□ Bremen.

54 = 248½ English miles.

(a) HELMSTADT, which is in the dominions of the Prince of Wolfenbuttel-Brunswick, contains 686 houses and 5800 inhabitants. The university buildings have been turned into an establishment for public instruction, since the year 1816. Here are a Gymnasium, excellent girls' school, and schools of industry, and the old Academic Library, which is considerable. *Mount Corneille* is not far from Helmstädt. The monasteries of *St. Ludger* and *Marienbergr* have been converted into farms since 1803. Helmstädt possesses a freemasons' lodge.

Inns. Der Erb Prinz von Braunschweig (le Prince Royal), die Stadt Braunschweig (la Ville de Brunswick), &c.

In the environs you may visit the *Baths of Amelia*, which have fallen into decay, and some other mineral waters, with a new theatre, and a well-arranged bathing house at the Karlsbrunnen; also the baths near the Maschplatz, where there are some fine promenades; the marksmen's house; and an iron monument, erected in honour of the Duke of Brunswick and those who died at the battle of Waterloo. There is

an avenue which goes all round the town. The turnpike-road leading to Brunswick is good, but the roads in other directions are very indifferent. Other objects of attraction are the garden of Count Veltheim, the convents of Marienberg and Marienthal, and a holocaust altar on Mount St. Anne.

(b) KÖNIGSLUTTER is situated on the Lutter, in the principality of Wolfenbittel, and contains 3000 inhabitants. Here is a celebrated protestant Abbey Church, where the Emperor Lothario (Lothar) is buried; here too is the source of the river Lutter, with which is made that excellent beverage Dukstein beer. Königslutter is divided into two parts, one called the Town, and the other the Abbey (Stift).

Ins. Der Raths Keller (le Cellier Municipal).

(a) BRUNSWICK or BRAUNSCHWEIG, which is the capital of the principality of Wolfenbittel, and the place of residence of the Duke of Brunswick, is situated on the Ocker; it is large and irregular, and great part of it is built in the old style: there are, however, some very handsome modern mansions, such as those of the families of Degener, Vieweg, &c. Brunswick contains 3000 houses and 35,000 inhabitants, including the garrison.

The Old Palace of the *Grau Hof*, or Grey Court, having been destroyed by fire in 1830, a new and handsome Palace has been erected on its site. Among the public buildings, &c. are the two Gymnasia, the Knight's Academy, the Anatomico-chirurgical college, two noble chapters of protestant ladies, the old Town-house with statues, the new Town-house, the Palace of the States, the freemasons' lodge, the Provost's House, the Cathedral of St. Blaise (*Domkirche von St. Blasii Stifts*), with the ducal cemetery, 'aining, amongst other tombs, that of the Duke of

Brunswick, who fell at Jena ; of his son, who perished at Quatre Bras ; and of Caroline, Queen of George IV. of England ; the church of St. Nicholas ; the church of St. Catherine, with the tomb of Schulenburg ; the church of St. Andrew, with a tower 300 feet high ; the Lion of Henry the Lion in the Cathedral square, a work of the twelfth century ; the great Orphan Asylum, with a printing-office ; the Hospital, the Opera House, Rombeck's geological cabinet ; an excellent Museum (in the Zeughaus), containing the Salzdalum picture gallery, and the Mantuan and Majolica vases ; important collections of curiosities, antiques, medals, engraved stones, and 1500 volumes of engravings and drawings ; the Library of the Carolinum ; the fountains in the old town and the Hagau markt ; the galleries of Sierstorf and Holland, &c., and Mr. Schenk's depot for engravings. Mr. Meyer, the bookseller, occupies the house inhabited until 1805 by the sister of Frederick the Great.

Here are considerable manufactories of cloth, silk, carriages, piano-fortes, tobacco, artificial coffee, principally composed of succory, gold and silver wares, and papier maché, the snuff-boxes made of which are remarkably handsome ; this town is also celebrated for its beer and its sausages. Two fairs are held here annually.

Among the promenades are the Ducal Park, the Windberg, with an iron monument to the heroes of Jena and Quatre Bras, the two gardens of the chateau, and the gardens which occupy the site of the ancient fortifications. The stranger will not fail to visit the German Theatre, the Opera House, the Vauxhall, the masked balls, the concert of amateurs, the garden and club of Grauenhorst, and the club at the English Hotel, the Kaulitsch Baths in Arque-

bus Square, Römke's Cellar, the *Sackthaler*, Schubert's Garden, the *Messelgarten*, the *Kummergarten*, and the *Waghaus*. Richmond park and chateau are in the vicinity. The plaster manufactory, with its enormous fossil bones, may be seen near the village of Thiede, five English miles from Brunswick, and two from Wolfenbützel. There are gardens at Hedwigsburg, Destett, and Luklum.

Inns. Das Deutsche Haus (la Maison Teutonique), l'Hotel d'Angleterre (Club), der Prinz Wilhelm (le Prince Guillaume), die Stadt Hamburg (la Ville d'Hambourg), der Blane Engel (l'Ange Bleu), &c., das Grosse Coffehaus (le Grand Café).

(d) CELLE is the capital of the principality of Lüneburg, and is situated on the Aller, over which there is a bridge; it contains 1300 houses, and between 9000 and 10,000 inhabitants. There are promenades on the ramparts. The Chateau was the residence of Queen Caroline Matilda from 1772 to 1776. Her monument, by Oeser, is to be seen in the garden of the chateau, but is falling into decay; her coffin, which is very handsome, is in the cathedral. The madhouse, which is also a house of correction, is in very good order; here are also a hotel of invalids, a foundry, and some manufactories. There are several handsome gardens in the neighbourhood, particularly Lenke's. Celle has a freemasons' lodge.

Inn. Der Goldene Adler (l'Aigle d'Or).

(e) VERDEN or FERDEN, is the capital of the principality of the same name in Westphalia. It contains 4900 inhabitants. The Cathedral, which was built by Kuhner, possesses several antiquities. Matthæus' collection of the portraits of celebrated men is in this town. The mineral waters of *Uhlenmüll* are at the distance of two English miles.

There is a fine prospect of the country watered by the Weeser, from the top of the old chateau.

Inns. O Idekohl's, Henne's, Schneider's, and Schomburg's.

Route 20. From BERLIN to BRESLAU, by FRANKFORT ON THE ODER.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

By Biesdorf across a branch of the Spree to Kaulsdorf, Mahlsdorf, Dahwitz, across branches of the Spree, to

3 Vogelsdorfby Tasdorf, Hersefeld, across branches of the Spree by the Grüne Wald, to

3½ *Müschenberg (*a*),...across a branch of the Spree by Heinersdorf (to the left), Arensdorf, Geörgenthal (to the left), and Petershagen, to

11½-4½ □ Frankfort on the Oder (*b*), across the Oder, the Ellang and the Pleiske, to

8½ Ziebingen.....by Drehnow, Tummendorf,

3½ ⊙ Krossen or Crossen (*c*), by Gersdorf, Plans, Grunow, Logan, and Gr. Lessen, to

4½ ⊙ Grüneberg (*d*), ...by Lawalde and Nittritz, to

3 *Wartenberg (*e*), ...across branches of the Oder by Modritz, Küsser, *Neu Salz, Alt, Schau, Lindau, to

1½ *Neustädtel (*f*).....s. E. by Quaritz (left) to

2½ Klopschenby Berndorf (left); Andersdorf (right), Hainbach, and Neu Sorge, to

2½ *Polkwitz (*g*),.....by Friedrichswaldau (left), to

2 *Lüben (*h*),by Ossig, Gayelwitz and Leschwitz, across the Katzbach, to

2½ Parchwitz (*i*),.....by Maserwitz and Rausse, to

2½ *Neumarkt (*k*),by Kammendorf, Borne, Heidau, Frobewitz, *Lissa, across a branch of the Oder, to

4½ □ Breslau on the Oder (*l*).

43½ = 200½ English miles.

(a) MÜNCHEBERG contains 1800 inhabitants.

Inns. Die Drei Kronen (les 3 Couronnes), der Löwe (le Lion), die Weisse Taube (la Colombe Blanche).

(b) FRANKFORT ON THE ODER (Frankfurth an der Oder) is a well built city, with ancient fortifications, containing 1300 houses and 20,000 inhabitants. Among the public buildings, &c. are the wooden bridge over the Oder; the Gymnasium, the Citizens' School, the Free School for more than 300 children, in memory of Leopold of Brunswick; the Orphan Asylum, the Hospital, the House of Correction, the Workhouse, the Townhouse, the Barracks, the Churches of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, the former of which contains a fine picture by Rode, commemorating the death of Leopold of Brunswick, who perished while attempting to save the victims of the inundation; the Chartreuse, the Post Office, and the Theatre.

This town carries on a considerable trade, and three fairs are held here annually. In the vicinity are the monuments of Prince Leopold of Brunswick, and the warrior poet Kleist. The Chapter of Neuzelle is at present the seat of the seminaries of Züllichau and of Luckau, which have been transferred thither. There is a chalybeate spring here, the waters of which have been successfully employed as a bath in several chronic diseases. You may make an excursion to the field where the battle of Kunersdorf was fought. The Thonberg, the Linden Tree Alley, the Dike, and the Poet's Walk, are very agreeable promenades. Parties of pleasure may be made to Tschetznow, to the Dammvormühle, the Green Table, and the Bauersmühle. Here are three freemasons' lodges, a *ressource*, and a club.

Inns. Der Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or), die Drei Kronen (les 3 Couronnes), der Neu Dresdener Hof, der Goldene Adler (l'Aigle d'Or).

(c) **CROSSEN** or **KROSSEN** is situated at the confluence of the Bober and the Oder. It has 560 houses and 4500 inhabitants, a fortified Castle, and a Fountain, with some commerce and navigation.

Inns. Die Stadt Londen (la Ville de Londres).

(d) **GRÜNEBERG** contains 11,000 inhabitants, and has a Theatre. The wine made here is the subject of a thousand stock-jests; it is called, for example, Three men's wine, because you must get two men to hold the unfortunate person who is to be drenched with it. There are cloth manufactories, and the machines of Cockerill.

Inns. Die Drey Berge (les Trois Monts), der Schwarze Adler (l'Aigle Noir).

(e) **WARTENBERG**, which lies on the Ochel, contains 800 inhabitants. Here are two churches, namely, St. Paul's, and St. Peter's, and two châteaux.

(f) **NEUSTADTEL** lies on the Weissfurt, and contains 1000 inhabitants.

(g) **POLKWITZ** contains 1600 inhabitants, who are the text of innumerable rapid jests, like the wine of Grüneberg.

(h) **LÜBEN**, which is situated on the Kalte Bach, contains 2500 inhabitants, and the Castle of Pomsdorf.

(i) **PARCHWITZ** is situated on the Katzbach, and contains 900 inhabitants. It was here that Frederick the Great beat Laudon, the Austrian general, August 15th, 1760.

(k) **NEUMARKT** contains 2800 inhabitants, among whom are a great number of skilful wheelwrights. In the Town-house is preserved a curious collection of vases found at Schlaupe in 1819, in the heathen cemetery: they are well formed, and partly resemble Etruscan vases.

Ann. Zur Hoffnung (à l'Espérance).

(4) **BRESLAU**, which is the capital of Silesia, (Schlesien,) is situated at the confluence of the Odra and the Oder; 480 Paris or 451½ Breslau feet above the level of the Baltic; it contains 90,000 inhabitants, and is divided into the Old and New Town, and three suburbs.

The following are the principal public buildings, and other objects worthy the attention of the stranger: the Chateau, the Statue of Blücher in the Salzing, the House of Garve the philosopher, with an inscription; the Exchange, the New Church of the eleven thousand virgins, the Town-house, the Theatre, the Iron Bridge (Königsbrücke), connecting the city with the St. Nicholas suburb; the Artillery Barracks; 35 Churches, of which 23 are Catholic; a Synagogue, a grand chapter, the Cathedral and Cross Church on Chapter Island; the Sandkirche; the University founded in 1611, with a library of upwards of 100,000 volumes, an observatory, and museums, and the splendid Hall called the Aula Leopoldina; the Protestant and Catholic gymnasia, and other schools, the Collega of the Ex-Jesuits, and several other ecclesiastical buildings; several public libraries and cabinets of curiosities; among the former are the Sandstift library, and the libraries of St. Elizabeth and St. Mary Magdalen, containing many rare works; the gallery containing 700 pictures, among which are many by Willmann; the perpetual motto recently discovered by Klinger; the model of the Giant's Mountain, by Kahl; the magnificent view from St. Elizabeth's (Church) tower (364 feet), the Oder Canal with two sluices, the Hohenlohe garden, the Monument of General Tauensien; the Arsenal, the Custom-house, the Academical buildings, the Museum, the Botanic Garden, the Silesian society for the promo-

tion of national civilization, and the *Liedertafel*, a society recently established for the advancement of the art of singing.

Here are manufactories of cloth, linen, silk, saltpetre, potash, aqua regia, needles, sugar, tobacco, liqueurs, and brandy; a cannon foundry; a calico printing house, &c. Two fairs are held here annually. There is a royal bank, which is a branch of the Berlin one.

The Duke of Bevern was beaten here by the Austrians in 1757, who took the town; a month afterwards Frederick the Great retook it after a violent bombardment, and captured the garrison, which was 18,000 strong. Breslau was cannonaded by the Austrians in 1760; bombarded in December, 1806; taken by General Vandamme on the 7th of January, 1807; and occupied by the French, for the second time, June 1, 1813.

The amusements and places of resort, in Breslau and the vicinity, are the theatre, balls, concerts, the new promenades round the town, occupying the site of the former bastions; the Sand Bastion, the gardens of Liebich, of the Temple Marinau, Zedlitz, Treschen, Scheitnig, Mohaupt, &c.; the mineral waters of Skarsine, which are much frequented; Oswitz, with the Sacred Mountain, and the Swedish Fort; Mangeneau, Poepelwitz, Tonschen, and Schleibitz; the baths of Zirtzow, Jöckel, and Hackel; clubs and reading-rooms; the charming spot called the Sibyl's Cave; the *Castle of Oels*, which is 18½ English miles from Breslau; the park; the park at Dyrenfurt; and Blücher's tomb and monument at *Criblowitz*, 14 English miles distant. Breslau possesses the two provincial lodges of Silesia, besides five subordinate ones.

Inns. Der Rautenkranz (la Guirlande de Rue), die Drei

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Berge (les Trois Monts), das Goldene Schwerdt (l'Épée d'Or), die Goldene Gans (l'Oie d'Or).

Route 21. From BERLIN to BRUNSWICK, by Route 19.
31½ German = 145 English miles.

Route 22. From BERLIN to CASSEL, by MAGDEBURG.

<i>German Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
23½	□ Magdeburg, as at Route 1 (reversed), by Sudenburg, Gr. Ottersleben and Langen Weddingen, across the Bode, to
3½	*Egeln, .....across the Marbe by Hackeborn, Heteborn, Hedersleben, across a branch of the Bode, along the Bode, which the road crosses, to
3½	○ Quedlinburg (<i>a</i>), across the Bode by Gernrode, to
2½	*Harzgerode (<i>b</i>), ...across the Selke by Strasberg, to
2½	○ Stollberg, .....by Herrmannsacher, to
2½	○ Nordhausen (<i>c</i>), ...across the Helme by Klein, Werther, Pustleben, across the Wipper by Elende, Nieder, and Ober Gebra, to
5½	*Wulfingerode, ...by Leinefelde and Beuren, to
3½	*Heiligenstadt (<i>d</i>), by Uder, Arenshausen, across the Leine and Werre, to
3	*Witzenhausen, ...along a branch of the Werre by Trubenhausen, *Gr. Almerode, and Wickenrode, to
2½	Heilsa, .....along the Leese by *Ob Kaufungen, and Bettenhaus, to
2	□ Cassel, .....on the Fulda, or by Sollstädt, across the stream.

54 = 248½ English miles.

(*a*) QUEDLINBURG is situated in the government of Magdeburg and the Prussian province of Saxony; it was

formerly the seat of an imperial Abbey, it contains 1093 houses and 12,300 inhabitants. The Castle, which was formerly the residence of the abbess, is partly unoccupied, and partly serves as an asylum for friendless orphans, and the children of criminals; close by is the Collegiate Church and the ancient Minster, where may be seen the tomb of Henry the Fowler, and the vault of the abbesses and provosts, together with the body of Aurora, Countess of Königsmark, which has been turned into a mummy. Here are also a Library with curious relics and antiquities, a Gymnasium, a Townhouse with antiquities, Donadorf's collection of figures engraved on copper, Kruger's collection of petrifications, and Basse's printing-office and book-shop, with agreeable promenades in the garden. It was here that Klopstock was born, July 2d, 1724. In the vicinity are two mineral springs, the Devil's Wall, and the rock called Rosstrappe. Among the places of amusement are the Bruhl, which is a wood with a monument of Klopstock; the Steinholz, and the Stubenberg.

Inns. Das Deutsche Haus (la Maison Allemande), das Bunte Lamm (l'Agneau Tacheté), der Schwarze Bär (l'Ours Noir), der Neue Gasthof (l'Hotel Neuf), Baths.

(b) HARZGERODE. Half a mile distant is the *Alexisbad*, a watering place in the Selkethal, belonging to the Duke of Anhalt Bernburg. It is similar in price and arrangements to the other German baths.

(c) NORDHAUSEN, which was formerly an imperial town, but is now in Prussia, is situated on the river Zorge in Thuringia, on the southern side of the Harz; it contains 1800 houses and 11,000 inhabitants. A great quantity of brandy is made here. Among the public buildings, &c. are the following: the Town-house, the Gymnasium, the

Orphan Asylum, the new establishment for winter concerts and plays, two pictures by Luke Cranach in St. Blaise's Church (*Die Blasienkirche*), the Library of the monastery called *Himmelsgarten*, the view from St. Peter's Church tower, two hydraulic engines which supply the higher part of the town with water, the Harmony, and the *Rathskeller*. Riemann's Garden, the Geyersberg, the Kohnstein, the fertile meadow called the *Goldene Aue*, with the *Kyfhäuser* and ruins of *Rothenburg*, the ruins of *Hohenstein*, and of *Ebersburg*, and the *Kelle*, an alabaster grotto, are all objects worthy the attention of the stranger. There are some which are nearer the town, such as the *Steigenthaler*, or the *Fürstenloch*, the *Heimkelle*, and others. The freemasons' lodge called *Innocence Crowned*, celebrated its 25th anniversary on the 25th of July, 1816, in its new and handsome temple.

Inns. Der Römische Kaiser (l'Empereur Romain), die Stadt Berlin or Berliner Hof (Hotel de Berlin).

Ifeld, which is 2½ English miles from Nordhausen, is famous for its college.

(d) HEILIGENSTADT was formerly the capital of the principality of *Eichleben*, but it is now in the Prussian province of Saxony; it contains 590 houses and 3700 inhabitants, and is the seat of the provincial tribunals and the archbishop's jurisdiction. Here are a girls' school, a seminary for young men intended for country schoolmasters, a chateau, and a building which was once a *Jesuits' College*, but is now a *Gymnasium* for Catholics and Protestants. Here too are a *Town-house*, the *Kemnitz*, a *Reservoir*, and a *Casino* at the Inn called the *German House*. In the environs is an old chateau at the foot of the mountain called *Ilsebeth*, with an agreeable promenade where gymnastic

ROUTE XXIII.--BERLIN TO DRESDEN. 163

exercises are carried on. In front of the town there is a cascade. In the surrounding country there are numerous watch-towers, and the ruins of Rustenburg and Garstein. Heiligenstadt has a freemasons' lodge.

Inns. Das Deutche Haus (la Maison Teutonique), der Löwe (le Lion).

Route 23. From BERLIN to DRESDEN.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

	Across a branch of the Spree by Buchow, Klein Ziethen, and Selchow, to
4	*Mittenwalde, .....by Motzen across a branch of the Spree, to
3½	*Baruth, † (a) .....by Alt Golssen, to
1½	*Golssen, ..... ..across the Dahme by Zützen, to
2	*Luckau (b), .....by Sandow, Wittmannsdorf, Riedebeck, and Bornsdorf, to
2½	*Sonnenwalde (c), across the Little Elster, by Münchhansen and Hennesdorf, to
1½	*Dobrilugk, ... ..by Schonborn, and cross the Little Elster by Gruhno and Kraupa, to
2½	*Elsterwerda (d), across the Black Elster and the Pulsnitz, to
2½	⊙Grossenhayn † (e), across the Röder by Lenz, Dobritz, Dippoldisdorf and Reichenberg, to
4	□Dresden on the Elbe.

24½ = 113½ English Miles.

† From Klein Ziethen, a road leads by Glasow, Dahlwitz, and Gr. Machenow, to Zossen, and thence by Jachsenbrück to *Baruth.

‡ Should the traveller please he can proceed from *Grossenhayn, by *Meissen to □ Dresden, five miles.

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(a) **BARUTH** is in Upper Lusatia, and is situated in a fertile district called the Golden Meadow.

(b) **LUCKAU** is in Lower Lusatia; it contains 456 houses and 3600 inhabitants. Here are a Lyceum, a Gothic Cathedral, an Hospital, an Orphan Asylum, and a House of Correction.

(c) **SONNENWALDE** is in Lower Lusatia; it is the chief place of a lordship belonging to the house of the Counts of Solmes. There is a chateau here.

(d) **ELSTERWERDA** is a small town in Prussian Saxony, situated on the black Elster: it has 900 inhabitants. Here are a canal, a garden, and a chateau. This place was formerly the summer residence of Charles Duke of Courland.

Inn. Die Post (la Poste).

(e) **GROSSENHAYN**, which is in the kingdom of Saxony, contains 570 houses and 5600 inhabitants. It was here that what are called *Saxon Green* and *Saxon Blue* were invented. You should visit *Moritzburg*, a royal country seat in the neighbourhood, with a park. Here are some pictures and drinking vases which belonged to Augustus II.; here too are some remarkable stags' antlers, and a very large pond with a duck decoy. Near the village of *Zeithayn* are four pyramids, intended to perpetuate the memory of a festive encampment held here by Augustus II. in 1730. The sulphureous *Baths of Marienborn*, which are much frequented and well arranged, are on the road leading from Grossenhayn to Camenz and Bautzen.

Inn. Der Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or).

ROUTE XXIV.—BERLIN TO FRANKFORT. 165

Route 24. From BERLIN to FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE, by POTSDAM, LEIPSIK, WEIMAR, and GOTHA.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

11½	Kropstädt	as at 26, across a branch of the Elbe, to
2	⊙Wittenberg (a).....	across the Elbe by Pratau, Eutsch, *Kemberg,† and Meuro, to
3¼	*Schmiedeberg....	by Söllichau, to
2¼	*Düben (b).....	across the Mulde and its branches, by Lindenhain, Gr. Krestitz, Hohe Ossig, and Euteritzsch, across the Parthe, to
23¼—4¼	□Leipzig.....	across the Elster and the Luppe, by Lindenau and *Markrannstadt, across the Floss Graben, to
2½	*Lützen	by Röcken, across an arm of the Saale, by Gr. Pürsten and Lösau, to
2	*Weissenfels	by Plennschutz, and Welau, to
2¼	⊙Naumburg.....	by Altenburg, Schul-pforta, Alt Kösen, across the Saale, by Hassenhausen and Tauchwitz, to

† A direct secondary road leads from Kemberg by Tornau, to *Düben, through a wooded district. Another also leads by Gombo, on a branch of the Elbe, Reinhars, through the wood by a road nearly parallel to Düben.

166 ROUTE XXIV.—BERLIN TO FRANKFORT.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2½ *Eckartsberga.....across the frontier, by Ran-
städt, across a branch of the
Ilm, (*Apolda to the left,) to
the right by Umpferstädt,
across the Ilm, to
- 36¼—3½ □ Weimarby Linderbach, across a
branch of the Gera, to
- 3 ○ Erfurthby Fritenstädt, Gamstädt,
Tütleben, and Sieleben, to
- 3 □ Gothaby Aschbach, Sätelstädt,
Kalberfelde, Schönsau, Eich-
rod and Fischbach, across a
branch of the Werra, to
- 3½ ○ Eisenach..... leaving the Wartburg to the
left, by the road to the right,
by Ober Ellen and Herda, to
- 2 Berka (c).....Southward by Abterode and
Ob Zella, to
- 2 *Vacha (d).....across a branch of the Werra,
by Sünne, Buttlar, across the
Ulster by Rasdorf, to
- 3½ *Hünefeld (e).....across the Haune, by Rückers
and Marbach, to
- 55½—2 ○ Fulda (f)on the Fulda, along river,
then by road to right, across
and along the bank of the
Flieder, to
- 1½ Neuhofacross by Flieden, to
- 2 *Schlüchternbetween two branches of the
Kinzig, by Nied-Zell, *Stei-
nan and Ahl, to
- 2 *Saalmünsterby Aufenau, Wirtheim,
Höchst, across the Kinzig, to
- 2 *Gelnhausenby Roth, Rothenbergen,
Langenselbold, Rückingen,
across the Kinzig, to

ROUTE XXIV.—BERLIN TO FRANKFORT. 167

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

3 ⊙ Hanau (g).....recross Kinzig by left road,
by Keppelstädt, across
branches of the Mainé, over
the frontier, to

2 □ Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

67 $\frac{1}{4}$ = 311 $\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

(a) **WITTENBERG** is a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, containing 7000 inhabitants. The University, where Luther began his grand career in 1517, has been suppressed; it is here that Shakspeare makes Hamlet study. An inscription by the hand of Peter the Great, is to be seen in the chamber which Luther occupied. In 1821 a colossal statue of Luther in bronze by Schadow, with a granite pedestal, was erected in the Market-place. In the Schloss-Kirche are the tombs of Luther, Melancthon, and Frederic the Wise. In the parochial church is an altar-piece by Cranach, and a bronze-baptismal font. In the Townhouse is another picture by Cranach, representing the Ten Commandments. Here is likewise a portrait of Luther. Here is a seminary for clergymen. The wooden bridge over the Elbe is 500 German ells long.

Inns. Die Stadt London (la Ville de Londres), die Tranbe (la Grappe); der Schwarze Bär (l'Ours Noir), der Adler (l'Aigle).

(b) **DÜBEN**, which was formerly in Saxony, is now in the Prussian dominions; it has 400 houses with 2200 inhabitants, and is situated on the Mulde, which is crossed by a wooden bridge. There is a large tract of ground here entirely covered with heath.

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(c) BERKA is a small town in the principality of Eisenach, with from 600 to 700 inhabitants. Dittersberg is a handsome park belonging to Mr. Herda.

Inns. Die Alte Post (la Vieille Poste).

(d) VACHA, a town belonging to the Grand Duke of Weimar, is situated at the influx of the Aster into the Werra. Here is a stone bridge. The walk to Weidenheim is a very agreeable one; the Posthouse is a good inn.

(e) HUNEFELD is in the dominions of the Prince of Fulda: population 1600. There is a collegiate church in this place.

Inns. Die Post (la Poste), der Stern (l'Etoile).

(f) FULDA was formerly the capital of the bishopric of the same name, but now belongs to the Electorate of Hesse. It has 9000 inhabitants, and is situated on the Fulda, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Since its secularization it has been enlarged and embellished. The principal public buildings, &c. are the following: the Palace of the Prince-Bishop, the Deanery, the Cathedral, containing the tomb of St. Boniface; the Public Library, a Seminary, a new Hospital, the Orphan Asylum, and several other charities; the Arsenal, the Barracks, the Gymnasium and Lyceum, with their libraries, the forest establishment of Hartij, the William Hospital, the *Musensverein*, the public garden, the shooting ground, the Frauenberg. In the environs are the pleasure-house, the park, and the pheasant grounds.

Inns. Der Kurfürst (l'Electeur), die Post (la Poste), der Stern (l'Etoile), der Schwan (le Cygne), der Löwe (le Lion), &c. &c.

(g) HANAU, which is the capital of the Electoral princi-

ROUTE XXV.—BERLIN TO FREIENWALDE. 169

pality of Hanau, is situated at the influx of the Kinzig into the Maine; it is well built, is divided into the old and new town, and has 13,000 inhabitants. Here are the following public buildings, &c. : the former residence of the Electoral Prince, the Townhouse in the new town, the Gymnasium, the Parade, the Temple Square, a handsome Market, an Arsenal, the Theatre, a flourishing drawing academy, the Weteravian society for the cultivation of natural history, with its collections; a German and a French assembly, the society called the Harmony, and the amateur's concert. The Lambör fete is held on the 13th of June, in Lambör wood, which is famous for the battle fought there Oct. 30, 1813.

You must not omit seeing *Wilhelmsbad*, with its beautiful gardens and its baths, the pheasant grounds, and the chateau of *Philipsruhe*, with its handsome alleys. Hanau has a freemasons' lodge.

Inns. Die Post (la Poste), der Riese (le Géant), die Goldene Meierey (la Grange d'Or), der Braune Hirsch (le Cerf Brun), &c.

Route 25. From BERLIN to FREIENWALDE.

German

Miles.

Names of the Stages.

(Secondary road) by *Murzahn*, across branches of the Spree, *Hönow*, and *Seeberg*, to

3¼ **Alt Landsberg*across a branch of the *Müggel See*, to

1¼ **Strausberg*.†

† Two roads lead from *Strausberg* to *Freienwalde*, one by *Prötzel*, *Frankenfelde*, *Lüdersdorf*, and **Wzietsen*, the other by *Latt Busch*, *Leuenberg*, and *Steinbeck*, by high road to *Freienwalde*.

170 ROUTE XXV.—BERLIN TO FREIENWALDE.

<i>German Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
4	*Freienwalde (a).

9 = 41½ English miles.

Or during the bathing season you may take the following road:—

	By high road by Falkenberg, Arensfeld, Blumberg, and Seefeld, to
3½	Werneuchen, by Tiefensee, Leuenberg, as by last route, to
3½	*Freienwalde.

7½ = 33½ English miles.

(a) FREIENWALDE is in the Middle Mark, near the Oder: it contains 280 houses and 2900 inhabitants. As Freienwalde possesses mineral springs situated at a short distance from the town, in a very agreeable valley, it is a watering place much frequented by the inhabitants of Berlin. Its establishments consist of the Old King's Wing, with baths, apartments, a dining room, and a billiard table; the Electoral Wing, with apartments and a library; the new building, the Long House, the great public bath, the edifices attached to the sources, and the private houses. The seven fountains are the Königs brunnen, the Quelle am wege, the Küchenquelle, those of Jeschke, and George, or Wegel, the Herres, and the Papenquelle, a new one which has lately been established near the Berlin Gate.

The promenades are the Alley of Chesnuts, the garden near the royal pleasure-palace, the hills of the chateau, of the ruins, and the Paschenberg. The excursions are to the alum pit, the Hammerthal, the Fährkrug, and Cöthen.

Inns. Der König von Portugal (le Roi de Portugal); der Adler (l'Aigle), das Deutsche Haus (la Maison Allemande).

Route 26. From BERLIN to HALLE, by POTSDAM.

German

Miles.

Names of the Stages.

- By Nea and Alt, Schöneberg and Steglitz, to
- 2 Zehlendorfacross a branch of the Havel, leaving Stolpe to the left, and the road to the Pfauen Insel (Peacock Island), to the right by Kl. Glienecke, across the Havel, to
- 2 ⊙Potsdam.....recross the Havel, by Michendorf, to
- 2½ *Belitz (a)across the Nieplitz thrice, to
- 2¼ *Trennrietzen (b) by Schmögeldorf and Marzaue, to
- 2½ Kroppestädt†.....,by Grabow, to
- 3½ *Koswig or Coswig, across the Elbe and one of its branches to Wörlitz, Vockerode, Nauendorf and Jontz, across the Mulde, to
- 3 □Dessau (c).....by Kochstädt, Qualendorf, and Hinsdorf, to
- 3 Radegast.....by *Zörbig, across a branch of the Saale, by Brachstädt and Oppin, to
- 3¼ □Halle (d)on the Saale.

24 = 110½ English miles.

(a) BELITZ has 2000 inhabitants, and possesses unclosed ground to the extent of 10,666 acres, from which the citizens obtain timber gratis.

† From Kroppestädt the traveller can pursue the high road as far as ⊙Wittenberg, and thence by a secondary road to Koswig, 3½ miles.

(b) TREUENBRIETZEN is situated on the Nieplitz, in the middle mark of Brandenburg; population 3000.

Inns. Der Goldene Adler (l'Aigle d'Or), der Fürst Blücher von Wahlstadt.

(c) DESSAU is the capital of the dominions of the Duke of Anhalt Dessau; it is situated in the beautiful district watered by the Mulda; which falls into the Elbe at no great distance from the town: Dessau is seven German miles from Leipsic, and contains 900 houses with 10,600 inhabitants. There are about 800 Jews here, who carry on a considerable trade.

Among the public buildings and other objects of attraction, the following deserve mention: the Ducal Château, with collections of objects of art, pleasure-gardens, and a handsome church; the residence of the hereditary Prince; the Government House, the Stables and Riding-house, the Theatre, and Concert-room, several schools and a Poor-house; the Chapter of Amelfá, with several collections; the ducal and some other libraries; and manufactories of hats, tobacco, furniture, and pottery.

In the environs are the following objects: the Cemetery, which may be considered as a model, the Georgium, the Louisium, the menagerie, the mountain of Walwitz; at a greater distance are Oranienbaum, and the celebrated park of Wörlitz; the *Elbdam*, the *Drehberg*, and Mount Sieglitz, with the monument of Count Anhalt.

Inns. Der Braune Hirsch (le Cerf Brun), der Goldene Ring (la Bague d'Or), der Goldene Beutel, (la Bourse d'Or), das Goldene Schiff (le Vaisseau d'Or).

(d) HALLE is situated on the Saale, at the distance of four German miles from Leipsic; it is composed of three towns and five suburbs, and contains 2200 houses with 24,200

inhabitants, including the university. Among the monuments of Gothic architecture are, St. Mary's Church, St. Ulric's, St. Maurice's and the Cathedral, with several pictures of the old German school; the old Town-house, the Red Tower, and the ruins of Moritzburg.

Among the public buildings and institutions, and other objects of attraction in the town, we may mention the following ones: the University, founded in 1694, to which the university of Wittenberg was lately united: a handsome new edifice has been erected for the purpose; it contains a library of 50,000 volumes, and has collections attached to it; the professors are of great reputation, and the number of students is considerable; in 1823 they amounted to 900. Here are a number of exhibitions for indigent scholars, the greater part of whom are students in theology. Halle likewise contains a Theological and Philological Seminary; several scientific societies, particularly for the purpose of practical education; clinical institutions for medicine, surgery, and midwifery; a considerable library, with a collection of engravings elucidating the history of art; considerable cabinets of natural history; an excellent botanical garden in a good situation,—an observatory, of which the same may be said; several very curious private collections, among which is the anatomical museum of Professor Meckel, which is almost unique in its kind: the Library of St. Mary's Church is also worth visiting.

The Orphan-house, which is a very celebrated establishment, was founded by Augustus Hermann Franke, and in the first century of its existence, from 1695—1795, provided for 4345 orphans; it also furnished instruction for about 2900 children of all ranks; it likewise possesses collections of objects of art and natural history, and a library of 20,000

volumes, an apothecary's laboratory, a book-shop and printing-office, and a Bible institution, founded in 1714, by Charles Hildebrand, the Lord of Kastein; this charity in the first century of its existence distributed 2,000,000 of Bibles, nearly 1,000,000 of New Testaments, more than 16,000 Psalters, and 63,000 copies of the book of Jesus Sirach. Since 1714 there has also been a missionary establishment connected with the orphan-house. The royal *Pedagogium* is also connected with the orphan-house; excellent instruction is here open to those who do not wish to appeal to public charity, at a small expense. A private lesson, for example, in music, or the modern languages, costs five silver groschen, or sixpence. The following striking inscription is over the principal entrance to Franke's Charities:

Fremdling, was du erblickst, hat Glaub' und Liebe vollendet!
Ehre des Stiftenden Geist, glaubend und liebend wie Er!

Stranger thou seest what faith and love have done,—
Honour the-founder's heart—believe and love like him!

In front of the house is Franke Square, which has been lately cleared of all the old buildings, gates, &c. which stood upon it, and is adorned with the monument of the founder, executed by Rauch of Berlin.

The salt-works of this place produce 223,560 cwt. of salt annually. Some saline baths have been lately established, and are much used; there is also a mineral spring here. The amusements of Halle consist of the theatre, balls, concerts, *ressources*, an assembly every Sunday evening at the Hereditary Prince, several musical societies, &c.

In the vicinity are Giebichenstein, with its promenades close to the ruins of the antique fort on a lofty rock; the

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villages of Trotha and Seeben; Mount Reil, Mount St. Peter, with the ruins of a convent, and a prospect as far as Magdeburg and the Brocken; the villages of Reideburg and Deiskau; the Breihan tavern on the Elster; the island of crows; Passendorf; the vineyards; Kröllwitz Heath, situated along the mountain opposite Giebichenstein; Lauchstadt; Merseburg, with its Cathedral 900 years old; Dessau and Wörlitz; the three monuments erected to those who fell in the battle of Leipsic.

Inns. Der Kronprinz (le Prince Héréditaire), die Stadt Zürich (la Ville de Zurich), der Schwarze Adler (l'Aigle Noir), &c. &c.

Route 27. From BERLIN to HAMBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Across the Pankow, a branch of the Havel, and the Havel, to
- 2½ Hennigsdorf,across a branch of the Havel which connects, the Haupt Canal and the Ruppiner Kanal, by Marwitz, Eichstedt, Vehlefantz, and Schwandte, to
- 2½ *Cremmen,by Linum, to
- 2¾ *Fehrbellin (a), ...across the Rhin and another stream to the left, by Protzen, Wildberg, Ganzer, and Metzlin, to
- 3½ *Wusterhausen on the Dosse, across the Jäglitz, to
- 1 *Kyritz,by Demertin and Gumtow, to Neu Schreppkow
- 3 Kletzke (to the left), by Viesecke to the right, Gr. Werzien, to the left, across the Karthane and a branch of the Stepnitz by Düpow, to

176 ROUTE XXVII.—BERLIN TO HAMBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2½ *Perleberg† (b), ...by Motrich, Kumlosen, across the Löknitz by Lanz and Gaudow, to
- 3½ *Lenzen (c).....by Eldenburg, across the Elde by Calis, to the left, across the Neuer Kanal, (uniting the Kränke and the Elde,) and the Woosmer Defence, by Vieland, to
- 5½ Lüthteen.....across the Sude to Quassel, by Langenheide, Düssin, Brahlisdorf, Dersenow, across a stream by Kerensdorf, across the Baitze, to
- 4½ *Boizenburg (d)....by Herst, across the Delvenow, along the Elbe by *Lauenburg and Schneckenbeck, to
- 4½ Escheburg.....through the Vier Lände, by *Bergedorf, across the Bille by Lohbrügge, Boberg, Kirch, Steinback, and Harum, to
- 3 □ Hamburg (e).....on the Elbe.

37½ = 180 English miles.

† Or from *Perleberg, by high road, by Premalin, Glaevahn, Karstädt, across the Löcknitz, to

- 3 Warnowacross a small branch of the Elde and the Elde, by *Grabow, to
- 2 *Ludwigslust¹ across the Neuer Kanal, by Gr. Kramb, to
- 2½ Redevinacross the Sude, by Goldenitz and Pritzier, to
- 2½ Vellahn(right), by Dersenow, &c., to Boizenburg.

¹ Ludwigslust is the summer residence of the Grand Duke. The Château and the Park and Russian Chapel.—*Inn.* Hotel de Weimar. A little to the north of Ludwigslust is the village of Wöblin, containing the tomb of Theodore Körner, the warrior poet, who fell on this spot.

(a) FEHRBELLIN is on the Rhine, in the Middle Mark, and contains 700 inhabitants. Here are a bridge, and the Fehrbellin dyke. A monument was erected on the field of battle by Mr. Rochow, in 1802, to commemorate the defeat of the Swedes, in 1675, by the Elector Frederic William.

(b) PERLEBERG, on the Stepnitz, is the capital of the Mark of Priegnitz; it contains 400 houses and 2500 inhabitants.

Inns. Die Taube (la Colombe), die Linde (le Tilleul).

(c) LENZEN is situated on the Elbe, in the Mark of Priegnitz; it contains more than 2000 inhabitants.

(d) BOIZENBURG is a small neat town in the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, situated on the influx of the Boize into the Elbe.

(e) HAMBURG (die Freie Stadt Hamburg), is a Hanseatic town, and is situated on the Elbe and the Alster, being about 80 miles from the mouth of the former; it contains 120,000 inhabitants, and consists of the Old and the New Town, which are separated from one another by the Alster. The *Jungfernstieg*, on the river Alster, which is the handsomest street, is now lengthened in the direction of the rampart: it is the fashionable lounge, and there are two pavilions in it which are much frequented, the *Schweitzer* and the *Eisbuden*; the rampart which adjoins is a beautiful promenade as far as Altona, and affords very striking prospects in different spots, particularly near the Stintfang.

The following are the principal public buildings and objects worthy of attention in Hamburg: St. Michael's Church, with a tower 406 feet high, commanding a fine view of the city; St. Nicholas, with a large organ; St. Peter's,

180 ROUTE XXVIII.—BERLIN TO HANOVER.

Route 28. From BERLIN to HANOVER, by
BRUNSWICK.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 31½ To □ Brunswick by Route 19.
By Lehndorf, Denstorf, Vechelde, by secondary
road to Sierse, across the frontier
of Hanover, by Düngelbeck, to
3½ *Peina †.....across the Fuse, by Ambostel and
Arpke, to
3 *Burgdorf..on the Aue, by Kirchhorst, across
the Landwehr or Wieze Bach, to
3½ □ Hannover.....on the Leine.

40½ = 187½ English miles.

(a) PEINA is in the district of Hildesheim, and has 400 houses with 2900 inhabitants. Here are a Château and a small Citadel; the Capuchin Convent has been suppressed. This town carries on a trade in thread, and has a horse market: the country around is marshy.

Route 29. From BERLIN to KONIGSBERG, by
DANTZIG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- By Weissen See, Falkenberg, Arensfelde,
Blumberg, and Seefeld, to
3½ Werneuchenby Tiefensee, Leuenberg, and
Steinbeck, to

† From Peina a road leads across the Aue, by Dolgen, Evern, Rethmar, Sehnde, across the Aue by Wassel, Wülferode, Bemerode, rejoining the high road from Hildesheim to Hanover.

ROUTE XXIX.—BERLIN TO KÖNIGSBERG. 181

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 3½ *Freienwalde.....across a branch of the Oder,
by Neu Tornow, Alt Gliet-
zen, across the Oder by Wut-
zen, to
- 2½ *Zehden.....by Wrechow, Gr. and Kl.
Mantel, to
- 2½ *Königsberg (a) ..across a branch of the Oder,
by Röhrichen, Jägersdorf,
Thönsdorf and Marienthal,
across a branch of the Oder,
to
- 3½ *Bahnby Rohrsdorf and Rakitt,
across a branch of the Madüe
See, to
- 2½ *Pyritzacross a branch of the Madüe
See, by Friedrichsthal, across
the stream which unites the
Madüe and Plone Lakes, by
Darnitz and Klützw, to
- 20½—3 ©Stargard (b)....across the Ihna, by Lenz, to
- 2½ *Massowby Friedershof, through a
wood, across the Guben, by
Langkavel, across a piece of
water, to
- 3 *Naugardten.....by high road by Gr. Sabow,
Pipenburg and Lietzow, to
- 2½ *Plate.....on the Rega, across by
Witznitz and Pinnow, across
two branches of the Molstow,
to
- 3½ Romahn.....by Lestin, Damitz, Kl.
Jestin, Malnow, across a
branch of the Persante, by
Kosege, and across the Per-
sante, to
- 3½ *Cörlinat the confluence of the
Radüe and Persante, by high
road, along the river, Nassow
to the right, by Bitziker, to

182 ROUTE XXIX.—BERLIN TO KÖNIGSBERG.

German

Miles.

Names of the Stages.

- 3½ ©Cöslinby the Gollenberg, across streams by Kluss, to Zanow, across branches of the Grabow, to
- 2½ Panknin(to the left), by Nemitz, across the Grabow by Malchow and Beuwersdorf, across a branch of the Wipper, to
- 2½ *Schlaweacross the Wipper, by Warschow, Zitzewitz, Reblin and Ulrichsfelde, to
- 3½ ©Stolpe (c)across the Stolpe and two small streams by Dumrese, across the Lupow, to
- 3½ Poganitzby Darsin, across a branch of the Leba, to
- 3½ Langeböseacross a branch of the Leba, to
- 1½ ©Lauenburgon the Leba, across the Leba and a branch, to
- 1½ Goddentowby Felstow, Bozepohl, across the Leba, by Ankerholz, Gosentin, across an arm of the Rehda, to
- 4½ *Neustadtby Pelzau, Rehda, skirting a wood, by Sagorsz, Zissau, Kielau, to
- 3½ Kl. Katz.....a wood to the right, the Putziger Wiek, or Bay of Putzig, to the left by Koliebke Zoppot, Oliva, (to the right,) across a branch of the Vistula, or Weichsel, by Langefuhr, and Aller Engel, to
- 67½—2½ □ Danzig (d)or Dantzig, by Alt Schottland, Ohra, Scharfenort, along the Radaune, by Praust, and across by Langenau, Rosenberg, Schönwarling, Hohenstein, Kohling, Mühlbanz, across branches of the Mottlau, to

ROUTE XXIX.—BERLIN TO KÖNIGSBERG. 183

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Dirschauacross the Weichsel, or Vis-
tula, by Alt Weichsel, Kun-
zendorf, Gnojau, across the
Nogath, to
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ©Marlenburg (e) by Königsdorf, Altfelde, and
Neukirch, to
- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Elbing (f).....by Damerau, Königabagen
and Truntz, to
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hülteby Neukirch and Nartz, to
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Frauenburg (g) across the Baude, to
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ©Braunsberg (h) by Grunau, across the Bah-
nau, by *Heiligenbell, to
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bladian..... .. across the Frische, to
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ©Brandenburg (i) on the Frische Haff, along
the coast to Kallgen, Nieder
Krug, across a branch of the
Pregel, to
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ □ Königsberg (k) on the Old and New Pregel.

92 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 426 $\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

Or the traveller can take the following road, southward of the previous one :

Vogelsdorf, 3 ; Müncheberg, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Seelow, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Kustrin, on the Oder, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; (or from Munchenberg round by ©Frankfort, on the Oder, to Kustrin, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$;) Kustrin to Landsberg, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Friedeberg, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Woldenberg, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Hochzeil, 2 ; Zülzer, 1 ; Schloppe, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ruschendorf, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; leaving the Bromberg and Thorn road to the right, by Deutsch Krone, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Schönthal, 2 ; Jastrow, 2 ; Landek, 2 ; Peterswalde, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Schlochau, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Konitz, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; across the Brahe, or Braa, Czersk, 4 ; across the Czarna Wodda, or Black Water, Frankenfelde, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Stargard, 3 ; across the Ferse, Dirschau, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. From Dirschau the traveller can proceed to □ Danzig, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; or continue by Marlenburg 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, on the Nogath, Elbing, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; and thence as by last route to Königsberg.

(a) **KÖNIGSBERG** is situated in the New Mark of Brandenburg, and contains 400 houses, with 3500 inhabitants. *Inns*: die Krone (la Couronne), der Hirsch (le Cerf).

(b) **STARGARD** is the capital of farther Pomerania, and is situated in a fertile district on the banks of the Ihna. It has 1000 houses and 6000 inhabitants. The principal public buildings are St. Mary's Church, with its dome, and the Gymnasium. Here are two freemasons' lodges.

Inns. Die 3 Kronen (les Trois Couronnes), die Sonne (le Soleil).

(c) **STOLPE** is a town in farther Pomerania, with 700 houses and 4000 inhabitants. There are manufactories where amber is worked, and a trade is carried on in yellow amber, ambergris, and perfumes for the Turkish mosques. There is a brewery here, and a salmon fishery in the river Stolpe. A great deal of amber is found in the surrounding country. The town contains a School for cadets, a Chapter of canons, and a Town-house. Stolpe possesses a freemasons' lodge.

(d) **DANTZIC**, or **DANZIG**, is a strongly fortified city in western Prussia, near the Vistula, or Weichsel, and at the distance of one German mile from the Baltic Sea: the Port (Neufahrwasser,) is defended by the fortress of Weichselmunde; it contains more than 5000 houses and 61,000 inhabitants; the streets are for the most part old and crooked. The handsomest part is called the Rechtstadt; the Altstadt is a very poor quarter; the Vorstadt, or suburb, is better; the Niederstadt contains several handsome houses; the Langgraben is the finest street.

The principal public buildings, &c., are the Cathedral of St. Mary, with a painting of the last judgment by Van Eyck, and a finely carved crucifix; 16 other churches, and the

Townhouse (Artushof); the grand Arsenal, the Speicher island, with large magazines of corn and merchandize; an Academic Gymnasium and Library; the Society of Naturalists; the Museum in the Grüne Thor; the Observatory; the Cabinet of Natural History; the College of Jesuits, several convents, and many pious and charitable establishments; the College of Commerce, the Admiralty, the Tribunal of Commerce, the Post-office, &c. &c.

This town carries on a considerable trade in the produce of Poland, particularly corn: here are docks, manufactories of potash, saltpetre, and vitriol; refineries and very celebrated distilleries. The liqueur called Dantzic Lachs took its name from the house where it was first made: there are also manufactories of galloon, cloth, woollen stuffs, and a kind of morocco leather; dyeing is also successfully carried on here.

There are promenades on the ramparts and in the middle of the fortifications, and there is a German theatre. Excursions are made to *Ohra*, a village with handsome country-houses, and to the monastery of *Oliva*, which is one German mile distant, and has a magnificent church.

Dantzic was formerly a strong and very flourishing Hanseatic town, with scarcely any dependance on Poland: it fell into decay between 1773 and 1793, but since the last-mentioned year, when it came into the possession of Prussia, it has begun to revive. This town was taken by the French and their allies, under the command of Marshal Le Febvre (Duke of Dantzic), on the 26th of March, 1607. The town, the suburbs, and the promenades suffered very much, as they likewise did during the siege of 1813. The explosion of a powder magazine in 1815 caused a great deal of mischief. Here are two freemasons' lodges.

Inns. Das Englische Haus (la Maison Anglaise), where assemblies and concerts are held; die Stadt Berlin (la Ville de Berlin), die 3 Mohren (les 3 Maures).

The sea-baths of *Zoppot*, established in 1822, are seven English miles from Dantzic, and diligences ply daily between Dantzic and Zoppot.

(e) MARIENBURG is in Western Prussia, and lies on the river Nogath, over which there is a bridge: it has 1000 houses and 6000 inhabitants. Here are to be seen the ruins of the magnificent Palace, where the Grand Masters of the Teutonic order resided; this building has been re-established and restored to some of its former grandeur by the Hereditary Prince of Prussia and Mr. Schöneg. The canal called the Mülhgraben is due to the Order. Marienburg has a freemasons' lodge.

Inn. Der Hoch Meister (le Grand Maître).

(f) ELBING is in Western Prussia, and lies on the river of the same name, near the great lake called the Frische Haff: it has 2100 houses and upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. Among the public buildings, &c. we may mention the gymnasium, with a considerable library, five hospitals, among which that of the old town is the greatest; an orphan asylum, a workhouse, a house of correction for women, and a convent for very aged females. This town carries on a trade of some importance, especially in the productions of Prussia and Poland; it also has a brewery and manufactories of starch, tobacco, veils, soap, and woollen goods. There is a dock for building ships. Elbing has a freemasons' lodge; a promenade called Vogelsang, and the gardens on the former ramparts.

Inns. Die Stadt Berlin (la Ville de Berlin), der Goldene Adler (l'Aigle d'Or).

(g) FRAUENBURG, a small town in Eastern Prussia, is on the borders of the Frische Haff, (a long bay of the Baltic, formed by a strip of low land called the Frische Nebrung,) and contains 240 houses, with 1800 inhabitants. Copernicus was a canon of the cathedral, and died here in 1543; his tomb is shown to the curious, and the town possesses an aqueduct and other traces of his existence. In the ruins of a convent situated on an eminence, is to be seen the chamber which he used as an observatory.

(h) BRAUNSBURG is situated on the Passarga in Eastern Prussia. It is the capital of what was formerly the bishopric of Warmia or Ermeland. It contains 660 houses and about 7000 inhabitants. The chief public buildings, &c., are the Catholic Gymnasium, the Seminary, the Post-office, the Excise-office and Custom-house, and the Convent of nuns. This town carries on a considerable trade, especially in cloth and thread. The old château is now the seat of a court of justice and of a territorial chamber.

Inns. Das Deutsche Haus (la Maison Teutonique).

(i) BRANDENBURG is a town in Eastern Prussia, principally inhabited by fishermen who gain their livelihood on the Frische Haff; Brandenburg has a château and a freemasons' lodge.

(h) KÖNIGSBERG is situated on the Pregel, at the distance of 1 German mile from the Frische Haff; it contains 4500 houses and nearly 70,000 inhabitants. The principal public buildings, &c. are, the former Royal Palace and Church, the Muscovite Saloon, the Lake and the high tower; the Cathedral, erected in 1332, containing the tombs of the Grand Masters, and one of Kant, who died here; the Catholic Church, with a fine cupola; the Mint, the new Theatre, the King's Library, the Observatory, the Botanical Garden,

the Exchange; the great Royal Hospital, with its anatomical school; the Royal Orphan Asylum; the former fortress of Friedrichsburg; the University buildings, to which is annexed the Academy of Woods and Forests: Kant's bust is in a new and handsome room in the University, but his house has been sold, and is now a coffeehouse; Kant's monument; the Townhouse, called *Kneiphof*; the Junkerhof; the Albertin College, the collections of books, medals, and other objects, belonging to the University; the Clinicum, the Polyclinicum, the Wallenrod library; the Gallery of Pictures at the technical school; four learned societies named the German, the Pedagogic, the Physico-economic, and the Medical; a Bible Society; a school of architecture and the arts, and several gymnasia.

There are a number of mills in and out of the town; two building docks, one corn, two salt, and two powder magazines. The navigation and commerce belonging to Königsberg are very considerable. There are manufactories of four kinds of leather, gloves, woollen stuffs, silk and half-silk stuffs, carpets, veils, catgut, tobacco, &c. There are also refineries, rum distilleries, and manufactories of liqueurs, crockery, metal buttons, horn, and pins, a silver refinery, iron and steel forges and hammers, and two copper forges.

The amusements of Königsberg consist of plays, routs, pic-nics, balls, &c. Excursions may be made to the port of Pillau, to the gardens of Bork, Bauer, and Belle-Alliance, to Sprind, Kleinheid, Blackau, Mostbude, Polenburg, Lapsau, Friedrichsstein, &c. There is an obelisk near Rondau; the Landgraben is a remarkable aqueduct. The sea-baths of Kranz are in the vicinity. Königsberg has several freemasons' lodges.

Inns. Das Deutsche Haus (la Maison Allemande), der

ROUTE XXX.—BERLIN TO LEIPSIC. 189

Preussische Hof (l'Hotel de Prusse), der Russische Hof (l'Hotel de Russie), der Lorbeerkrantz (la Couronne de Laurier), &c.

Route 30. From BERLIN to LEIPSIC.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

2	Zehlendorf
2	⊙ Potsdam
2½	*Belitz
2½	*Treuenbrietzen
2½	Kropstädt.....See No. 28, as far as this.
2	⊙ Wittenberg.....across the Elbe by Pratan, Eutsch, across a branch of the Elbe to *Kemberg, thence by a secondary road by Meuro, across a stream, to
3½	*Schmiedeberg....through a wooded district, by Sollichau, across a branch of the Mulde, to
2½	*Düben.....across the Mulde and two branches by Lindenhalm, Gr. Krestitz, Hohe Ossig, Euteritzsch, across the Parthe, to
4½	□ Leipsic, or Leipzig.

23½ = 107 English miles.

Route 31. From BERLIN to LUCKENWALDE.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

2½	Through the Oranienburger Thor, by Tempelhof, to Gr. Beeren .....by Genshagen, Löwen-bruch, Kerzendorf, Thyrow, across a branch of the Nuthe, to
----	--

190 ROUTE XXXI.—BERLIN TO LUCKENWALDE.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

2½ *Trebbin.....by Cllestow (to the right), skirting the Lenzenmoor, by Scharfenbrück, across the Nuthe, by Woltersdorf, to

2½ *Luckenwalde (a).

7½ = 34½ English miles.

(a) LUCKENWALDE is a small town with a freemasons' lodge.

Route 32. From BERLIN to LUBECK.

German

Miles. *Names of Stages.*

Across the Pankow and a branch of the Havel (Tegel to the left), across the Havel, to

2½ Hennigsdorf.....across a small stream and wood by Marwitz, Eichstedt, across a stream by Vehlefanz and Schwandte, recrossing to

2½ *Cremmen, or Kremen

2½ *Fehrbellin..... across the Rhin and another stream, to

1½ ©Neu Ruppin (a), across a branch of the Lake, through a wood by Braunsberg, across a stream, to

3 *Rheinsberg (b), return across by right road, by Linow, Wallitz, across two branches of the Dosse, to

4 *Wittstock (c)....by Biesen, across branches of the Dosse, by *Freyenstein, † across a branch of the Stepnitz, to

3½ *Meyenburg..... across the frontier of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, to

† A road leads from *Freyenstein direct to *Plau.

ROUTE XXXII.—BERLIN TO LUBECK. 191

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2½ *Plau.....westward across a branch of the
Plauer See, by Barkow and
Brook, to
- 2 *Lübz.....on the Elde, by Luthran and
Rohm, to
- 1½ ⊙Parchim (*d*).....on the Elde, by Severin, Fried-
richsruhe, across a stream, to
- 3 *Crivitz or Kriwitz, across the Stör, by Zippendorf,
and road to right, between the
Lakes, to
- 31½-2½ □Schwerin (*e*)...by Lankow and Rosenow, to
- 3 *Gadebusch (*f*) by Güstrow and Benzin, to
- 1½ *Rehna..... by Roduchelsdorf and Ravens-
dorf, to
- 1½ *Schönberg..... across a branch of the Wacke-
nitz, by Salmsdorf, Lauen, across
a branch of the Trave, to
- 1½ Schlutup..... .. through a small wood across the
Trave, to
- 1 □ Lübeck, (*g*).

39½ = 182½ English miles.

(*a*) RUPPIN is a small but handsome town in the Middle Mark, on the borders of a long narrow lake, which communicates with the Havel to the south, by the Ruppın Canal, and to the north with the numerous lakes of Mecklenburg Strelitz and Schwerin; it has 700 houses and 6600 inhabitants. The principal objects of attraction are the Gymnasium, with its library; the Casino, the society called *Erholung*; the Brand Garden, the *Weinberg*, the *Stadtwall*, and the Garden of the Casino. Ruppın has a handsome cemetery, an excellent madhouse, and a freemasons' lodge.

At the head of the lake is situated Alt Ruppın.

Inns. Die Goldene Krone (la Couronne d'Or), der Adler (l'Aigle.)

(b) RHEINSBERG, which is a handsome town in the Middle Mark, also situated on a lake, was the residence of Frederic the Great, and afterwards of Prince Henry, until his death. Here are to be seen the tomb of the Prince, and the monument which he erected in honour of his brothers in arms. This town has 200 houses, 1400 inhabitants, a Château with a garden, a Riding House, and a crockery manufactory; there is a considerable glasshouse in the neighbourhood.

(c) WITTSTOCK is situated on the Dosse, and has 3000 inhabitants; a battle was fought s. e. of the town in 1636. The country around is marshy.

(d) PARCHIM is situated on the Elde, and belongs to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; it has 4000 inhabitants, and manufactories of tobacco, woollen stuffs, and sal ammoniac.

Inns. Die Sonne (le Soleil), die Stadt Hamburg (la Ville d'Hambourg).

(e) SCHWERIN is the capital of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and is situated on the banks of a large lake (Schwerinscher See), intersected by islands, and abounding with fish; it contains 1000 houses and 10,000 inhabitants. The old Château, which is strongly fortified and has a garden, a picture gallery, and a cabinet of natural history, is on an island in the lake. This town possesses polishing mills, manufactories of woollen stuffs, a building dock, and a brandy distillery. The Grand Duke usually resides at *Ludwigslust*, where there is a handsome château with a park; near the *Sennehütte*, or Swiss cowhouse, is the tomb of the Duchess Louisa, and the mausoleum of Helena Paulowna, the Grand Princess. Schwerin has a freemasons' lodge.

Inns. Der Schenkenhof, der Gross-Herzog von Mecklenburg (le Grand Duc de Mecklenbourg), die Stadt Hamburg (la Ville d'Hamburg), die Stadt Königsberg (la Ville de Königsberg).

(f) GADEBUSCH is situated on the Radegast, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin; it has 200 houses, 1600 inhabitants, and a château. The Swedes defeated the Danes here in 1712.

(g) LÜBECK is a Hanseatic town, situated on the Trave, which since 1393 has received the waters of the Wackenitz and the Steckenitz. It has 3600 houses and 26,000 inhabitants.

Among the public buildings, &c. of Lübeck, the following deserve attention: the Cathedral (Dom), with an ancient picture in three portions, representing the Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension, by a pupil of A. Durer; and in the Graverade Chapel a picture of the old German School; St. Mary's Church, distinguished by two lofty towers, with its splendid organs; a copy of Holbein's Dance of Death, burnt at Basel, a picture by Tischbein; an astronomical clock, and a number of monuments, pictures, including the Entry into Jerusalem, by Overbeck, and other curiosities; several bridges; four gates, partly Gothic; the court of appeal of the four free Hanseatic towns; a handsome Protestant church in a garden before the town. The Hall where the delegates of the German Hanse assembled, was formerly shown in the Townhouse, which is a Gothic building: here are pictures by Holbein, Vandyke, Altdrüfer, &c.; in the Hall of Audience there are a number of wood carvings, and others in Friedhagen House. We may also mention the monument to Prah, a citizen, who was shot in 1813; the Gymnasium, the Seminary for school-masters, the

Library, the Exchange, the Society of Public Utility, with a library and other collections; an Asylum for the poor, a Workhouse, and a number of other charitable institutions; the Hydraulic Engines in front of the *Hüterthor*; the Holstein gate with the inscription, *CONCORDIA DOMI ET FORIS PAX SANE RES EST OMNIUM PULCHERRIMA*.

Lubeck possesses manufactories of soap, starch, tobacco, sugar, piano-fortes, white lead, cotton and woollen stuffs, playing cards, leather, and brass wire; ships are also built here. This town possesses two freemasons' lodges and a club. There is an agreeable promenade on the ramparts, which are planted with trees. There are handsome gardens before all the gates, two of which are public.

The sea-baths of *Travemünde* are at the distance of two German miles; the hire of a carriage to Travemünde is usually six marks.

The coins current at Lubeck, besides those of the town itself, are mostly those of Denmark and Mecklenburg. The constitution is the one of 1669, but of late years it has been somewhat modified.

Inns. Die Stadt Hamburg (la Ville d'Hambourg), die Fünf Thürme (les Cinq Tours), l'Hotel du Nord, der Goldene Engel (l'Ange d'Or), die Stadt London (la Ville de Londres), &c.

Since the year 1824, a steam boat has run from Lübeck to Travemünde, Dobberan, and Copenhagen; it has refreshments on board. Since the same year, stages drawn by six horses, and called English stages, have performed the journey from Lübeck to Hamburg by Oldealoe every week.

ROUTE XXXIII.—BERLIN TO MAGDEBURG. 195

Route 33. From BERLIN to MAGDEBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 2 | Zehlendorf |
| 2 | ⊙Potsdam .....as at Route 26, by Neu Geltow, across the Havel, by high road to right, across another branch of the Havel, past |
| 3 | Groskreutz.....(to the right), and Jeserich, across a branch of the Havel, to |
| 2 | ⊙Brandenburg ...across the Havel, to the Old Town, by high road, across branches of the Havel to *Plaue, thence by Woltersdorf, through a small wood across the Plaunensche Kanal, and a branch of the Havel and Stremme, to |
| 4 | *Genthin.....south westward to Parchen, Hohenseeden and Rahsen, to |
| 3½ | *Burg .....on the Ihle, by Schermen, across a branch of the Elbe and the Ehle, by the Thurm Schanze, (Tower Redoubt), across an arm of the Elbe, and the Elbe, to |
| 3½ | □Magdeburg.....on the Elbe. |

19½ = 90½ English miles.

Route 34. From BERLIN to MEMEL, by DANZIG and KÖNIGSBERG.

This road is little used, presenting not ordinary conveniences, but even dangers to travellers. The other road by Tilsit will be found under the head from Königsberg to Memel.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 92½ | □Königsberg ....by Route 29, by high road, as far as Quednau, thence by secondary road, across branches of the Pregel to Trutenau, by a small wood to Schuksten, (Schrodiaken to the left), to |
|-----|--|

196 ROUTE XXXIV.—BERLIN TO MEMEL.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

3½	Mülszen.....	by Alt Wickau, Wosgau, across a stream, to
¾	Kranzkühren†....	through a little wood, to
2¼	Sarckau.....	along the Nehrung, through a small wood, to
3½	Rossitten.....	along the Nehrung (Alt and Neu Pillkopen to the right), to
3¼	Nidden.....	(to the right in a plantation), (Carwaiten and Aiguella to the right), to
4	Schwarzorth.....	by Sand Krug, across to
3	⊙Memel, (a).	

113 = 519½ English miles.

(a) MEMEL is a town in Eastern Prussia, on the Dange, situated at the point where the gulf called the Curische Haff joins the Baltic (Ost See); it has from 8000 to 9000 inhabitants. Memel is a port, carries on a considerable trade, and has cloth manufactories. The principal public buildings, &c. are the fortress, the pavilion of the Commandant, two arsenals, and the garrison church. The street called the Lindenstrasse is the handsomest, and is a promenade. There is a German theatre here. Parties of pleasure are made to Klemmenhof, and on the Curische Haff. Memel has a freemasons' lodge.

Memel afforded shelter to the royal family when the successes of Napoleon drove them from Berlin and Königsberg.

† From Kranzkühren the road continues along the Curische Nehrung, a long tract of low land which separates the Baltic from the inner coast of north-eastern Prussia, thus forming the extensive lake or bay called the Curische Haff, which extends from Memel to the mouth of the Deime.

Inns. Der Russische Hof (l'Hotel de Russie), die Sonne (le Soleil).

Route 35. From BERLIN to MUNICH, by LEIPSIK, HOF, BAIREUTH, NUREMBERG, and INGOLSTADT.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

- 23½ □ Leipzigby Route 30, by Konnewitz, across branches of Pleisse, by Gautsch, and Prödel, to
- 1½ Zwenkauby Audigast, to
- 1½ Pegau (*a*)on the Elster, by Trebnitz, Oderwitz, Prosen, Prödel, Reuden, Dräschwitz, Bornitz, Zangenberg, and Auledorf, to
- 2½ ⊙Zeitz (*b*)across a small stream by left road, past Rippich (left), Roth Giebel (right), by left road by Langenberg, to
- 3 ⊙Gera (*c*)across the Elster by left road, along the Elster by Lusan, Unt Röppisch, across branches of the Elster, to
- 1 *Weida.....across Elster by Schüplitz and Staitz, to
- 2 *Auma (*d*)by Krölpa, Rödersdorf, across a branch of the Saale, to
- 2 ⊙Schleitz (*e*)by Zoll-Grün (to the left Tanna), to
- 2 Gefell.....by left road by Töpen and Zedwitz, across the Saale, to
- 2 *Hof (*f*)by high road to right by Pirk, Konradsreuth, across branches of the Saale, to
- 2½ *Münchberg.
- 1½ *Gefreesat the foot of the Fichtel Mountains, along their base, across branches of the White Main, to

German

Miles. Names of Stages.

- 1½ *Berneck (*g*).....across the White Maine, by Bindloch and St. Georgen, across the Red Maine, to
- 48—2 ©Baireuth (*h*) ...across a stream, to
2 *Creussen (*i*).....or Kreusen, across a stream by high road to right, by Schnabelweid, across the Pegnitz, to
- 2 *Pegnitz.....by Brunn and Weidensees, to
- 2 Leupoldsteinby Hilpoltstein, Kematen, and *Gräfenberg, across branches of the Rednitz, to
- 3 Eschenau.....by Heroldsberg, to
- 59½—2½ ©Nurembergor Nürnberg, south west, to
- 2 Feuchtacross branches of the Rednitz, by Postbauer and Pöling, to
- 3 *Neumarkt.....by road to right, by Wappersdorf, across a branch of the Altmühl by Grubach, to
- 3½ *Beilengries.....by Kottingwerth, across the Altmühl by right road, to
- 2 Denkendorfby Stamheim and Leonting, across two branches of the Danube, to
- 72½—2½ ©Ingolstadtacross the Danube and the Danube Marsh, by Salvator and Reichertshofen, across the Paar, to
- 2½ Pörnbachby Hampertshofen, to
- 2 *Pfaffenhofen.....across a branch of the Danube, by Reichertshausen, across a branch of the Ammer, by Hohen Kammer and Dernbach, to

Belgian

Posts. Names of the Stages.

3½ Unterbruck.....across the Ammer, Ottenburg to the left, by Malbertshofen, across a branch of the Danube, by Kalteherberg, to

3 □ Munich (*k*).....or München, on the Isar.

83½ = 384½ English miles.

(a) PEGAU is a Saxon town on the White Elster, with 400 houses and 2500 inhabitants. The country around is fertile.

(b) ZEITZ is a town in Prussian Saxony, situated on the White Elster, over which is a stone bridge; it has 9000 inhabitants. In the Moritz-Burg is the Chapter Library, of 12,000 volumes. Some trade is carried on, and there are manufactories of woollen and cotton stuffs, leather, wax candles, and metal buttons. The principal public buildings, &c. are the following: the Collegiate Church, with a fine picture over the great altar; three other churches; the Library of the Chapter, containing several literary rarities; the Townhouse, the Custom-house; the Albrechtsche mansion and garden; the Orphan Asylum, the Garrison School, a Free-school, a School for the poor; a charity, with an establishment of industry; the Chapter School, and a house of instruction and education. In the neighbouring country there is a place of amusement, called the Park or Thiergarten, and also the Château called *Hainsburg*, which is said to have been built by the Walloons, when they settled in Saxony.

Inns. Der Rothe Löwe (Lion Rouge), Die Traube (la Grappe).

(c) GERA is a town of some importance, depending on the Counts of Reuss, situated in a cheerful valley on the banks of the Elster; it has 800 houses and more than 10,000 inhabitants. It has a new and handsome appearance, having been rebuilt after the fire in 1780. Here are several manufactories, and a considerable retail trade. There is a china warehouse in the neighbouring village of *Unterhaus*, near which is the ancient chateau of *Osterstein*. Gera contains, besides churches, the principal of which is St. John's, a flourishing gymnasium, a theatre, and a club called *Erholung*, whose house is well situated. This town is the capital belonging to the younger branch of the House of Reuss, which since 1802 has united the two houses of Schleiz and Lobenstein. The piano-fortes made at this place by the late Mr. Friederici are much esteemed. The stranger will be attracted by the *Bellevue*, the *Kitchen Garden*, the summer-house of Linz, and the magnificent valley of the Elster, terminated by the castles of Weiden and Crassen. Gera has a freemasons' lodge.

Inns. Der Grüne Baum (l'Arbre Vert), der Deutsche Hof (la Maison Tentonique), das Goldene Ross (cheval d'Or), die Weintraube (Grappe).

The *Baths of Ronneburg* are only five English miles from Gera; *Köstritz* is at the same distance, and has a chateau and park, which are well worth visiting: very good beer is to be had at Köstritz.

(d) AUMA is a small town in the circle of Neustadt, and in the kingdom of Saxony.

(e) SCHLAITZ, or SCHLEIZ, is the residence of a Prince of Reuss; it has 600 houses and more than 4000 inhabitants. The principal buildings are the Castle called

Louisen Burg, the Mountain Church, a Lyceum, the Prince's Church, the Scholastic Library, a Seminary for Schoolmasters, an evening School for apprentices, and an Orphan Asylum. There are also several manufactories. Among the places of amusement are the *Erholung*, the Hermitage, the *Heinrichsbusch*, and the *Heinrichsruhe*.

Inns. Der Reussische Hof (l'Hotel de Reuss), die Goldene Sonne (le Soleil d'Or).

(f) HOF is situated in the kingdom of Bavaria, and has 6500 inhabitants. It is divided into the Old and New Town. There are manufactories of gauze, crape, leather, alum, and several breweries. The town also contains a church, a library, a salt magazine, a *Ressource*, a horticultural society, and a citizens' *Ressource*. There are concerts both in winter and summer, and dress and masked balls; and parties of pleasure go to Hofeck. Hof has a freemasons' lodge.

Inns. Der Brandenburger Hof (l'Hotel de Brandenbourg), der Goldene Löwe (le lion d'Or), der Hirsch (le Cerf).

Nearly half the town was burnt to the ground in September 1823, and again in 1832. In the neighbourhood are the mineral waters of *Steben*; they resemble those of Pyrmont. An agreeable and romantic road leads from Hof to *Alexanderbad* or *Sichersreuth*, a distance of five German miles, through the *Fichtel Gebirge*; the polar rock of *Humboldt* is in the vicinity.

(g) BERNECK is a small town in the district of Bayreuth, containing 1000 inhabitants. In the town and the vicinity there are manufactories of calicoes, alum, vitriol, &c.; a serpentine quarry is worked here, and there is a pearl fishery in the stream near the posthouse. Some ruins of the famous fortifications of Berneck are still to be seen. This

little town is in a very romantic situation. A tower among the ruins has been rebuilt, and a clock and bells placed in it.

Inn. Die Post (la Poste).

(A) BAIREUTH is a handsome and regularly built town, and the capital of the ancient principality of that name; it was formerly the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Baireuth, but is now the chief town of the circle or department of the Maine in the kingdom of Bavaria; it is situated in a fine country on the Red Maine, and has 14,000 inhabitants.

The following are the principal public buildings, &c.: the new Castle, with an equestrian statue of the Margrave, Christian Ernest; two Theatres, of which the Opera-house, which is the largest, charms every lover of art by its size and its excellent arrangement; the Chancery, which has three entrances with symbols cut in stone; the Riding-house, which is a stone building and remarkably long; the Gymnasium; the Orphan Asylum; the Mint, which is now employed for the German schools; Loer's pipe-clay manufactory; several manufactories of coaches and cloth, and a great brewery. At no great distance is the suburb called *Sf. Georg am See*, or St. George on the Lake; the lake is dried up.

This town also possesses a Château, a House of Correction with a marble manufactory, a crockery manufactory, and a Madhouse for the poor, which is a very extensive and well arranged establishment; in the House of Correction altars and monuments are made of 54 kinds of marble: four fairs are held annually in this town. In the surrounding country there are very considerable potash furnaces. Bai-

reuth has several societies known under the names of *Res-sour-ce* and *Harmony*, and also two freemasons' lodges. This town was the residence of the late Jean Paul Richter. Several private persons in Baireuth possess picture galleries. Amongst other objects is the Fantasy pleasure-residence, the Grosse Linden, and Grottoes of Muggendorf, and the Hermitage, a delightful garden about $2\frac{1}{2}$ English miles from the town.

Inns. Die Goldene Sonne (le Soleil d'Or), der Goldene Anker (l'Ancre d'Or), der Brandenburger Hof (l'Hotel de Brandenbourg).

(i) CREUSSEN is a small town in the district of Baireuth, situated on the Red Maine. It possesses alum, crockery, and stone-bottle manufactories. It was here that in 1246 the most ancient money of the Burggraves was struck.

Inn. Der Hirsch (le Cerf).

(k) MÜNICH, or MÜNCHEN, is the capital of Bavaria; it is a rapidly improving city, situated on the Isar, over which is a fine bridge, and contains 3000 houses, with 80,000 inhabitants. The following are the principal public buildings, &c.; the King's Palace, 650 feet long, with four ample courts. The interior is superbly decorated, and amongst other objects of interest contains the magnificent saloon, called the Emperor's Saloon; the beautiful chapel, containing, amongst other treasures, a fine piece of virgin gold, a picture by Michael Angelo, and an altar used by Mary Queen of Scots in prison, the pearl called the Palatinal, a fine organ, and the superb marble staircase; the *Glyptothek* or Sculpture Gallery, a noble and elegant edifice, erected at the cost of the present king when crown prince. It was

designed by the distinguished architect Baron Klenze, and presents one of the most beautiful galleries in Europe. It consists of twelve saloons filled with treasures of ancient and modern art; amongst which are the Egina marbles, the Barberini faun, the Paris of Canova, and the Adonis of Thorwaldsen. The arabesques and bassi relievi, with which the apartments are decorated, give a finish to this superb edifice which is not to be found in similar establishments.

The Pinacothek, another work of the same architect, presents an elevation totally dissimilar. It contains the celebrated collection of pictures selected from the Dusseldorf, Mannheim, Heidelberg, Regensburg, and Boisserie galleries. The upper story consists of seven halls and 23 cabinets, and in front a corridor 400 feet in length. The ground-floor is devoted to vases, Mosaics, drawings, and engravings, a library, and accommodation for the students, &c. The gallery contains about 1600 pictures. The Palace of the Duke of Leichtenberg; the *alte Hof*, or old Court; the House of Hirsel; the William Palace, and the Palaces of Counts Preissing, Montgelas, and Törring; the Arsenal; the Opera House; the Townhouse; the Stables; the Church of Our Lady, with the tomb of Louis IV., and several fine pictures; the Church of the Theatines, with the tomb of Maximilian Joseph I. and other dukes; the Cathedral of Notre Dame, with towers 333 feet high, with the monument of the Emperor Ludwig; the Churches of St. Peter, of the Cross, of St. Louis, of All Saints, and the new Protestant Church; the Palaces of the Duke Maximilian and Prince Charles; the Royal Odeon for concerts and balls, with a fine saloon; St. Michael's, or the Jesuit's Church, with a statue of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, by Thorwaldsen;

the beautiful buildings of the Academy; two Hospitals; the beautiful Royal Theatre, the old Court Theatre; the Mint; the establishment for the Education of Girls; the Asbeck Buildings; the Royal Library, with 400,000 volumes and 800 MSS.; a great number of private collections of books, pictures, and objects of art and natural history, such as those of Trantmann, Baron H. Aretin, Counts Preissing, Tattenbach, Törring-Guttzelle, Vichi, Messrs. Stengel, Kirchbaum, Hauber, Speth, Hess, &c.; the Royal Cabinet of medals and natural history; the Cabinet of natural history belonging to the Academy of Sciences; the Drawing School, the Military School, the Workhouse, and House of Education founded by the philanthropic Rumford; the celebrated Mechanical Institution of Reichenbach and Utschneider; several Lithographic Printing-houses; an University, an Antiquarium, a Gymnasium, and a Lyceum, and several excellent Almshouses.

The principal squares are those of Maximilian-Joseph, Maximilian, of the Odeon, the Market of Great Square, with a pillar, erected to commemorate the battle of Prague, of Caroline and Wittelsbach.

Munich has also manufactories of tapestry, excellent painters' brushes, printed calicoes, tobacco, jewellery, leather, and crockery, and the porcelain manufactory at Nymphenburg. The amusements of Munich are the theatres, the society of the friends of gaiety, the private theatre, concerts, masked balls, a handsome museum, and the *Harmony*: here, too, all kinds of popular amusements are to be seen, and enjoyed in their highest perfection; the pastoral dance, the Court Garden, the Promenade, Max-Joseph's Place, the alley between the Sendlinger and

Karlsthor, the Hotterschwaig, the park called the Thiergarten, Vöhring; the English Gardens, the great and little Hesselloch, Hubert's Garden, Glasgarten, Nymphenburg Garden ($\frac{1}{2}$ stunde); the village of Bogenhausen, *kalte Herberg*; the promenades on the banks of the Isar; and the view from the heights of Gsteig and Mittelsending. There is a new iron bridge over the Isar, and a new and very handsome cemetery.

In the vicinity are the Château Schleisheim (3 stunden), Sendling, Thalkirchen, Horlaching, Biederstein, Maria-brune, Scheftlarr, Grünwald, and the romantic lake of *Starenberg* or Würm See (3 German miles), which is 33 English miles in circumference. You should also visit the lake of *Tegern* (7 German miles), where the cidevant abbey has become the king's favourite residence; *Kreuth*, a bathing place which is beginning to grow fashionable; *Hohenlinden* ($\frac{1}{2}$ German miles east), memorable for the battle fought in 1800; the mineral waters of *Mohring*; and the linden trees which Gustavus Adolphus planted in 1631, near the village of Perlach.

Inns. Der Goldene Hirsch (le Cerf d'Or), der Schwarze Adler (l'Aigle Noir), das Goldene Kreuz (la Croix d'Or), der Goldene Hahn (le Coq d'or), der Bär (l'Ours), &c. &c.

ROUTE XXXVI.—BERLIN TO STETTIN. 207

Route 36 (a). From BERLIN to STETTIN.
(First Route.)

German

Miles.

Names of the Stages.

	By high road past Weissen See, Falkenberg, Arensfelde, Blumberg, and Seefeld, to
3½	*Werneuchen .....by Tiefensee, Heckelberg, Trampe, through a wood, to
3½	*Neustadt-Eberswalde, skirting a wood by Serwest, to
3¼	*Angermünde.....by Dobberzin, Felchow, and Flemsdorf, to
2¾	⊙Schwedt.....by Vierraden, across the Welse, to
2¾	*Garz..... on the Oder, by Colbitzow, and Pritzlow, to
4	□Stettin .....on the Oder.

19¾ = 90¾ English miles.

Route 36 (b). From BERLIN to STETTIN.
(Second Route.)

By high road, then by secondary road to right, by Wedding, Reinickendorf, across a branch of the Havel, by Hermsdorf, Neuendorf, Birkenwerder, across the Havel, to

4	*Oranienburg (a)...recross the Havel, past a small defence by Nassenheide, Teschendorf, Löwenburg, Bergsdorf and Kl. Mutz, to
4	*Zehdenik (b).....across the Havel by a wood, to Vogelsang, across a branch of the Havel, by Hammelspring, and Kindenburg, to
2¾	*Templin (c) .....across a small lake and wood, past the Kreuz-burg, to
2	Mittenwalde .....by Hasleben, to

208 ROUTE XXXVI.—BERLIN TO STETTIN.

German

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
2½	⊙ Prenzlau or Prenzlow (<i>d</i>), by Baumgarten, Kleptow, Karmzow, Brüssow, Grimm, Berkholz, rejoining high road to the right, to
3	Brüssow
1½	Löcknitz .....across the Randow by Bismark, Neuenkirchen, Möhringen and Schwarzow, to
3½	□ Stettin (<i>e</i>).

22½ = 104½ English miles.

(Third Route.) Or from Berlin to Prenzlow by high road, by Franz-Buchholz, Schönelinde, Schönwalde, across branches of the Havel to Basdorf by Wandelitz (to the left), across another branch of the Havel (Arendsee to the right), Klosterfelde, Zerpenschleuse, to Gr. Schönebeck, through a wood, past small lakes to the right and left, to Gollin, Milmerisdorf, Mittenwalde, Hasleben, to Prenzlow.

(*a*) ORANIENBURG is situated on the Havel, in the Middle Mark, and contains 2060 inhabitants. It has an orphan asylum and a sulphur manufactory.

(*b*) ZEHDENIK is situated on the Havel, in the Ukraine Mark, and contains 2300 inhabitants. It suffered by a great fire in 1801. This town possesses a noble chapter, consisting of an abess and six conventuals of the Lutheran religion. There are post-offices and a custom-house on the frontiers of Mecklenburg, and considerable forges in the neighbourhood.

(*c*) TEMPLIN is a handsome town in the Ukraine Mark, situated on Tolpen Lake: it contains 330 houses, with 2500 inhabitants, and has some trade and manufactures. Here is the canal of Templin.

(d) **PRENZLOW**, or **PRENZLAU**, which is the capital of the Ukraine Mark, is situated in a fertile country, on the banks of the fishing lake and river Ucker; it has 1000 houses, and 9000 inhabitants. The principal public buildings, &c. are the following: St. Mary's, a Gothic church, with paintings by Rhode; a Gymnasium, with a library and a collection of mathematical, optical, &c. instruments; a School for the Girls of Prenzlau; an Asylum for the Poor of the Ukraine Mark; and Schmidt's collection of minerals and shells. This town possesses a Court of Justice, a Post-house, a Custom-house, and some trade and manufactures. Excursions may be made to Boitzenburg, Arendsee, Schöne-mark, and Wolfshagen. Prenzlau has a freemasons' lodge.

Inns. Der Preussische Hof (l'Hotel de Prusse), der Stern (l'Etoile).

(e) **STETTIN**, which is a well-built town and a considerable fortress, is situated on the Oder, and is the capital of Prussian Pomerania: it has 1600 houses, and 32,000 inhabitants. The trade of this town is very important, and it possesses a great depôt of wine: there are also manufactories of tobacco, woollen stuffs, sugar, coaches, anchors made after the English fashion, water-pails, corks, and Bergmann's double beer; ships too are built at Stettin.

Among the public buildings, &c. the following deserve particular notice: the Royal Château; the Royal and Town Gymnasium, with its library; St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, which is the oldest in Pomerania, and has been rebuilt by the king's order; St. James's Church; the Castle Church, containing the tomb of the former dukes of Pomerania; the Country-house of the States of Pomerania; the Merchants' *Seglerhaus*, containing the Court of Admiralty, the Theatre, and the statue of Frederick II. by

210 ROUTE XXXVII.—BERLIN TO STRALSUND.

Schadow; and the Promenades on the glacis. The villages of Grabow, Ziegenarth, Franendorf, and Gotzlow, are places of amusement, and the last two are situated on the Oder. The two parades, which are planted with trees, form an agreeable promenade, as well as the ramparts. From the Ellisenhöhe there is a good view of the lake of Damm. Stettin has several freemasons' lodges and *Ressources*.

Inns. Der Preussische Hof (l'Hotel de Prusse), der Löwe (le Lion), die 3 Kronen (les Trois Couronnes).

Swinemünde, which is situated on the Swine, and is a small town with 3000 inhabitants, is, properly speaking, the seaport belonging to Stettin, and has been recently repaired. A steamer plies between Stettin and Swinemünde.

Route 37 (a). From BERLIN to STRALSUND.

(First Route.)

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|--|
| 4 | Oranienburg | See No. 36 (b), across the Havel to the left, recross the Havel through a wood by Nassenheide, Teschendorf (a lake to right), Löwenberg, by right road, to |
| 4½ | *Granse | across a branch of Havel by Lüdersdorf, through a small wood, across a lake of the Havel, by Dannenwalde, (Mecklenburg Strelitz), Kalitz, to |
| 3 | *Fürstenberg..... | on the Havel, through a wood northward by *Alt Strelitz, to |
| 3 | ©Neu Strelitz..... | eastward through a wood by Wilhelminenhof, across a branch of the Tollenser See, by Gr. Nemerow (lake to left), to |

ROUTE XXXVII.—BERLIN TO STRALSUND. 211.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 3 ⊙ Neu Brandenburg, across a branch of the Tollense, N. N. E. by Kavel Pass, Boldecow, Wussecken, Panschow, Strettensee and Pelsin, to
- 3 ⊙ Friedland Eastward by Sponholz, Warlin, Glienke, Sadelkow, Gentzkau, (to right) to
- 3 ⊙ Anklam
- 9½ □ Stralsund. as at 37 (b)

33 = 151½ English miles.

Route 37 (b). From BERLIN to STRALSUND.
(Second Route.)

- 15½ ⊙ Prenzlau, or Prenzlau as at 36 (b), by secondary road northward, leaving Blindow, and a lake, formed by the ücker, to left, by Dauer, across a branch of the ücker, (Göritz and Malchow to left), by Schmar-sow, to
- 3½ ⊙ Pasewalk (a) across the ücker by Belling, Sauerkrug, Jatzenick, through a wood, to
- 3 Ferdinandshof (b) across a branch of the Kleine Haff, by Altwigshagen, Rathebur, Ducherow, Alt Cosenow, Woserow, (to right,) to
- 4 ⊙ Anklam (c) on the Peene, by either of two secondary roads, one leading by Carlsburg, Gladerow, Hanshagen, Diedrichshagen and Koitenhagen, to Greifs-

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German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- wald; the other by Schlatkow, Ranzin, Strellin, Kl. and Gr. Kiesow, uniting at Koitenhagen
- 6 ⊙ Greifswald (d).....across the Riek Graben, by Mesekenhagen, Kowoll, Reinberg, Brandshagen, Teschenhagen and Andershof, to
- 4½ □ Stralsund (e).....on a branch of the Baltic.

35½ = 163½ English miles.

(a) PASEWALK is situated on the Ucker in Nearer Pomerania, and has 3000 inhabitants. Here are a post-house, a handsome market, and several distilleries; since the Ucker has been made navigable at this part, there is some trade.

(b) FERDINANDSHOF is a village in Nearer Pomerania, and is the seat of a provincial jurisdiction.

(c) ANKLAM is, next to Stettin, the greatest town in Prussian Pomerania: it lies on the Peene, one German mile from the spot where that river falls into the Haff: it has 600 houses and 3500 inhabitants. This town has some trade and navigation, manufactories of woollen stuffs, and several tanneries and breweries. There is a suburb on the other side of the Peene. Anklam has a freemasons' lodge.

Inn. Die Goldene Traube (la Grappe d'Or).

(d) GREIFSWALDE is situated on the Rick, near the Baltic Sea, in New Prussian Pomerania; it has 921 houses, with 8500 inhabitants, and is the seat of a High Court of Appeal, an Aulic Tribunal, and a Consistory. The principal public buildings, &c. are the following: the University, with a handsome building for the colleges of the four facul-

ties, and a fine Library, a Botanical Garden and a Zoological Museum; a new Medico-clinical Institute for Surgeons; a *Convictorium*; an Orphan Asylum; a Lying-in Hospital; a Lazaretto; two Hospitals; a Theatre; the Townhouse; St. Nicholas' Church, St. Mary's Church, and several schools.

This town has fifty distilleries and three tobacco manufactories, several salt works, building locks, and some maritime commerce. Not far from the town, near Wiek, is the Bodden of Greifswalde, a safe and commodious harbour. There are promenades on the ramparts in Eldenau Wood and the Linsenrain. Water parties go to Wyk and Eldana, where there are baths. Greifswalde has a freemasons' lodge and a *Ressource*.

Inns. Das Deutsche Haus (la Maison Teutonique), der Erb-Prinz (le Prince Héréditaire).

(e) STRALSUND is the capital of what was formerly Swedish Pomerania, and was a considerable fortress: it has 1500 houses and 15,000 inhabitants. The following are the principal public buildings, &c.: the Gymnasium; the Gothic Townhouse; the Cathedral of St. Nicholas, with its baptismal fonts and its tombs; St. Mary's Church, with its organs and pictures; the Jacob Kirche, with altar-piece by Tischbein; the Library; the Arsenal; the House of Correction and Workhouse; the Town Library; the library and collection of Roman coins belonging to the Gymnasium; the cabinet of natural history at the townhouse, and the one belonging to Cornelius the apothecary; the fountain where Schill was killed in 1809 (Schillsbrunnen); the Cemetery, with his grave; and the old Market, with the Parade. Among the Gardens we may mention those of the former defences, Westphal, Richter, Hagemeister, and Wolf. Water-parties

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go to the island of Rugen to see the Stubbenkammer, a hill of calcareous earth, which in the direction of the sea is almost perpendicular; the sacred wood and temple of Hertha; the baths of Sagard, which are much frequented; the sea-baths of Pictbus; a Vandal idol called Svantewid, in the wall of the Church at Altenkirchen; and Arcona. Stralsund has a freemasons' lodge.

Inns. Der Brandenburger Hof (l'Hotel de Brandebourg), der Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or), der Erb Prinz (le Prince Royal).

A steam-boat goes twice a week from Stralsund to Ystad in Sweden; it is provided with every convenience, and performs the passage in 10 or 12 hours.

Route 38 (a). From BERLIN to VIENNA, by
DRESDEN and PRAGUE.

See Route 23 for Itinerary to Dresden.

(First Route.)

<i>German Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
23	□ Dresden .....over the field of battle of 1813, by Leuben, Gr. Zschackwitz, Mügeln, along the Elbe, and across one of its branches, to
2	*Pirna †..... returning by same road, and then to the left by Zehista, Torna, Berggieshübel, and *Gottleube (to the right), by Hollendorf, along a small stream, to

ROUTE XXXVIII.—BERLIN TO VIENNA. 215

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2½ Peterswalde (a)...by Nollendorf, Arbesau,† and
Kulm, to
- 31½—4 ☉ Töplitz.....across the Bila by *Billn,
and Raschitz, to
- 2 Mireschowitz by Kosel, across the Mittel
Gebirge, by Dobromierzitz,
across the Eger, to
- 2 *Laun.....by Klumschan, to
- 2 *Jungfern Teinitz, past St. Blasii (to left), by
Welsthurm, and Kl. Kores-
chowitz, to
- 2 *Schlan.....by Knowitz, Hollaus, and
- 2 Strzedokluk.....by Rusyn and St. Marga-
reth (field of battle of 1620,
to the left), to
- 43½—2 □ Prague or Prag, on the Moldau, by the fields-
of-battle of 1744 and 1757, to
the right by right-hand road
by Kr. Horzes, and Malles-
chitz, across a branch of the
Moldau, to
- 2 Biechowitz.....by Auwal and Nowawes,
across a branch of the Elbe,
by Rostoklat, to
- 2 *Böhmisch-brod (c) across branches of the Elbe,
by Wrptschau, and across
another branch, to
- 2 Planianby Chotusitz, (left,) to

† There is no necessity for entering Pirna, since the road branches
off to the right to Zehista.

- 1 ‡Arbesau to Aussig
Or from Arbesau to Prague, by
- 4 Lobositz
- 1½ Brosan
- 3 Weltruss
- 3 Prag.

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German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 ⊙Kollin (*d*).....by field of battle of 1757, to
the right by Malin, across a
branch of the Elbe, to
- 2 * Czaslau (*e*).....by ruins of Lichtenburg
(left,) to
- 2 Goltsch-Jenikan, by Fridenau and Habern, to
- 2 Steinsdorfby Skuhrow and Ochsenberg,
to
- 2 * Deutschbrod (*f*), across the Sazawa, by Blu-
mendorf, to
- 2 Steckenacross the Mährische Ge-
birge (Moravian Mountains),
and the Iglawa, to
- 63½—2 ⊙Iglauby Ranzern, Neustift, Por-
enz, Dirre and Mitteldorf,
to
- 2 Stannernby Langen Pirnitz, to
- 2 Schelletauacross the Gaispitz, to
- 2 Budwitz or Budweis (*h*), by Deutschdorf,
Wesce, and Neuhof, to
- 2 Frainersdorf.....by Wolframs Kirchen, to
- 2 ⊙Znaim (*i*)across the Thaya, and one of
its branches, by the Monas-
tery of Bruck, to
- 2½ Jetzelsdorf.....by Guntersdorf and Grund,
across a branch of the Da-
nube, to
- 2 Ober Hollabrunn (*k*), by Gr. Stetzendorf and
Schönborn, across a branch
of the Danube, to
- 2 Mallebernby Sirndorf, across a branch
of the Danube, to
- 2 Stockerau (*l*).....recross past Korneuburg, to
- 2 Lang Enzersdorf (*m*), across the Danube, to
- 2 □Vienna or Wien (*n*).

86 = 395½ English miles.

ROUTE XXXVIII.—BERLIN TO VIENNA. 217

Route 38 (b). From BERLIN to VIENNA.
(Second Route.)

<i>German Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
	Prague, as at 38, s. e. by Nusle, across a branch of Moldau, by the Wysehrad, to
2	Jessenitz .....over the plain of Wolleschowitz, by Kosteletz and Babitz, to
2	Dnesbeck .....across the Sazawa, by Porzicz and Beneschau, to
2	*Bistritz .....by Toschitz and Miesteczko, to
2	*Wotitz .....by Hortischau, Odrzichowitz, and Milczin, to
2	Sudomierzitz.....by Morawetz and Koschin, to
2	⊙Tabor .....on the Luschnitz
2	Koschitz †(Raudna), by Sobieslau and Kardasch Rzechitz, to
2	Plesche.....across the Luschnitz, to
2	*Neuhaus .....across a branch of the Luschnitz, by Ober Baumgarten, and Schamers, to
2	Neu Vistritz.....(Bohemia)
2½	Heidenreichstein..in the Moravian (Mährische) Mountains
2	Waidhofen .....across the Deutsch Thaya, to
2	*Göffritz .....(in der Wild)
3	⊙Horn.....by Molt, Mördersdorf, Harmannsdorf, and a ridge of the Mannhardtsberg, to
2	*Meissau by Ziersdorf, Klaubendorf, and Kl. Wetzdorf, to
2	Gr. Weikersdorf, by Unt-Russbach, Wolfpassing, and Zissersdorf, to
3	*Stockerau.....past ruins of Kreutzenstein, and *Korneuburg, along the Danube, to

† A circuit may be made by way of *Budweis, from Raudna, by Wessely, rejoining the Vienna Road, by Wettingau, Schwarzbach, Schrems, Schwarzenau, and Göffrin, 20 German miles.

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German

Miles.	Names of the Stages.
2	Lang Enzersdorf, across the Danube, to
2	□ Wien, or Vienna.

40½ = 186½ English miles.

(a) PETERSWALDE is a frontier town of Bohemia, noted for the manufacture of buckles and spoons. Here is an Austrian customhouse.

Inn. Die Post (la Poste).

In the neighbourhood is the iron monument in memory of the battle of *Culm*; it bears the following inscription:

Die gefallenen Helden ehrt dankbar König und Vaterland;
Sie ruhen in Frieden.

Culm, den 30sten August, 1813.

i. e. Their King and Country thankfully honour the fallen heroes. They rest in peace. Culm, the 30th of August, 1813.

(b) AUSSIG, called in Bohemian *Austi nad Labem*, is a small town in the circle of Leutmeritz in Bohemia; it is situated on the Bila, where it falls into the Elbe, and has 300 houses, with 1700 inhabitants. It has a townhouse and church. Much corn, fruit, and wood are shipped on the Elbe. The valleys of the surrounding country are very fertile in corn, and the hills in wine; the Podalsky or Rock wine grows on a steep rock near the town, and is the best in Bohemia. There is a cascade here, and a narrow defile whose rugged precipices make the traveller tremble: the prospect from the Schnee-berg is magnificent. Many travellers, especially those who come from Bohemia, embark on the Elbe, and go down the stream till they arrive at the delicious region which is deservedly called the Saxon Switzerland. The best guide for this excursion is the "Picture of the Environs of Dresden, by Lindau."

(c) BOHMISCHBROD is a royal miner's town, and has 700 inhabitants.—*Inn*: Der Adler (l'Aigle).

(d) KOLIN, or NEU KOLIN, is situated on the Elbe, in the circle of Kaurzlm, in Bohemia: it has 400 houses, and 6000 inhabitants. The topazes, cornelians, and garnets found in the neighbourhood are polished here. On the 18th of June, 1757, Daun, the Austrian Field-marshal, beat the Prussians, not far from the Castle of Chotusitz; marks of the cannon-balls are still to be seen in the Sun inn, where Frederic the Great stayed during the battle.

Inns. Der Adler (l'Aigle).

(e) CZASLAU, or TSCHASLAU, is the capital of the circle of Tschaslau, in Bohemia; it is situated in latitude $49^{\circ} 52' 49''$, and has 341 houses, with 3316 inhabitants. The Church (die Dechankirche), of which the steeple is the highest in Bohemia, once contained the tomb of John Chwal von Trocznow, commonly called Ziska, the leader of the Hussites; he died in 1424, in the encampment two German miles from this town.

(f) DEUTSCHBROD (Niemeckzy-Brod) is on the Sazawa, and has 3938 inhabitants: here is a large Market or Ring, and most of the houses round it have porches, called in Lower Saxony *Löwinge*, or Arbours.—*Inns*: Der Goldene Hirsch (le Cerf d'Or), der Löwe (le Lion).

(g) IGLAU (Gihlawa), in Moravia (Mähren), is the oldest miners' town in Germany, and is situated in a wild and mountainous country, near the banks of the Iglawa, which, at a little distance from the town, is crossed by a bridge: it has nearly 13,000 inhabitants. There are churches, St. James's and St. Ignatius's, with frescoes; a gymnasium, a fine square, a military hospital, a poor-house, a barrack, and a cemetery; a clothiers' company, consisting of 400 members; but *Iglau paper* is made at Altenberg, a village in the circle of Iglau, in Bohemia.

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The principal places of recreation in the vicinity are the Shooting Place, with a good ball-room; Goskohain, a pleasure-wood; the Hellensberg, and the Mill on the Iglawa.—*Inn*: der Goldene Stern (l'Etoile d'Or).

(A) BUDWITZ, or MÄHRISCH-BUDWITZ, i. e. Moravian Budwitz, has 1600 inhabitants.

Inns. Der Hirsch (le Cerf), die Goldene Sonne (le Soleil d'Or), die Drey Kronen (les 3 Couronnes).

(i) ZNAIM is situated on a mountain, on the banks of the Taya, and has 6400 inhabitants: it was formerly the residence of the Princes of Moravia. Here are the churches of St. Nicholas and St. Wenzel; an old castle, which is now employed as a military hospital: in the ci-devant Premonstrants' Abbey there is now a tobacco manufactory, where 25,000 cwt. are annually prepared. Znaim has a gymnasium, two convents, and other institutions. There is a temple near the castle which is called the *Heidentempel*, which has frescoes.

Inn. Die 3 Kronen (les Trois Couronnes).

(k) HOLLABRUNN. Near Hollabrunn is the parochial church of Schönggraben, with a choir supposed to be of the time of the Templars.

Inn. Der Kaiser von Oesterreich (l'Empereur d'Autriche), die Post (la Poste).

(l) STOCKERAU is near the Danube; it has 1500 inhabitants and great corn and horse markets.

(m) ENZERSDORF is on the banks of the Danube, and has 800 inhabitants: here is the tomb of Werner the poet, who died in 1823. Between Stockerau and Enzersdorf, you pass through *Korneuburg*, the chief town of a circle. Its population is 1900.

(n) VIENNA or WIEN, is agreeably situated near the southern bank of the Danube, and on the Danube Canal and the little river Wien, which gives its name to the town, and separates it from some of the suburbs. It is the capital of the whole Austrian empire, the residence of the emperors, and the largest town in Germany. The town of Vienna, properly so called, is still partly fortified; there are 34 suburbs (Vorstädte), 12 gates, and 7000 houses; the total population amounted, in 1831, to 320,123, of whom only 48,387 are in the town itself.

Vienna proper is surrounded by the Bastei, an open space planted with trees, and intersected with promenades, on the site of the ancient glacis. Around it spread the various suburbs watered by the Donau Canal, the river Wien, the Fahnstangen Wasser, Heustadel Wasser, and the Alserbach. The following are the quarters: Die Leopoldstadt, die Jägerzelle, Unter den Weissgärbern, der Erdberg, die Landstrasse und der Rennweg, die Alte und Neue Wieden, der Schaumburger Hof, der Hugelbrunn, der Laurenzergrund, Matzleinsdorf, Nicolsdorf, Margarethen, Reinprechtstsdorf, Der Hundstharm, Gumpendorf, Der Magdalena grund, Die Windmühle, die Laimgrube und an der Wien, Maria Hilf, der Spitalberg, St. Ulrich, Neubau-Neustift, das Schottenfeld or ober Neustift, das Alt Lerchenfeld, die Josephstadt, der Strotzische Grund, die Alser-Vorstadt, das Breitenfeld, der Michaelbaier'sche Grund, der Himmelfortgrund auch Sporkenbühl, am Thury, das Lichtenthal und die Wiesen, der Althan, die Rossau. It is actually divided into four quarters, the Stubenviertel, the Karnthnerviertel, the Wienerviertel, and the Schottenviertel.

The Kaiserliche Burg, or Imperial Palace, is the residence of the Emperor, and is vast, ancient, and irregularly built,

without any beauty of architecture ; the oldest portions are the Swiss and Amelia Courts. It unites the following buildings, the ancient Court Chancery (Reichskanzley), a noble edifice, which occupies the north-eastern side of the Burg Platz ; the Theatre, which runs at right angles from the chancery, towards St. Michael's Platz ; the Riding School (K. K. Reitschule), facing the Augustiner Gasse ; the Ball-rooms (Redouten Säle), forming one side of the Josephs Platz ; the Library (K. K. Bibliothek), at a right angle ; and the third side of the square occupied by the Cabinet of Natural History (Naturalien Cabinet). It likewise comprises Chapels, the Burg Pfarre, and Kammer Capelle ; a Mineralogical and Medal Cabinet, and Sculpture Museum ; the Treasury, which, as well as the ensigns of empire, were transported here in 1796, from Nuremburg and Aix la Chapelle : in front of the Burg is the Parade Platz, on the right hand of which is a park called the Volks, or Öffentlicher Garten, which is, as its name implies, open to the public : here is the Temple of Theseus, containing a magnificent work by Canova, representing Theseus overcoming the Centaur. In the left hand corner is a handsome semicircular coffee-house. To the left of the Burg is the Imperial Garden (Hof Garten), with a granite gate of extraordinary size and beauty, and a statue of Francis I.

Whilst on the subject of the Palace, we may as well allude to one of the latest improvements in Vienna, the New Gate (das Neue Burg Thor), an imposing Doric structure, erected in 1824, bearing the inscriptions "Justitia regnorum fundamentum," and "Franciscus I. Imperator Austriae, MDCCCXXIV." It presents a centre and two wings, composed of 15 columns, the five middle intercolumniations forming the thoroughfare.

CHURCHES.

The following are the principal churches in Vienna, St. Stephen's (die St. Stephanskirche), which is the metropolitan church, has a steeple 425 feet high, ascended by 553 stone and 200 wooden steps, and two towers; it contains 38 statues, and a treasury worthy the attention of the curious; it also contains the tombs of the Emperor Frederick IV. and Prince Eugene. St. Peter's (die Pfarrkirche zu St. Peter), in the Peter's Platz, built after the model of that at Rome, with paintings and altar-piece. The Church of St. Charles, in the Wieden suburb, (die Pfarrkirche zu St. Carl von Borromä,) is one of the finest in Vienna; it presents a portico of six Corinthian columns, surmounted by a dome, the sides consisting of two towers, in front of which are two Doric columns bearing bas reliefs of the life and death of San Carlo Borromeo. St. Michael's, in St. Michael's Platz (die Pfarrkirche der P. P. Barnabiten zu St. Michael), with the remains of Metastasio. The Church of the Augustines (die Hof Pfarrkirche der P. P. Augustiner), which is the court church, and contains the beautiful tomb of the Archduchess Christina, by Canova, and one of Leopold II. by Zauner. The Capuchin Church (die Kirche zur hell. Maria), containing the vault (der K. K. Todtengruft), in which are numerous tombs of the members of the imperial family, the most ancient of which are those of the Emperor Mathias and his consort Anna, and the most recent the Emperor Francis and the Duke of Reichstadt. The Jesuits', or University Church (die Universitäts Kirche zu St. Ignatius und St. Franciscus Xaverius), which contains the monument of Schwarzenberg, by Thorwaldsen. The Benedictine or Scotch Church (die Pfarrkirche der

Benedictiner zu den Schotten), with the tomb of Count Stahremberg, who in 1683 defended Vienna against the Turks. The Church of the Redemptionists, called Maria Stiegen (die Kirche und das Kloster, der P. P. Redemptoristen zu Maria Stiegen). The Church of St. Mary Rotunda (die Pfarrkirche zur heil. Maria Rotunda und das Kloster der P. P. Dominicaner). The Church of St. Jerome (die Kirche St. Hieronymuss und das Kloster der P. P. Franciscaner). The Church of St. Mary (die Pfarrkirche zur heil. Maria, auf dem Hof). The Italian Church of our Lady of the Snow (die Kirche der Italianer zu Maria Schnee). The Church of St. Anne (die Kirche zu St. Anna). The Teutonic Order Church of St. Elizabeth (die Kirche des Deutschen Ordens). St. Ursula's Church and Nunnery (die Kirche zur heil. Ursula und das Ursuliner-Nonnen-Kloster). Church of St. John the Baptist (die Kirche zum heil. Johannes dem Täufer). St. Rupert's Church (die Kirche zu St. Ruprecht). St. Saviour's Church (die Kirche zu St. Salvator). The Chapel of Noble Savoyardes (die Capelle des Savoischen Damen-stiftes). Chapel of the Immaculate Conception (die Capelle zur unbefleckten Empfängniss Mariä). St. Leopold's Chapel (die Kapelle zu St. Leopold). St. Andrew's Chapel (die St. Andreas-Capelle). St. Catherine's Chapel (die St. Katherina-Capelle, im Zwettelhofe). Chapel of St. John of Nepomuk (die Capelle zum heil. Johannes von Nepomuk). St. Mary Offering (die Mariä Offerung-Capelle, im Landhause). Die Stanislaus Kostka-Capelle. The Church of United Greeks (die Kirche der Unirten Griechen), and two others belonging to the Greeks. The Russian Chapel (die Russische Capelle). There are besides the Protestant meeting-houses, and two synagogues.

The churches in the suburbs are : St. Leopold's Church (die Pfarrkirche zum heil. Leopold), in the Leopoldstadt. Church of St. Theresa (die Pfarrkirche zur heil. Theresia, und das Kloster der Carmeliter), in the Leopoldstadt. The Church of St. John Nepomuk (die Pfarrkirche zum heilig. Johann von Nepomuk), in the Prater Strasse. The Church of the Brotherhood of Mercy (die Kirche und das Kloster der barmherzigen Brüder), in the Leopoldstadt. St. Bridget's Chapel (die St. Brigitta-Capelle), in the Brigitten Aue. St. Margaret's Chapel (die Pfarrkirche zu heilli. Margaretha), in the Weissgarber-Vorstadt). Church of St. Peter and St. Paul (die Pfarrkirche zu den heil. Petrus und Paulus), in the Erdberg quarter. Church of Sts. Roch and Sebastian (die Pfarrkirche zu St. Rochus und Sebastian), in the Landstrasse. Church of St. Mary (die Pfarrkirche zu Maria Geburt), in the Landstrasse. Die Kirche der Salesianerinnen, in the Rennweg. The Church of St. Elizabeth (die Kirche zu der heil. Elisabeth), in the Landstrasse. The Church of the Holy Cross (die Kirche zum heil. Kreuz), in the Rennweg. The Chapel of St. Mark (die Capelle zum heil. Marcus, or St. Marx), in the Landstrasse. Chapel of the Resurrection (die Auferstehung Christi-Capelle), in the Belvedere. Die Josephi Calasantii-Capelle, in the Belvedere. Die Capelle zur heil. Theresia, in the Landstrasse. Die Capelle zum heil. Januarius, in the Landstrasse. Die Capelle zum heil. Johann von Nepomuk, in the Landstrasse. Die Pfarrkirche zu den H. H. Schulzengeln auf der Wieden, in the Hauptstrasse. Die Kirche zur heil. Thekla und das Ordenshaus der P. P. Piaristen, auf der Wieden, an der Hauptstrasse. Die St. Rosalia Capelle, in the Wieden. Die Pfarrkirche zum heil. Florian, in Matzleinsdorf. Die Pfarrkirche zu St.

Joseph, in Margarethen. Die Pfarrkirche zum heil. Agidius, in Gumpendorf. Die Pfarrkirche zu St. Joseph, auf der Laimgrube. Die Kirche zum heil. Kreuz auf der Laimgrube, in the Stiflgasse. Die Pfarrkirche zu Maria-Hilf, in Maria Hilf. Die Pfarrkirche zu St. Ulrich, or Maria-Trost. Die Kirche zu Maria-Schutz, in St. Ulrich. Die Pfarrkirche zu St. Laurenz, in the Schottenfelde. Die St. Martins-Capelle, in the Neubau. Die Pfarrkirche zu den Sieben Zuffucten, in Alt-Lerchenfelde. Die Pfarrkirche zu Maria-Treu, in the Josephstadt. Die Kapelle zur heil. Anna, in the Josephstadt cavalry barrack. Die Pfarrkirche zur heil. Dreienigkeit (Holy Trinity), in the Alser suburb. Die Kirche des K. K. Waisenhauses (Orphan-house). Zur heil. Dreienigkeit, in the Carlsgasse, Alser Vorstadt. Die Kirche zu St. Johann dem Täufer, in the Alser. St. Rosalia, in the Alser. Johann dem Täufer (Baptist), in Thury. Die Pfarrkirche zu den heil. Vierzehn, Rotheifern. Die Pfarrkirche zu Maria, Verkündigung, (Annunciation).

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, SQUARES, &c.

The Reichs Kanzlei, or Kanzleiel. The Imperial Arsenal (das K. K. Zeughaus), No. 140, Renn-Gasse. The City Arsenal (das Bürgerliche Zeughaus), No. 332, on the Hof: both with collections of arms and curiosities. The National Bank (der K. K. National Bank), Herrngasse, No. 32. The Scotch Court (der Schotten Hof), near the Schotten Thor. The Customhouse (die Haupt Mauth), Haupt Mauth Thor. The Hospital of Invalids (das K. K. Invalidenhaus), Landstrasse Haupt, decorated with pictures of battles by Kraft. Cavalry Barracks (Cavallerie Caserne). Between the Josephstadt and Brettenfeld-Artillery Bar-

racks (Artillerie Caserne), near the Sau Thor. The Mint (das K. K. Münzamt), Himmelpfortgasse, No. 984, was built for Prince Eugene of Savoy. The Parade (der Neue Burg-oder Parade Platz), situated between the palace, the gate, and the public and court gardens. The Inner Palace Square (der Innere Burgplatz), formed by the quadrangle of the palace and the ancient chancery. The Hof, which is the site of the Palace or Hofburg of the Grand Duke Heinrich Jasomirgott, is decorated with a statue, erected by the Emperor Leopold I. in 1667, to the Virgin Mary: the statue, which is of metal, is on a marble base; the square is also adorned with two fountains. In this square is the War Office (K. K. Hofkriegsraths Gebaude), recognized by the four cannon in front. The Great Market (der Hohe Markt), contains a marble monument dedicated to St. Joseph, and two fountains. The Graben is a long square, running from the Kohl Markt to the Spiegel Gasse, adorned with a marble monument to the Trinity, and two fountains. The New Market (der Neue Markt,) in the centre is a fountain ornamented with bronze allegorical figures, by Raphael Donner. The Joseph Square (der Joseph's Platz) is adorned with a bronze equestrian statue of the Emperor Joseph II., elevated on a pedestal of deep grey granite, ornamented with bas-reliefs; it is considered the masterpiece of the sculptor Zauner, and was erected in 1805. St. Stephen's Square (der St. Stephans-Platz), surrounds the cathedral. The Franciscan Square (der Franciscaner Platz), has a fountain with a statue of Moses. The Freyung is a large triangular space, adjoining the Hof. The Place called Stock am Eisen (Iron staff), is remarkable as presenting a stump of a tree which once formed a part of the Forest of Vienna; it is covered with nails, which were driven by apprentices to

blacksmiths, as a proof of their sojourn in Vienna. The Ferdinand's Bridge connects Vienna Proper with the Leopoldstadt. The Franzens Brücke unites the Prater and the Vorstadt Unter den Weissgärbern. The Iron Sophien Brücke connects the same portion with the Lower Prater. The Stahrenburger Hof may be mentioned as one of the largest buildings in Vienna. It accommodates 1100 persons, and produces a revenue of 140,000 florins a year. The Imperial Veterinary School, in the Landstrasse and Rennweg Vorstadt. The Porcelain Manufactory, in the Althan Vorstadt. The Police Office (das Polizey Haus), in the Salzgies. The Trattner Hof, No. 618, Graben. The K. K. Banco-Gebäude, No. 886, Singerstrasse.

PALACES.

After the Burg may be mentioned the Imperial Summer Palace of Belvedere, No. 544, in the Rennweg Gasse. It consists of two edifices, the Obere and the Untere Belvedere, between which lies a pleasing garden, adorned with fountains and statues. Here are the collections of pictures and armour; the Gemälde-galerie contains nearly 1300 pictures, including a Holy Family, by Raffael, and another by Titian; Diana and her Nymphs, by Titian; a Cupid, by Correggio; a Mosaic of De Vinci's; Last Supper, a Crucifixion, and a Madonna by Correggio; a St. Jerome, by Tintoretto; a portrait of Erasmus, by Holbein; Charles I., by Vandyck; and numerous others, by Titian, Rubens, Paul Veronese, Rembrandt, Palma Vecchio, Bassano, S. Rosa, &c. The Ambraser Sammlung, on the ground floor, contains a fine collection of armour.

The following are the principal Palaces in Vienna. The

Archduke Charles' (der Pallast des Erzherzogs Carl), No. 1160, on the Bastei, adjoining the Burg: another in the Anna Gasse, No. 995. The Archduchess Beatrice's (die Erzherzoginn Beatrix), No. 27, in the Herrngasse. The Archduke Francis Charles' (Erzherzog Franz Carl), in the Minoriten Platz, No. 41. The Archduke Maximilians, in the Löwelstrasse, No. 10. Prince (Fürst) Liechtenstein's town Palaces, in the Herrngasse, No. 251, and No. 44, Schenkenstrasse. At his summer palace, near the Porcelain Manufactory, is a valuable collection of pictures. Prince Esterhazy's, in the Wallnerstrasse, No. 276, and in the Alser Vorstadt. Prince Schwarzenberg's, No. 1064, in the New Market. Count (Graf), Dietrichstein's, No. 1022, in the Krugerstrasse. Count Fries' Joseph's Platz, No. 1155, with four statues at the gate, by Zauner. Prince Metternich's, in the Rennweg, No. 473. Prince Schwarzenberg's Sommer Pallast and Garden, adjoining the Belvedere. The Kaunitzische Summer Palace and Garden, Maria Hilf, No. 40. Count Dietrichstein's, in the Alser Vorstadt, No. 272.

Our limits forbid more than a mention of a few of the palaces with which Vienna and its neighbourhood abounds: the principal besides are those belonging to the Princes Lubomirsky, Paar, Pallfy, Lubkowitz, Batthiany, Rasoumouffsky, Counts Schonborn, Colalto, Czerny, &c. Most of these palaces contain rich collections, and have handsome gardens.

LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC INSTITUTIONS.

1. The University (Das K. K. Universitäts gebäude), in the University Square, with a library and an observatory, (Sternwarte). 2. The Agricultural Society (K. K. Land-

wirtschafts-Gesellschaft). 3. The Imperial Veterinary Institution (das K. K. Thier-Arzenei-Institut). 4. The Imperial Medico-chirurgical Joseph Academy (K. K. Medicinisch-chirurgische Josephs-Akademie), Währingergasse, No. 221. 5. The Imperial Academy of Engineers (K. K. Ingenieur-Akademie), in the Spitzberg Vorstadt. 6. The topographical Bureau of the Imperial General Quartermaster's Staff (das Topographische Bureau des K. K. General-Quartiermeister-Stabes). 7. The Academy for the secular clergy (K. K. Höhere Bildungs-Anstalt für Welt-Priester). 8. The Archiepiscopal Seminary (das Fürst-Erbischofliche Seminarium, or Alumnat), in St. Stephen's Platz. 9. The Empress Maria Theresa's Academy for young noblemen (K. K. Theresianische Ritter-Akademie), Favoritengasse, No. 156. 10. The Imperial Academy for Eastern Languages (die Akademie der Morgenländischen Sprachen), No. 779, Jacober Hof. 11. Cardinal Pazmany's College (das Pazmanysche Collegium). 12. The three Imperial Gymnasia. 13. The Imperial *Convict*, or Boarding House for poor students. 14. Count Löwenburg's *Convict*. 15. The Imperial Polytechnic Institute (das K. K. Polytechnische Institut, und die Realschule), in the Wieden, a handsome building, erected in 1816. 16. The Imperial Normal school, and the ordinary schools (*Trivial-Schulen*), of which there are five in the town, and 35 in the suburbs. 17. The Ursulines girls' school, and a great number of others. 18. The Imperial Academy of the Fine Arts (die Akademie der Vereinigten, bildenden Künste), No. 960, Johannes Gasse. 19. The Society of the Lovers of Music (die Gesellschaft der Musik-freunde). 20. The patriotic Conservatory of Music (das Vaterländische Conservatorium der Musik).

21. The institution for gratuitous instruction in Music (Unengeltliche Musik-Lehranstalt).

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

1. The Imperial Library (die K. K. Hof-Bibliothek), in Joseph's square, with a noble saloon, 240 feet long and 54 wide, containing about 300,000 printed volumes, 12,000 MSS., among which are seven books printed with wooden types, and belonging to the incunabula of the art: namely, the *Biblia Pauperum*; *Ars Memorandi*; *Vita Sancti Johannis et ejusdem Apocalypsis*; *Historia, seu Providentia Virginis Mariæ ex Cantico Canticorum*; *Hartlieb Chiromantia*; *Speculum humanæ Salvationis*; and *Liber Regum, seu vita Davidis*: here, too, are Faust's *Psalterium*, and what is called the Mazarin Bible, printed by Mentel. Among the mss. are the *Senatus consultum de Bacchanibus coercendis*, A.U.C. 567; the *Tabula Peutingeriana*, on parchment, which is the oldest geographical document in existence; a hieroglyphical work from Mexico, painted on 56 leaves of deerskin; St. Hilarius of Portier's work on the Trinity, a Latin ms., of the fourth century, on papyrus; the Map of Ravenna, also on papyrus; a fragment of an account of the third Council held at Constantinople, from A.D. 680 to 681, also on papyrus; and many more. This library is open, during the summer, from 9 to 12 in the morning, and from 3 to 6 in the afternoon; during the winter, from 9 to 12 only. 2. The University Library, containing about 80,000 volumes. The Theresianum Library contains about 30,000 volumes.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

1. The Emperor's private library, No. 1, in the *Hofburg*. It contains about 40,000 volumes. 2. The King of Hungary's private library contains about 5000 works. 3. The library of the Archduke Charles, No. 1160, Augustiner-Bastei. It contains about 20,000 volumes, and is open on Monday and Thursday from 9 to 12. His Imperial Highness likewise possesses another library of 6000 volumes, relating to the art of war, with a collection of maps and plans. 4. The Archduke Antonius Victor has a library containing a considerable number of works relating to Austria. 5. Princes Metternich, Esterhazy, Rasoumowsky, Schwarzenberg, Liechtenstein, and many others, possess considerable libraries, as do likewise the Academy for Oriental languages, the Engineers' Academy, the Medico-Chirurgical Academy, and other public institutions.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

1. Armbruster's, No. 901, Singerstrasse, contains nearly 10,000 works. 2. Tauer's, No. 413, Schulhof. 3. Wallishausner's, No. 543, in the Hohe Markt. 4. Passy's theological circulating library, No. 1164, Dorotheengasse.

CABINETS AND COLLECTIONS.

1. The Imperial Cabinet of Natural History, in the *Burg* (die Vereinigten K. K. Naturalien Cabinette), open on Thursday. 2. The Imperial Brazilian Museum (das K. K. Brasilianische Museum), No. 972, Johannesgasse. 3. The collections of the English Captain Cook and Gieseke (die K. K. ethnographischen Sammlungen von James Cook und

Gieseke); they belong to the emperor, and are in the Lower Belvedere. 4. The University Museum (das Naturhistorische Museum der K. K. Universität), No. 757, Schulgasse. 5. The Collection of Anatomical Preparations belonging to the University (die Sammlung der Anatomischen Präparate der K. K. Universität). 6. The anatomico-pathological Museum belonging to the University (das K. K. anatomisch-pathologische Museum), No. 195, in the *Alservorstadt*. 7. The collections belonging to the Medico-chirurgical Academy (die Naturalien-Instrumenten, und Präparaten-Sammlungen der K. K. Medicinische-chirurgischen Josephs-akademie), Währinger gasse, No. 221. 8. The Cabinet of Natural History in Maria Theresa's Academy (die Naturalien-Sammlung der K. K. Theresianischen Ritter-akademie), No. 156, Wieden. 9. To these may be added the Mineralogical Cabinets (Mineralien-Sammlungen,) of Princes Esterhazy, Liechtenstein, and others; the Conchological and Entomological Cabinets of various individuals, a list of which may be seen in Peztl's Description of Vienna, and a curious collection of native pearls belonging to Mr. Frost, No. 605, Goldschmidegasse. 10. The Emperor's Botanical Garden (Botanische Garten), at Schönbrunn. 11. The University Botanical Garden, No. 540, Rennweg. 12. The Botanical Garden of the Medico-chirurgical Academy, No. 121, Währingergasse. 13. The Imperial Botanical Garden for Austrian plants, in the Upper Belvedere, No. 544. There is also a Botanical Garden in the *Theresianum*. 14. The Imperial Physical and Astronomical Cabinet, in the *Burg*. 15. The University collection of machines, instruments, and models. 16. The collection of instruments in Maria Theresa's Academy. 17. The Physico-mathematical Museum in Count Löwen-

burg's *Convict*. 18. The Cabinet of products of national industry, in the Polytechnic Institute. 19. Besides these there are many private collections, such as those of the Crown Prince, &c. &c.

COLLECTIONS OF ANTIQUITIES, COINS, &c.

1. The Imperial Treasury (*Schatz-Kammer*), in the *Burg*; it is contained in a gallery and four rooms. Here is the Florentine diamond, valued at 1,043,334 florins; it weighs 139½ carats. 2. The Imperial Cabinet of antiques and coins in the *Burg*. 3. The Imperial Cabinet of Egyptian antiquities, No. 972, *Johannesgasse*. 4. The Imperial Ambras Collection of armour and antiquities, in the Lower *Belvedere*; it is open on Monday and Thursday, from 9 to 1, and from 3 to 6. Strangers and persons of distinction are readily admitted at other times. 5. The collections of private persons are very numerous and interesting, such as those of the Crown Prince, the Augustines, &c. &c.

COLLECTIONS RELATING TO THE FINE ARTS.

1. The Imperial Picture Gallery (*die K. K. Gemälde Gallerie*), in the Upper *Belvedere*. It is open to the public on Tuesday and Friday, from 9 to 12 and from 3 to 6, that is to say, from April 23 to September 30; but for the rest of the year from 9 to 12 only. 2. The collection at the Imperial Library, containing among other things 300,000 engravings in 800 volumes, of which 217 contain portraits exclusively. 3. The emperor's private collection of engravings, with 15,000 portraits, 3000 maps, and 100 atlases; it is in his private library. 4. The Archduke Charles' collection of drawings and engravings. 5. The picture gallery,

statues, &c. of Prince Esterhazy, No. 40, Maria Hilf. The public are admitted on Tuesday and Thursday. 6. The picture gallery and engravings belonging to Prince Liechtenstein, No. 130, in the Rossau suburb, and many others.

HOSPITALS AND OTHER CHARITIES.

1. The Imperial General Hospital (das K. K. Allgemeine Krankenhaus), in the Vorstadt Alsergasse, with 2000 beds.
2. The Ophthalmic Institution, which is in the third court of the General Hospital (das Institut für Augenkranke).
3. The Imperial Mad-house (die K. K. Irren-Heilanstalt).
4. The Imperial Lying-in Hospital (das K. K. Gebärhaus); the births in this house are about 3000 annually.
5. The Imperial Foundling Hospital (das K. K. Findelhaus), in the Vorstadt Alsergasse.
6. The Dispensary for poor children and for vaccination (das Institut für arme Kranke Kinder, und öffentliche, Kuhpocken Impfung).
7. The Clergy's Benefit Society.
8. The Military Hospital (das K. K. Militär-Spital), Währingergasse, No. 221.
9. The Institution for the Poor, founded by Joseph II. in 1783.
10. The Imperial Orphan Asylum.
11. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.
12. The Asylum for the Blind; and a great many others.

MANUFACTURES.

The principal manufactures of Vienna are leather, hats, yarn, calico, stockings, ribbons, gold and silver lace, lace, colouring of paper for hangings, book-binding, cabinet-making, turnery, mathematical instruments, carriages, gold and silver work, copper and plated goods, cutlery, watches, crockery, and chemical productions.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS, PROMENADES, &c.

1. The Imperial Theatre (das K. K. Theater Nächst der Burg), adjoining the *Burg*, for the German Drama. The price of admission is from 20 kreutzers to 5 florins, conventional money.
2. The Imperial Theatre, near the Corinthian Gate (das K. K. Theater Nächst dem Kärnthnerthore), for operas and ballets.
3. The Theatre on the river Wien, in the suburbs (das K. K. privilegirte Theater an der Wien).
4. The Imperial Theatre, No. 511, Leopoldstadt (das K. K. priv. Theater in der Leopoldstadt), for vaudevilles and farces; the price of admission varies from 18 kreutzers to 8 florins, conventional money; the performance begins at 7 o'clock.
5. The Imperial Theatre, No. 102, Kaiserstrasse, in Josephstadt; the price of admission is from 18 kreutzers to 12 florins, conventional money.
6. The Routs (Redouten), given in the *Burg*, which begin soon after New Year's Day, and end on Shrove Tuesday: they are open to the public.
7. The Tennis Court (das Ballhaus), behind the *Burg*.
8. The two public Ball Rooms (Tanzsäle); one at the Roman Emperor in the *Freiung*, and the other at the *Mehlgrube* in the new market.
9. Concerts are given at the Rout Saloon (Redoutensaal), the Saloon in Herrngasse, at the Roman Emperor, &c.; the price of admission is usually from 3 to 5 florins, of the Vienna standard.
10. The principal promenades are the Prater, a large park on the opposite shore of the Danube Canal, crossing the Ferdinand bridge, and proceeding along the broad street, called the Prater strasse, or Jägerzeile, you reach a semicircular space, whence branch several avenues, the one to the left leading to the Augarten, and those to the right leading to the Imperial Garden, the Firework Gallery, the Panorama, the Coffee-houses, and the Lusthause; the

Bastel (die Bastelen); the Volksgarten, on one side of the New Parade, the Hof, the Graben, the Augarten, &c. &c.

BATHS.

1. The Diana Baths, No. 9, Donaustrasse, Leopoldstadt: at this house the lowest price for a bath is 36 kreuzers, conventional money. 2. The Imperial Baths (Kaiser-bad), a little beyond the New Gate. 3. The Schüttel Baths, below Francis bridge. 4. The Flora Baths, No. 602, Gemeindegasse. There are besides the Brünnl-bad, in the Michael Cairischen Grund, No. 27; zum Karpfen, Landstrasse, 84; zur Scharfenecke Leopoldstadt, No. 12, &c. &c. The price at these houses varies from 16 kreuzers to 1 florin 12 kreuzers, conventional money, according to the accommodation required.

INNS.

Die Kaiserinn von Oesterreich, in the Weihburg Gasse, No. 906 (l'Imperatrice d'Autriche); der Erzherzog Carl (l'Archduc Charles), No. 968, Kärnthner strasse; der Römische Kaiser (l'Empereur Romain), in the Freyung, 138; die Stadt London (la Ville de London), opposite the Custom-house, 684; der Schwan (le Cygne), No. 1044, Kärnthner strasse, Neu Markt; der Wilde Mann (le Sauvage), No. 942, Kärnthner strasse; der Ungarische König (le Roi de Hongrie), Schullerstrasse, No. 852; der Matschakerhof, No. 1091, Seilergasse, &c. &c., all in Vienna Proper. In the Vorstädten are the following, das Goldene Lamm (Leopoldstadt); zum Goldene Engel (a l'Ange d'Or), in the Landstrasse, and others too numerous to mention. Besides there are hotels where meals alone can be obtained. Among the more noted Restaurateurs, are Widtmann, No. 900, Sing-

erstrasse ; Tarault, No. 1069, Neuburgergasse ; Jäger, No. 618, Trattnerhof ; &c. &c. At these houses, the lowest price for a dinner is a dollar, bread and wine not included.

COFFEEHOUSES.

One of the earliest public coffeehouses in Christendom was set up in Vienna in 1683, by Koltshitzky, a Pole. At present there are 84, of which the following are the most noted : Daum's in the Kohl Markt ; Cuoti's, in the Joseph's Platz ; Neuner's, No. 1063 in the Plankengasse.

ENVIRONS.

The most interesting objects in the neighbourhood of Vienna are the Spinnerin am Kreuz ; the Leopold Mount ; Tivoli, with a race-course ; Hitzing, with Domeyer's Casino ; St. Veit, with a Hermitage ; Dornbach, with a park ; Döbling and the Türkenschanze ; Währing, in the cemetery of which are the tombs of Beethoven and Schubert ; the view from the Kahlenberg ; Kloster-Neuburg, with a fine Abbey ; Brunn and Werner's tomb ; Mödling and Bruhl, called the Viennese Switzerland, with the old and new palaces of Prince Liechtenstein ; the imperial palace and garden of *Schönbrunn*, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the capital ; where the objects of interest are the Botanical Garden, the menagerie, and the view from the Gloriette ; the castle and imperial garden of *Hetsendorf* ; the market town of *Laxenburg*, (2 miles,) with a castle and imperial park, including the new Franzensburg, an imitation of a Gothic castle, 9 English miles s.e. of Vienna ; the villages of *Herrenals* and *Heiligenstadt*, and the *Castle of Petsleindorf*.

There are steam boats from Vienna to Pressburg, (8 Stunden,) and to Pest in Hungary.

Route 39. From BREMEN to AURICH.

<i>German Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
	Across the Ochte and its branches, by Graben and Ipramp, to
2	*Delmenhorst (a) ..across branches of the Ochte, by Falkenburg, Dingstadt and Bummerstede, to
4	⊙Oldenburg (b) .....on the Hunte, across small streams, by Krevenkamp, Hulstede, Felde, by road to the left, to Moorburg, across the Hoch Moor, and the frontier of Hanover, to
4½	Gr. Sander.....by Remels, Gr. Oldendorf, Strackholt, Spetzer, Vohn, Aurich, Oldendorf, Wissee Hottrop, and Schirum, to
5	*Aurich (c).

15½ = 71½ English miles.

(a) DELMENHORST is a small town of 1500 inhabitants, on the Delme, in the country of Oldenburg, with a manufactory of English leather. There is a park with agreeable promenades.

Inns. Die Post (la Poste), die Stadt Copenhagen.

(b) OLDENBURG, which is the capital of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, is situated on the Hunte, and has 6700 inhabitants. The new Château contains pictures by Tischbein and Strack; there is a handsome church, with a vault where the princes of the former royal family were buried. The present family has a sepulchral chapel in the cemetery situated at the gate of St. Veit. The building which was formerly the house of correction contains the

Public Library of 45,000 volumes, and a collection of pictures. This town likewise has a collection of plaster casts, after the antique; a Literary Society; a Club of Literati; a Merchants' Club; a freemasons' lodge; a gymnasium; and manufactories of sugar, tobacco, vinegar, and cloth. The places of amusement are the boulevards, the royal château at Rastede, the wood, and Blankenburg. In the environs, and particularly on the road to Vechta, there are colossal masses of stones, and other monuments of ancient northern tribes.

Inns: those kept by Meier, Hesse, and Bolling.

(c) AURICH is the capital of the principality of East Friesland. It has 448 houses and 3200 inhabitants. In the Château are the portraits of all its sovereigns, down to the present king of Prussia. The Calvinistic Church has been recently built: there are some pleasant promenades here. There is a canal between Aurich and Emden, of the length of 15½ English miles; it has three locks: by means of the treckschuyts there is a daily communication between these towns. Aurich has a lyceum, a freemasons' lodge, and a literary *Ressource* at the Black Bear. There are several collections of books and other objects, particularly those of Wiarda.—*Inn*: Der Schwarze Bär (l'Ours Noir).

Route 40. From BREMEN to CASSEL, by MINDEN
and PYRMONT.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Across the Ochte by Brinkum, and road to right, by
Fahrenhorst, to
4 Bassum.....on a branch of the Ochte, across
several small streams by Twis-
tringen, and secondary road by
Ehrenburg, to

German

Miles.

Names of the Stages.

- 3½ Bahrenburg.....across the Aue, by Kirchdorf, Klein, Lessen, and Keisinghausen, across the Mühlen, to
- 2½ Uchte.....by Botenland, across the frontier of Prussia, to *Petershagen, on the Weser, thence along the river, by Todtenhausen, to
- 3½ ©Minden.....across the Weser and the Aue, by road to left, to
- 1½ *Bückebergby Luden and road to left by Steinbergen, and road to left by Deckbergen and Welsede, to
- 2½ *Oldendorf.....on the Weser, by road to right, by Weibeck, Fischbeck, on a branch of Weser, to
- 1½ ©Hameln (a)across the Weser and the Humme, by Gr. Berkel, Aerzen, Reher, by road to left, to
- 2½ *Pyrmont (b).....across the Emmer by *Lügde, (belonging to Prussia,) by road to left by Elbringen (Lippe,) Rischenau, across frontier of Prussia, by Fürstenau and Brenkhaus, to
- 3½ *Höxter (c)along the Weser to Godelheim, across the Nathe, by *Beverungen, (on the skirts of the Sallinger-Wald,) winding round the bank of the Weser, by Herstelle, across the frontier of Kur-Hessen, across the Diemel, to
- 2 *Carlsaven (d)on the Diemel, recross to left, by *Hellmarshausen, Deissel, *Trendelburg, (on the skirts of the Reinharts-Wald,) across the Diemel, by Schöneberg, across branches of the Diemel, to

*German**Miles. Names of the Stages.*

2½ *Hofgeismar (e)by *Grebenstein, Burguffeln,
and Ob Volmar, to

3 □ Cassel or Kassel...on the Fulda.

33 = 151½ English miles.

(a) HAMELN is situated on the Hamel, where it falls into the Weser; it was an important fortress until 1806, and has 700 houses and 5000 inhabitants. It has 4 churches, a town-house, and considerable manufactories of woollen and cotton stuffs.

Inn. Die Sonne (le Soleil).

(b) PYRMONT, containing 1800 inhabitants, is situated in a fertile valley on the Emmer, in the principality of Pyrmont, belonging to the Prince of Waldeck. The principal objects of attraction are the following: the Château of the Prince, with pictures by Tischbein; the Springs, namely, the Trinkbrunnen; the Bad, or Brodelbrunnen; the Augenbrunnen (Eye-spring); the New, or Mineralische Salzbrunnen; the Neubrunnen; the Sauerling, and the little Badelrunnen; the bathing-house, with a fountain for the water-drinkers; the new Bath-house; the Coffee-house; the Ball-room; the Theatre; the great Linden-tree alley, 160 years old, with a jet d'eau at one end, where the shops are; a Library; the Quaker's meeting-house; the vapour or gas cavern, die dunst oder Gas-höhle; Schellenberg, with the old castle situated on a mountain, and called Schell-Pyrmont; the mountain called Königsberg, which was the favorite retreat of Frederick the Great, with a monument erected to him—the monument was formerly called Oesberg; Friedensthal, with a knife manufactory; the salt works and salt-water baths, and the New Fountain close to them: Lügde, a

Prussian town, where Charlemagne celebrated the festival of Christmas in 784, with a ci-devant convent of the same name, and the Church of the Holy Cross; Arminiusburg; Schieder; the rocks called Exterstein, which were perhaps the altars on which the ancient Germans offered sacrifices; Meinberg and Driburg; and the garden at Schwöber, which is interesting to botanists. A considerable quantity of Pyrmont water is exported: it contains salts, iron, and carbonic acid, and is an excellent tonic and aperient.

Inns. Der Adler (l'Aigle), die Krone (la Couronne), and, during the season, at the large house called the *Logishaus*.

(c) HOXTER is situated on the Weser, and is a Prussian town, with 400 houses, and 2300 inhabitants. There is here a pharmaceutical collection, belonging to the society of apothecaries. On a mountain at no great distance, called Brunenberg, formerly stood the strongest of all the castles in ancient Germany.

(d) CARLSHAVEN is a small but handsome town in Lower Hesse, situated on the Diemel, where it falls into the Weser. This town has a hospital for invalided soldiers, salt works, and a canal extending as far as Grebenst.

(e) HOF GEISMAR, or GEISMAR, is in the Electorate of Hesse. It has 400 houses and 2500 inhabitants. Close to it, in a pleasing valley, are mineral springs, in the midst of a fine and highly cultivated country; two restaurateurs keep table d'hôtes here. The Frederick bath is a handsome edifice, and there is a gallery for the use of those drinking the water; the other establishments are the William bath, the Charles bath, the pleasure château on the Sempe, the stables, &c.

244 ROUTE XLI.—BREMEN TO CUXHAVEN.

Route 41 (a). From BREMEN to CUXHAVEN.
(First Route.)

<i>German</i> Miles.	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
	By Walle, Oslebshausen, Grambke, to
1½	Burg .....across the Wumme, by Burgdamm, and secondary road to
1½	Osterholz.....by Oldenbüttel, across the Humme, by road to left by Kirchursthdt, across the Lüne by Tabeln, to
3½	Beversthdt .....northward to
3½	Bederkessa .....by Fikmülden, to
1½	Nenenwalde .....northward to
3½	*Ritzebüttel (a), (Cuxhaven) (b).

15½ = 70½ English Miles.

Route 41 (b). From BREMEN to CUXHAVEN.
(Second Route).

3½	Osterholz
2½	Hagen
4½	Lehe, or Bremerlehe
2½	Dorum
3½	*Ritzebüttel (Cuxhaven).

16 = 73½ English miles.

Or as follows : by Walle, Oslebshausen, and Grambke, to Burg, across the Wumme, by Burgdamm ; Stendorf, across a branch of the Weser by Hoppe to Hagen (to the left,) thence to Stotth, across the Brum by Uterlande Walle, across the Rohr by Wulsdorf ; Hafen, across the Geeste, by Bremerlehe, to Dorum, Kappel, Nordholz, Altenwalde, and Ritzebüttel, to Cuxhaven. The high-road continues as far as Bremerlehe.

ROUTE XLII.—BREMEN TO DUSSELDORF. 245

(a) RITZEBÜTTEL, a small town of 1400 inhabitants, in the territory belonging to the town of Hamburg, is situated close to Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe.

Inns. The Harmony.

(b) CUXHAVEN has for some years been a sea-bathing place, with machines in the English fashion. The bathing establishments are situated on an eminence near the lighthouse. The bath-house contains a saloon and chambers for warm sea-baths; at the lesser establishment are cold sea-water baths for those who fear the open sea. The mail packet sails twice a week for Harwich. There are two physicians, Drs. Neumeister and Louis, resident in this place, to whom you may apply if you wish to have lodgings.

Inns. Der König von England (the King of England), die Stadt Hamburg (the City of Hamburg); there is a restaurateur in the bathing-house.

Route 42. From BREMEN to DUSSELDORF, by
OSNABRUCK and MUNSTER.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

	Across the frontier of Hanover by the river Ochte, to Brinkum, by road to right, by Fahrenhorst, to
4	Bussum.....across branches of the Weser, by Twistingen and Mörsen, to
3	Barnstorf.....across the Hunte by Kornau, Drebber Jacobi, St. Hulfe, across a branch of the Hunte, and the Hunte, to
2½	*Diepholz .....along and recross the Hunte, by Lembrach, on the Dümmer See, Burlage and Marl, to

246 ROUTE XLII.—BREMEN TO DUSSELDORF.

<i>German</i>	
<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
2½	Lemförde ... ..by Stemshorn, where the road divides, the high road continuing through Hanover to Bomte, the secondary road leading across a small portion of Prussia, by Die-lingen, to
2	Bomte.....across the Hunte, by Oster Kappeln, to
3	⊙Osnabrück.....by road to left by Hellern, across the Düte and the Goldbach, to
2½	*Lengerich .....s. r. by
2	Ettingsmühl† .....to
23½—2½	⊙Münster .....by Albachten, Bösensell, across branches of the Lippe, to
2½	Appelhülsen.....across a branch of the Lippe, by Buldern, to
1½	*Dülmen .....across a branch of the Lippe, to
1½	*Haltern .....by Bergbessendorf, along the Lippe, by Lippramsdorf and Ortve, across the Lippe, to
2½	*Dorsten.....by Oestrich, and road to left, by
3	Oberhausen.....across the Emsche, to
1½	⊙Mühlheim .....across the Ruhr, by Broich, Saarn, Selbeck, through a wooded tract, across a branch

† Two secondary roads lead from Lengerich, one by Settel, Ladbergen, Greven, across the Ems and Ahe, to the left by Aldrup and Kinderhaus, to Münster, the other branches off to the left, on this side of Settel, and crosses various branches of the Ems, and the Ems, by Fustrup and Münster.

ROUTE XLIII.—BREMEN TO EMDEN. 247

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

of the Rhine, by *Ratingen
and Derendorf, to
3½ ⊙Düsseldorfon the Rhine

39½ = 162½ English miles.

Route 43. From BREMEN to EMDEN, by OLDENBURG.

10½ Grossander, as at 39.

4 *Leeralong the Ems, by Terborg, Borichum,
Oldersum, along the Weser, by Gander-
sum, Petkum, across the Emden river, to

4 ⊙Emden.

18½ = 85 English miles.

Route 44. From BREMEN to FRANKFORT ON
THE MAINE, by CASSEL.

33 □Casselby Route 40, along the Fulda, by
N. Zweren, across branches of the
Fulda, to

2 Dissenacross a branch of the Fulda, by
Nied Vorschütz and Nied Möl-
lick, across the Eder, to

1½ Wabern (a).....by Gr. and Kl. Englis, to

1¼ Kerstenhausen † by Zwesten, to

1¼ Jesberg.....by Sebberode, Gilserberg, Lis-
ched, Josbach, to

2½ Halsdorfacross a branch of the Ohm,
by Albhausen, Schurbendorf,
Schwarzenbern, to

1¼ Schönstadtacross the Lahn and its branches,
to

† Another high road leads from Dissen by *Gudensberg, Dorle,
Fritslar, across the Eder, to Kerstenhausen.

248 ROUTE XLIV.—BREMEN TO FRANKFORT.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

1½	⊙Marburg (b).....	along the Lahn, and across by Wolfshaus, to
1½	Beinhausen.....	past Stauffenberg (to left,) by Kirchberg, across branch of the Lahn, to
2	⊙Glessen (c).....	across a branch of the Lahn, by Klein Linden, Gr. Linden, Langgöns, Kirchgöns, and Pohlgöns, to
2	*Butzbach (d) ...	by Nieder Wessel, along the Use, and across to
1½	*Friedberg † (e) ..	by Ob and Nd. Wilstadt, Klop- penheim, across the Nidda, to
2½	Vilbel.....	.....by road to right, to
1	□Frankfurt on the Main.	

54½ = 248½ English miles.

(a) WABERN is a village in Hesse of 750 inhabitants. Here is a hunting-seat.

Inn. The Posthouse.

(b) MARBURG is situated on the slope of a mountain, on the banks of the river Lahn. It is the capital of Upper Hesse, and has 800 houses, with from 6000 to 7000 inhabitants. The ruins of the old castle are on the summit of the mountain. The principal public buildings, &c. are the following: the University, founded in 1527, with a botanical garden, a library of upwards of 100,000 volumes, a clinical institute, and other appendages; St. Elizabeth's Church, a

† From Friedberg the traveller can proceed by Ob Rosbach, Köp- pern, and Friedrichsdorf to ⊙Homburg vor der Höhe, and thence by Gunzenheim, Ob Eschbach and Bonnamörs, to Frankfurt, nearly the same distance.

handsome building, containing the tombs of several of the old Landgraves of Hesse, the Mausoleum of Count Augustus Lippe, and the magnificent coffin of St. Elizabeth, who died in 1231 ; in this church there are to be seen paintings and sculptures by Durer ; the hotel, of the Teutonic Order ; two Orphan Asylums ; a Workhouse ; a Gentleman's Club, which meets every day, and to which strangers have very easy access ; a club, a Thursday club, and a musical society. The hall in which Luther and Zwingle disputed in the presence of the Landgrave, and their houses, are still shown. There are some fine walks in the environs, such as those to the fountain of St. Elizabeth, to Dammelsberg, Frauenberg, and the new walks laid out by Baron Spiegel, and called *Spiegelstust*.

Inns. Die Post (la Poste), der Ritter (le Chevalier), der Blaue Löwe (le Lion Bleu), die Krone (la Couronne).

(c) GIESSEN is a Hessian town, situated on the Lahn, and belonging to the Grand Duke of Darmstadt : it has 700 houses and 8000 inhabitants, besides the students and the military. It possesses an old castle, a University with considerable buildings, an observatory, and a botanical garden ; a new and handsome Lutheran church and others ; new Barracks, from which there is a fine view ; a bathing-house ; an Arsenal ; a Lying-in Hospital ; the University Library ; the Senkenberg Library, with some rare MSS. ; the Libraries of Messrs. Muller, Buchner, and Schmidt ; the Cabinet of Natural History belonging to the University ; and Mr. Lobstein's collection of surgical instruments.

The amusements of the place are a Club in Dewall's house ; a Casino with music and dancing once a week ; an amateur's concert ; the learned societies at the Unicorn ; the Busch Garden ; the ruins of Gleiberg and Fetzberg ; the Baden-

250 ROUTE XLV.—BREMEN TO HANOVER.

burg on the Lahn, the Philosopher's Wood, Hohensolms, &c. Giessen has a freemasons' lodge, and an excellent riding school. The fortifications have been converted into promenades.

Inns. Die Post (la Poste), der Rappe (le Cheval Noir), das Einhorn (la Licorne), der Löwe (le Lion).

(d) BUTZBACH is a well built town in the Wetterau, belonging to the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, and has a population of 2800.

Inns. Das Posthaus (la Maison de Poste), der Frankfurter Hof (l'Hotel de Francfort), die Sonne (le Soleil).

(e) FRIEDBERG is a town of upwards of 3000 inhabitants, in the Wetterau, amidst the Taunus hills, in the dominions of the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt. There are a private theatre, a freemasons' lodge, and some charitable societies. Friedberg has a tobacco manufactory, and carries on a considerable trade in corn. In the environs are the Chateau of Friedberg, the field-of-battle of Mont St. Jean, the salt works of Nauheim, and the mineral waters of Schwalheim.

Inns. Drei Schwerter (les Trois Epées), Stadt Darmstadt (Ville de Darmstadt).

Route 45. From BREMEN to HANOVER.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Across the Ochte, by Brinkum, and road to left by Angelsen, across a branch of Ochte, by Barrien, to
- 2½ Sycke.....by Wachendorf, Sustede, Unzen, Vilsen, Asendorf, Graue, by Lembecke, across the Weser, to
- 5½ *Nienburg (a)....by Langendam, through a wood, to

ROUTE XLVI.—BREMEN TO LEIPSIK. 251

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 3½ *Neustadt.....am Rübenberge, on the Leine, by Berenbostel, Stöcken and Herrnhäusen, to
- 3½ □ Hannover or Hanover.

14½ = 67½ English miles.

(a) NIENBURG is situated on the Weser, in the county of Hoya, and has 358 houses, with 3700 inhabitants, a Town-house, and a stone bridge. Good beer is made here similar to English ale. The fortifications have been turned into handsome promenades. Nienburg has a freemasons' lodge.

Inns. Das Blaue Haus (la Maison Bleue), die Stadt London (la Ville de Londres), &c.

Route 46. From BREMEN to LEIPSIK by BRAUNSWICK.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- By high road as far as a little beyond Hastede, then turn to right by secondary road, by Ahrbergen and Uphusen, to
- 2½ Achim.....rejoin high road to Etelsen, Daverden, across branch of Weser, by Langwedel, across branch of Aller, to
- 3 *Verdenacross branches of Aller, to
- 2½ Süd Campenby Kirchboitzen, Atten, across the Böhme, and branches of Aller, by Hudemühlen and Eickeloh, to
- 3 Hademsdorf.....across the Aller by Essel, to
- 4½ ©Celle.....on the Fuse and Ocker, by Flackenhorst, Eiklingen, and Brückel, to

252 ROUTE XLVI.—BREMEN TO LEIPSIĆ.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 3½ Ohofacross the Erse, by Watenbüttel and Oelper, to
- 22¼—3½ □ Brunswick or Braunschweig, by Kl. Stöckheim, and a small wood across the Ocker, to
- 1½ ⊙ Wolfenbüttel...by Gr. Denkel, Remlingen, and Semmenstädt, to
- 3 Roclum.....(Prussia), by Hessen (Brunswick,) to *Dardesheim, (Prussia,) past Sonnenburg, to the right by Athenstädt and Aspenstädt, to
- 4 ⊙ Halberstadt.....by Harleben, on a branch of the Bode to Dietfurth, across the Bode, by *Hoymb, on the Selke, to
- 5 ⊙ Aschersleben† (a), across the river twice, by Mehringen, Schackstädt, (Anhalt Dessau,) *Alsleben, (Prussia,) across the Saale, by Möschwitz, to

† Or from ⊙ Halberstadt, across a branch of the Selke, by Harleben, Münchenhof, across branches of the Bode, to

- 2 ⊙ Quedlinburg..across the Bode, to
- 1½ *Ballenstädt ..(Anhalt Bernburg), by Opperde, Meisdorf, across the Selke, (Prussia,) to
- 2½ Harkerode. . . on a branch of the Bode, by *Mausfeld, Benn-dorf and Elbra, to
- 3½ *Eisleben . . . on a branch of the Saale, by Helfta, Luttgendorf, Asleben, across an arm of the Saale, uniting two small lakes, by Suburg, Rollsdorf, across another stream, to
- 2½ Langenbogen..across a branch of the Saale, by Benstädt and Niederleben, across the Saale, to

⊙ Halle.

ROUTE XLVI.—BREMEN TO LEIPSIK. 253

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

3½	*Cönnern (b),	or Konnern, by Garsena, Dornitz, Domnitz, (Löbejün and the Petersberg, to the left,) by Beidersee, Morl, across branches of the Saale, by Trotha, to
3½	⊙Halle	by Bruckdorf, across a branch of the Elster, by Gröbers, and Gr. Kugel, to
3	Schkeuditz	across frontier of Saxony, by Kl. Modelwitz, Höhnichen, Lütshena, Wahren, across a branch of the Elster and the Parthe, to
2	□Leipzig.....	on the Elster, Pleisse, and Parthe.

43½ = 200 English miles.

(a) ASCHERSLEBEN is a Prussian town in the principality of Halberstadt, situated on the Eine and the Wipper; it was formerly a Hanseatic town, and the capital of Ascania; it has 9100 inhabitants, including the garrison. The principal public building is St. Stephen's Church. This town has a brewery and manufactories of ratteen and flannel; in 1822 there were 258 masters, 98 journeymen, and 83 looms in work; there are likewise some potteries. In the environs there are quarries of sandstone, a saltpetre work, and plantations of mulberry trees. The great lake, which was between this town and Gottersleben, has been dried up these hundred years, and is now excellent arable land. The ruins of the old Castle of Ascania are very picturesque. Aschersleben has a freemasons' lodge, in common with Eisleben, which is three German miles distant.

Inns. Das Deutsche Haus (la Maison Teutonique), der Rappe, or Schwarze Ross (le Cheval Noir).

254 ROUTE XLVII.—BREMEN TO LUBECK.

(b) CONNERN, or KONNERN, is situated on the Saale, in the district of Magdeburg, and has 300 houses with 2000 inhabitants. There is a considerable millstone quarry here, and also a quarry of freestone.

Inn. Der Goldene Ring (l'Anneau d'Or).

Route 47. From BREMEN to LUBECK, by HAMBURG.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

	By Hastede, (Hanover,) (to left,) Osterholz (to right), (Bremen), Oyter (Hanover,) Bassen, across branches of the Wamme, to
3½	Ottersberg.....across a branch of the Wumme, by Sottrum, across the Wumme, to
2½	*Rothenburg.....north-eastward, across the Weerse by Schessel, across the Wumme thrice, and a branch of the Oste, to
3½	Tostädt.....across the Este, by Trede, Steinbeck, Tötensen, through a small wood, to
3½	⊙Haarburg ^(a) ...by water, across the Elbe, to
1½	□Hamburg.....by Wandsbeck, Rahlstädt, and road to right, by Syck and Lütens, to
4	Schönberg.....(two villages, Gr. and Kl. Schönberg, right and left,) by Sandersleben, Kasdorf, Bliesdorf, across the Stecknitz, by Krummesse, and high road, to
4	□Lübeck.....on the Trave.

22½ = 103½ English miles.

Or from Hamburg, by Wandsbeck, to Ahrensburg on the Oster, 3; *Oldesloh on the Trave, 3; □Lübeck, 3½.

(a) HAARBURG, or HARBURG, is situated on the Elbe, in the district of Lüneburg, and has 4000 inhabitants. There are steam boats between this place and Hamburg. The famous bridge of Wilhelmsburg, constructed by the French, has been destroyed. Haarburg is a fortress, and has a freemasons' lodge.

Inns. Die Post (la Poste), der König von Schweden (le Roi de Suède).

Route 48. From BREMEN to STADE.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

	By Walle, Oslebshauzen, and Gramke, to
1½	Burg.....across the Wamme, by Burgdamm (Hanover,) by secondary road across branches of the Hamme, to
1½	Osterholz..... by Oldenbüttel, across the Hamme, past
3	Kühstädt.....(to the right,) by Basdahl, and road to right, to
2½	Bremervörde (a), across the Oste and the Anbauer Canal, by Elmen, to
3½	⊙Stade (b).

12½ = 57½ English miles.

Another road leads by Ottersberg (3½), Zeven (3½), Heeslingen, Oersdorf, and Harsefeld (3½), to Stade (2½).

(a) BREMERVORDE is in the Duchy of Bremen, and on the river Oste.

Inns. Die Post (la Poste), die Stadt Hamburg (la Ville d'Hambourg), &c.

(b) STADE is situated on the Schwinge, at a short distance from the Elbe; it has 800 houses with 6000 inhabi-

256 ROUTE XLIX.—BERLIN TO BRIEG.

tants. Here are several remarkable monuments in the church, a freemasons' lodge, a promenade on the ramparts, and a lace manufactory.

Route 49. From BRESLAU to BRIEG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

	South-east across branches of the Ohlau, by Grebelwitz, Merzdorf, Stanowitz, and Baumgarten, across the Ohlau, to
3½	*Ohlau (a).....by Rosenhain, across a branch of Oder, by Heydau, and branches of the Oder, to
2¼	⊖Brieg (b).....on the Oder.

5¾ = 26¼ English miles.

(a) OHLAU is a town in Lower Silesia, with more than 2000 inhabitants; it has a church (St. Blaise), a town-house, a château, a brewery, and some looms: tobacco is cultivated and silk-worms are bred here.

Inns. Zum Schwarzen Adler (à l'Aigle Noir).

(b) BRIEG is the capital of the principality of the same name in Lower Silesia; it is situated on the Oder, and has 10,130 inhabitants, besides a regiment of infantry. It is one of the handsomest towns in the province, and was formerly fortified, but the French having destroyed the fortifications in 1807, the ramparts have been turned into gardens. The chateau was damaged at that time. Amongst the public edifices, &c. are the Church of St. Nicholas, with a fine organ, and altar-piece by Rode, the column of the Trinity; the Gymnasium, a House of Correction and Madhouse; an Aulic and Criminal Tribunal; an Arsenal, and a royal

granary; a brewery; a distillery; manufactories of cloth, gauze, hats, stockings, lace, &c., and a freemasons' lodge. An imitation of coffee is made here from succory root.

Route 50. From BRESLAU to DANTZIG, by POSZN, THORN, and CULM.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Northward across the Wieda, by Weyda, across a branch of the Oder, to Hünern, branching off by secondary road, n.w. by Simbedorf, Schebitz, Sponsberg, Wilxen, Kumernick, Karaschke, and Kappatschütz, to
- 4½ *Prausnitzn. between two small lakes, by Sayn, across a stream, to
- 2 *Trachenberg across the Bartsch, by Schmiegerode, and a branch by Haydichen, Carbitz, across a stream by Korsenz, to
- 2 *Rawitsch, or Rawicz, across a stream by Zylica, Izbice and Packowke, to
- 2½ *Bojanowoby Roniken, Katschkau, and Kloła, to
- 1½ *Reisenby a small wood, to
- 1 *Liassa (a)by Grunau, n.w. by Morke, Radmitz, through a small wood by Nitsche, (to right,) to
- 3 *Schmiegel.....by Gleinitz, across a stream by Ponin, and either of the two roads, to

German

Miles.

Names of the Stages.

- 1½ *Kostenacross the river by Karowo, Javognewice, Gluckowo, Siszrniki, across a small stream to Lodz,† (between two small lakes,) thence to
- 3 *Stenzewoacross a small stream, by Dembno, and through a wood, to Komorniki, Gurozyn, to
- 24—3 □ Posen (b)across the Warta, skirting a wood by Kobelmice, to
- 3½ *Pudwitz, or Pobiedzisko, by Koconowo, (to the right), by the end of a lake, upwards of a Prussian mile long, by Lubowo and Skierszewo, to the right, to
- 3 *Gnesen (c).....by Piaski and Jankowo, (to the right,) between two lakes, by Wymyslowo, to
- 2¼ *Trzesmesznoalong the lake and the skirts of a wood, by Lubien, and at the further end of the lake, branching off to the right, by *Wilatowo, between two lakes, through a wood, to
- 2¼ *Kwicziszewoacross the Netze, through a wood, to
- 1¼ *Strzellno.....northward by Ciechrz, Markowice, across a branch of the Netze, or Montwy, and that river, to
- 2¼ *InowraclawN.E. by Szadlowice and Ostrowo, to

† You can, however, cross the stream, and pursue high road by Trzebowo, rejoining the secondary road from *Stenzewo, at Komorniki.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 *Gniefkowothrough the wood which extends from Bromberg to Thorn, nearly 30 English miles, past the small pool and colony of Seedorf, to the right by Podgorze, across the Weichsel or Vistula, to
- 44½—3 ☉Thorn (*d*)northward by Mocker, Lis-somitz, and Grzywna, to
- 3 *Culmsee(on the lake), n.w. by Pop-powo, Stortus, and Gr. and Kl. Czyste, to
- 3 ☉Culm (*e*)eastward across a branch of the Vistula, by Neudorf, Lunau, and Schwinglurze, to
- 4½ ☉Graudenz (*f*)... on the Vistula, n.e. across the Ossa, by Bialachowo, Doszoczyn, through a wood to
- 2½ *Garnsee northward by Gr. and Kl. Ottlau, skirting a wood by Gr. Bandiken, across the Alte Nogath, to
- 59½—2 ☉Marienwerder (*g*), across w. by Kunze-brack, northward by Zie-gellack, Mewischfeld, along the Vistula, by Johannsdorf, across the Vistula, to
- 2½ *Meweat the confluence of the Merse and Vistula, by high road n. by Sprauden, Liebe-nau, across a branch of the Vistula, by Rauden, Grem-blin, Subkau, Czarlin, n.n.e. to
- 4½ *Dirschaunear the Vistula, across branches of the Mottlau, n.n.w. by Muhlbanz, Koh-

*German**Miles. Names of the Stages.*

	ling, Hohenstein, Schönw- arling, Rosenberg, Lange- nau, across a branch of the Mottlau, and the Vistula, to
3½	Pranst.....by St. Albrecht, Scharfe- nort, Ohra, and Alt Schott- land, to
1½	□ Dantzic, or Danzig, on the Vistula.

70½ = 325½ English miles.

(a) LISSA is in Southern Prussia, and has a population of 9000 inhabitants, including soldiers. Here is the château of the Counts Lesczinski. Lissa has a gymnasium and manufactories of cloth and coaches. There are a number of Jews in this place.

(b) POSEN is the capital of the Prussian Grand Duchy of the same name; it lies between hills, on the banks of the Warthe, and has 1400 houses and 28,000 inhabitants. Amongst the principal edifices are the Cathedral; the Church of St. Stanislas; thirteen convents; a Lutheran Gymnasium; a royal Château; a Townhouse; a Seminary; a Lyceum; a Commandery of the order of St. John of Jerusalem; and a handsome Guardhouse. Cloth and carriages are made in this town, which likewise possesses tanneries and tobacco manufactories; its trade is in great measure in the hands of Jews. Posen has a school for midwives; Mr. Freter's cabinet of natural history; a theatre; a casino; a *Ressource*; two freemasons' lodges; a promenade in William Street, like the *Unter den Linden* at Berlin, and several gardens.

Inns. Hotel de Varsovie (Hof von Warschau), Hotel de Berlin (Berliner Hof), Hotel de Saxe (der Saxische Hof),

l'Hotel de Dresde (der Dresdner Hof), l'Hotel de Hambourg (der Hamburger Hof).

(c) GNESEN was formerly the capital of Great Poland, but is now in Prussian Poland; it has 500 houses and 3400 inhabitants. Several fairs are annually held in this town, which has a Collegiate Church, several monasteries, and a freemasons' lodge.

(d) THORN is a commercial town in West Prussia, situated on the Vistula, with 1000 houses and from 8000 to 9000 inhabitants. Copernicus was born here in 1473. Thorn is now fortified, and has a Gymnasium and a freemasons' lodge. Much soap is made in this town, which is also noted for its gingerbread.

(e) CULM is in West Prussia, near the Vistula: it has 5000 inhabitants; a Cadets' School, a Catholic Gymnasium; five convents; a brewery, and some trade: it was formerly a considerable commercial town.

Inns. Das Goldene Kreuz (la Croix d'Or).

(f) GRAUDENZ, or GRUDZIAD, is in West Prussia, on the left bank of the Vistula, and has 9000 inhabitants. Here are two convents; a gymnasium; an aqueduct, constructed by Copernicus; a monument to field-marshal Courbières; a freemasons' lodge; a brewery; a distillery; several looms; manufactories of coaches and tobacco; and some trade in corn. The new fortress of Graudenz is close by.

Inns. Der Schwarze Adler (l'Aigle Noir), der Löwe (le Lion).

(g) MARIENWERDER lies near the Vistula, and has 400 houses with 5300 inhabitants: a Cathedral, with stained glass and mosaics, and the tombs of the Teutonic Order; an old-fashioned château, famous for the meeting of Frederick I. and Peter the Great; the former citadel, called der Dan-

262 ROUTE LI.—BRESLAU TO DRESDEN.

ziger, now a prison; the institute for blind soldiers, founded by General Bulow; and several freemasons' lodges.

Inna. Der Goldene Hirsch (le Cerf d'Or), der Löwe (le Lion), der Prinz von Preussen (le Prince de Prusse).

Route 51. From BRESLAU to DRESDEN.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

- Westward, leaving field-of-battle of 1757, to the right, by right hand road, across branches of the Oder, to
- *Lissa..... and thence by Frobeltwitz, Heidau, Borne, and Kammendorf, to
 - 4½ *Neumarkt †.....w. by secondary road to left, by Schöneiche, Blumenrode, across a branch of the Oder, by Roin, Greinberg, Gr. Beckern, across the Katzbach, to
 - 4½ ⊙Liegnitz † (a)...w. by Steudnitz, across a stream, to
 - 2½ *Haynau (b)w. by Kaiserswalde, Thomaswalde on the Boberle and Gr. Krauschen, to
 - 3½ ⊙Bunzlau (c)....across the Bober, by Tillendorf, Mühlendorf, Paritz, across the Queiss, by Siegersdorf, Tschrna, Tarbentränk, Schützenhayn, Hochkirch, Ob. Sohr, across a branch of the Neisse, by Hennersdorf, across the Neisse, to

† A high road leads from Neumarkt by Parchwitz, to Liegnitz, but it is $\frac{2}{3}$ of a German mile further.

‡ Or from Liegnitz, by high road s. w. to

- 2½ ⊙Goldberg...w. by Hermsdorf and Lauterseiffen, to
- 3½ ⊙Löwenberg...w. by Ob Stamitzdorf, Gr. Grube, Leiffersdorf, and Bertelsdorf, to
- 3 ⊙Lauban.....n. and then w. by Ob Schreibersdorf, Lichtenberg, and Leopoldshain, to
- 3½ ⊙Görlitz.....on the Neisse.

German
Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 3 Waldau (*d*).....(to the right, out of high road), to
 3½ ⊙ Görlitz (*e*)..... w. by Hollendorf, across the
 Schwarzbach, by *Reichenbach,
 across the frontier of Saxony, by
 Zöblitz, Rosenhain, to
 3½ *Löbau.....n.w. by Eisenrode, Hochkirch,
 and the battle-field of 1758, by
 Gr. and Kl. Jenkowitz, and to right
 battle-field of 1813, across a
 branch of the Spree, to
 3 ⊙ Bautzen (*f*)across the Spree, w. by Godau,
 across a stream by *Bischofswerda,
 Goldbach, Harthau, to
 3½ Schmiedefeld.....to the left, by Weissig, Bühlau,
 and Dürre, to
 3½ □ Dresden..... ..on the Elbe.

34½ = 157½ English miles.

(a) LIEGNITZ is the capital of the principality of the same name, in Lower Silesia; it is agreeably situated, at the junction of the Schwarzwasser and Katzbach, amid handsome avenues of trees, and has 9590 inhabitants. Among the objects worthy the attention of the stranger, we may mention St. Mary's Church, with a remarkable altar; Cross Church, with some curious pictures; and besides these the Churches of St. Peter and St. Paul, and of St. John; the former Jesuits' College; the Prince's Chapel, with the tombs of the Princes of Liegnitz and Brieg, and a monument to the ancient Dukes of Piaste; an academy of nobles, with a good cabinet of natural history; a Town Hall, with ancient armour; an old Château, a Collegiate Church, a Benedictine Abbey, a new cemetery, and a freemasons' lodge. Liegnitz has a distillery, and manufactories of silk, cotton, printed stuffs, fustians, lace, leather, tobacco, and Prussian

blue, and a considerable quantity of vegetables is grown here. The view from the Goldberg is very fine. The convent of Wahlstadt stands at the spot where in 1241 the battle against the Tartars was fought; the fields-of-battle of Lissa and Leuthen, in 1757, were between Liegnitz and Breslau; and in 1813 Blücher gained the victory of Katsbach, on the road to Jauer.

Inns. Die Krone (la Couronne), der Goldene Adler (l'Aigle d'Or), der Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or), die Goldene Krone (la Couronne d'Or).

(b) HAYNAU is in the Silesian principality of Liegnitz, and has 300 houses with 2400 inhabitants. The Lutheran Church has some tombs deserving of notice, and a library. There is a handsome garden near Tscheschendorf.

(c) BUNZLAU, or BOESLAW, is the first mountain town in Silesia, and is situated in an agreeable country on the Bober, with a double row of walls and ditches; it has 4500 inhabitants. Here are a Gymnasium, an Orphan Asylum, an Hospital, a Dominican Convent, the iron monument to Prince Kutusoff, in the Market-place, potteries, granaries, salt and hop magazines, breweries, distilleries, manufactories of damasks and striped cloth of different colours, and the workshop of the mechanician Jacob. In the neighbourhood of the town is the *Quekbrunnen*. Onyxes, jasper, cornelian, and agate, are found in the country around. Liebner's flower-garden is worth seeing.

At the distance of three English miles is *Gnadenthal*, or the Valley of Grace, a colony of Moravian brethren, where there is a good inn kept by Stephan. The monument erected to the memory of General Kutusou Smolensky, who was in the Russian service, and died in this town, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ English miles distant.

(d) WALDAU is a large and handsome village in Upper

Lusatia. Here is a stone quarry, and also some trade in thread.

(e) GÖRLITZ, which now belongs to Prussia, is the largest town in Upper Lusatia, and is situated in a fine country, on the banks of the Neisse; it is well built, and has 1100 houses, with between 8000 and 10,000 inhabitants. The principal objects deserving of notice are the following: the Cathedral, a handsome building, with a very celebrated organ; the stone statue of G. Empich, of the fifteenth century,—his tomb is in Trinity Church; a Gymnasium, with an extensive library; the Library at the Townhouse; the Municipality, with its archives; and the Scientific Society of Upper Lusatia, with its library and collections of objects of natural history. The cloth manufactories are in a state of decay; there are manufactories of hats, ribbons, leather, tobacco-pipes, &c.

In the vicinity are the picturesque mountains of Königshain, the country of the Obermühle, and the Landeskrona. Near the town there are some very pretty promenades; the Holy Sepulchre is before the suburb of St. Nicholas. The gardens of Heinisch and Kleiner, and the Shooting-field, are much frequented. Durer was killed at the village of Marderdorf. *Herrnhutt, the cradle of the sect in Saxony, is about four German miles distant. Görlitz has a freemasons' lodge, a *Ressource*, and a *Harmony*.

Inns. Der Braune Hirsch (le Cerf Brun), der Goldene Baum (l'Arbre d'Or), der Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or), der Goldene Stern (l'Etoile d'Or).

(f) BAUTZEN or BUDISSLIN is situated on the Spree, in Upper Lusatia, and is the capital of that part of the margravate which belongs to the kingdom of Saxony; it is well built, and has, including the township of *Seyda or Seydau,

which is separated from it by the river, 12,000 inhabitants.

The principal public buildings are the Château of Ortenburg, the Cathedral, the rich Collegiate Church of St. Peter, an antique edifice, the common possession of Catholics and Protestants; the Town-house; two provincial houses; the House of the Syndicate, with the library of the senate; the new Free-school; the Orphan Asylum; the Bridewell; the House of Correction for women; a good Gymnasium; and a Freemasons' Lodge. There are numerous manufactories, of which the principal are those of paper and gunpowder. In the vicinity the battle of Hochkirchen was fought in 1758, and the battle of Kitlitz in 1813. Here is the *Hund country, so celebrated in freemasonry, where important documents are said to be concealed under the corner-stone of the church.

Inns. Das Lamm (l'Agneau), der Goldene Adler (l'Aigle d'Or), der Löwe (le Lion), die Traube (la Grappe).

Here is *Kleinwülker, a colony of Moravian brethren, and at some distance is *Herrnhut, with a school, a leather manufactory, &c.

Route 52. From BRESLAU to GLOGAU. (First Route.)

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

To the w., leaving battle-field of 1757, to right, across branches of the Oder, to *Lissa, and leaving battle-field of 1757 to left, by Frobeltwitz, Heida, Borne, and Kammendorf, across a stream, to

4½ *Neumark.....across a branch of the Schwarzwasser, by Flämischof, Rausse, across a small stream by Maserwitz, across a branch of the Oder, to

German

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Stages.</i>
2½	*Parchwitz.....N. w. across the Katsbach, by Leschwitz, Gagelwitz, across branch of Oder, by Ossig, to
2½	*Lüben.....through a small wood by Friedrichswaldau, to the right, to
2	*Polkwitz.....either by high road, or secondary road, the first by Neusorge, Hermsdorf, and Jätschau, to Glogau; the second by Arnsdorf, Schmarse, joining high road, at Jätschau, to
2½	⊙Glogau.

14 = 64½ English miles.

Route 52 (a). From BRESLAU to GLOGAU.
(Second Route.)

Across the Weida to Weida, and a branch of the Oder, to Hünern, by secondary road to N. W. by Simbsdorf, Schebitz, Haasenau, Kottwitz, across a small stream, to

3½	⊙Auras (a).....northward between two small lakes, to
2½	*Wohlau † by Potnischdorf, N. by a branch of the Oder, to Krumm Wohlau, by Buschen, across small streams, to Bäschine and
2½	*Winzig N. E. by Pickorsine, across the Bartsch, to *Herrnstadt, thence across another arm of the Bartsch, by road to left, by Kl. Beltsch, across branches of Bartsch, by Graben, to

† From Wohlau you can proceed by secondary road, across the Oder, by *Steinau, *Rauden, and Kreudelwitz, to ⊙Glogau.

*German**Miles.* *Names of the Stages.*

3 *Guhrauw. by Jastersheim, Konradswalde, Schuttiau, Nechlau, across the Land Graben, by Altendorf, to *Schlichtingsheim, and thence by Immersat, Lerchenberg, across the Oder, to

$4\frac{1}{2}$ ©Glogau (*b*).

$16 = 73\frac{2}{3}$ English miles.

(*a*) AURAS is a small seigneurial town in the circle of Breslau in Lower Silesia, and has from 6000 to 7000 inhabitants. There are tobacco plantations in the vicinity.

(*b*) GLOGAU is the capital of the principality of the same name in Lower Silesia: this town is well built, and strongly fortified, and has 800 houses with 11,000 inhabitants, besides a garrison of 2000 soldiers. Here are a Cathedral; a new Church for the garrison; a collegiate Chapter; a Lutheran and two other Gymnasias; a freemasons' lodge; a Gewerb Schule, or school of arts and manufactures; a School for Midwives; a Vaccine Institution; a Château, with a garden; a Theatre, and a *Ressource*. The places of amusement are Friedensthal, Lindenruhe, Rauschwitz, Brostau, Hermsdorf, Biegnitz, Rheinberg, and Dalkau, with its hilly garden. Glogau has some commerce, an establishment for printing cottons, a brewery, and tobacco manufactories; wax also is bleached here.

Inns. Der Preussische Adler (l'Aigle Prussien), das Deutsche Haus (la Maison Allemande), der Tschammerhof, &c.

Route 53. From BRESLAU to PRAGUE (PRAG).
(First Route.)

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- s.w. across the Lobe, by Hartlieb and Klellendorf, by road to right, and Kl. Tinz, Malsen, Kreiselwitz, Gnichwitz, across a branch of the Schweidnitz Wasser, to
- 3½ Schiedlagwitz, or Mörschelwitz, by Wernersdorf, Floriansdorf, Strehlitz (to left), Stephanshain, Gr. Mersdorf, by Weitzenrode, across the Peil and Welstritz, to
- 3½ ©Schweidnitz.....westward by Schönbrunn, Kammerau, N. Kunsendorf, to
- 1½ *Freyburg across the Striegauer Wasser, and a branch to Alt and Neu
- 1½ Reichenau across a branch of the Bober, to
- 2 ©Landshuth.....s. by Reich Heinersdorf, *Liebau, Dittersbach, across the frontier of Austria, by Bernsdorf, Golden Else, Gabersdorf, across a branch of Elbe, and the Aupe, to
- 4 *Trautenau (a) ... across a branch of the Elbe, by Pilnikau, and recross to *Arnau, by road to right, or without proceeding to *Arnau, go straight on across the Elbe, past Neuschloss, by Eis, Czysa, to
- 4 *Neu-Paka by Drzewenitz and Studian, to
- 2 *Gitschin (b) westward, to
- 2 *Sobotka across a small stream to Wobruby, past several small lakes, by Woditz, to
- 3 ©Jung-Bunzlau... on an arm of the Iser, southward along the Iser, by Brodetz, to

270 ROUTE LIII.—BRESLAU TO PRAGUE.

German

Miles. Names of Stages.

- 2 Alt Benatek(*Benatek, across the river), by Przedmierzitz, across the Iser, through a wood by Alt Bunzlau, across the Elbe, to
- 2 *Brandels.....by Wrab, Winorz, Obel, Lieben, across a branch of the Elbe, to
- 3 □ Prag (Prague).

34 = 156½ English miles.

(a) TRAUTENAU (Trutnow, or Tratna), is a handsome town on the right bank of the Aupe, in the circle of Königgrätz in Bohemia. It has 2405 inhabitants, a handsome church, and considerable manufactures of cloth, &c.

(b) GITSCHIN (Giczin), is a well-built town of 3775 inhabitants, situated on the river Czidlina in Bohemia. It has a large Château, and a former College of Jesuits, devoted to various offices. Near the castle is the Thiergarten, and in the neighbourhood are the following objects of interest: the Zebin Hill; Wolkschitz Castle; the Prachow Rock; Altenburg (Castle); Walditz (Convent); Bradletz, basalt Column, &c.

Route 53 (a). From BRESLAU to PRAGUE (PRAG).
(Second Route).

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- s.w. by Hartlich, across the Lohe, by Klettendorf, and by road to left by Bettlern, and Grünhübel, to
- 2 Domslau..... s. by Jäschwitz and Stein, to
- 3 Jordansmühlalong the Lohe, by Rudelsdorf, Heydersdorf, across the Lohe, to
- 2½ *Nimptsch (a)by Diersdorf, to

ROUTE LIII. — BRĚSLAU TO PRAGUE. 271

German

Miles.

Names of the Stages.

- 2 ⊙ Frankenstein (*b*), across several streams, by Frankenberg, along the Neiss, to
- 1½ * Wartha across the Neiss, by Haag, Friedrichswarte, across the Neiss, to
- 1½ ⊙ Glatz (*c*) w. by Ob. Schwedeldorf, by Rückers, to
- 3 * Reinerz (*d*) past the Hummel Schloss, on a hill to right, by * Lewin, along a branch of the Metau, by Gellenau, across by Sackisch, and across by the Austrian frontier, to
- 3 * Nachod (*e*) by Altstadt and high road to right, by Wisoka, * Gr. Skalitz, across the Oppa, by Trzebeschow, to
- 2 * Jaromirz (*f*) s.w. by Semorlitz, Holohlaw (Smirschitz to left), Lochenitz, across a small stream, by road to left, across the Elbe, to
- 2½ ⊙ Königsgrätz † (*g*), across the Elbe and a branch, by Kuklina, Unt Libczan, across a branch of Cydlina; by Kratenau, across branches of the Cydlina, by Piseck, leaving a lake to the right, across Cydlina, to
- 3 * Chlumetz (*h*) s.w. by secondary road, by Zischelitz, through a wood by Bechnourtz, across the Elbe, to
- 3 ⊙ Neu Kollin w. by Nowawes, to
- 2 Planian across branches of Elbe, by Wrptschau, to

† Or from Königsgrätz and Chlumetz, by Beronitz, to

- 2 * Königstatt. . . s. w. by Podmock, Aumlistowitz and Budmieszitz, to
- 2 * Nimburg. . . w. by Gr Kostenblatt, to
- 2 * Neu Lissa. . . by St. Wenceslaus, and right road across Iser and Elbe, to
- 2 * Brandels . . . by Wrab, Winorz, Obel and Lieben, to
- 3 □ Prag.

272 ROUTE LIII.—BRESLAU TO PRAGUE.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

- 2 *Böhmsch-brod ..by Rostoklat, Auwal, to
 2 Bichowitz..... across a branch of Moldau, by
 Malleschitz, Hrdornes, to
 2 □ Prague or Prag.

37 = 170½ English miles.

(a) NIMPTSCH is in Lower Silesia, and is situated in a pleasing country. At the entrance is the old castle. You should visit the village of Vogelsang, the park of Isertitz, mount Kaffenberg, with its fine view, and the village of Kosowitz, where there is a rock of chrysoprasuses.

Inns. Der Weisse Schwan (le Cygne Blanc), der Schwarze Bär (l'Ours Noir).

(b) FRANKENSTEIN is in Lower Silesia, and has 600 houses with 6000 inhabitants. A trade in corn is carried on; cloth, stockings, and beer are made here; and in the neighbourhood there are a saltpetre house, and a distillery of aqua fortis.

Inns. Das Deutsche Haus (la Maison Allemande), der Schwarze Adler (l'Aigle Noir).

From Frankenstein the traveller can proceed by way of *Silberberg to Glatz. This fortress was constructed by Frederick the Great, and is chiefly excavated in the solid rock.

(c) GLATZ is the chief place of the Prussian county of the same name, and has 900 houses, two barracks, and 9000 inhabitants. This town is situated in a narrow valley on the banks of the Neisse, between two high mountains, on one of which stands the old Château, and on the other a new and regularly-built fortress; the town too is fortified, and the greatest part of it is well built. There is a very extensive prospect from the old château, especially from the spot where

the statue of St. Nepomuk stands. The spot is shown whence Trenck escaped. Glatz has a church with a great bell and a miraculous image; a Town-house; a Gymnasium; several monasteries; a country-seat; mills belonging to the royal domain; magazines; Messrs. Krause's botanical garden and picture gallery; a *Ressource*, and balls in the cleft of the Jesuits' college; a public garden; a freemasons' lodge; serpentine quarries; four fairs annually, and some trade.

Inns. Das Weisse Ross (le Cheval Blanc), die Krone (la Couronne).

(d) REINERZ is situated in a valley in the county of Glatz, on the confines of Bohemia: it has 300 houses and 2000 inhabitants. Here are the Church of Peter and Paul, with paintings by Willmanns, Ficker, and Brandel; manufactories of cloth and paper; a musical society; and near it some mineral springs. The promenades are those of Hartau, Köhlau, Roms, to the Einsiedler mountains; Schiemer, with an echo; the Hummelberg Hermitage, and the Hummel ruins; the view from the Heuscheuer and the Hohe Mense; the Seefelder, or lake fields, near the latter, 2000 feet above the sea.

Inns. Die Goldene Krone (la Couronne d'Or), der Schwarze Bär (l'Ours Noir).

(e) NACHOD is a town of 2000 inhabitants, chiefly weavers, in the circle of Königgrätz in Bohemia. It possesses some mineral springs and a church, and is celebrated for good wine: near it is an old castle of the Dukes of Sagan, with rich archives, old pictures, and a fine view of the Giant Mountains. A quarter of a stunde from Nachod is Bilowes, with a bath-house erected in 1818.

Inns. Das Lamm (l'Agneau).

(f) JAROMIRZ, is on the banks of the Elbe, in Bohemia, at the mouth of the Aupe, over which there is a chain bridge, and has 3433 inhabitants. Near here are the famous baths called *Kukusbad*, and a monastery of Augustines. At a short distance southward is the noble fortress of *Pless*, or *Josephstadt*, at the confluence of branches of the Elbe, forming beyond the Oppa and Metau.

(g) KENIGGRÄTZ (or Königgrätz and Kralowe Hradecz), is a strongly fortified town at the mouth of the Adler, on the Elbe, in Bohemia, and has more than 7400 inhabitants. This town has a handsome Cathedral, several churches and convents; a Gymnasium; a Bishop's residence; and several cloth looms.

Inns. Das Goldene Lamm (l'Agneau d'Or), der Blaue Stern (l'Etoile Blue).

(h) CHLUMETZ, a town of 2619 inhabitants. The Château of Kinsky, close to it, is singular in its architecture, and commands a fine view. The Thiergarten is a park well stocked with deer, &c., belonging to Count Kinsky.

Inns. Das Rathhaus, der Hirsch.

Route 54. From BRESLAU to VIENNA, by OLMÜTZ and BRUNN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

s. e. by Gr. Tachansch, Radwanitz, across branches of the Ohlau, by Gräbelwitz, along the Ohlau to Merzdorf, across branch of Ohlau, by Stanowitz, Baumgarten, across Ohlau, to

3½ *Ohlau.....Southward by Rosenhain, leaving high road to Brieg, by secondary road s. to

ROUTE LIV.—BRESLAU TO VIENNA. 275

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Frauenhain, Langwitz, Berzdorf, Lichtenberg, and Woysehdorf, across branch of Neiss, to
- 4 *Grottkau (a).....by Kl. Neudorf, Drotzdorf, across branches of Neiss, by Mogwitz, Bösdorf, across branches of Neiss, by Hannsdorf, into high road, across Neiss, to
- 3½ ⊙Neisse † (b).....s. e. by road to left to Neunz, Oppersdorf, Riegerdorf, Buchelardorf, across the Braune, to
- 3½ *Neustadtacross small streams by high road to right, across frontier of Austria, by Rebersdorf to Olbersdorf, on a branch of the Oppa, across and along the river, to
- 3½ ⊙Jägerndorf, or Karnow, on the Oppa, across s. e. along the frontier by Lobenstein, Skrochowitz, along Oppa, to Neplachowitz, by Jactar, across a branch, to
- 3 ⊙Troppau (c)s. w. by Schlachau, Leitersdorf, across branch of Morau, Deschna, Kunzendorf,

† Or from Neisse a nearer road leads by

- 3¼ Zuckmantel
 2 Warbenthal
 2 Freudenthal
 2 Lubnick
 3 Sternberg.

From Breslau a direct high road leads across the Sarowka and the Lohé, to *Strehlen on the Ohlau (5 m.), along the river to Münsterberg (3 m.), thence to ⊙Neisse (3½ m.)

276 ROUTE LIV.—BRESLAU TO VIENNA.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

		across Morau, by Hayde- piltsch, across a small stream to
4	Hoff.....	by Brockersdorf, *Bährn, across a small stream and a wooded tract by Deutsch Lodnitz, to
3	⊙Sternberg (<i>d</i>).....	by Langass, Althutten, Starnau, Mährisch-Lode- nitz, Hluschowitz and Tel- niczek, to
2	⊙Olmütz (<i>e</i>).....	by Olschan and Drzowitz, to
2½	⊙Prossnitz	by Scheschow and Dietko- witz, to
1½	Prödlitz	by Drisitz, to
1½	Wischau	by Neu Rausnitz, to
2	Posorsitz.....	across the Zwitta, to
40—2	□Brünn (<i>f</i>).....	s. across the Schwarzawa, to
2	Raygern.....	across the Iglawa, by Latz, to
2	Pohrlitz.....	s. across the Taya, by Mariahilf and Muschau, to
3	⊙Nikolsburg (<i>g</i>)...	across branches of March, by Drafenhofen, and Fünf- kirchen, to
2	*Poysdorf	by Erdberg, to
2	Wülfersdorf.....	by Habersdorf, and Schrick, to
2	*Gainersdorf.....	across branch of Danube, by Kollenbrunn, to
2	Wolkersdorf	on the Russbach
2	Stammersdorf.....	by Flarisdorf, across Da- nube, to
2	□Vienna (Wien).	

59 = 271½ English miles.

(a) GROTTKAU is in the Prussian Province of Upper Silesia, and has 200 houses with 1600 inhabitants.

(b) NEISSE is a town and fortress in Silesia, situated at the conflux of the Bielau and the Neisse: it has 9000 inhabitants. The principal public buildings, &c., are the Prussian Fort; Heinrichs Brunnen; a new chalybeate spring, used for drinking and bathing; the bathing-house and assembly-rooms, the Gymnasium, and a freemasons' lodge.

Inns. Der Weisse Schwan (le Cygne Blanc), der Mohr (le Maure).

(c) TROPPEAU is situated in a plain on the right bank of the Oppa, in Austrian Silesia, and has 11,651 inhabitants. This place, which is fortified, possesses 5 squares; a Cathedral (St. Mary); a former Jesuits' Church, and that of the Minorites: a Town-house; an old Château; a ci-devant Jesuits' College; a Gymnasium; a Theatre; a new Tower (Stadt Thurm); a handsome Guard-house; and a Museum. The places of recreation are the Alley of Friendship, and the Casino Garden. Cloth, soap, and weapons are made here. Four stunden s. w. are the baths of Johannisbrunn.

Inn. Die Goldene Krone (la Courone d'Or).

(d) STERNBERG is a town on a rock in Moravia, with 4000 inhabitants and several looms. The Augustines have a rich monastery here, and an old château gives some interest to this place. Near Sternberg are the ruins of Rattay and Suzawa.

(e) OLMÜTZ (Holomauc), is a strongly fortified town on the river March in Moravia, and was formerly the capital of the province: it contains more than 10,000 inhabitants, without the military. It has 2 squares, 5 quarters, 4 gates, and 1100 houses. The principal objects worthy of attention are, amidst the 13 churches, the Cathedral, erected by Wenzel III.; the Moritz Kirche (1412), with a good view from the tower, and an organ; St. Michael's Church; the Uni-

versity, in the highest part of the town, renewed in 1827; with a library of 50,000 volumes, &c.; the Lyceum; a Military Academy, with a library; a Military Hospital, out of the town, with frescos by Legran; a handsome Town-house; a Theatre; a Workhouse and House of Correction; an Orphan Asylum; an Arsenal; an Archiepiscopal residence; a Deanery, where King Wenzel, or Venesclas, was murdered in 1306; several monasteries, and some manufactories. Lafayette was a prisoner here, and was liberated, after a rigorous confinement, August 27, 1797.

Inns. Der Goliath, der Schwarze Adler (l'Aigle Noir), der Schwan (le Cygne).

(f) BRÜNN (Brno), is situated on a hill at the conflux of the Schwarzawa and the Zwitawa: it is the capital of Moravia, and has 2200 houses, with 37,000 inhabitants, including the suburbs, (but not the garrison of 3000 men,) which are considerable, though the town itself is small. Brünn has several handsome churches, amongst which are the Cathedral of St. Peter, with altar-pieces by Spielberger and Schmidt; the churches of St. Jacob, built in 1315, with the tomb of Field Marshal Souches; the Minorites'; the Capuchins', with an altar-piece by Sandrart; the parochial church of Obrowitz, founded in 1200, with a fine altar, frescos by Maulpertsch and Schmidt; the Augustine church at Altbrünn, with a library; the Landhaus, formerly a rich and handsome Augustine Convent; a Gymnasium; a School of Philosophy; an Episcopal Seminary; a secular Chapter of young ladies; the Maria school, &c. &c.; an Agricultural Society; a Museum; a Society for Natural History; the Hospital, and other charitable institutions in the same edifice; the Château of Spielberg, which is on a rock, and serves as a citadel and state prison; the Imperial Hotel, for judges; the Excise-Office; the Town-house; the old

Provincial house, which is now the residence of the commissioners of uniforms, with a saloon painted by Daniel Legran; the garrison barracks, formerly the Jesuits' College; the great square, with the column of the Virgin; the herb market, with the fountain of Parnassus and the column of the Trinity; the residence of Princes Dietrichstein and Kaunitz. You should, above all, see the New Francis Museum for Moravia and Austrian Silesia; it embraces historiography, statistics, natural history, mathematics, engineering, rural economy, and chemistry.

Brünn carries on a considerable trade, has manufactories of cloth, hats, ribbons, silk, leather, and potash, with several dyeing establishments, and four fairs annually. Places of amusement: the Theatre, the Glacis, and the new Promenades; the Franzensberg, with an obelisk, before the Brünn gate; the Kiosk, before the Fröhlich gate; the Augarten of Joseph II.; the Gardens of Count Mittrowsky; the Schreibwald, an enclosure with an hotel and bath-house; and Kumrowitz; Sloup and Adamsthal, (3 st.), in a romantic situation, with two calcareous rocks, called *Begzy Skala* and *Mazocha*, that is to say, Bull's Rock and Stepmother: you should also visit Obrowitz, the ci-devant Premonstrants' Abbey; the Chartreuse of Königsfeld; the marble quarry; and the handsome château and garden of Prince Kaunitz, with a picture gallery, at *Austerlitz*, where the celebrated battle was fought, Dec. 2, 1805. At 4 miles from Brünn are the ancient castles of Novihrad and Pernstein.

Inns. Die Drei Fürsten (les Trois Princes), der Schwarze Bär (l'Ours Noir), der Schwarze Adler (l'Aigle Noir), die 3 Hähne.

(*g*) NIKOLSBURG is in Moravia, with 6000 inhabitants, of whom a great number are Jews; a fine Church; a

280 ROUTE LV.-LVI.—BRUNN TO IGLAU, &C.

Château belonging to Prince Dietrichstein; a Gymnasium, and some trade. One stunde distant is the ruin of Klentnitz, and near the ruins of Maydenburg.

Route 55. From BRÜNN to IGLAU.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Across the Schwarza, by Alt Brünn, by road to right, to
- 3 Schwarzkirchen...by Domaschow, to
 - 2 *Gr. Bitesch.....across branch of Iglawa, by Eisenberg, to
 - 2 ©Gr. Meseritsch, by the Moravian Mountains, to
 - 2 Regensacross the Iglawa, to
 - 2 ©Iglau, or Gihlawa.

11 = 50½ English miles.

Route 56. From BRÜNN to KÖNIGSGRÄTZ.

- Northward to
- 2 Lipuwka(left,) (Zwittawa, right,) by Czernahora, to
 - 2 Goldenbrunn.....across the Zwittawa, by Lettowitz and Chrostau, to
 - 2½ *Brisauacross the Zwittawa, by Greifendorf, to
 - 2 *Zwittau (a)by Nickele, Geyir, and Jansdorf, to
 - 2½ ©Leutomischlacross branches of Elbe, by Trzek, Rzitky, Czerekwicze, and Hru-chowa, to
 - 2 ©Hohenmauth, or Wysoky-Meito, across a branch of Elbe, by Wysseka, and Wos-trzetin, to
 - 3 *Neu Holitzthrough a wooded district, by Chwogenetz, Beyschhe, across a branch of Elbe, to
 - 3 ©Königgrätz, or Königgrätz.

19 = 87½ English miles.

ROUTE LVII.-LVIII.—BRUNN TO ZNAIM, &c. 281

(a) ZWITTAU is a Moravian town on the frontiers of Bohemia, and near the sources of the Zittawa, or Zwitta; it has 400 houses, 3000 inhabitants, a number of looms, and some trade in flax and wool.

Route 57. From BRÜNN to ZNAIM.

German

Miles.	Names of the Stages.
	s. w. across the Schwarze, to
2	*Raygern.....across the Iglawa
2	*Pohrlitz, or Pohorlitz, branching off westward, by
2	Lechwitz .....by Teeswitz, to
2	⊙Znaim.

8 = 36½ English miles.

Route 58. From BRUNSWICK to CASSEL, by GÖRTINGEN and MÜNDEN.

German

Miles.	Names of the Stages.
	s. w. across branches of the Ocker, by Thiede, to
2	Immendorf .....by Bahrum, across the Fuse, by Lobmacherse, Beinum, (Hanover,) Kniestädt, Salzgitter, across the Innerste, to
2	Lutter (a) .....s. w. to
1½	*Seesen (b) .....s. w. by Jidehansen, across the frontier of Hanover, and a branch of the Leine, to
2	Echte.....by Imbsen, Wiebrechtshaus, across the Ruhme, to
1½	⊙Nordheim (c)...along the Leine, to
1½	Nörten,.....across branches of the Leine, by Marienstein, Angerstein, Boven-den, and Weende, to
1½	⊙Göttingen (d)...w. by Ellershausen, to
1½	*Dransfeld.....n. by Scheden, across a branch of the Weser and the Werra, to

282 ROUTE LVIII.—BRUNSWICK TO CASSEL.

German

Miles.

Names of the Stages.

- 2 ⊙Münden(e)along the Fulda, by either of two roads, the one to the right along the river by Bonnafort and Spickershaus, the other to the left by Lutternberg, Landwehrhagen, both uniting across the frontier of Hesse, at Sondershausen, to
- 2½ □ Cassel.....on the Fulda.

18½ = 84 English miles.

(a) LUTTER, am Barenberge, is a village in the duchy of Brunswick. It was to the westward of the village that Tilley gained a victory over Christian IV., King of Denmark, in 1626.

(b) SEESEN is on the banks of a small lake in the duchy of Brunswick. There is an excellent school here for Jewish children.

(c) NORDHEIM is situated on the Ruhme, in the kingdom of Hanover. It has 4000 inhabitants, sulphureous baths, cotton and wool manufactories, and some trade in wood and tobacco.

Inn. Der Kronprinz (le Prince Héréditaire).

(d) GÖTTINGEN is a neat town, situated in the principality of Göttingen, on the banks of the New Leine, which is a canal of the river of the same name; it has 1050 houses, and 11000 inhabitants, besides the students and the military. The principal objects of attraction are, St. John's Church, the Jacob's Church, St. Nicholas, the present university church, the old one being occupied by the library; the University buildings; the Library, a collection containing 290,000 volumes; a rich Cabinet of Medals, a Museum, a Cabinet of Models, and Observatory, a Botanical and Economical Garden, a Theatre of Anatomy, the old

Laboratory, a Lying-in Hospital, a Riding-school, a great pawnbroking establishment, an Orphan Asylum, a fencing room, and other institutions; the Scientific Society, the celebrated Lyceum, the philological seminary, the homiletic seminary, Wagemann's school of industry, and Blumenbach's excellent cabinet of natural history.

The manufactures chiefly consist of cloth, Hungary leather, tobacco, jewellery, saddles, and remarkably fine sausages. The amusements are, winter concerts, the club, pic-nics, the garden of Scolet and Brosse, the assembly room in Rödecker's house, and parties of pleasure to the paper mill near Weende, to Kochalust, Kertalingeröd field, Bovenden, Nürten, the picturesque ruins of Hanstein, Plesse, Hardenberg, Gleichen, the valley of Breneck, and Rheinhausen; Göttingen has a freemasons' lodge.

The Harz Mountains may be visited from Göttingen by proceeding north to Nordheim, and then to Osterode, Klausthal, and Zeckerfeld. The Acker, the Bruch, and the Broken are then eastward.

Inns. Die Stadt London (the City of London), der Hof von England (the Court of England), die Krone (the Crown), der König von Preussen (the King of Prussia).

(e) MÜNDEEN, which must not be confounded with Minden in Prussia, is situated at the conflux of the Werra and the Fulda, in the kingdom of Hanover; it is in a fine country, and has 524 houses, with upwards of 5500 inhabitants. The old castle is now a warehouse. The principal manufactures are cloth, vinegar, sugar, leather, crockery, tobacco, and millstones; boats are built and good beer brewed here. In the country, at the entrance of the forest of Rheinhard, there is a glasshouse. Münden has a

284 ROUTE LIX.—BRUNSWICK TO HAMBURG.

freemasons' lodge, a merchants' club, a *harmony*, and a house called *Sichdichum* (i. e. *Sieh dich um*, or, look around thee), where the *harmony* meets, and where public festivals take place.

Inns. Die Krone (la Couronne), der Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or).

Route 59. From BRUNSWICK (BRAUNSCHWEIG)
to HAMBURG, by LÜNEBURG. (First Route.)

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

	Northward by Wenden, across frontier of Hanover, and the Ocker, by Röttgersbittel, across a branch of the Ise, and the Aller, to
3½	*Gifhorn.....across the Ise, by Gamsen, still by high road to left, by Gr. Oesingen, to
4½	Sprakensehl.....by Oldenstädt, across branches of the Illmenau, to
3	*Ulzen (a).....by Kirchwehe, to
2½	Blenebittel..... across branches of the Illmenau, by Grünhagen and Melbeck, to
2	⊙Lüneburg (b) ..w. by Reppenstädt, Einembhof, across the Luhe, to
2½	Pattensen.....across the Sewe, by Willsdorf, to
3	⊙Harburg .....across the Elbe, to
1½	□Hamburg.

22½ = 103½ English miles.

Continuation.

1½ From Ulsen to Ebsdorf (c).

ROUTE LIX.—BRUNSWICK TO HAMBURG. 285

Route 69 (a). BRAUNSCHWEIG (BRUNSWICK) to
HAMBURG, by CELLE. (Second Route.)

German

Miles.	Names of the Stages.
	n. w. by Oelper, across the frontier of Hanover, to
3½	Ohof.....by Bröckel and Ecklingen, to
3½	⊙Celle .....across the Ocker and the Oerze, by Wolthausen and Offen, by road to left, to
3½	Bergen .....across the Meisse, by Ward- böhlen and Becklingen, across branches of the Böhme, to
3½	*Soltau.....n. by Hillern, leaving the Lüne- burger Heide to the right, across branches of the Böhme and Wumme, to
4	Welle across the Este by Steinbeck, Tötensen, through a small wood, to
4	⊙Harburg .....by water, to
1½	□ Hamburg.

22½ = 104½ English miles.

(a) ÜLZEN is in the country of Lüneburg, and has 350 houses with 2000 inhabitants. There are two hospitals here; the principal manufactures are cloth and paper. In the Church is suspended a small ship which the English formerly presented to the town, with which they had very intimate commercial relation. Fischershof is a place of amusement, which is much frequented.

Inns. Die Stadt Hamburg (la Ville d'Hambourg), der Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or).

(b) LÜNEBURG is in the principality of the same name, and is situated on the Ilmenau, which is navigable up to this point; it has 12,000 inhabitants. The principal public

buildings, &c., are the following: the Convent of St. Michael, where there is the school called the Academy of Nobles, with a Museum, and the Church, containing the remains of the golden table, which was stolen by the brigand Nickel-List; the Town Library; the Royal Chateau; the Town-house, with the Princes' Saloon, a chamber 116 feet long and 28 wide, containing portraits of the House of Brunswick Lüneburg: the Council Chamber, with carvings in wood and vases of gold; the Custom-house; the Salt-water Baths, the Park, Hasenburg, Mönchgarden, the wood called Böhmsholz, the Kalkberg, or calcareous mountain; the Convent of Lune, and the old chapter of St. Bardwik: the private Theatre; and the freemasons' lodge.

The manufactures consist chiefly of tobacco, cloth, rat-teen, soap, and playing cards: the salt works are the most extensive in Europe; more than 120,000 tons of salt are annually extracted from the waters of the Sulze. Lüneburg suffered much in the war of 1813; a society, consisting of 100 persons, commemorate every 8th of April, the deliverance of the town by General Dörnberg.

Inns. Der Shuttling, die Hoffnung (l'Espérance), die Stadt Hamburg (la Ville d'Hambourg).

(c) EBSDORF is in the *Landes* of Lüneburg. In the Lutheran abbey of noble ladies is some painted glass of an exceedingly ancient date.

Inns. Die Post (la Poste), das Weisse Ross (le Cheval Blanc).

A number of fine horses are bred in the environs.

Route 60. From BRUNSWICK, or BRAUNSCHWEIG,
to HANOVER.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- w. by Lehndorf, Denstorf, Vexhelde, Sierse, across the frontier of Hanover, by Dün-
gelbeck, to
 3½ ⊙Peina.....across the Fuse, by Ambostel,
and Arpke, to
 3 *Burgdorf.....on the Aue, by road to left, and
Kirchhorst, to
 3½ □ Hanover.

9½ = 43½ English miles.

Or from Peina by secondary road to left, across the Aue, by Dolgen, Evern, Rethmar, Sehnde, across branch of Aue by Wassel, Wülferode, and high road to right, to Hanover.

- Or by Lehndorf, Denstorf, Vexhelde, to
 3 Lafferde..... by Hobenegglesen, Schellerten,
and Belmar, to
 3 ⊙Hildesheim.....by Förste, Gleidingen, and Laatzen, to
 4 □ Hanover.

10 = 46 English miles.

Route 61. From BRUNSWICK to KIEL.

Northward across a branch of Alster, by Langenhorn, northward to

- 82¼ Hamburg, by Route 60,
 4 Uelzburg by Kaltenkirchen, to
 2½ *Bramstädt (a)...northward by Wiemersdorf, across
branches of the Stör, to
 3 *Neumünster (b).northward along the Eyder, by
Ford across a stream, to
 4½ ⊙Kiel (c).

36¾ = 168¾ English miles.

(a) BRAMSTADT is in Holstein; Roland's column, and the mineral springs, are its principal attractions.

(b) NEUMUNSTER is in Holstein; here are several cloth looms, and a House of Correction.

(c) KIEL is a well-built town, situated in the duchy of Holstein, on the gulf called Kieler Förd, which forms one of the best ports in the Baltic; it has 800 houses, and 9500 inhabitants. The principal objects worthy the attention of the stranger are, the Château, with an observatory, the University, with its library and observatory, Mr. Schmidt's Picture Gallery, Mr. Nassert's collection of engravings, and several charitable institutions. This town has some trade, navigation, and manufactures, and a fair, known by the name of *Kieler Umschlag*, that is, Kiel exchange. The Holstein canal falls into the Kieler Förd road, a short distance from the town. The country around is charming.

The principal promenades and points to which excursions may be made are, the ramparts, the *Schlossgraben*, the *Dorfgraben*, the Viburg wood, the forest of Dusterbrok, from which there is a fine view of the sea, the *Dänisch Neuhof*, the Lake of Ugley, Rasdorf, and Herschenberg. There are cold and hot sea-baths at Dänisch Neuhof; the bathing house is remarkably neat, and even elegant.

A steam boat leaves Kiel for Copenhagen every Thursday noon, and Copenhagen for Kiel every Tuesday morning; the distance, which is 51 German miles, is performed in 28 or 30 hours; there is a restaurateur on board.

Inns. Die Stadt Hamburg (la Ville d'Hambourg), das Ballhaus.

ROUTE LXII.—BRUNSWICK TO LEIPSIC. 289

Route 62. From BRUNSWICK or BRAUNSCHWEIG,
to LEIPSIC, by HALLE.

German
Miles.

Names of the Stages.

- Southward by Kl. Stöckheim, across the Ocker, to
- 1½ ⊙ Wolfenbüttel... Eastward across the Ocker, by
Remlingen and Semmenstädt, to
- 3 Roctum..... by Hessen, *Dardesheim (Prus-
sia), and Athenstädt, to
- 4 ⊙ Halberstadt..... across a branch of the Bode, by
Harsleben and Münchenhof, to
- 2 ⊙ Quedlinburg across a branch of Bode, to
- 1½ * Ballenstädt Eastward by Opperode, Meisdorf,
across the Selke, to
- 2½ Harkerode by Silda, Wallbeck, and high road
to
- 1½ * Hettstädt s. e. by Siersleben, to
- 2 * Eisleben s. e. by high road by Helfta,
Luttgendorf, Aseleben, across a
stream between two lakes by
Seeburg, Rollsdorf, across a
branch of the Saale, to
- 2½ Langen Bogen.... across a branch of Saale, by Ben-
städt, across the Saale, to
- 2 ⊙ Halle by Bruckdorf, Grobers, and Gr.
Kugel, to
- 3 * Schkeuditz across frontier of Saxony, by
Höhnichen, Lutschena, Wahren,
across the Parthe by Pfaffendorf,
to
- 2 □ Leipzig (Saxony), (or as at 46).

26½ = 122½ English miles.

290 ROUTE LXIII.—BRUNSWICK TO MAGDEBURG.

Route 63. From BRUNSWICK or BRAUNSCHWEIG,
to MAGDEBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Eastward by Kl. Schoppenstädt, Kremlingen,
and Abberode, to
- 3 *Königsutterby Sunstädt and Suplingen, to
- 2 ☉HelmstädtEastward by Moorsleben, across
the Aller, by Eimersleben, to
- 2½ Erxleben, by Brumby, Bornstädt, Elchenbarleben,
Irxleben, and Olvenstadt, to
- 4½ ☐Magdeburg.....on the Elbe, (Prussia).

11½ = 53½ English miles.

Route 64. From BRUNSWICK to SLESWIG, by
HAMBURG and ALTONA.

- 22½ ☐Hamburg, by Route 59, westward to
- ½ ☉Altona (a)northward by Fidelstädt, across
the Pinne, by Relling, to
- 2½ Pinneberg.....by Seth, to
- 2½ Elmsbornon the Krückau, northward by
Schildberg, across branches of the
Stör, and the Stör, to
- 3½ *Itzehoe (b).....northward by Peisson, Hohen,
Westädt, to
- 3 Remmels.....northward across branches of the
Eyder, to
- 3 ☉Rendsburg (c), across the Eyder, by Ahrenstädt,
to
- 3½ ☉Schleswig, or Sleswig (d), (Denmark).

1 = 188½ English miles.

(a) ALTONA is a town in Holstein, belonging to Denmark, with more than 3000 houses and 27,000 inhabitants; it is situated directly opposite the western side of Hamburg. An unlimited liberty of conscience is enjoyed here, and there are two Lutheran, two Calvinistic, and one Catholic church, a great and a small synagogue, as well as Memnonites and Moravian brethren. This town carries on a great trade by sea and land, and also possesses fisheries, and manufactories of tobacco, sugar, brandy, ceruse, sugar of lead, vinegar, soap, beer, starch, oil-cloth, velvet, silk ribbons, pins, cotton and woollen stuffs, aqua regia, leather gloves, &c.; there are also building docks, limekilns, and lithographic printing houses.

Among the public buildings, &c., we may mention the Lutheran Cathedral, the Catholic Cathedral, the Anatomical Theatre, the Academic *Christianeum*, the Library of the Gymnasium, the Library of the Museum, the Merchants' Society, the Bank, the Townhouse, the Theatre, the Lotto haus, the Mint, the Hospital, the Lying-in Hospital, the Hotel of Invalids, which has been lately rebuilt, the Jews' Hospital, the Barracks, the Orphan Asylum, the House of Correction, the pawnbroking establishment, the Charity, a benevolent institution directed by ladies, the Harbour, which was enlarged in 1821, and Reper's riding-house.

There is an exquisitely beautiful view at Schlafenhof, a farm which is now joined to Rainville's garden at *Ottensen*. In the cemetery of this hamlet are to be seen the tombs of Klopstock and his wife. The gardens of Flotbeck and Bauer, at *Doekenhude*, and a number of parks and country seats in the environs, should likewise be visited. *Frederic's Gift* is a colony of 20 poor families, established at the distance of three German miles.

Altona has a freemasons' lodge. The weights and measures are the same as those of Hamburg, but the money is Danish.

Inns. Der Schwarze Adler (l'Aigle Noir), Franks' Hotel, das Holsteiner Haus (la Maison de Holstein), Rolandsburg (Château de Rolaud), der König von Dänemark.

(b) ITZEHOE is a town on the navigable river Stoer, in Holstein, which possesses an abbey of noble ladies, and a manufactory of playing cards.

Inns. Die Stadt Hamburg (la Ville d'Hambourg).

(c) RENDSBURG is a fortified town, situated on the Eider, in Holstein; it has 7600 inhabitants, and a freemasons' lodge. The Town-house contains ancient armour, and the stuffed horse of Queen Maria, with its accoutrements.

(d) SCHLESWIG or SLESWIG, which is a handsome town on the river Schley, is the capital of the duchy of the same name, belonging to the King of Denmark; it has 1200 houses, and between 8000 and 10,000 inhabitants. The principal public buildings are the following: the Chateau of Gottdorf or Gottorp, where the governor resides; its rooms are painted by Orens, a pupil of Rembrandt, and its garden is worth seeing; the Cathedral, with several monuments, especially the marble monument of Frederic the Fifth, by Caprara, and the altar of the choir, which is of oak, and made in 1521: it has on it more than 400 figures, remarkably well executed; among them are some representing several parts of the Passion of our Saviour; the Cathedral school; the nursery of C. R. Jachim, from which linden and chestnut trees, poplars, and willows, are gratuitously given to the inhabitants of districts of the duchy covered with heath and bare of trees; some curious stone ruins are to be seen there; a Bathing establishment; a Theatre, open

during the winter; the *Dännewerck*, built as a defence against the Saxons; a Deaf and Dumb asylum, which had 80 pupils in the year 1823, with a printing office, where the Bible is stereotyped; Sunday Schools; a Bible society; a chapter of canonesses; the *Grau Kloster* for poor male and female citizens; the *Präsidentenkloster*, several other charities, a workhouse, and a new madhouse. The *Harmony* at Seest's, Christiani's reading room, and the clubs, are the principal amusements of the place.

Three English miles from Sleswig is the *Castle of Luisenlund*, situated in a romantic country on the gulf of Schley, and near the town is *Haddebye*, the oldest church in the district.

Jachim's picture gallery, Jürgen's collection of northern antiquities, Schlux and Beneken's collections of natural history, the Huns' tomb on the Flensburg road, and the stone ruins on the Luisenlund, are also among the attractions of Sleswig. The surrounding country called Angelland gave its name to England. The chief manufactures are carriages, chairs, and other joiners' work; stockings, tobacco, and glue.

Inns. Ravans' Hotel, die Neue Börse (la Bourse Neuve), die Stadt Hamburg (la Ville d'Hambourg), der Rumohrhof.

Route 65. From CARLSBAD, or KARLSBAD, to
BAIREUTH.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

- Across the Eger to Fischern, thence westward by old high road a little beyond Horn, then branch off to right, to
- 3 Zwoda, or Tzwodau, across a branch of the Eger, by Maria Kulm and Franzenbrunn, to

294 ROUTE LXV.—CARLSBAD TO BAIREUTH.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 3 | ⊙Eger † (a).....westward by Mühlbach, across the Rösle, by Schirnding, to |
| 2½ | Thiersheim, or Diersheim (Bavaria), by Bernstein and Ob Rosla, to |
| 2 | Weissenstadt ...by the Fichtel Mountains, (the Schneeberg and Ochsenkopf to left), to *Gefrees, thence by road to left, to |
| 2½ | *Berneck.....across the Weisse Main, by Bindloch and *St. Georgen, across the Red Maine, to |
| <u>2</u> | ⊙Bayreuth.....(Bavaria). |

15 = 69 English miles.

(a) EGER (EHEBBE) is a fortified town in Bohemia (Böhmen), nine English miles from the frontiers of the Upper Palatinate, and nearly the same distance from the frontiers of the district of Baireuth; it is in the circle of Elnbogen, and has 790 houses, with 9465 inhabitants. The Town-house contains several old books, and old pictures, and the portrait of Wallenstein or Waldstein, the Hero of the Thirty Years' War, whose exploits have been rendered familiar to general readers by the history and the tragedy of Schiller; the room in which he was assassinated is still shewn. The Dekanats-Kirche and the old castle of the Margraves of Vohburg (the oldest in Bohemia), are worthy of notice: the Gothic Chapel of the latter consists of two portions, one supported by granite, the other by marble

† Or from Horn continue the New high road by *Elnbogen, across the Eger by new chain bridge, to Alsattl, *Falknau, Klingler, Kulsam, Kornau, and Dienbach, to Eger.

columns. A part of the walls and a window of the room in which Illo, Trzka, and Kinsky were murdered, are still preserved. The Jesuit College is now a Jäger barrack. The promenades are the Adlersfeldische Park, and the Siechenhaus. Three stunden from Eger is the hamlet of Kulm, with the celebrated Wallfartskirche (Pilgrimage), &c. The nuns of the Convent of St. Clair are celebrated for their carved figures, and for the electuary, called Mithridate, which they sell. This town has manufactories of leather, hats, cloth, stuffs, excellent beer, soap, paper, and brass wire. Vitriol and alum are found in the neighbourhood.

The mineral waters of *Frunzensbrunn* are near the village of *Ober-Lohma*, a stunde from Eger; the principal springs are—1. Franzenquelle, a considerable quantity of the water of this spring is exported. 2. Luisenquelle. 3. Neubrunnen. There are also several others, such as the Kalte Sprudel, the Polter, and the Salz Quelle. The houses are very large and commodious, and the promenades are extended every year. Besides the ordinary amusements of bathing-places, excursions are made to Eger, Alexandersbad, to the Abbey of Waldsassen, to the pitcher manufactory at Hüflas, to the muslin manufactory at Seeberg, to the Kammerbühel, Mount St. Anne, Liebenstein, Schönberg, and to Maria Culm. The gayest part of the season is during the months of June, July, and August.

Besides the *Traiteurhaus*, with a good saloon and a table d'hôte, are the following hotels; der Kaiser von Osterreich, das Deutsche Haus, das Sächsische Haus, das Russische Haus.

Inns at Eger: die Beiden Erzherzoge (les Deux Archiducs), die Sonne (le Soleil).

Route 66. From CARLSBAD, or KARLSBAD, to LEIPSIC, or LEIPZIG.

*German**Miles. Names of the Stages.*

- Across the Eger, n. by Peringen, *Platten, across a branch of the Mulde, to
- 4 *Johann-Georgenstadt (Saxony) (*a*), round the Auersberg, by Wildenthal, to
- 1½ *Eybenstock.....n. by Zschorlau, to Neustadt, and
- 1½ *Schneeberg (*b*), by Griesbach and Weisbach, by Silberstrasse, across the Mulde, by Nied Haslau, along the river by Beckwa, and across to
- 2½ ⊙Zwickau (*c*)....n. by Mosel, Götzenthal, (Saxe Altenburg), Gossnitz, along the Pleisse, by Zehma, across the Wyra, by Möchern, to
- 4 ⊙Altenburg (*d*), n. across a branch of Wyra, by Treben, across the Wyra, to
- 2 Borna.....(Saxony), n. by Magdeborn, Wachau and Probstheida, to
- 3 □Leipsic, or Leipzig, (Saxony).

19 = 87½ English miles.

(*a*) JOHANN GEORGENSTADT is a small town of some note in the Erzgebirg, in the kingdom of Saxony; it has 400 houses, and 3000 inhabitants, who chiefly live by working the silver, lead, copper, bismuth, arsenic, and cobalt mines. Here are also a vitriol distillery, a glasshouse, and manufactories of lace and needles. The country is so extremely wild and sterile, that it is called the Saxon Siberia. In the environs are seen the rocky masses of Teufelsstein, Teufelskammer, and Hefenklöser.

Inns. Der Rathskeller, das Schiesshaus.

(b) SCHNEEBERG is a town in the circle of the Erzgebirg, in the kingdom of Saxony, and is situated on a mountain on the banks of the river Mulde: it has 600 houses, and 6000 inhabitants. The parish Church is the largest in the country, and has the heaviest bell, weighing 160 quintals; it also contains several old pictures. This town has also a Gymnasium, an Orphan Asylum, a Reading Room, a Charitable Society, several rich collections of minerals, and a bathing house. Silver is found here, but the most important mines are of cobalt and bismuth. The manufactures consist chiefly of lace, aqua fortis, vitriol, and the medicine called Schneeberg snuff. The Prince's Cavern (Prinzenhöhle), the ruins of the Castles of Stein, Eisenburg, and Weisenburg; Hirschstein, Keil, and Glönsberg, with their splendid prospects, Herder's Rest, which is on the last-named height, and the Filzteich, from which turf is obtained, are all deserving of a visit.

Inns. Der Sächsische Hof (l'Hotel de Saxe), der Ring (l'Anneau), die Goldene Sonne (le Soleil d'Or).

(c) ZWICKAU is situated on the banks of the Mulde in the kingdom of Saxony, and is in the Erzgebirg: it has from 4000 to 5000 inhabitants. In St. Mary's Church there is a picture by L. Cranach, and on the steeple, which is 200 feet high, is the spot where Luther used to repair to enjoy the prospect. This town possesses a gymnasium and library, a chemical manufactory, an excellent House of Correction in the Castle of Osterstein, new civil and military magazines, tan-yards, looms, coalpits, mineral colour manufactories, and a pond which is noted for excellent carp.

Inns. Die Post (la Poste), der Anker (l'Ancre), die Tanne (le Sapin).

(d) **ALTENBURG** is the capital of the duchy of the same name in Upper Saxony; it has 12,000 inhabitants. A great part of the duchy belongs to the Duke of Gotha. This town is the seat of a college of estates, of a bailiwick, and of a board which superintends public worship. The Ducal Chateau is situated on a rock in front of the town; it deserves to be visited, and is remarkable for the violent abduction of the Saxon Princes, Ernst and Albrecht, by Kunz von Kauffungen and Wilhelm von Mosen, which took place in 1455, through a window now walled in. Altenburg has a Hospital, a Gymnasium, a Chapter for the education of Lutheran young ladies, several other schools and charities, a freemasons' lodge, a Theatre, an Amateurs' Theatre at the house of the banker Reichenbach, a ducal and scholastic library, a club, a musical and poetical society, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, varnished snuff-boxes, brushes, vinegar, stoves, plaster articles, &c. There are several gardens in the environs, which you should visit. The costume and manners of the peasants, who are the descendants of the Vandals, are very curious. The road leading to Leipzig is skirted by a quadruple row of linden trees.

Inns. Die Stadt Gotha (la Ville de Gotha), der Hirsch (le Cerf), die Sonne (le Soleil), der Pflug (la Charrue), der Bär (l'Ours).

Route 67. From CARLSBAD to PILSEN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

s. e. by Engelhaus, and s. to

4 *Thensing, or Teising, s. e. by Czebaum, to

4 Czihanaby Honeschau, Chotiekow, across
the Mies, to

ROUTE LXVIII.—CARLSBAD TO PRAGUE. 299

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

4 ⊙Pilsen.....(Bohemia).

12 = 55½ English miles.

Another road leads by Engelhaus, *Buchau, *Luditz, *Manetln, and Neustadt to Pilsen.

Route 68. From CARLSBAD to PRAGUE.

By Engelhaus and Solmes, to

- 2 *Buchau.....by Herscheditz and Budau, to
 2 Liebkowitz, or Libkowice, by Libenz, Lischka,
 eastward by Wilenz and Horschowitz, to
 4 Horesedl.....eastward by Kruschowitz, to
 2 Rentschby Kornhaus, skirting a wood, to
 2½ *Schlan.....s. e. as at 38; by Rusyn, across
 rail road from Pilsen to Prague,
 by the Convent of St. Margaret,
 and the new road to

4 □Prague, or Prag, (Bohemia).

16½ = 75½ English miles.

Route 69. From CARLSRUHE, or KARLSRUHE, to
 BADEN-BADEN.

Southward to

- 1 *Ettlingenon the Alb, by Unterweiher, Neu
 Malsch, across a branch of the
 Murg, to
 2 ⊙Rastadt.....on the Murg, across by road to left
 by Sandweiher and Oos, up a
 valley to left, (old castle to left), to

1½ ⊙Baden-Baden.

4½ = 20½ English miles.

300 ROUTE LXX.—CARLSRUHE TO FRANKFORT.

Route 70. From CARLSRUHE to FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Eastward by an avenue, (past Gottesaue to right,) to
- ½ *Durlachacross branches of the Pfinz, by Weingarten and Unter Grumbach, to
- 2½ ©Bruchsal.....by Ubstatt, Stetfeld, Langenbrücken, Mingolsheim, *Malschberg, to right, to
- 3 *Wiesloch.....by Nusloch, Leimen, Rohrbach and Schlierbach, to
- 2 ©Heidelberg.....across the Neckar by Neuenheim, Handschuhsheim, Schriesheim (to right,) Leutershausen, Gr. Sachsenheim, and Lützel, to
- 2½ *Weinheimon the Weschnitz, by the Bergstrasse, along the base of the Odenwald, by Sulzbach, Hemsbach, to
- 2 *Heppenheim ...past ruins of Starkenburg, to right to *Bensheim, on the Winkelbach, Auerbach and Melibocus (Malchen) Mountain, to right, and Zwingenberg, to
- 1½ Bickenbachby high road by Eberstadt, and Bessungen (to right), to
- 1½ □ Darmstadt.....n. by Arheilgen, to
- 1½ *Langen.....by Sprendlingen, and road to left, by Neu Isenburg, and Sachsenhausen, to
- 1½ □ Frankfurt on the Maine.

19½ = 88½ English miles.

ROUTE LXXI.—CARLSRUHE TO FREYBURG. 301

**Route 71 (a). From CARLSRUHE to FREYBURG,
(Baden.)**

<i>German Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
18	⊙ Freyburg, (German,) on the Treisam, (see No. 7.)
<hr/>	
18	= 82½ English miles.

Route 71 (b). From CARLSRUHE to MANNHEIM.

Northward by an avenue by Linkenheim, across the
Pfinz, to

3	*Graben (a).....by Neudorf, across the Saalbach, by Wiesenthal, to
1½	Waghäusel (b) ...by Neu Lossheim, across the Kraichbach, by Hockenheim, to
2	*Schwezingen....(Royal Garden), N. N. W. to
2	□ Mannheim .....(Baden).

8½ = 39 English miles.

Between Carlsruhe and Graben is the village Shroek or Shrüek, or Leopoldshafen, where the steamers touch, and where a large diligence waits to convey passengers and luggage to Carlsruhe.

(a) GRABEN is a market-town. The old castle, which formerly stood there, was destroyed by the French.

(b) WAGHAÜSEL has a chateau with a park, a beautiful Church, a post-house, and an inn.

302 ROUTE LXXII.—CARLSRUHE TO NUREMBERG.

Route 72. From CARLSRUHE to NUREMBERG, by
ANSPACH.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Eastward by an avenue, past Gottesane, to Durlach, and thence by secondary road across the Pfinz, by Grözingen, and road to left, by Töhltingen, and Ob and Unt Wessingen, across Salzbach, by Dufelsheim, to
- 3 *Bretten.....n. e. by Gölshausen, Sickingen, Zaisenhausen, across the Elsenz to
- 3 *Eppingen..... on the Elsenz, by Steppach, Gemmingen, across the frontier of Württemberg, by Schweigern, Schluctern, across the Lanbach and the Neckar, to
- 3½ ©Heilbronn (a), n. e. by Weinsberg, on a branch of the Neckar, Eberstadt, Schwappach, across branches of the Kocher, to
- 2½ ©Öhringen (b)...along a branch of the Kocher, by Neuenstein, † Westernach, across a branch of the Kocher, by Landthurm, across the Kocher, to
- 3 ©Schwäbisch-Hall (c), n. e. by Kröffelbach and Rösfeld, across the Jaxt, to
- 3 *Crailsheim (d), n. e. by Rudolphsberg and Zum Haus, across branches of the Wernitz, to

† Beyond Neuenstein a road branches off to the right by *Waldenburg and Gnadenthal, to Hall.

ROUTE LXXII.—CARLSRUHE TO NUREMBERG. 303

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2½ *Feuchtwangen (*e*), *n. n.* by Weinberg, across the Altmühl, by Neunstetten, across a branch of Rezart, to
- 3 ©Anspach.....by Kalterbach, to
- 2 ©Kloster-Heilsbronn (*f*), by Busch, Stein, across the Regnitz and the Pegnitz, to
- 3 □Nuremberg, or Nürnberg (Bavaria).

28½ = 131 English miles.

(a) HEILBRONN, which lies on the Neckar, was formerly a free and imperial town, but now belongs to the kingdom of Würtemberg; it is the seat of a prefecture, and has 900 houses, with from 8000 to 9000 inhabitants. The principal objects of curiosity are the beautiful Gothic Cathedral of St. Kilian, with a tower 208 feet high, with the archives, in which are preserved, among other documents, the autograph letters of Francis of Sickingen, and Götz of Berlichingen; the Tower, Diebsturm, in which Götz was imprisoned, in 1525; the inn where he was arrested; his tomb in the Convent of Schönthal; the Gymnasium; the Public Library; the Townhouse; the German House; the Bridge and the great well; the Monument of Mr. Blankenhagen, by Danneker; a new canal, and manufactures of silver ornaments, cloth, stuffs, and hats, bleaching grounds, brandy distilleries, and mills of every description. By means of a canal, the Neckar is rendered useful to the commerce of Heilbronn.

There are vineyards in the surrounding country, which is extremely beautiful. The amusements of the place consist of concerts, and the Society called Harmony; there is also a great resort of company to the Wartberg, the Jägerhaus,

304 ROUTE LXXII.—CARLSRUHE TO NUREMBERG.

the Shooting-ground, and Gachwend Garden. You should likewise see the great linden trees in the new town, the valley of Weinsberg, and the town of *Weinsberg*, a short distance eastward, so celebrated for the conjugal fidelity of its women: the curious stratagem by which they saved their husbands' lives, when the town was besieged by the Emperor Conrad, is very agreeably told by Bürger in the song beginning "Wer sagt mir an, wo Weinsberg liegt?" It is also in the Spectator, No. 499, and in Russell's History of Modern Europe. The old watch-tower with a magnificent prospect, Wimpfen, Friedrichshall, and the baths of *Löwenstein* are also in the neighbourhood.

Inns. Die Rose (la Rose), die Sonne (le Soleil), der Adler (l'Algle).

(b) OEHRINGEN is the capital of the principality of Hohenlohe, and has between 3000 and 4000 inhabitants. The principal public buildings, &c. are the chateau, which is the residence of the Princess of Hohenlohe-Neustein, with its garden; the Church, containing several remarkable monuments; the Calvinistic College, the Gymnasium, and the Seminary for the education of schoolmasters. The beautiful chateau of *Friedrichsruhe* is in the neighbouring country.

Inns. Die Post (la Poste), das Hohenloher Haus (la Maison de Hohenlohe).

(c) SCHWÄBISCH-HALL lies between mountains on the river Kocher, and has between 700 and 800 houses, with 5400 inhabitants: it was formerly a free town, but now belongs to the King of Würtemberg. St. Michael's Church, which is an ancient and beautiful edifice, the Gymnasium, the Town-house, and the house belonging to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, are the principal public buildings.

ROUTE LXXIII.—CARLSRUHE TO STRASBURG. 305

Here are several distilleries, salt works, and starch manufactories.

Inns. Der Adler (l'Aigle), das Lamm (l'Agneau).

(d) CRAILSHEIM is in the country of Anspach, near the river Jaxt, and has 400 houses with 3000 inhabitants, a château, an Hospital, and manufactories of Manchester cottons, stockings, crockery, &c.

(e) FEUCHTWANGEN is a small town with 200 houses; it has an Hospital, and eight fairs annually.

Inn. The Posthouse.

(f) KLOSTER-HEILSBRONN, or HEILSBRONN, is a small town in the territory of Anspach and kingdom of Bavaria. It has a Church belonging to an ancient Bernardine convent, which contains several splendid monuments. Madder is cultivated here.

Route 73. From CARLSRUHE to STRASBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

Southward across the Alb, to	
1	*Ettlingen .....by Brückhauser, Neu Malsch, across a branch of the Murg, to
2	⊙Restadt.....on the Murg, s.w. across the Oos, by Nügelheim, to
2	Stollhofen .....by Schwarzbach, *Lichtenau, Scherzheim, Memprechtshofen, and *Neu Freistädt, across the Rench, to
2	*Bischoffsheim (a) , by Habbühn, Linx, Bodersweiher, across the Kinzig, to
2	*Kehl (b) .....across the Rhine, to
$\frac{2}{3}$	□ Strasburg.....on the Ill (France).

$9\frac{2}{3}$ = $44\frac{2}{3}$ English miles.

306 ROUTE LXXIV.—CARLSRUHE TO STUTTGARD.

(a) **BISCHOFFSHEIM** am Hohen Steg is in Suabia, at no great distance from the Rhine; it was formerly in the Electorate of Darmstadt, but is now in the Grand Duchy of Baden. It has 860 houses and a Castle. The Church of the Franciscans on the Bischofsberg is a celebrated place of pilgrimage.

(b) **KEHL** is a village in Baden, situated opposite to Strasburg. The fort was destroyed in the last war, but has been rebuilt. The small town of Kehl is close by, which formerly belonged to the empire, and is noted for the number of sieges which it sustained in the last war. Carriages proceed one at a time over the wooden bridge. On the German side is a Baden Toll-house, and at a little distance beyond the French frontier, a French custom-house, where the luggage is strictly examined.

Inn. Der Reh-fuss (le Pied de Chevreuil).

Route 74. From CARLSRUHE to STUTTGARD.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

	e. by an avenue (Gottesau to right,) to
$\frac{1}{2}$	*Durlach.....by Grözingen, Berghausen, Söllingen, Kl. Steinbach and Singen, to
$1\frac{1}{2}$	Wilfertingen.....by Sichdichfur, to
$1\frac{1}{2}$	*Pforzheim.....along the Enz, by Eutingen and Enzburg, across the frontier of Würtemberg, to
$2\frac{1}{2}$	Illingen.....s. e. by Vaihingen, across the Enz, by Enzvaibingen, to
2	Schwieberdingen, on a branch of the Enz, s. e. to
2	□ Stuttgart or Stuttgart (Würtemberg).

$\frac{1}{2}$ = 46 English miles.

ROUTE LXXV.—CASSEL TO ANSPACH. 307

Route 75 (a). From CASSEL to ANSPACH, by
MEININGEN and WURZBURG.

(First Route.)

<i>German Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
	s. E. by road to right to Waldau, Dörnhausen, along the Fulda by Körle and Schwarzenberg, across the Fulda, to
3	*Melsungen.... ..recross southward along the Fulda, to
1½	Alt-Mörschen.....by Heinebach *Rothenberg and Lisperhausen, to
2	Bebra †across the Fulda, by Breitenbach, Blankenhain, across the Rohrbach by Friedlos, along the Fulda, to
2	⊙Hersfeld (a).....eastward across the Fulda and Haune, by Sorge, Fried- dewald, Laidenhausen, (or by high road across the river,) Heimbaldshausen across, along the Werra, across the Ulster, to
3½	*Vacha .....(Saxe Weimar), along the Werra, by Dorndorf, Mer- kers, to
2	*Salzungen (b)....(Sa. Meiningen), by Immel- born, across the Werra, to Barchfeld, Grumbach, Alt Breitungen, Herrn Breitun- gen, across branches of the Werra, by road to left, by Mittel Schmalkalden, Hain- dorf, Aue, to

† A secondary road leads by Weiterode and Meckbach to Hersfeld.

308 ROUTE LXXV.—CASSEL TO ANSPACH.

<i>German Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
2½	⊙Schmalkalden † (c), s.w. across a branch of Werra, into high road, to
18½—2	□Meiningen (d), along the Werra, and across by Unt Massfeld, Henneberg, and Eisenhausen (Bavaria), to
2½	*Melrichstadt.....s. across the Streu, by Ober Streu, recross to Mittel Streu, Unsleben, again across and by Lorenzen, across the Brend to *Neustadt, across the Saale and a branch, to
3	*Münnerstadt.....s. w. continuing along high road, to
2	Poppenhausen.....by Maibach, to
1½	⊙Schweinfurt (e), by Oberndorf, Berg Reinfeld, across the Werra, by Etleben, to
2	Werneck (f).....recross to Esleben, Bergsheim, Unt Pleichfeld, to
33—4	□Würzburg (g), s.e. along the Main, by Randersacker, Eibelstadt, Sommerhausen, Kl. Ochsenfurt, to
2	*Ochsenfurt.....by Ober Ickelsheim, and Gollhofen, to
2½	*Uffenheim (h) ...s.e. by Rudolshofen, by road to right, across branches of the Aisch, to
2	Markt-Bürgel.....by Ob Dachstetten, to
3	⊙Anspach, or Ansbach (Bavaria).

42½ = 195½ English miles.

‡ A direct high road continues from Herrn-Breitungen, by Schwallungen, *Wasungen, along the Werra to Meiningen.

(a) **HERSFELD** is the chief town of the principality of the same name, belonging to the House of Hesse-Cassel. It is situated on the Fulda, which is navigable at this spot, and has 500 houses and 5000 inhabitants. It is the seat of a bailiwick, and possesses a gymnasium, a hospital, a free-masons' lodge, and some good woollen manufactories.

(b) **SALZUNGEN** is a town situated on the Werra, in that part of the county of Henneberg which belongs to the Duke of Meiningen. It has 2700 inhabitants. Here are salt-works and woollen manufactories. The *Valley of the Werra* is very beautiful. The *Baths of Liebenstein* are at the distance of 5 English miles. There are, besides the baths, an old château; the Princes' House, with a good saloon and garden; a theatre, and an hotel. In the neighbourhood are the cavern near Glücksbrunnen; the Castle of Altenstein; the park, with a Gothic chapel; the Devil's bridge; and the tomb of the Duchess Charlotte Amelia; the Achesberg; the Eolian Harp, &c.

(c) **SCHMALKALDEN**, which is the capital of the Hessian part of the county of Henneberg, has 5000 inhabitants. The castles of Hessenhof and Wilhelmsburg, the manufactories of fustians, woollen stuffs, tobacco-pipes, and cutlery; the Stahlberg, which is a considerable iron mine, and the salt works, are the principal objects of curiosity. This town is celebrated for the Protestant league of 1531.

Inns. Die Sonne (le Soleil), der Adler (l'Aigle).

(d) **MEININGEN**, which is the residence of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, has 540 houses and 4700 inhabitants, and lies near the Werra, which is crossed by two stone bridges. The Chateau occupied by the Prince is called Elisabethenburg, and contains a Library of 24,000 vols., and cabinets of pictures, natural history, &c.; there are also two

new Palaces, belonging to the reigning Duke and the Dowager Duchess. The principal edifices, &c., are the Town-house; the Church; the Palace of the States; the Riding-house, the Gymnasium or Bernhardinum; the Chateau garden, and the Park near the town, with several monuments, a farm, and a fine orangery; the Kirchof where Duke George is buried; the Lyceum called the Illustrious, and several other schools and seminaries; and a hospital for the poor and sick. The places of amusement are, a casino, the English garden and the promenade called Jerusalem; the town also has a freemasons' lodge.

In the environs are the pheasant grounds, Dreissigacker, Sonnenberg, and Liebenstein or Sauerbrunnen, the old Castle of Meiningen, Henneberg Castle, Massfeld Castle, Grimmenthal, the mountain called Hexenberg, or Witches Mount, Cratzerberg, Giesisberg, and Amalienruhe.

Inns. Der Braune Hirsch (le Cerf Brun), der Sächsische Hof (l'Hotel de Saxe), das Deutsche Haus (la Maison Allemande), der Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or), der Goldene Stern (l'Etoile d'Or).

(e) SCHWEINFURT is on the right bank of the Maine, in Franconia, and has 5000 inhabitants. It was formerly a free and imperial town, but now belongs to Bavaria. Here are a Cathedral, an Arsenal, a Town-house, a Gymnasium, founded by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, six great fairs annually, manufactories of ceruse, and a tartar refinery. The surrounding country produces a great deal of corn, wine, fruit, and vegetables. The villages of *Gochsheim* and *Sennfeld* are peopled by rich inhabitants, who were formerly vassals of the Lords of the land. At *Gaibach* there is a chateau with a garden; the prospect from the chapel is remarkably picturesque.

Inns. Der Rabe (le Corbeau), die Krone (la Couronne), der Wilde Mann (le Sauvage).

(f) The road passes WERNECK, a village in the country of Würzburg, the residence of the Prince-Bishop. The Chateau has a garden and a pheasant preserve. Here is a coalpit.

Inn. The Posthouse.

(g) WURZBURG, which is a handsome town, is the capital of the Bavarian Grand Duchy of Würzburg; it is situated on the Main, and has 22,000 inhabitants. The Residenz Schloss is an imposing building, with a fine staircase and ceiling, painted by Tiepolo, the chapel is profusely decorated, and the marble hall is worthy of notice. The fortress of *Marienburg* is on an eminence near the town; it has an ancient church, bearing this inscription, *Prima Ecclesia Francorum*; a deep well, and an arsenal; the view from the keep is splendid. That excellent Franconian wine called *Leistenwein* is grown at the foot of the mountain. The *Steinwein* and the *Harfnerwein* are grown on the other side of the Main. The citadel was taken by Gustavus Adolphus; it stood out against the Gallo-Batavian army in 1800, and suffered a short siege in 1813. The square has a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, and a very handsome fountain. The Cathedral of St. Killan, erected by Bishop Bruno, in 1042, contains several antique monuments and inscriptions, a fine Gothic pulpit, and paintings by Sandrart, Onghers, Schönfeld, Merian, Bueler, Strudel, and Fescl. The chapel of Count Schönborn deserves notice.

We may also mention the Collegiate Church of St. Mary, the Church and Chapter of Neumunster; a spacious and well-arranged Hospital, called *Juliuspital*, with a Botanical garden, an Anatomical Cabinet, and several other collections;

it also has a chapel, built in a style uniting elegance and simplicity; the Scotch Convent, and St. Stephen's Convent, both suppressed; the Church of the last, and of the Grand Seminary, are ornamented with frescoes; the Convent of Himmelsporten, which is also suppressed; the Capuchin Hospital; the University, with a library, a collection of instruments, and an observatory; the bridge of eight arches over the Maine ornamented with statues; three clubs; mosaic pictures, made of moss and butterflies' wings, formerly belonging to Professor Plank, and now in the library; the collections of pictures belonging to Oberthur, Hutten, Guttenberg, and Hartmann.

The amusements consist of the theatre, the new and handsome casino, the promenades in the castle garden and on the parade, the new promenades round the town, Hutten's Garden, Platz' Garden, and the Moscow, Smolensko, and Talavera Gardens. Excursions are made to Veitshöchheim, with the castle and garden of the Prince-Bishop, to Werneck, and to the baths of Kissingen and of Bocklet.

Here are manufactures of woollen stuffs, hats, tartar, colours, looking-glasses, leather, chemical and surgical instruments, and a bell foundry.

Inns. Der Baierische Hof (l'Hotel de Bavière), der Weisse Schwan (le Cygne Blanc), der Strauss (l'Autruche).

(h) UFFENHEIM is a small but pretty town in the country of Anspach; it has 200 houses, 1800 inhabitants, a chateau, a gymnasium, several tan-yards, and cattle and wool markets.

Route 75 (b). From CASSEL to ANSPACH, by FULDA.
(Second Route.)

<i>German</i>	
<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
8½	*Hersfeld.....(vide last route.) Southward across the Haune, by Unt and Ob Haune, along the river to
1½	Neukirchen.....across by Wehrda, recross twice to Burghaun, thence to
1½	*Hünefeld.....across the Haune by Rückers and Marbach, to
2	⊙Fulda .....on the Fulda, s. e. by Bronzell, across the Fulda, by Donbach, to
2	Motten .....(Bavaria) by Kothen and Speicherts, to
2	*Brückenau .....across the Sinn by Ob and Unt Leuchterbach, Unt Geiernst, Schwerzelbach, Unt Erthal, across the Tulba, to
3	*Hammelburg...by high road s. w. across the Saale, by Ob Eschenbach, Weierfeld, Gr. Höllrich, Hessdorf, Karsbach, along a branch of the Werra, Grossenheim, Eisenheim, across the Werra, to
3	*Karlstadt.....s. e. along the Main, by Retzbach, Thüngersheim, Veitshöchheim, to
3	□ Würzburg
9½	⊙Anspach.....(see last route.)

36 = 166½ English miles.

314 ROUTE LXXVI.—CASSEL TO BAMBERG.

Route 76. From CASSEL to BAMBERG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 18½ □ Meiningen.....see No. 75: s. w. and then by road to left, by Ober Massfeld, across a branch of the Werra, by Einhausen, across the Werra by Behlrieth, Vachdorf, Leidersdorf, Henfstädt, across to
- 2 *Themars. e. by Vessra, and road to right, across a branch of Werra, by Siegritz and Möbritz, to
- 1½ ⊙ Hildburghausen (a), s. e. by high road, to
- 1½ *Rodachby Neida, Wiesenfeld, Bauersdorf, Neuses, across the Werra and its branches, to
- 2 □ Coburg (b)s. by Ketschendorf, Kreidlitz, Meschenbach, Heirath, along the Itz, by Rossach, to
- 2 Gleusen.....by Kaltenbrunn, (Bavaria,) Lahm, Mettlitz, to
- 2 Rattelsdorfacross the Main to Güssbach, Kämern, across branches of the Main, by Hallstadt, to
- 2 □ Bambergon the Regnitz (Bavaria).

31½ = 145 English miles.

Or from Coburg across the Main, by Litchtenfels and Zapfendorf, the same distance.

(a) HILDBURGHAUSEN, which is the capital and residence of the Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, has 500 houses, and 4000 inhabitants. The town is divided into the old and the new town; the latter is pretty, and has for the

most part been built by the French settlers. Hildburghausen has a handsome chateau, a Gymnasium, woollen manufactories, a freemasons' lodge, and Schröder's Coffee-house.

Inns. Der Sächsische Hof (l'Hotel de Saxe), der Englische Hof (l'Hotel d'Angleterre).

In the environs you should visit *Josephsberg*, with the monument of Queen Louisa of Prussia, sister to the Duchess; and likewise the salt works of *Friedrichshall*.

(b) COBURG or KOBURG, which is the capital of the principality of the same name, is situated in a remarkably fine country, and contains 9000 inhabitants. The Schloss was named Ehrenburg by Charles the Fifth, and is the residence of the reigning Duke, who has made a very splendid building of it; it contains a library, and collections of natural curiosities, of medals, engravings, maps, and arms. We may likewise mention the Castle of Coburg, which is in the environs; St. Maurice's Church; the Gymnasium called Casimirianum, with its collections of books, curiosities, and medals; the Government House, a building in the Italian style; the Town-house; the Orphan Asylum; the Casino; the Arsenal; several manufactories, and a bell foundry. Coburg has a theatre, a freemasons' lodge, and several clubs.

There are several places in the environs worth visiting, such as Cortendorf, Bertelsdorf, the ruins of the castles of Callenberg and Lauterburg, and *Rosenau*, the country-house and park of the reigning Duke.

Inns. Der Grüne Baum, on the Markt (l'Arbre Vert), der Schwan (le Cygne).

Route 77. From CASSEL to COBLENZ.

*German**Miles.**Names of the Stages.*

- Southward by Nied Zweren, across a branch of the Fulda, to
- 2 Dissen.....Southward by Nied Vorschütz, across a branch of the Fulda, to Nied Möllrch, across the Eder, to
- 1½ Wabern.....by Ultershausen, and Gr. and Kl. Englis, to
- 1½ Kerstenhausen...by Zwesten, to
- 1½ Jesberg.....by Sebbederode, Gilsberg, Lisched and Josbach, to
- 2½ Halsdorf.....across a branch of the Ohm, by Albshausen, Schwabendorf and Schwarzenborn, to
- 1½ Schönstädt.....by Bernsdorf, across a branch of the Lahn, and the Lahn, to
- 1½ *Marburg.....along the river and by road to left, across the Lahn, by Wolfshaus, to
- 1½ Belnhausen.....across frontier, (Stauffenberg to the left,) by Kirchberg, across a branch of the Lahn, to
- 2 ©Giessen.....s. w. along the Lahn by Kl. Linden, and westward by Dodenhofen, to
- 2 ©Wetzlar (a)....(Prussia), across a branch of Lahn by Oberndorf, on a branch, to Braunsfels, across the frontier of Nassau, and by road to right, to
- 3 *Weilburg (b)....across the Lahn by left road, by Allendorf, Heckholzhausen, Ober Tiefenbach, Ahlbach, across the Lahn, to

ROUTE LXXVII.—CASSEL TO COBLENZ. 317

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3 | * Limburg †N. w. across Lahn, by left road by Nentershausen, Gr. Holbach, across a branch of Lahn, to |
| 3 | * Montabauer.....s. w. by Neuheusel, Arenberg, Niederberg, and Thal Ehrenbreitstein, to |
| 3 | □ Coblenz.....on the Rhine and Moselle. |

28½ = 130 English miles.

At Dissen the road divides, the one to the left passing through Wabern, and that to the right through Fritzlar, both uniting at Kerstenhausen, after crossing the Eder; a branch of the Fulda, which is itself a branch of the Weser, which divides near Münden into the Fulda and the Werra.

(a) WETZLAR, which is situated in a most beautiful country, at the confluence of the Dill and the Lahn, was formerly an imperial town, but now belongs to Prussia; its population is 4700, and it is old and ill built. Wetzlar was the seat of the Imperial Chamber from 1693, when it was transferred from Spires, to 1806, when it was abolished. As the members of the Council, with their clerks, &c., amounted to about 800, it may be easily conceived that the town suffered extremely by this event; the cheapness, however, which has resulted from it, has attracted a considerable number of strangers. This town has a cathedral, a gymnasium, and a new asylum for the poor. The tomb of Werther is to be seen here.

† Or the traveller can proceed by secondary road, by Holsappel, Nassau, and Ems, (3 posts).

318 ROUTE LXXVIII.—CASSEL TO COLOGNE.

Inns. Der Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or), der Stern (l'Etoile), der König von Preussen (le Roi de Prusse), der Römische Kaiser (l'Empereur Romain), der Kron Prinz (le Prince Royal).

(6) WEILBURG, which was formerly the residence of the Prince of Nassau-Weilburg, is situated on the Lahn, and has 1800 inhabitants, a Château with gardens, a Gymnasium, a bridge, and some cloth looms. The stupendous Vauxhall balloon fell near here, November 1836.

Inn. Der Ritter (le Chevalier).

Route 78. From CASSEL to COLOGNE, by WETZLAR and LIMBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 22 | *Limburg .....by Route 77, across the Lahn, by left road, and then to right by Elz, n. w. by Hunsangen, to |
| 2 | Wallmeroth, or Walmerode, by Herschbach, Hahn, Arnshofen, to |
| 2 | Freilingen..... ..across the Holzbach, between small lakes to Hächstenbach, to |
| 2 | Wahlroth, or Wahlerod, across frontier of Prussia and the Wied, to |
| 1½ | *Altenkirchen....in the Westerwald, by Ob Oelfen, Birnbach, to |
| 1 | Weierbusch.... ..by Retterschen, Krms, Kirchelp, to |
| 1½ | Ukerath.....by Warth, across Warthbach, by Honnef, Roisdorf, across the Sieg, to |
| 2 | *Siegburg (a)....across the Agger, by Troisdorf, Spich, Wahn, Elsdorf, Urbach, Eil, by road to left, by Vingst and Deuz, by bridge of boats, to |
| 3½ | Cologne, or Köln, on the Rhine (Prussia). |

38 = 174½ English miles.

(a) SIEGBURG is a small Prussian town on the banks of the Sieg, in the duchy of Berg; it is about 6 English miles from the Rhine. On a mountain, planted with vines, close to the town, is seen a former rich Benedictine Abbey, now a Lunatic Asylum, with a magnificent church, situated in a delightful country.

Route 79. From CASSEL to DESSAU.

*German
Miles.*

	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
	s. e. by road to left, across a branch of Fulda, by Bettenhaus, along the Losse, across by Ob Kauffungen, to
2	Helsa .....by Wickenrode, *Gr. Almerode, the Kauffunger Wald to left, Trubenhaus, along a branch of the Werra, to
2½	*Witzenhausen ..across the Werra by Arenshausen, twice across the Leine, by E. Lengenber and Uder, to
3	*Heiligenstadt ...across the Leine, by the Haupt Zoll, or Toll station to Beuren, Leinefelde, Breiten Worbis, along a branch of the Bode, to
3¼	Sollstädt .....across the stream by Ob and Nied Gebra, Elende, Pastleben, Kl. Werther, across the Helme, to
3	⊙Nordhausen ....s. e. by Bielen, Windehausen, along the frontier by Görsbach, Berga, eastward across a branch of the Helme, to
3	*Rossla, or Rosla (a), by Bennungen and Holstädt, to
1	*Wallhausen.....eastward, to
1	*Sangerhausen (b), by Riestadt, Emselohe, across a branch of the Saale, by Blankenhain and Wimmelburg, to

320 ROUTE LXXIX.—CASSEL TO DESSAU.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2½ ⊙ Eisleben (c)....s. e. by Helfta, Lüttgendorf, Asleben, across a stream between two lakes, by Seeburg, Rollsdorf, across a branch of the Saale, to
- 2½ Langenbogen.....across a branch of Saale, by Benstädt, Niedeleben, across the Saale, to
- 2 □ Halle †n. e. by secondary road to the right, by Mötzlich, Oppin, Brachstädt, across branches of Saale, to *Zörbig, n. w. across frontier, to
- 3¼ Radegastn. e. by Frasdorf, whence you can proceed to Dessau, either by high road, eastward by Tornau, through a wood by Lindenau, or by secondary road by Qualendorf and Kochstädt, to
- 3 □ Dessauon the Mulde (Anhalt Dessau).

32½ = 149½ English miles.

(a) ROSSLA is a village with 1300 inhabitants, situated in a cheerful and fertile country, called the Goldene Aue, or Golden Meadow. It is the residence of the Count of Stollberg-Rosla, and the seat of the government of the district, which belongs to Prussia. In the environs are the Pfingtsberg, and the ruins of the Castles of Rothenburg and Kyffhausen; the lake called the Hunger See, and the Baths of Frankenstein, are likewise in the neighbourhood. There is a reading-room in the town.

† A high road leads by Peissen, Hohenthurm, Dufingsdorf and Queets, to Zörbig.

(b) SANGERHAUSEN is a small town in the Prussian duchy of Saxony, with 5000 inhabitants : Albrecht's Church, which is an ancient building, containing the tomb of Louis the Leaper ; 2 châteaux ; a Gymnasium ; copper and silver mines ; forges, potash furnaces, a saltpetre-work, and several manufactories.

Inn. Die Tanne (le Sapin), der Löwe (le Lion).

(c) EISLEBEN is in the country of Mansfield, of which it was formerly the capital, at the distance of 9 German miles from Leipsic ; it has 1000 houses and 6500 inhabitants. There are mines in the vicinity, and saltpetre and potash are prepared here. Among the principal objects of curiosity, we may mention the half ruined château, where the Counts of Mansfield formerly resided ; St. Andrew's Church, which contains several monuments of that illustrious house ; the house where Luther was born, and where he died, having been burnt in 1689, a new one, which is now a school, was built on the spot ; here are Luther's cloak, his cap, an album, consisting of several volumes, in which strangers write their names ; over the door of the house is a stone bust of the reformer, with the following inscription :

“ Gottes Wort ist Luthers Lehr,
Darum vergeht Sie nimmermehr.”

St. Andrew's Church contains Luther's pulpit, and his bust, as well as Melancthon's, in bronze. See “ a Short Account of Luther's House, by Hopfner, Eisleben, 1790.” The Mansfield Literary Society, a Gymnasium, and a freemasons' lodge, give additional interest to this town.

Inn. Das Goldene Schiff (le Vaisseau d'Or).

At the distance of 6 English miles is the lake called the *Salzee*, in the middle of which is a hill with an old tomb, from which there is an extensive and beautiful prospect.

322 ROUTE LXXX.—CASSEL TO DUSSELDORF.

Route 80. From CASSEL to DÜSSELDORF.

German

Miles.	Names of the Stages.
	n. w. across a branch of the Fulda, by Ob Volmar, Wilhelmsthal (to left,) Kalden, across a branch of Diemel, to
2½	Westuffeln †.....across a branch of Diemel, by Ob Meisser, Nied Listingen, across the frontier of Prussia, and the Diemel, to
1½	*Warburg .....N. w. to
¾	Oesendorf.....across a branch of Diemel, by Reimbeck, Scherfelde, n. w. by Hardehausen, by the Egge Mountains, to *Kleinenberg and
2½	*Lichtenau.....across branches of Lippe, by Dörenhagen (to left,) across a branch of Lippe, to
2½	⊙Paderborn (a), † .s. w. across an arm of Lippe, to
1½	*Salzkotten.....s. w. to
1	*Gescke .....by Eickeloh, to
1½	Erwitte .....w. by Lohne, across branches of Lippe, to
2½	⊙Soest (b) .....w. by Ampen, Ostönnen, Westönnen, to
2	*Werl .....by Büderich, Holtum, Mühlhausen and Uelsen, to

† Or from Westuffeln, turn off by Nied Listingen, to Ob Listingen, Breuna, across a branch of the Twiste, to *Volkmarshausen, along the Twiste to Wellerburg (Waldeck), *Arolsen, Helsen, Maassenhaus, Kunstein (Prussia), Heddinghaus, Leitmar, Giershagen, across the Diemel to Brödelar, where you enter another road from Cassel, which lies through Warburg, Westheim, past Stadtberge. This road may be continued by *Brilon, *Meschede, Freienohl, *Arnaberg, northward to Soest, a distance of 18½ German miles.

‡ A high road leads northward to Lippstadt, 1 German mile.

324 ROUTE LXXX.—CASSEL TO DUSSELDORF.

Orphan Asylum ; an excellent Hospital ; a coach manufactory ; a furniture magazine ; a club, a casino, a reading room ; a musical society ; and a freemasons' lodge. Niesenteich, 1 league from Paderborn, is the place where persons of the upper classes resort for amusement. The ramparts have been transformed into agreeable promenades.

In the neighbouring town of *Neuhaus* there is a château with a garden, to which frequent excursions are made ; coffee-houses are to be found there. The baths of *Driburg*, the salt-pits of *Schmeecten*, the salt-water baths at *Salskotten*, the tombs of the Huns, and an ancient fortified camp at Kirchborchen, and the ruins of Aliso, which is an old Roman fortress at Elsaen, are all deserving the attention of the traveller.

Inns. Der Preussische Hof (l'Hotel de Prusse), das Deutsche Haus (la Maison Allemande), der Weisse Schwan (le Cygne Blanc).

(b) SOEST was formerly a powerful town in Westphalia, but has fallen into extreme decay. It has 1300 houses 7000 inhabitants, a cathedral, several handsome churches, and a good gymnasium. The surrounding country is very fertile, and a considerable corn trade is carried on. Korwinkel's Gasthof.

(c) UNNA is in the Mark, on the Kottelbecke ; it contains 3500 inhabitants, 3 churches, a gymnasium, a distillery, a brewery, and a saltwork at Königsborn.

(d) SCHWELM is in the Mark, and has 3000 inhabitants, 3 churches and a gymnasium ; manufactories of silk ribbons, ticking, snuff, steel, and iron, &c., and a freemasons' lodge. The mineral springs of Schwelma, and the *Wotter* of Klotert or Kuhle, are in the vicinity.

W. Der Sack (le Sac).

ROUTE LXXXI.—CASSEL TO EISENACH. 325

(e) LIPPSTADT is a town in the county of Lippe, with 3600 inhabitants. The fortifications have been turned into gardens. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Convent of Noble Ladies; the house called Kellerhaus, with a handsome garden; and Rosenthal, a château and pleasure garden, 3 English miles from the town.

Inn. Die Post (la Poste).

(f) HAMM is the chief place of the Mark in Westphalia; it is situated on the Lippe, and has 500 houses, with more than 3000 inhabitants; a Calvinistic church; a Convent of Observantines; several Gymnasia; an Orphan Asylum; a Scholastic Library; and a freemasons' lodge.

Route 81. From CASSEL to EISENACH.

German

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
2	Helsa.....as at 79: s. e. across a branch of the Losse, to
1½	Walbnrg.....(*Lichtenau to right), along and across the Wehre to Küchen, Hasselbach, across branches of the Werra, by *Waldkappel, to
2	Bischhausen.....by Oetmannshausen, across a stream, to
1½	Netra .....across a branch of Werra, by Ifta, *Kreuzberg, across the Werra, and one of its branches, to
3	⊙Eisenach,..... (Saxe Weimar).

10 = 46 English miles.

326 ROUTE LXXXII.—CASSEL TO FRANKFORT.

Route 82. From CASSEL to FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE.

<i>German Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
14½	⊙Giessen.....See No. 77, across a branch of the Lahn, by Kl. Linden, southward by Gr. Linden, Langgöns, Kirchgöns, and Bohlgöns, to
2	*Butzbach †.....s. by Nied Weissel, and road to left, by Nied Mörlen, to
1½	*Friedberg †.....by Ob Willstadt, Kloppenheim, across the Nidda, to
2½	Vilbel .....s. w. by road to right, to
1	□ Frankfurt on the Maine.
<hr/>	
21½	= 99 English miles.

Route 83. From CASSEL to PYRMONT.

	n. w. by Ob Volmar and road to right by Burguffeln, to
2½	*Greibenstein .....N. to
½	*Hof Geismar ....by Schöneberg (the Reinharts Wald to right), by Trendelburg, Deissel, *Hellmarshausen, across the Diemel, to

† Or the traveller can proceed from Butzbach, branching off by high road to right, by Ostheim, Ob Mörlen, Ob Rosbach, Köppern, (Homberg,) Friedrichsdorf, and Kirchdorf to Homberg, and thence by high road to Frankfurt.

‡ A high road also leads from Friedberg to Homberg.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

- 2½ *Carlsavenalong the Weser, by Herstette
(Prussia), to
1 *Beverungen.....on the Weser, across the Nathe,
by Godelheim, to
1 *Höxtern. w. by Brenkhausen, Fürstenau,
Rischenau, (Lippe,) Elbrinxen,
Lügde, (Prussia,) across the
Emmer, to
3½ *Pyrmont.....(Waldeck).

11 = 50½ English miles.

Route 84. From CASSEL to ULM.

- 33 ☉ WürzburgSee No. 75 (a) thus far ; s. e. along
the upper bank of the Main, by
Randersacker, Eibelstadt, Som-
merhausen, and Kl. Ochsenfurt,
across the Main, to
2 *Ochsenfurtby Königshofen, Euerhausen,
Allersheim, across a branch of the
Tauber, by Butthard, to
2½ *Mergentheim (a), across the Tauber, by Neukir-
chen, Stappach, Rengershausen, to
2 Aitringenacross the Jaxt, by Weddingfelden,
and across the Kocher, to
2 *Künzelsauby Döttingen, along the valley of
the Kocher, and across to
2½ ☉ HallE. by Dürrenzimmern, to Buhler-
than, across branches of the
Kocher to Wülle, Rosenberg,
across the Jaxt, to
4 *Ellwangen (b), s. e. and by road to right, across
the Jaxt, by Hofen, to

328 ROUTE LXXXIV.—CASSEL TO ULM.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 *Aalen (c)by Unt and Ob Kocher, across the Kocher, to Aufhausen, Schnaitheim, across a branch of the Danube, to
- 2½ *Heidenheim (d), s. twice across a branch of Danube, to Herbechtingen, by Hausen, across branches of Danube, to
- 2½ Nerrenstettins. by Albeck and Oerlingen, to
- 2 ☉ Ulm(Württemberg).

57 = 262½ English miles.

Continuation.

- 2 Kunzelsau to Oehringen
- 2½ Ellwangen to Dinkelsbühl.

(a) MERGENTHEIM is situated on the Tauber, in Franconia, in the kingdom of Würtemberg, and was formerly the residence of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order. It has from 2000 to 3000 inhabitants, a château, a gymnasium, a hospital, and an orphan asylum.

Inns. Der Hirsch (le Cerf), der Straus (l'Autruche).

(b) ELLWANGEN was formerly the chief town of the prefecture of Ellwangen, in Suabia, but now belongs to the kingdom of Würtemberg; it is in a cheerful valley at the foot of a hill, on which is situated the castle where the Abbot formerly resided: he was the sovereign of the town, and a Prince of the Empire. Ellwangen is a post town on the road from Nuremberg to Stuttgart, and contains 400 houses, between 2000 and 3000 inhabitants; a beautiful cathedral, whither pilgrimages were formerly made to our Lady of Loretto; a gymnasium; a lyceum; a celebrated

horse market, and a wax factory. The University has been united to that of Tübingen.

Inn. Die Post (la Poste).

(c) AALEN is situated on the river Kocher, in New Württemberg. It was formerly an imperial town, and has 2600 inhabitants.

Inn. Die Post (la Poste).

(d) HEIDENHEIM lies on the Brentz, in the kingdom of Württemberg, and has 2000 inhabitants. Here are several manufactories, and a pottery; the old castle of *Hellenstein* is in the neighbourhood.

Route 85. From CASSEL to WESEL.

In addition to the routes given at No. 80, the following is subjoined.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

- n. n. w. by Ob Volmar and Kalden, to
 2½ Westuffelnby Ob Meisser and Ob Listringn,
 to
 2 *Volkmarsenby Kulte and Wetterburg, to
 1 *Arolsen.....by Massenhaus, across frontier, to
 2½ *Stadtberge (a), by Essentho, to
 1½ Fürstenberg.....by Wunnenberg, to
 1½ *Buren (b)by Steinhaus and Eickeloh, to
 3 Erwittew. by Lohne, to
 2½ ©Soestn. w. by secondary road by Ber-
 wicke, Welvern, Ostinnen, to
 3½ ©Hammeither by high road by Pelkum,
 *Kamen, and Ob Aden, or by
 secondary road near the Lippe,
 by Sandbochum and Beckinghau-
 sen, to

330 ROUTE LXXXV.—CASSEL TO WESEL.

German

Miles.	Names of the Stages.
3	*Lünen †.....w. across a branch of Lippe, to
2	Horneburg.....w. to
1	*Recklingshausen, by Scherlebeck and Leuchterhof, to
2	*Dorsten .....across the Lippe by Holsterhausen, to
1½	*Schermbek.....across branches of the Lippe, by Drevenack, to
2½	⊙Wesel (c) .....on the Rhine and Lippe (Prussia).

31½ = 144¼ English miles.

(a) STADTBERGE is in the Prussian duchy of Westphalia, and is situated at the foot of a mountain on the banks of the Diemel, where, according to some authors, the fortress of Eresburg formerly stood, with the statue of Irmin. It possesses a suppressed Benedictine Convent, and a Lunatic Asylum.

(b) BUREN is in the country of Paderborn, and contains a ci-devant Jesuits' College.

(c) WESEL, called by the Romans *Vesalia Inferior*, is the largest town in the duchy of Cleves, and is situated at the confluence of the Lippe and the Rhine: it has 10,000 inhabitants, without the garrison. It may be called the Gate of Berlin, and is a fortress of the first order, and the key of the Lower Rhine. It communicates by a bridge over the Rhine with *Fort Blücher*, formerly called *Fort Napoleon*.

† Or from Lünen, by

2 Olfen

2 Haltern

And Schermbek.

ROUTE LXXXVI.—COBLENZ TO CLEVES. 331

Wesel has a Citadel; a Town-house; new Barracks for infantry and cavalry; an Arsenal; an Orphan Asylum; a Gymnasium; a Commercial Institution; a Theatre; two Clubs; concerts; a musical society; a freemasons' lodge; and several manufactories. There are several places of amusement in the vicinity, such as Lilien-Veen; Bromer-Hof, where the shooting-ground is; Dierford, the château and botanic garden; and Fürstenberg-Wesel is on the road leading from Geldern to Münster.

Inns. Der König von Preussen (le Roi de Prusse), der Römische Kaiser (l'Empereur Romain).

Route 86. From COBLENZ to CLEVES, by BONN, COLOGNE, and CREFELD.

German

Miles.

Names of the Stages.

- Across the Mosel, Fort Francis to left, Neuendorf to right, by Weisenthurm, (Neuwied on opposite bank of Rhine), Hoche's monument across the Nette, by Nettenhammer, to
- 2½ *Andernachalong the Rhine by Nemedi, (to left), Fornich, across the Vingisbach, by Brohl and Nippes, Castle of Rheieck to left, Nied Breisig, diverging from the Rhine, to
- 2½ *Sinzigacross the Ahr, by road to right, to
- ½ *Remagen.....along the Rhine, Apollinarisberg to left, (Unkel opposite bank,) the Unkelstein, to
- ½ Oberwinter.....along the Rhine, to Inn at Rolandseck, where a beautiful view is obtained; to left the ruins of Rolandseck, in the stream the Rolandswerth and former Nunnery,

332 ROUTE LXXXVI.—COBLENZ TO CLEVES.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- and in the background the seven mountains; by Mehlem, and to the left Muffendorf, and Draitscherbad, to Godesberg (ruins), to
- 1½ Godesberg..... by the Hoch Kreuz, (the Kreuzberg to left,) to
- 1 ⊙ Bonn by Hersel, Widdig, to
- 1½ Wesselingen by Godorf, to
- 1½ □ Cologne, or Köln, *n.* by Nippes, Merrheim, Füligen and *Worringen, to
- 2½ Dormagen..... (Zons to the right,) across the Erft by Grimlinghausen, across the Nord Kanal, to
- 2 *Neuss by Neusserfurt and Fischeln, to
- 2½ ⊙ Crefeld † (*a*) ... across branches of Maas, or Meuse, by Bockum, Urdingen on the Rhine, Kaldenhausen, and road to left by Schwafheim, to
- 2 *Meurs by Bornheim, Rheinberg, across Eugénien Kanal, to
- 2½ Grünthal across a branch of Rhine, by Birten, to
- 1½ *Xanten (*b*) by Marienbaum, *Kalkar, Moyland and Qualburg, to
- 3½ ⊙ Cleves, or Kleve (*c*), (Prussia).

28½ = 132 English miles.

(*a*) CREFELD is a handsome commercial and manufacturing town in the Prussian duchy of the Lower Rhine; it has 500 houses and 10,000 inhabitants. Here are manufactories of ribbons, velvet, woollen, cotton, and silk stuffs,

† Or from Crefeld by a shorter road, by

3 Geldern
Cleves.

tobacco, vinegar, &c. and Mr. Von der Leyen's extensive manufactory. Crefeld likewise possesses a freemasons' lodge; a Free-school; a Deaf and Dumb Asylum; a Work-house; and Mr. Höninghaus' cabinet of natural history. The places of amusement are the Kap, the Tainenthal and Oehl-mühle.

Inns. Der Wilde Mann (le Sauvage), die Stadt Elberfeld (la Ville d'Elberfeld), der Anker (l'Ancre).

(b) XANTEN is a Prussian town in the duchy of Cleves, on the banks of the Rhine, with 3400 inhabitants. This place subsists chiefly by agriculture, yet it also possesses some manufactories. The principal objects of attraction are the noble Collegiate Church, the Town-house, and several remains of Roman antiquities.

Inn. Der Nieder Rheinische Hof (l'Hotel du bas Rhin), whose gardens adjoin what is called the Heerkamp, *Castra Vetera Romanorum*. The remains of an aqueduct have also been found one English mile from the town, on the Vorstenberg or Starisberg, where Varus pitched his praetorial camp before passing the Rhine; the view from this spot is extremely fine.

(c) CLEVES, or KLËVE, is the capital of the duchy of Cleves, and lies on the banks of a navigable canal, three English miles from the Rhine; its population is 8000. The Castle called *Schwanenburg*, which is built upon a hill, with a garden, is extremely old, and affords a fine view of the town, the environs, and the Rhine. The inhabitants of Cleves carry on manufactories of wool, cotton, silk, and tobacco.

Among the environs, which are extremely beautiful, we may mention the King's Garden, which is on the other side of the canal; the grounds belonging to Prince John Mau-

334 ROUTE LXXXVII.—COBLENZ TO MAYENCE.

rice, of Nassau-Siegen ; and the *Thiergarten*, or Park, with its alleys, fountains, cascades, and mineral spring. In the wood called *Berg und Thal*, i. e. Mount and Vale, is the tomb of Prince Maurice. He reposes in an iron sarcophagus, surrounded by inscriptions, urns, vases, lamps, and other Roman antiquities, which have been dug up near Cleves.

Cleves has a gymnasium, a musical society, a casino, concerts, a freemasons' lodge, and Kopstädt's collection of pictures and engravings.

Inns. Der König von Preussen (le Roi de Prusse), Leonhard's, Roberts' in the Park, and Maiwald's.

Route 87. From COBLENZ to MAYENCE.

German
Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

- Across the Rhine to Thal Ehrenbreitstein, across the frontier of Nassau, by Fachbach, to
- | | |
|----|--|
| 2 | Ems and Bad Ems, along the Lahn by Dausenau, to |
| 1 | *Nassau .....across the Lahn by new Iron bridge and castle, Singhofen, and |
| 2 | Nastätten.....or continuing high road by Holzhausen to Kemel, and |
| 2 | *Langen Schwalbach, by the Taunus Mountains, and Klarenthal, to |
| 2 | © Wiesbaden .....by Mosbach, and by a short round to Biberich, and Castel across the Rhine, to |
| 1½ | □ Mayence, Mainz, or Mentz (H. Darmstadt). |

10½ = 48½ English miles.

ROUTE LXXXVII.—COBLENE TO MAYENCE. 335

Or you may take the following road along the Rhine:—

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- s. past the Chartreuse, or Fort Alexander, to right, Capellen and the ruins of Stolzenfels to right, mouth of Lahn and Lahnstein to left, with Lahneck castle; Rhens, and beyond to left, on opposite shore, the fort of Braubach, Nieder and Ober Spey winding round, to
- 3 *Boppart (a)by Salzig, Hirzenach, on the opposite bank the Mouse, (castle,) past the fort of Rheinfels, to
- 1½ *St. Goar (b)....opposite St. Goarshausen, and the ruins of the Cat, (castle); in the Rhine the Whirlpool, and beyond St. Goar opposite, is the Lurlei rock, with a famous echo. On leaving this defile are the Seven Virgins, (rocks in river,) and *Oberwesel, with the Tower of Schöneberg; opposite the fort of Rineck, and beyond, Caub, the Castle of Gutenfels, and in the Rhine the Pfalz. Winding round the rocks, you arrive at
- 1½ *Bacharach (c)...the ruins of Stahleck and St. Werner's Church. The river beyond is crowded with ruins; beyond Bacharach is the Furstenberg Castle, on the opposite bank Nollingen, the town of Lorch, and the Wisper Valley. Passing through Rhein Diebach, and Nieder Heimbach, are the ruins of Sonneck and Heimburg, and beyond Trechlinghausen those of Falkenburg, Rheinstein, and

336 ROUTE LXXXVII.—COBLENZ TO MAYENCE.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

Vautsberg, or Neu Rheinstein, (lately restored,) and passing beneath the Rupertsberg the traveller crosses the Nahe to Bingen, having on his left the Ehrenfels (ruins), the Niederwald crowning the height, and in the water the Mouse Tower

1½ @ Bingen (d)..... (Hesse Darmstadt), *r.* by Kempfen, Gausheim, across the Seibach, to

1½ Nieder Ingelheim (e), by Wackernheim, to
2 □ Mayence.....on the Rhine (H Darmstadt).

11½ = 64 English miles.

ROBLENZ to MAINZ. Route by Steam-boat.

<i>Left Bank.</i>	<i>River.</i>	<i>Right Bank.</i>
Pfaffendorf Fort Horcheim	Island	Former Palace Fort Alexander
Mouth of Lahn, St. John's Church, Nieder Lahnstein, and Ruins of Lahneck		Capellen, Stolzenfels (ruins),
Ober Lahnstein, Wenzel Chapel		Krippe, Rhens
Braubach (Fort), Marksburg, St. Martin's Chapel		Brey
Dünkhöf, Brün- nen, Osterspey, Château of Lie- bneck, Filzen		Nieder Spey, Ober and Peter Spey

ROUTE LXXXVII.—COBLENZ TO MAYENCE. 337

<i>Left Bank.</i>	<i>River.</i>	<i>Right Bank.</i>
Kamp		Niedersberg, the Kreuzberg, Boppard, (a) former Mo- nastery
Sternberg and Lie- benstein, (ruins,) former Convent of Boraböfen		Salzig and Weiler
Kester		Hirzenach
	Island	
Ehrental (Thurn- berg, or the Mouse,) (ruins), Welmich		
St. Goarshausen (the Cat), (ruins)		Ruins of Rheinfels, St. Goar (b)
	Whirlpool, or Gewirre, Rocks	
Lurlei Rock and Echo		
	Seven Virgins, (Rocks)	
Ruins of Rineck	Island	Oberwesel, ruins of Schönburg
	Rauschelei Rocks	
Caub, Ruins of Gutefels		
	the Pfalz (Tower) Sand Bank	
	Ara Bacchi	Bacharach, (c) St. Werner's Church, ruins of Staldeck Fürstenberg (ruins)
Lorchhausen		G g

338 ROUTE LXXXVII.—COBLENS TO MAYENCE.

<i>Left Bank.</i>	<i>River.</i>	<i>Right Bank.</i>
Ruins of Nollingen, Lorch and the Wisper river, and valley	3 Islands	Rheindiebach, ruins of Sonneck and Heimburg, Niederheimbach
		Frechslingshausen, ruins of Falkenburg, Rheinstein, and Vogelsberg, or New Rheinstein
Asmannshausen, the Niederwald, the Rossel Tower, ruins of Ehrenfels, Rüdesheim, and Bromserburg ruins	Mouse Tower	Mouth of the Nabe, Bingen, (<i>d</i>) ruins of Klopp, Rochus Church
Eibingen, Geisenheim	Islands	Kempton, Gaulsheim
Johannisberg and Palace, St. Bartholomew, Lange Winkel, Mittelheim	Islands	
Oestrich	Islands	Treusenheim
Reichartshausen, Hattenheim	Islands	Nieder Ingelheim (<i>e</i>)
Erbach, Kidrich, Ellfeld	Islands	Wackernheim, Heidesheim
Nieder Walluf, Schierstein	Islands	Badenheim
Bieberich and Palace	Islands	Mombach
Fort Montebello	Peter's Aue	
Cassel.	Bridge of Boats.	Mayence.

(a) **BOPPART** (Baudobriga,) which is situated on the Rhine, is a very ancient town, formerly belonging to the Electorate of Treves, but now in Prussia; it has 3500 inhabitants. The principal buildings are, the Metropolitan Church, the Gymnasium, and Otto's Castle; the town has manufactories of Dutch pipes and woollen stockings, and a large quantity of wood is procured from the neighbouring forests, which is made into charcoal, and sent to Bendorf, where it is used in the foundries. Boppart is generally supposed to have been one of the fifty forts built by Drusus, and its present walls formed a part of the Roman foundation. The neighbouring Convent of Marienburg is now a cotton fabric.

Inns. Die Post (la Poste), die Stadt Koblenz (la Ville de Coblenz), der Engel (l'Ange), der Spiegel (le Miroir).

(b) **ST. GOAR** was formerly the capital of the Lower Province of Katzenellenbogen, but now belongs to Prussia; it has 200 houses and 1100 inhabitants. In the Catholic Church is a rough image of the Saint; and the Lutheran Church contains tombs of the Hessian Princes. Close to it are the noble ruins of the fortress of *Rheinfels*, opposite, the villages of *St. Goarshausen*, and *Neubrückhausen*, with the dark ruins of the castle called *Die Katz*, the celebrated and dreary scene of echo called *Lurlei*, and the reef of rocks, and whirlpool called the Bank.

Inns. Die Lille (la Fleur de Lys), die Post (la Poste), der Wilde Mann (le Sauvage).

(c) **BACHARACH** (anciently Ara Bacchi), which is situated on the Rhine, and has 1650 inhabitants, was formerly in the Lower Palatinate, but is now in the Prussian duchy of the Lower Rhine. The walls of the town, of which numerous towers now remain, formerly extended as

348 ROUTE LXXXVII.—COBLENE TO MAYENCE.

far as the old castle of *Staldeck*, but part of the space is now planted with vines. Two historical facts bear testimony to the excellence of the wine of Bacharach, namely, that Pope Pius II., better known under the name of *Enoch Sylvius*, caused a tun to be sent annually to Rome; and that the Emperor *Wenceslaus* granted independence to the town of *Nürnberg* for four butts of this wine: an old proverb also upholds its claim:

Zu Klingenberg am Main,
Zu Bacharach am Rhein,
Und an Würzburg an dem Stein,
Wachsen die 3 besten Wein.

Bacharach has a handsome reformed Church, manufactories of gunpowder and starch, a slate quarry, tanyards, a casino, some Roman antiquities, and several ruins, particularly the castle of *Staldeck*, which was erected on a Roman foundation, and which commands a fine view, and *Wernerskirche*, or *Werners Church*, an elegant fabric.

Inns. Die Post (la Poste), das Rad (la Roue), der Engel (l'Ange), der Grüne Baum (l'Arbre Vert), die Krone (la Couronne).

(d) **BINGEN** lies on the mouth of the *Nahe*, which divides *Prussia* and *Darmstadt*, and on the *Rhine*; it formerly belonged to the Chapter of *Mayence*, but is now in the dominions of the Duke of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, and has 4300 inhabitants. The country is very beautiful, and produces a great deal of wine, the best of which is called *Scharlach Wein*, or *Scarlet Wine*. Among the objects worthy the attention of the stranger are, the Parish Church, containing the tomb of *Bartholomew Holzhauser*, the prophet, who died in 1668; the fort of *Drusus*, or *Klopp-rains*; the bridge of *Drusus*, over the *Nahe*; and the Fountain of *Drusus*. IN

1817, Gölthe presented a fine picture to the chapel, built on the mountain called *Rocthusberg*, which commands a fine view, and to which pilgrimages are made. The Binger-Loch, and the Maus, or Mauth-thurm, attract the traveller's attention; the passage of the former is now rendered infinitely safer than of yore.

Various excursions may be made from Bingen, and we shall suppose it the station for visiting the new Castle of Rheinstein; Rüdesheim, with its antique towers and wine; Assmannshausen, with its vineyards; Ehrenfels Ruin, overhanging the eddying pool of the Bingerloch; and lastly the exquisite scenes of the Niederwald, the magic cavern, the Moschel, the Ruins, and the handsome Temple. The Rupertsberg, and the Garden of M. Faber deserve notice.

Inns. Das Weisse Ross (le Cheval Blanc), die Post (la Poste).

(e) NIEDER INGELHEIM, although a village, is a place of some historical consideration: near it is the most splendid view of the Rheingau, particularly near Napoleon's monument, which is half destroyed, and stands on the most elevated part of the high road.

Several authors have mentioned Ingelheim as the birth-place of Charlemagne. However this may be, it is certain that he built a superb stone palace here, between the years 768 and 774, and that he frequently resided in it. One hundred pillars, brought from Rome and Ravenna, decorated the outside of this palace. Several general diets and councils were held there, and Ingelheim has been the theatre of more than one interesting scene in the history of Germany. Frederic I. repaired the palace, and Charles IV. was the last emperor who resided in it. Frederic also built a new chapel, in which he placed some canons of the royal chapter of

342 ROUTE LXXXVIII.—COBLENZ TO SIEGEN.

Prague; but Ingelheim was soon after given by him in pledge to the House of the Electors of the Palatinate, who retained possession of it till within a short time. In the war between Frederic the Victorious, and the Archbishop Adolphus of Mayence, the palace was burnt by the troops of the latter. The few ruins which still remain, are called the *Seal*, and occupy a considerable space on the western side of the town.

Route 88. From COBLENZ to SIEGEN.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

- Across the Rhine to Thal Ehrenbreitstein, n. by Vallendar, Wertenburg, Bendorf, Engers, to
- 2½ ©Neuwied (a) ...n. e. by Heddersdorf (to left,) Anhausen, Rüscheid, by road to right, to
- 2½ *Diendorf (b).....n. by Waldert, by road to right, and then to left, by Ob Wernbach, across the Wied, to
- *Altenkirchen....n. e. by Eichelhart and Roth, to
- 4 Wissenacross the Sieg, and along its banks, by Hövels, and across to Betzen-
dorf
- 2 Kirchentwice recross the Sieg, eastward by Nied Schelden und Eiserfeld, to (Nassau).
- 2 ©Siegen (c).

13 = 59½ English miles.

(a) NEUWIED, which is a handsome town on the Rhine, with 500 houses and 5000 inhabitants, is the residence of the Prince of Wied-Neuwied, and is under the overignty of the King of Prussia. The most remarkable

objects are Prince Neuwied's Cabinet of objects of Natural History, principally from the Brazils; a Collection of antiquities, mostly found in the Roman camp at Nieder-Bieber, three English miles from Neuwied; Prudhomme's Collection of Natural History; Count Boo's Picture Gallery in the hamlet of *Sayn*; a flying bridge over the Rhine; a celebrated colony of Moravian Brethren, otherwise called Herrnhutters, with an establishment for the education of boys and girls; the Prince's Chateau; the Chateaux of Monrepos and Nothhusen; and the Casino. Neuwied carries on a considerable trade on the Rhine in iron, potash, pipe-clay, and other products from the woods and mountains of the surrounding country.

At Weissenthurm in the vicinity, on the opposite bank of the Rhine is to be seen the monument of General Hoche. The Castle of *Engers* and the Abbey of *Romersdorf* are also in the neighbourhood. Near Engers are the ruins of a stone bridge, which the Romans built over the Rhine.

Inns. Die Brüder Gemeinde (les Frères Moraves), der Anker (l'Ancre).

(b) *DIERDORF*, which is situated on the Wiedbach, in the Upper County of Wied, is the residence of the Prince of Wied-Runkel, and the seat of a provincial jurisdiction. Here are a Chateau and a Gymnasium.

(c) *SIEGEN* is situated on the river Siegen, in the duchy of Nassau; its population is 8000. It has a good deal of trade, which principally arises from the working of the mines in the environs. Here are likewise some manufactories, two chateaux, and a freemasons' lodge.

344 ROUTE LXXXIX.—COBLENZ TO STUTTGARD.

Route 89. From COBLENZ to STUTTGARD, by
MAYENCE, MANNHEIM, and CARLSRUHE.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 11½ □ Mayence.....see No. 87; s. by the Favorite Garden, Weissenau, Laubenheim, Bodenheim, along the Rhine to Nierstein, and
- 2½ *Oppenheim... by Dienheim, across a branch of the Rhine by Guntersblum, to
- 3 ⊙ Worms.....across the Eisbach, by Bobernheim, (a pool of the Rhine to left,) by *Frankenthal, where a canal leads from the Isenach into the Rhine
- 2 *Oggersheim.....e. across the Rhine by bridge of boats, to
- 1 □ Mannheim.....s. e. to
- 2 Schwezingen.....on the Leimbach, s. by Oftersheim, across the Harbach, by Hockenheim, Neu Lusheim, across the Kriegbach, to
- 2 Waghausel.....by Wiesenthal, s. w. across the Saalbach by Neudorf, to
- 1½ Graben.....on the Pfinz, by Friedrichsthal, to
- 3 □ Carlsruhe.....e. by an avenue (Gottesane to right) to
- ½ *Durlach.....by Grözingen, Söllingen, Kl. Steinbach and Singen, to
- 1½ Wilfertingen.....s. e. by Stehdichfur, to
- 1½ ⊙Pforzheim.....n. e. along the Enz, by Eutingen, Enzberg (Württemberg) and Mühlacker, to
- 2½ Illingen.....s. e. by *Vaihingen, across the Enz by Enzweihingen on the Strudel, to

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 Schwiebertingen, on the Gloms, keeping to right to
 2 □ Stuttgart or Stuttgart (Württemberg).

38½ = 170 English miles.

Route 90. From COBLENZ to TREVES (TRIER).

- Across the Mosel by road to left, beneath Fort Francis, then by road to left by Metternich, to
- 3½ Polch, or Polich (a), w. by Kerig, across the Elz by Duingenheim, to
- 2½ Kaisersesch.....s. w. across a branch of the Moselle, by Driesch, to
- 2½ Lützerath.....s. w. across the Alf, by Ob Schiedweiler, Greimerath (to right) to
- 2½ *Wittlichon the Lieser, s. w. by Salmenrohr, across the Salm, by Sehlern (to left) to
- 2 Hetzerath.....s. w. by Föhren, across the stream. On approaching the Mosel the road divides, one leading across the Mosel, by Schweich, Kenn (to left), Ruwer, across a branch of Mosel to Treves, the other straight forward by Ehrang, across the Kell by Biwer, (Pfalzel nearer the Mosel), across the river, to
- 2½ ☉ Treves, or Trier (Prussia.)

15½ = 70½ English miles.

(a) If the traveller intend to perform the journey from Coblenz to Treves on foot, Schreiber recommends him not to take the great road through Polch and Lützerath, which is extremely dull, but to walk along the bank of the Mosell as much as possible.

Route 91. From COBLENZ to WETZLAR.

*German**Miles. Names of the Stages.*

- Across the Rhine to Thal Ehrenbreitstein, by Niederberg, Arenberg and Neuheusel, to
- 3 *Montabauracross branches of the Lahn, by Gr. Holbach, Nentershausen, across the Lahn, to
- 3 *Limburgrecross Lahn, N. E. by Ahlbach (to left), Ob Tiefenbach, Heckholzhauseu, Allendorf, across the Lahn to
- 3 *Weilburg.....s. e. for a short distance, then branch off to left, N. E., and again by road to left, by Bernbach, *Braunfels, by Oberndorf, across branches of the Lahn, to
- 3 ☉Wetzlar. (Prussia.)

12 = 56½ English miles.

Route 92. From COLOGNE to ARNHEIM, by CLEVES.

- 14½ Cleves, or Kleve, as at No. 86, N. E. by Kellen, Warbeien, across the Rhine, to
- 1½ ☉EmmerichN. W. by Hutum, Hoch Elten, to
- 1 Elten.....across the frontier of Holland, by *Zevenaar, Duiven, Westervoort, across the Yssel, to
- 3 ☉Arnheim (a), or Aarnhem. (Holland.)

20 = 92 English miles.

(a) ARNHEIM, which is a handsome town in the province of Guelder, in the kingdom of Holland, has 10,000 inhabitants, and lies on the great road to Amsterdam.

ROUTE XCIII.—COLOGNE TO COBLENZ. 347

Route 93 (a). COLOGNE to COBLENZ.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Leaving Cologne by the Balienturm or Severin
Pforte, by Milote, Godorf, to
- 1½ Wesslingen.....by Hersel, to
- 1½ ⊙Bonnleaving Bonn under the archway
of University Library, by the Vin-
ea Domini Garden, Hoch Kreuz,
Godesberg, Mehlem, Rolandseck,
and Ob Winter, to
- 2½ *Remagen.....along the base of hills, across the
Ahr, to
- ½ *Sinzig.....sweeping round hills to *Nieder
Breisig (Rhineck ruins,) Nippes
and Brohl, across Brohlbach, by
Fornich and Namedi, to
- 2½ *Andernachacross the Nette by Nettenhammer,
Hoche's monument, Weissen-
thurm, across meadows by Fort
Francis, across Moselle, to
- 2½ □ Coblenz. (Prussia.)

11½ = 54 English miles.

Route 93 (b). COLOGNE to COBLENZ, by Steamboat.

<i>Left Bank.</i>	<i>River.</i>	<i>Right Bank.</i>
Poll		Alte Burg
Westhofen, Ensen, Porz	Island	Rodenkirchen
Zundorf	Island	Weis, Surdt

348 ROUTE XCIII.—COLOGNE TO COBLENZ.

<i>Left Bank.</i>	<i>River.</i>	<i>Right Bank.</i>
Langel, Lulsdorf (ruins)	Island	Godorf, Nied Wess- ling, Ob Wess- ling
Nieder Cassel, Rheidt	3 Islands	Ursel, Widdig, Udorf
Mondorf, Mouth of Sieg (old)	Pfaffenmütze island	Herseel
Mouth of Sieg, Schwarz Rheindorf		Gr. Rheindorf
Beuel	Flying bridge	Bonn
Ob Cassel		Pflittersdorf
Nied Dollendorf		Godesberg (ruins), Draitscherbad
Königswinter Drachenfels (7 mountains)		Rungsdorf Mehlem
Rhondorf, Honnef	2 Islands, (former convent)	Rolandseck Ruins
Rheinkreithbach	Island	Oberwinter
Scheuern, Unkel, Heister		
Erpel, Erpeler rock		St. Apollinarisberg, Remagen
Okkenfels, Linzer- hausen, Linz		
		Krippe, Mouth of Aar
Waller		Sinzig in back ground
Argenfels (castle), Höningen		Nieder, Breisig, Rhineck (ruins)

ROUTE XCIII.—COLOGNE TO COBLENZ. 349

<i>Left Bank.</i>	<i>River.</i>	<i>Right Bank.</i>
Rheinbrohl		Nippes and Brohl, Mountains of Brohlbach
Nied Hammerstein (ruins), Ob Ham- merstein	Island	Fernig
Heilig Kreuz, Leu- desdorf	Island	Namedi Andernach
Fahr, Feldkirchen, Devil's House.		
Irrlich, Mouth of Wied, Neuwied	Flying bridge and island	Hoche's monu- ment, Weissen- thurm
	Island	
Engers, Mouths of Sain and Pretsch- bachs		Urmitz, Kalten Engers
Bendorf Sain (ruins)		Sebastian Engers
Vallendar, Mallen- dar	2 Islands	Kesselheim
Urbar		Wallersheim, Rü- benach, Neuen- dorf
Ehrenbreitstein.	Bridge of boats.	Coblenz.

350 ROUTE XCVI.—COLOGNE TO ELBERFELD.

Route 94. From COLOGNE to DÜSSELDORF.

*German
Miles.*

Names of the Stages.

Across the Rhine to *Deuz, N. E. by Stammheim,
and Flittard (to left), Küppersteg,
across the Dünbach, by Bürrig
and Pladen, across the Wipper, to

- $\frac{1}{2}$ ○Mühlheim.....N. by Bürrig and Opladen, to
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ Langenfeld.....across a branch of Rhine, by
 Garath and Benrath, and Langen-
 weier, to
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ □Düsseldorf.....on the Rhine and Düssel.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ = $25\frac{1}{4}$ English miles.

Route 95. From COLOGNE to ELBERFELD.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ ○Mühlheim.....N. by Bürrig and Opladen, to
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ Langenfeld.....N. E. by Hobscheid, to
 2 ○Solingenacross the Wipper by Kronenberg,
 to
 2 □Barmen and Elberfeld, on the Wipper.

$6\frac{1}{2}$ = 31 English miles.

Route 96. From COLOGNE to SCHWELM.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ ○Mühlheim.....by Dunwald, Schlebusch, across
 the Dünbach by Fettehenn, Stein-
 büchel, Landscheid, to
 2 Strasserhof, or Strasse, by Wermels Kirchen, to
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ Born.....northward to

ROUTE XCVII.—DANZIG TO KONIGSBERG. 351

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Ⓞ Lennep (a).....N. N. E. by Garshagen and Olhe,
(left), Beyenburg (right), across
the Wipper, by Post heide, and
Winterberg (right), to

$1\frac{1}{2}$ *Schwelm. (Prussia.)

6 = 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

(a) LENNEP is a small and handsome town, situated in a pleasant valley, and has 4600 inhabitants. Here are considerable manufactories of fine cloths and coarse cottons, several hundred hatters, and a great establishment for dyeing blue.

Inns. Der Rothe Ochs (le Bœuf Rouge), das Deutsche Haus (la Maison Allemande).

Route 97. From DANTZIC or DANZIG, to KONIGSBERG, by PILLAU.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

Across the Weichsel or Vistula, by Heubude,
Crakau, Neufehr, Bohnsack, and
Schmackenburg, to

$2\frac{1}{2}$ Nickelswalde.....by Pasewalk and Steegen, to

2 *Stuthof.....(to right), by Bodenwinkel (right)
through a wooded tract called the
Frische Nehrung, lying between
the Baltic and the Frische Haff, by
Lieb, to

$2\frac{1}{2}$ Kahlbergby Gr. Vöglers and Neukrug, to

$2\frac{1}{2}$ Polskiby Alt Tief and Neu Tief, across to

$2\frac{1}{2}$ *Pillau (a)by Alt Pillau (Prussian Paradise
to left), by Lechstadt, to

$1\frac{1}{2}$ *Fischhausen.....by Bludau and Forken, across the
Forkensche, to

352 ROUTE XCVIII.—DANZIG TO KONITZ.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

- 2 Widittenacross small streams, by Moditten
and Tuditten, to
2½ □ Königsberg, on the Pregel.

19½ = 89½ English miles.

A Diligence road leads by Praust, Dirschau, Marienburg, Elbing, Hütte, Braunsberg, Quilitzen and Brandenburg, to Königsberg, a distance of 25 German miles.

(a) PILLAU is a town, fortress, and port in Eastern Prussia, situated between the Baltic Sea and the Frische Haff: it is well built, has 2000 inhabitants, and is the place of anchorage for large vessels bound to Königsberg. This town has an Arsenal, with some trade and navigation. The country near is called the Prussian Paradise. There is a sturgeon fishery near *Altpillau*, and a great deal of caviare is made here.

Excursions may be made to *Ermeland* and *Frauenberg*, where the tomb of Copernicus is to be seen in the cathedral; it was opened in 1805; his hydraulic machine is still preserved, and in the monastery on a height is the chamber in which he made his observations.

Route 98. From DANZIG to KONITZ.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

- s. by Alt Schottland, Ohra, Scharfenort, St. Albrecht
to
1½ Praustacross the Radaune, third road to
right, by Russoczyn, Sukerin,

ROUTE XCIX.—DANZIG TO MARIENBURG. 353

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Kladau, across a stream by Klein Trampken, Klatzke, to Gr. and Mittel Schöneck, Demlin, Neugush and
- 3½ Schöneck †s. w. by Wenzkau, Mallar, Schöneck, Kobillau, Gr. Pallubin, to
- 3 Alt Kyschau.....across the stream, through a wood, across the Czarna Wodda, or Black Water, by Weythal, w. through a wood by Ossowo, to
- 4½ Kossabudeby Frederichsbuch, through a wood and across the Braa, by Menzikal, Gr. Kladau, to
- 3½ *Konitz, or Conitz. (Prussia.)

15½ = 72½ English miles.

Route 99. From DANZIG to MARIENBURG.

- 1½ Praust.....by high road across Radaune, by Langenau, Rosenberg, Schönwarling, Hohenstein, Kohling, Mühlbanz, Liebenhof, to
- 3½ *Dirschau.....across the Weichsel (Vistula), by Alt Weichsel, Kunzendorf, Gnojau, across the Nogath, to
- 2½ ○Marienburg. (Prussia.)

7½ = 33½ English miles.

† Two roads lead from Schöneck to Conitz. The one by a secondary road as given above, the other 1 German mile longer, s. w. by Lienitz, across the Ferse to *Stargard, by high road w. across a branch of the Ferse to Rokoczin, Gr. Sacymyn, Miradowo Zblewo, Blittom, through a wood across the Czarna Wodda, to Lank Czerak, Rittel on the Braa, Teschen Krug and Jesioroka to Konitz.

354 ROUTE C.—DANZIG TO MARIENWERDER.

Route 100. From DANZIG to MARIENWERDER.

German

Miles.

Names of the Stages.

- 4½ *Dirschau.....s. w. by high road by Czarlin, Subkau, Gremblin, Rauden, Liebenau and Sprauden, to
- 4½ *Mewe..... across the Vistula, by Johannsd-Mewischfeld, Ziegellack, Kunzebrack, across the Alte Nogath, to
- 2½ ©Marienwerder. (Prussia.)

11½ = 52 English miles.

Route 101. From DANZIG to NEUSTADT.

n. w. by high road to Aller Engel, Langefuhr, across a branch of Vistula, to Oliva, skirting a wood by Zoppot and Kollebke, to

- 2½ Kl. Katzstill skirting wood by Kielau, Zissau, Sagorez, on a branch of the Putzig Bay, Rehda, Pelzau, to
- 3½ *Neustadt(Prussia.)

6½ = 29 English miles.

Route 102. From DANZIG to THORN.

- 11½ ©Marienwerder, see No. 100; s. e. by secondary road, across the Alte Nogath, skirting a wood by Gr. Bandiken, Kl. and Gr. Otlau, to

ROUTE CIII.—DARMSTADT TO ANSPACH. 356

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 *Garnsee.....on the Lake, by Garnseedorf, through a wood by road to right, by Doszoczyn, Gr. Bialochowo, across the Ossa, by Schwierkoczyn, to
- 2½ ©Graudenzon the Vistula, s. Rudnick Lake to left, by road to left by Waldowo, Sarnowo, (right), Dzakowo, Mal-lankowo, Lissewo, Kórnatowo, (small lake to right), to
- 4½ Lippinkenby Dubielno and Skompe, to
- 1 *Culmsee on the Lake, s. by Grzywna, and Lissomitz and Mocker, to
- 3 □ Thorn.....on the Weichsel, or Vistula.

24½ = 112½ English miles.

Route 103. From DARMSTADT to ANSPACH.

By high road n. s. through a woody tract across the Gersprinz, to

- 2 *Dieburg.....e. by secondary road, across a branch of Gersprinz, by Spitzal-theim, through a wood across the Main, to
- 3 ©Aschaffenburg (a), s. e. by high road by Strass-bessenbach and Oberbessenbach, to
- 2 Hessenthal.....(to the right) by Rohrbrunn, to
- 3 Esselbach.....by Altfeld, e. by Friesenstein, across the Main to Lengfurt, Rem-lingen, Hettstadt (left), Walbüttel-brunn (right), to
- 5 ©Wuirzburgon the Main, along the northern bank of river, by Randersacker, *Eibelstadt, Sommerhausen, Kl. Ochsenfurt, across the Main, to

356 ROUTE CIV.—DARMSTADT TO ANSPACH.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 *Ochsenfurtby Ob Ickelsheim and Gollhofen,
to
2½ *Uffenheim.....by Rudolshofen, continuing high
road across branches of Aisch, to
2 Markt Bürgel.....by Ob Dachstetten, across a branch
of Rezart, to
3 ☉Anspach, or Ansbach. (Bavaria.)

24½ = 112½ English miles.

(a) ASCHAFFENBURG is the capital of a principality of the same name, now belonging to Bavaria: it is situated on the Maine, and has 7000 inhabitants. The most remarkable objects are a stone bridge; a fine Château, with an interesting collection of pictures, particularly by old masters of the German school, such as Cranach, Holbein, and Durer; a handsome library of 16,000 volumes, and a collection of cork models and engravings; a Gymnasium, the old Collegiate Church; the new Collegiate Church; the Lyceum, with collections of books, engravings, and instruments; a casino, a reading-room, a new and handsome theatre, and new barracks. The environs are extremely pretty.

Inns. Der Freihof, der Frankfurter hof (l'Hotel de Francfort), der Goldene Adler (l'Aigle d'Or).

Route 104. DARMSTADT to CARLSRUHE.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 13½ ☉Durlach, see No. 106; by an avenue (Gottesau to
left), to
½ □Carlsruhe. (Baden.)

14 = 64½ English miles.

Route 105. From DARMSTADT to COBLENZ.

German

Miles. *Names of Stages.*

- n. by Arheilgen, through a small wood to
 1½ Langenby Sprendlingen, and road to left
 to Neu Isenburg, to Sachsenhausen,
 across the Maine, to
 1½ Frankfort on the Maine, n. w. by high road by
 Bockenheim, Hausen, Rodelheim,
 on Nidda (left), across frontier of
 Nassau, by Taunus Hills to Esch-
 born, Schwalbach, to
 2½ *Königsteinn. by Glashulte, Ob Rod, Esch
 and Walsdorf, to
 3 Würges.....by *Kamberg, Erbach, Ob Selters,
 across the Ems, by Nied Selters,
 Ob Brechen, Nied Brechen, across
 the Ems by Lindenholzhausen, to
 3 *Limburg †across the Lahn, n. w. and then by
 road to left by Nentershausen, Gr.
 Holbach, to
 3 *Montabaurby Neuhausen, Arenberg and Nie-
 derberg, by *Thal Ehrenbreitstein,
 to
 3 □ Coblenz.....on the Rhine. (Prussia.)

17½ = 81½ English miles.

Or you may take the following road :

By high road, w. through a wood, and then to right
 by Büttelborn, to Gr. Gerau, or
 by secondary road by Weiterstadt,
 to

† Vide p. 317 (note.)

358 ROUTE CVI — DARMSTADT TO DURLACH.

German

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
2	*Grossgerau .....s. w. Nauheim (right), across the Maine to Kostheim, w. to Cassel, across the Rhine, to
2½	□ Mayence †(Mainz), recross by Cassel, Mosbach (Nassau), or by a short round by Biberich, to
1½	□ Wiesbaden.....w. by Klarenthal, and the Tannus Hills, to
2	Langen Schwalbach, by Kemel, continuing high road to Holzhausen, Singhofen, by Berg Nassau to left, across the Lahn, to
4	*Nassau..... w. along the Lahn by Dausenau, Bad Ems and Ems, Fachbach, across frontier of Prussia by *Thal Ehrenbreitstein, across the Rhine, to
3	□ Coblenz. (Prussia.)

16 = 69 English miles.

Route 106. From DARMSTADT to DURLACH.

- s. by high road (the Bergstrasse), by Bessungen (to left), Eberstadt, through a small wood to
- 1¼ Bickenbach.....s. by high road (Malchen, or Melibocus, to left), *Zwingenberg, Auerbach (left), Bensheim, to
- 1¼ *Heppenheim....by Unt Lauterbach, Hemsbach and Sulzbach, across the Weschnitz, to
- 2 *Weinheim..... by Gr. Sachsen, Schriesheim (to left), Handschuhsheim, across the Neckar, to

† There is no occasion for crossing to Mayence.

ROUTE CVI.—DARMSTADT TO DURLACH. 359

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2½ ⊙Heidelberg.....s. by Rohrbach, *Leimen, Nussloch, to
- 2 *Wiesloch.....by Malschberg (left), Mingolsheim, Langenbrücken, Stetfeld, Ubstatt, across the Saalbach, to
- 3 ⊙Bruchsal.....by Unt Grumbach and Weingarten, across the Pfinz, to
- 2½ ⊙Durlach (a)....(Baden).

15½ = 71½ English miles.

Continuation.

Durlach to Carlsruhe, 1 stunde = 2⅔ English miles.

(a) DURLACH is in the Grand Duchy of Baden, rather more than two English miles from Carlsruhe, with which it communicates by a handsome avenue, and has 5000 inhabitants. It was formerly the capital of the duchy, and has declined very much since Carlsruhe became the chief town. Durlach has an old château, and a garden containing some Roman antiquities; a college; tobacco, porcelain, and cloth manufactories; and silkworms are bred here. In the vicinity are the ruins of a Castle of the Counts of Henneburg, and an antique tower. There is a vineyard on the Thurmberg, which is a favorite promenade of the citizens of Carlsruhe, during the vintage. The *Alleehaus* between Carlsruhe and Durlach is also much resorted to.

Inns. Die Karlsburg, die Blume (la Fleur).

Route 107. From DARMSTADT to LANDAU.

*German**Miles. Names of the Stages.*

- 5½ *Weinheim †.....as at No. 106 ; s. w. by high road,
and then by secondary road to right,
across branches of Weschnitz, by
Virnheim and Kefferthal, across
the Neckar, to
- 2 □ Mannheim.....across the Rhine, w. to
- 1 *Oggersheim.....s. by *Mutterstadt, to
- 1½ Hochdorf.....by Meckenheim and Mussbach, to
- 1½ *Neustadt..s. *Edenkoben (to right), Edes-
heim, to
- 2 ○Landau.....on the Queich.

13½ = 62 English miles.

Or you may take the following road through Spires :

- 8½ *Oggersheim, as above, by Mutterstadt, s. e. to
- 2½ ○Spires (a).....or Speyer, on the Rhine, s. w. by
Schweigenheim, to
- 3 ○Landau.

14 = 64½ English miles.

(a) SPIRES, or SPEYER, (Spira Augusta Nemetum), is an ancient town on the Rhine and the Spelerbach, and was formerly a free and imperial town, but is now the capital of Rhenish Bavaria. Cæsar erected a Palace here, and it was afterwards the residence of the Carlovigian Kings and the Saxon Emperors. Its present state of degradation is the result of the ruthless violence of Louis the *Great*, and the atrocities of the French revolutionists. It has 8000 inhabi-

† Or from Heppenheim direct to Mannheim, 3½ miles.

ROUTE CVIII.--DARMSTADT TO MERGENTHEIM. 361

tants. The most remarkable objects are the following: the Cathedral, erected by Conrad II., Henry III. and IV., and which once contained intact the tombs of 9 emperors; the Cathedral has been repaired, and a handsome monument, by Ohmacht, erected to the memory of Adolphus of Nassau: in the celebrated Chapel of St. Afra, the remains of the Emperor Henry IV. remained whilst under the Papal ban; the Hall of Antiquities, containing numerous Rhenish antiques; the Mint; the bath called the Jews' Bath, which is of Roman origin; the old Roman gate and tower, near the Landau suburb, and the house called Ritscher, where, at the Diet held April 19, 1529, the Protest was framed by the Reformed Deputies and Princes, which earned for them and their successors the title of Protestants. This town was formerly the seat of the Imperial Chamber, which was afterwards transferred to Wetzlar. Madder is cultivated in this neighbourhood.

Inns. Der Engel (l'Ange), die Post (la Poste), der Adler (l'Aigle), der *Baierische Hof* (l'Hotel de Bavière).

DARMSTADT to MANNHEIM.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

6½ or 7½ Mannheim; (see No. 107).

DARMSTADT to MAYENCE.

4½ (See No. 105, p. 358.)

Route 108. From DARMSTADT to MERGENTHEIM.

2 *Dieburgs. E. by *Umstadt, Henbach, Höchst, N. E. along the Mumlung, by *Neustadt, along the river, across frontier of Bavaria, and then by high road to left, to

362 RO. CVIII.—DARMSTADT TO MERGENTHEIM.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 4 *Oberburg,†.....along the southern bank of the Main, by *Wörth (Klingenberg on opposite bank), by Laudenbach, Kl. Henbach, across the Madau, to
- 2½ *Miltenberg (a), eastward by Eichenbühl, Neukirchen, across frontier of Baden, to
- 2 Hundheimby Steinbach, to
- 2½ *Bischofsheim...on a branch of the Tauber, by Distelhausen, *Königshofen, Unt Balbach, and Edelfingen, across a branch of the Tauber, to
- 2 *Mergentheim.....(Württemberg).

15 = 60 English miles.

Continuation.

*Bischofsheim to ⊙Wurzburg, 3½.

(a) MILTENBERG is a handsome town, formerly belonging to the Elector of Mayence, but at present to Prince Linange; it is situated in an agreeable and fertile country, on the Maine, and has 3000 inhabitants. The most remarkable objects are, a chateau on a height, a custom-house, a gymnasium, the *Hainsäulen*, between Miltenberg and Heubach, and the monument erected by the Saxon volunteers, in honour of their brothers in arms, who were drowned near Miltenberg, in 1814.

Inn. Der Engel (l'Ange).

† Oberburg is, however, a little out of the road to Miltenberg, which lies southward.

ROUTE CIX.—DARMSTADT TO MUNCHEN. 363

Route 109. From DARMSTADT to MÜNCHEN
(Munich).

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 24½ Anspach (see No. 103); s. e. by *Ohrnbach, twice
across the Altmuhl, to
- 3½ *Gunzenhausen...across a branch of the Altmuhl,
s. e. by Stopfenheim, across the
Schwabische Rezart, to
- 2½ ⊙ Weissenburg.....s. e. by Rottenstein and Ruperts-
buch, to
- 3 *Eichstadt.....across the Altmuhl, by high road
to left, by Gabel, to
- 3 *Ingolstadt.....across the Danube, by Salvator Kl,
across branches of the Danube and
the Danube Marsh, by Reicherts-
hofen, across the Paar, to
- 2½ Pörnbach.....by Hampertshofen, to
- 2 *Pfaffenhofen.....across branches of the Danube, by
Reichertshausen, across a branch
of the Ammer, by Hohen Kam-
mer, and Dörnbach, to
- 3½ Unterbrückacross the Ammer, and a branch
of the Isar, by Maltertshofen,
across a branch of the Isar, by
Kalteherberg, to
- 3 □ München, or Munich, on the Isar, (Bavaria).

47½ = 218½ English miles.

Route 110. From DARMSTADT to SAARBRÜCK.

Homburg, (see No. 113.)

- 2 Rohrbach.
- 2 Saarbrück.

4 = 18½ English miles.

364 ROUTE CXI.—DARMSTADT TO STUTTGART.

Route 111. From DARMSTADT to STUTTGART.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 8 | *Heidelberg.....(see No. 106,) along the Neckar, by Wolfsbrunn, across the Elsenz, by *Neckargemünd, to |
| 2 | Wiesenschbach ... ..by Mauer and Meckesheim, across the Elsenz, by Zurzenhausen, and Hoffenheim, recross to |
| 2 | *Sinsheim (a)....s. e. by Steinfurt and Kirchart, to |
| 2½ | Fürfeld (Württemberg), s. e. across the Neckar, to |
| 2 | ⊙Heilbronn .....s. along Neckar, by *Laufen, across to Kirchheim, and across the Enz to the left, to |
| 2½ | *Besigheim .....by secondary road to Egolsheim, and |
| 2 | ⊙Ludwigsburg (b)..s. by Zuffenhausen, to |
| 2 | □ Stuttgart .....(Württemberg). |

23 = 105½ English miles.

(a) SINZHEIM, a municipal town which derives its name from Sunnesheim, or City of the Sun, having been the principal religious station of the ancient Germans. It possesses, in confirmation of this, an interesting collection of Teutonic remains.

Inns. Die Drey Könige (les Trois Rois), der Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or). At some few leagues from Sinzheim, is the frontier of Württemberg, where the road lies through the town of Fürfeld and the valley of the Neckar, at a short distance from which is the ancient imperial town of Heilbronn.

(b) LUDWIGSBURG, which is the second residence of the King of Würtemberg, is a new and regularly-built town, with 6000 inhabitants. Among the principal objects of curiosity, we may mention the Residenz Schloss, a magnificent building, with the cemetery for the royal family, a Lutheran and a Catholic Chapel, a Theatre, a Picture Gallery, and a handsome garden, with the Emichsburg; near it the Favoritschlösschen and its promenades; Mon-Repos, a superb edifice, formerly called the *Seehaus*, or Lake House, with its splendid collections, and the park with the two islands, the residence of the Queen Dowager; the Barracks, the Arsenal, the Cannon Foundry; an institution for cadets; a large house, comprising an orphan asylum, a madhouse, and a house of correction, together with a cloth manufactory; the monument of Count Zeppelin, the Salon and Osterhotz, two pleasure-gardens. Here are also manufactories of linen, cotton, porcelain, crockery, jewellery, clocks, leather, tobacco, fustian, crape, gauze, &c. In the environs are Hohen Asberg, a former fortress on a mountain, now a state prison. Solitude, once a favorite royal residence, from the Belvidere of which a fine view is obtained; Hohenheim, &c.

Inns. Der Bär (l'Ours), das Waldhorn (le Cor de Forestier), die Kanne (le Bidon).

See the description of Stuttgart and Ludwigsburg by Memminger.

366 ROUTE CXII.—DARMSTADT TO WORMS.

Route 112. From DARMSTADT to WORMS.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- By high road, s. by Eberstadt, to
 1½ Bickenbachbranch off s. w. by Langwoden,
 through a wood, Biblis, Hofheim,
 across the Rhine, to
 3 ⊙Worms.....(H Darmstadt).

4½ = 22 English miles.

Or you may take the following high road :—

- n. w. to
 2 *Grossgeraus. w. by Geinsheim, across the
 Rhine, to
 2 *Oppenheimby high road s. by Guntersblum,
 to
 3 ⊙Worms.....(H Darmstadt).

7 = 32½ English miles.

Route 113. From DARMSTADT to ZWEYBRUCKEN.

- 2 Grossgerau.
 2½ Mayence(see No. 105,) s. w. by Marien-
 born and Ob Olm, to
 1½ Nieder-Olm.....across the Seizbach, by Nied and
 Ob Soulheim, to
 1½ Wörstadt.....s. w. by Ensheim, to
 1½ *Alzey (a)across the frontier of Bavaria, by
 Morsheim, to
 1½ *Kirchheim Boland, across the Pfrim, by Marnheim,
 and then either by secondary road,
 by Gölheim, or by high road, to
 Draisen, and

ROUTE CXIII.--DARMSTADT TO ZWEYBRÜCKEN. 367

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 1½ Standenbühl.....by Ob Börstadt, across the Alsenz,
to
2 Sembachby Neuenkirchen, leaving to left
the battle-fields of 1793-4, to
1½ ©Kaiserslautern ...w. past a small lake, by Kinds-
bach, to
2 *Landstuhl.....w. to
1 Bruckmühlbach..by Vogelbach, to
1½ *Homburgacross the Blies, to
1½ *Zweybrücken (b), (Rhenish Bavaria).

21½ = 96½ English miles.

(a) ALZEY formerly belonged to the Palatine Elector, but is now in the dominions of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt: it is situated on the Seibach, or Salzburg, in a remarkably fertile country, between Worms and Kreuznach, and has 3500 inhabitants. Here are the mere ruins of a castle, and of the Church of St. George, a casino, a reading-room, a musical society, an amateur theatre at the Darmstadt Hotel, and a freemasons' lodge.

It is interesting, as being the spot celebrated in the *Nibelungenlied*, the heroes of which lay were natives of the neighbourhood.

Inns. Waschmanns Hotel, die 3 Könige (les Trois Rois), der Darmstädter Hof (l'Hotel de Darmstadt).

Mont Tonnerre is at the distance of about eight English miles.

(b) ZWEYBRÜCKEN, called by the French Deux-Ponts, and in modern Latin, Bipontum, is a handsome town in Rhenish Bavaria, with 7100 inhabitants. The principal edifices are Alexander's Church, with a ducal vault; Charles's Church; the Maximilian Church, restored from

368 ROUTE CXIV.—DRESDEN TO ALTENBURG.

the ruins of the castle; the Palace of the Court of Appeal near it; the Stables; the Cavalry Barracks; the Gymnasium, with a Library, &c. The town is chiefly celebrated for the editions of the Greek classics which it has sent forth, well known under the name of the Bipont classics.

The avenues along the canal offer agreeable promenades; and in the environs are Bubenhausen, Zigheim, the Pheasantry, &c.

Inns. Das Lamm (l'Agneau), der Zweybrücker Hof (l'Hôtel de Deux Ponts), die Post (la Poste).

From DARMSTADT to WURZBURG.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

5 Würzburg (see No. 103).

Route 114. From DRESDEN to ALTENBURG.

- w. across a branch of Elbe, and by road to right, by Pennerig and Steinbach, to
- 2 *Wilsdruf.....by Limbach, Neu Tanneberg, across a branch of the Mulde, to
- 2 *Nossen.....w. by Etzdorf, across a stream, by Reichenbach, to
- 2½ *Waldheim (a).....across a branch of the Mulde, by Richtzein, to
- 1½ *Geringswalde ...across the Mulde, to
- 1 *Rochlitz (b)w. by high road, by Wickershain, to
- 1 *Geithain.....by Nied Grafenhain, Roda, across the frontier of Saxe Altenburg, by Eschefeld, across the Wyra, by Leuba, to

2½ © Altenburg.

2½ = 57 English miles.

(a) WALDHEIM is in the circle of Leipsic, and in the kingdom of Saxony; it has a population of 1300 inhabitants, and manufactures of cloth, fustian, and stuffs; the soap made here, known under the name of Saxon soap, is very good. The Château, which is near the town, contains a house of correction, a workhouse, and an orphan asylum.

(b) ROCHLITZ is in the circle of Leipsic, and in the kingdom of Saxony; it has 400 houses, 2500 inhabitants, a bridge over the Mulde, a château, a brewery, and some manufactories.

Route 115 (a). From DRESDEN to CARLSBAD.
(First Route.)

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

	w. and by road to left (battle-field of 1745, behind Kesselsdorf,) to
2	Herzogswalde ....across a branch of Elbe, by Mohorn, Nied Schöna, and Naundorf, to
2	⊙Freiberg (a).....w. to right battle-field, 1762, Kl. Schirma, to
2	*Oederan (b).....by Flöha, across a branch of the Mulde, by Ob Wiesa, to
2½	⊙Chemnitz (c)...s. by secondary road, by Alt Chemnitz, Hartha, Buckersdorf, *Thum, *Ehrenfriedersdorf, Schönfeld, to
4	⊙Annaberg (d)...s. s. e. by Beerenstein, across frontier of Austria, by *Weypert, Bärenloh, Unt and Ober Böhm-Wiesenthal, to the right the Fichtel Berg, and to the left, the Keil Berg, to Gottesgabe, *Joachimthal, *Schlachenwerth, across the Eger, to
6½	Carlsbad, or Karlsbad (e), on the Töpel.

18½ = 85 English miles.

(a) FREYBERG, which is the capital of the circle of the Erzgebirge, in the kingdom of Saxony, has 1000 houses, and 12000 inhabitants, and is situated on the Mulde, 1179 feet above the level of the sea. The Cathedral is a fine specimen of the architecture of the middle ages, and in its *Golden Gate* it is easy to recognize the style of the Byzantine architects. In the burial-chapel, besides, are deposited a number of Saxon princes, from Henry the Pious down to John George IV. Among the most remarkable monuments, are those of the Electoral Prince Maurice, and Werner, the mineralogist.

Werner's museum is one of the best means of instruction in the Mining Academy, a very flourishing institution. In the market-place, opposite the Town-house, is to be seen a stone, marking the spot where Kunz of Kauffungen was executed in 1455, together with four of his associates. In the Town-house is a stone model of his head. Among the shafts which can be most conveniently visited, are the *Kurfürst*, the *Bescheert Glück*, or Destined Fortune, and *Alte Elisabeth*, or Old Elizabeth, a ticket for which can easily be obtained. A horse and a water engine, which are employed in raising water, are well worthy of attention. Two horses put the horse-engine in motion, which in eight hours raises 464 cwt. of water from the shaft, while the water-engine, in the same time, raises 480 cwt. of water from an enormous depth.

Two English miles from the town is the Amalgamir Werk, at Halsbrücke, the most complete establishment of its kind in Europe. In the establishments for the sale of minerals, are to be seen all the fossils found in the mining districts of Saxony, mineral cabinets at different prices, and opazes from the Scheckenstein in Voigtland.

Freyberg has a church (St. Peter's), with a good organ, a

hospital, an excellent School for 400 children of poor miners, a Town-house, a Freemasons' lodge, a Reading-room, a Theatre, a Casino, balls, concerts, and public gardens.

Inns. Das Schwarze Ross (le Cheval Noir), der Stern (l'Etoile), der Rothe Hirsch (le Cerf Rouge), der Goldene Adler (l'Aigle d'Or).

(b) OEDERAN is in the kingdom of Saxony. The principal church contains a picture by Mengs, and an organ by Silbermann. Fiedler's cloth manufactory is the most extensive in Saxony, and employs more than a thousand persons. Stabro the potter has the largest pot in Germany; it contains 45 Dresden measures. There is a private theatre here. Börnichen park is in the vicinity.

Inns. Der Hirsch (le Cerf), die 3 Schwäne (les 3 Cygnes).

(c) CHEMNITZ is in the Erzgebirge, in the kingdom of Saxony, and has 16,000 inhabitants. It is a well-built town, situated in a fertile plain, and the fortifications have been turned into gardens. The most remarkable objects are the Cathedral, St. James's Tower, the Town-house, the *Gewandhaus*, or Cloth Hall, the Château, Mr. Wöhler's cabinet of minerals and medals, a Casino, the *Erholung*, Starke's reading-room, a Theatre, the promenades in the castle garden, the bathing-house in *Petersgarten*, and a freemasons' lodge, shared with Hohenstein. In the neighbouring mountains are found calcedonies, cornelians, agates, and topazes. Chemnitz has a number of cotton manufactories, and is the most commercial town in Saxony, next to Leipzig.

Inns. L'Hotel de Saxe, united to the theatre; der Römische Kaiser (l'Empereur Romain), (*Erholung* held); der Blaue Engel (l'Ange Bleu), (*Harmonie* held).

(d) ANNABERG is a handsome town in the Erzgebirge, in the kingdom of Saxony, with 690 houses, and 4200 inhabitants. It is the principal seat of the (metal) lace manufacture in the Erzgebirge. St. Anne's Church, which is a handsome building, has a picture by Luke Cranach, and a grand altar, constructed of ten kinds of marble. Here are likewise a Museum, a very pleasant club, the gardens of Giesel and Müller, Sedtwitz's collection of minerals, and an Orphan Asylum. The country around is enchanting. *Wiesbaden* is about three English miles from Annaberg. The Schreckenberg, which formerly produced much silver, gave its name to the town till the year 1500.

Inns. Der Wilde Mann (le Sauvage), die Goldene Gans (l'Oie d'Or).

(e) CARLSBAD (Wary) is a small town in the circle of Elbogen, in Bohemia; it lies on the right bank of the Eger, at the confluence of it with the river Töpel, or Tepl, between lofty mountains, and has upwards of 500 houses with 3000 inhabitants. It is one of the most celebrated watering-places in Germany. The following are the principal springs. 1. The Sprudel, or boiling spring, which is of the temperature of 165° of Fahrenheit, and the new boiling spring, discovered in 1809, which is called Hygiena. 2. The Muhlbrunnen, with a bathing-house, founded by the Empress Maria Theresa, in 1762, close to St. Bernard's fountain, which is also chiefly employed for bathing. 3. Neubrunnen, which is the spring usually drunk. 4. The Theresienbrunnen, which was used after the disappearance of the Schlossbrunnen, in 1809; this latter, however, again flowed in 1823. Close to it is the Bernhardsbrunnen, and the Pollah Saloon, where there is a table d'hôte. 5. The Kalte Sauerling, or cold acidulous spring.

ROUTE CXV.—DRESDEN TO CARLSBAD. 373

The amusements of Carlsbad consist of plays, concerts, balls, pic-nics, and breakfasts, with dancing. The principal promenades are on the terraces, or Wiese, along the Topel, (which is crossed by six bridges,) which is the handsomest spot in Carlsbad; and under the alleys in front of the Saxon and Bohemian Saloons; the other promenades are the *Freundschaftssitz*, or Seat of Friendship, and the walk to the paper-mill, the Posthof, an hotel with grounds, Frederick's Rock (Friedrikenfels), Schwarzenberg's Bench, the charming roads of Lord Findlater, the Temple of Gratitude, and the monument of the noble Lord; here is the *Königsitz*, once the favorite spot of the King of Prussia, who, if an anecdote in "Germany and the Germans" is to be believed, is not likely to patronise Carlsbad in future; and close to it is the Prussian Saloon; the Hammerberg, the Kreuzberg, and the Hirschsprung, are also much frequented; excursions are made to Fischern, Elnbogen, Engelhaus, Schlackenwerde, Schönhofen, &c. The manufactures consist chiefly of articles of brass, tin, and steel, of pins, fire-arms, and engraved stones.

The principal public buildings are the Churches, the Town-house, the new Theatre, open from 4 to 6. The Hospitals of the Holy Ghost, and of Bernhard, for foreigners, &c. Mr. Von Erbe, the lieutenant of the circle, animated by the spirit of Findlater, was the promoter of additional improvements; the roads leading to the Kreuzberg are now very convenient, and there is a large pavillion on the mountain, and a coffee-house at its foot; the promenade leading to the Sprudel was also lengthened. A tax of four florins is levied upon each resident beyond eight days, for the improvement of the place.

Inns. Der Goldene Schild (le Bouclier d'Or), der
K k

374 ROUTE CXV.—DRESDEN TO CARLSBAD.

Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or), der Goldene Ochs (le Bœuf d'Or), zum Paradies (au Paradis), &c., besides numberless lodging-houses. Peter the Great resided in the Rothe Adler.

Route 115 (b). From DRESDEN to CARLSBAD.
(Second Route.)

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- By high road, s. e. field-of-battle of 1813, to right, by Leuben, along the Elbe, to
- 2 ⊙ Pirna (a)returning a short distance along high road, and then to left, by Zehista, *Gottleube, Hollendorf, to
- 2½ Peterswalde... .by Nollendorf, and to the right, leaving to the left the battle-field of 1813, by Kulm, to
- 4 ⊙Töplitz.....s. w. by *Duchs, passing a lake to left, Liptitz, to
- 2 *Brixor Brix (b)
- 3 ⊙Saaz(Zatez)
- 2 *Podherzam (c)..by Rudig or Wratek, Lust, Drahenz, Lubenz, by high road, n. w. to
- 2 Libkowitz.....by Budau, Herscheditz, to
- 2 *Buckauleaving to right the Schloss Giesshübel, Solmes, Engelhaus (Ruins) to
- 2 ⊙Karlsbad. (Austria.)

2½ = 99 English miles.

(a) PIRNA, a town of 4800 inhabitants, in Saxony, close to the Elbe. The principal objects of interest are, the fort of Sonnenstein, the quarries of sandstone, and the cloth cotton manufactories.

ROUTE CXVI.—DRESDEN TO GORLITZ. 375

Inns. Das Weisse Ross (le Cheval Blanc), das Forsthaus (le Maison Forestière).

At DUX, between Töplitz and Brux, are two fine churches, a castle, a museum, and a park.

(b) BRUX (Most), a town in Austria, between the Erz and the Mittel Gebirge, on the Bila. It contains 2900 inhabitants, and presents a neat appearance. It possesses 8 churches, 3 squares, a gymnasium, 2 convents, a town-hall with frescoes, 3 hospitals, &c. Near it, on the Brüxer Berg, are the ruins of the Castle of Landswarth.

(c) PODHERZAM or Podersam, a small town, with a pretty church. In the neighbourhood is the Château of Schönhof, belonging to Count Czernin, to which is attached a noble park, worthy of notice.

Route 116. From DRESDEN to GÖRLITZ.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

- | | |
|----|--|
| | e. by Dürre Bühlau, Weissig, by road to left, to |
| 3½ | Schmiedefeld....(to right), by Harthau, Goldbach,
*Bischofswerda, Gödau, to |
| 3½ | ⊙Bautzen.....crossing battle-field of 1813, by
Würschen and Koltitz, across a
branch of Spru, to *Weissenberg,
across frontier of Prussia, to
Schöps and |
| 3 | *Reichenbach...by Ob Reichenbach and Hollen
dorf, to |
| 3 | Görlitz on the Neisse. |

13 = 50¼ English miles.

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	Or from Banzen to
3	Löbau.
1½	Reichenbach.
1¼	Görlitz.
<hr/>	
6¼	= 28¼ English miles.

Route 117. From DRESDEN to HOF.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

8¼	⊙Chemnitz. ....see No. 115 (a), across a branch of Mulde, by St. Niklas, Reichenbrund, and Mittelbach, to
2	Langen-Lungwitz, by Berasdorf, *Lichtenstein, across the Mulde, to
2¼	⊙Zwickau.....by Alt Schönfels und Neumark, to
2	⊙Reichenbach (a) by high road, and then by secondary road to right, by Limbach, Pohl, Möschwitz, across the Elster, to
2½	⊙Plauen (b).....by high road, s. across the Elster, by Pirk, Kl and Gr Zöbern, Wiedersberg, across the frontier of Bavaria and the Saale, to
3¼	⊙Hof. (Bavaria.)

20¼ = 83¼ English miles.

(a) REICHENBACH is in the Voigtland, and has 700 houses, and 4000 inhabitants. Here are a number of manufactories, four fairs annually, and a freemasons' lodge. The great royal alum quarry is in the vicinity.

Inns. Das Weisse Lamm (l'Agneau Blanc), der Blaue Engel (l'Ange Bleu).

(b) PLAUEN is in the Voigtland, in the kingdom of Saxony, and has 600 houses with 7000 inhabitants. It is an

ROUTE CXVIII.--DRESDEN TO JUNG-BUNZLAU. 377

industrious town, and has manufactories of cottons, muslin, and cotton thread, with machines in the English style. The principal church, which has been just rebuilt, contains a handsome altar-piece by Professor Mathiä. The *Rathschauer*, which is an ancient château, was the residence of the Burggraves of Meissen, and the Governors of Plauen. Here are also a celebrated Lyceum, a Seminary for schoolmasters, a new and handsome School, a society called *Erholung*, and a freemasons' lodge. At *Oelsnitz*, which is not far off, there is a pearl fishery.

Inns. Die Post (la Poste), das Rathhaus (l'Hotel de Ville), der Löwe (le Lion), der Blaue Engel (l'Ange Bleu).

Route 118. From DRESDEN to JUNG-BUNZLAU.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- z. by Dürre Bühlau, and Weissig, by road to right, by Wilschdorf to
- 3 *Stolpens. e. by Langen Wolmsdorf, to
- 1½ Neustadt.....by Ob Burkersdorf, across the frontier of Austria, by Lobendau, Hainsbach, to
- 2 *Schlückenau.
- 1 *Rumburg (a)†...s. s. e. by *Georgenthal, Tollenstein, and Rohrsdorf, to
- 4 *Hayde.....by secondary road, by Birkstein, *Reichstadt, *Niemes, by high road, through a wood, to

† A coach plies daily between Rumburg and Prague.

378 ROUTE CXIX.—DRESDEN TO LEIPSIK.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 4 *Hühnerwasser (Kuxiwoda), s. skirting the wood,
by Weiswasser Tschistag, across
the Iser, by Debrz, to
- 3 ☉Jung-Bunzlau. (Austria.)

18¼ = 84 English miles.

(a) RUMBURG, a town in Bohemia, of 3445 inhabitants, with considerable manufactories. The church (1515), contains an altar-piece by Schöonian.

Route 119. From DRESDEN to LEIPSIK, by MEISSEN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Along the northern bank of Elbe, by Trachau,
Radebeul, Koswig, Brockwitz,
Kolla, across the Elbe, to
- 3 ☉Meissen.....n. w. by Mischütz, across a branch
of Elbe, by Zehren, and high road
to left, to
- 1½ Klappendorfby Parenz, and high road to right,
by Ganzig, to
- 2 ☉Oschatzby high road to left (Colm Berg to
left), to
- 1½ Wendisch and Luppe, (to right), by Kühren, to
- 2 *Wurzen.....across the Mulde, by Bennowitz,
Deuben, Muchern, Gärichshain,
Borsdorf, across the Parthe, by
Sommerfeld, Volkmarsdorf, battle-
field of 1813 and Reidnitz, to
- 3 ☐Leipsc or Leipzig. (Saxony.)

12¼ = 58½ English miles.

ROUTE CXIX.—DRESDEN TO PILLNITZ. 379

Or you may take the following road :

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 6½ *Waldheim!.....as at No. 114, across a branch of the Mulde, by Richtzehein to *Harta, Gersdorf, Hausdorf, and
- 2½ *Kolditz,.....across the Mulde, by high road to right, along the river, to
- 1½ ⊙Grimma (a).....n. w. by Grethen, Pomsen, Kohra, Thräna, Libertwolkwitz, and Probst-Heida, to
- 3 □Leipsic or Leipzig. (Saxony.)

13½ = 61 English miles.

From DRESDEN to PILLNITZ.

A visit to Pillnitz may be made on beginning the tour of Saxon Switzerland. It is situated on the right bank of the Elbe, 3 stunden above Dresden. It is a chaste and beautiful residence, but derives its principal importance from the unions of Sovereigns which have taken place here in 1791 and in 1812, when the triumphant Napoleon held a levee of emperors, kings, and princes in this secluded mansion.

(a) GRIMMA is situated on the Mulde, in the circle of Leipsic, and kingdom of Saxony, and has 500 houses with 4000 inhabitants. This town has a flourishing school and library, several manufactories and fulling mills, a printing-house, and three great fairs. A number of bees are kept here. There is a fine view from the Forstershöhe, near Hohenstadt, on the heights on the right bank of the Mulde. There are some beautiful walks near the villages of Böhlen and Döben, on both banks of the Mulde. *The Convent of*

380 ROUTE CXXI.—DRESDEN TO WITTENBERG.

Nimbschen, which is one English mile distant, is remarkable on account of Catharine of Bora, Luther's wife.

Inns. Der Goldene Lowe (le Lion d'Or), das Weisse Ross (le Cheval Blanc), das Goldene Schiff (le Navire d'Or).

Route 120. From DRESDEN to VIENNA, through
PRAGUE.

See Route 38.—80 German, or 39½ English miles.

Route 121. From DRESDEN to WITTENBERG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 6½ ☉ Oschatz as at No. 119; n. w. by high road, and then leaving the Colm Berg to the left, branch off to right, across a branch of the Elbe, by Gr Bohla *Dahlen, Schmannewitz, across the frontier of Prussia, to Silzeroda, through a small wood, and across a branch of the Elbe, having a lake to left, to
- 4½ ☉ Torgau (a) n. w. passing to left the battle-field of 1760, by Neiden, to
- 2 *Domnitzsch by secondary road, by Wörblitz, to
- 1½ *Pretsch (b) by secondary road, by Trebitz, Rakith, Pratau, across the Elbe, to
- 3 ☉ Wittenberg, on the Elbe. (Prussia.)

17 = 78½ English miles.

(a) TORGAU is a strong Prussian town, situated on the Elbe, with 4000 inhabitants. The parish church contains

the tomb of Catharine of Bora, Luther's wife. It was here that, in 1630, Luther and his friends drew up the Articles of Torgau, which formed the groundwork of the Confession of Augsburg. This town has a bridge over the Elbe, some trade and manufactures, and two freemasons' lodges; there are large ponds in the vicinity, and good studs at Graditz and Dohlen. Frederic the Great gained a victory at Torgau, in 1760.

Inn. Der Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or).

(b) PRETSCH, which is in the kingdom of Saxony, has 700 inhabitants, and a château with a garden.

Route 122. From DRESDEN to ZITTAU.

German

Miles.

Names of the Stages.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 7 | ⊙Bantzen.....(see No. 116); by high road past (to left) field of battle of 1813, by Gr and Kl Jenkwitz, Hockkirch, behind which, battle-field of 1758, Eisenrode, to |
| 3 | *Löbau (a).....by high road, s.s.e., by *Herrnhuth, and Hengersdorf, to |
| 3 | *Zittau (b). (Saxony.) |

13 = 59½ English miles.

(a) LOBAU is a town of Upper Lusatia, belonging to the King of Saxony; it is situated on a basaltic rock, and has 2500 inhabitants, a stuff manufactory, some mineral waters, and Muhlis garden.

Inn. Das Lamm (l'Agneau).

(b) ZITTAU is situated on the Mandau and the Neisse, in Upper Lusatia, in the kingdom of Saxony, and has 1100

382 ROUTE CXXIII.—DUSSELDORF TO AACHEN.

houses, with between 6000 and 7000 inhabitants. This town possesses a Gymnasium, a large Library, a Cabinet of Natural History and antiquities, several manufactories, a new Theatre, Egner's concert room, a House of Correction, with spinning machines, Knispel's Bathing House, called Augustusbad, Schöbel Garden and its saloons, a freemasons' lodge, a *Ressource*, and Reidersdorf Park, with a handsome château, and Count Einsiedel's library.

Inns. Die Goldene Sonne (le Soleil d'Or), der Engel (l'Ange), der Goldene Lowe, (le Lion d'Or.)

Oybin is a château, two English miles from Zittau, which was formerly a haunt of robbers.

Route 123. From DUSSELDORF to AACHEN,
(Aix la Chapelle).

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

s. by high road, and then to right, by Hamm, across the Rhine, to

1½ ⊙Neuss.....across the Nord Kanal, s.w. by Hemmerden and Orken, to

2 Fürth, or Elsen....s. w. by Garzweiler, Jackerath, Titz, and Mersch, to

3¼ ⊙Jülich, or Juliers, across the Ruhr, to

1 *Aldenhoven.....by Höngen, Weiden, and Haaren, to

2½ □Aachen.....or Aix la Chapelle. (Prussia.)

10 = 46 English miles.

ROUTE CXXIV.—DUSSELDORF TO ARNHEIM. 383

Route 124. From DÜSSELDORF to ARNHEIM.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

	N. to
1½	*Kaiserswörth...by Wittlär, to left, Huckingen, through a small wood, to
2½	⊙Duisburg (a)....either by Ruhrort, on the Rhine, and then by secondary road, by Beek, or by high road, across the Ruhr, by Hamborn, to
2½	*Dinslacken.....by Stockum, Mehr, across the Lippe, to
2	⊙Wesel.....n. w. by Mehr Haffen, Bergs- wick, to
3	*Rees.....by high road, by Spildrup, Bienen, Praest, and Vrasselt, to
2½	⊙Emmerich (b)...by Hütum and Hoch Etten, to
1	Elten.....across the frontier of Holland, to
1	*Gr. Zevenaar....by Duiven, Westervoort, across the Yssel, to
2	□ Arnheim. (Holland.)

17 = 78½ English miles.

(a) DUISBURG is in the duchy of Cleves, and is situated on the Roer, near its entrance into the Rhine; it has 8700 inhabitants, several convents, a Library, an Observatory, a Botanical Garden, a Calvinistic Gymnasium, an Orphan Asylum, a Freemasons' lodge, and several manufactories.

(b) EMMERICH is situated on the Rhine, in the duchy of Cleves, near the frontiers of Holland; it has 5000 inhabitants, a pretty Collegiate Church, a Calvinist'

384 ROUTE CXXV.—DUSSELDORF TO COLOGNE.

Church, an Orphan Asylum, a suppressed convent, a harbour for Rhine boats, a club, a Freemasons' lodge, and several manufactories. Tobacco is cultivated here. The Rhine boats are examined here on proceeding upwards.

Inns. Der Weinberg, and the Herrenlogements.

Route 125. From DÜSSELDORF to COLOGNE.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

s. by Stoffeln, to

1½ Benrath.....by Gurath, across a branch of Rhine, to

1½ Langenfeld.....skirting a wood, and across the Wipper, to

¾ Opladen.....by Burring, to

1½ ⊙Mühlheimalong the Rhine, to

¾ □Deuz.....(Cöln, Cologne, or Köln).

5¾ = 26½ English miles.

Or you can proceed by high road, on opposite bank, from ⊙Neuss, by Grimlinghausen, Dormagen, Worringen, Füllingen, and Merrheim to Cologne, a distance of 6 German miles.

Route 126. From DÜSSELDORF to DILLENBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

s. by Grafenberg, *Gerresheim, and Hubbelrath, to

2½ *Mettman.....by Düssel, to

1½ □Elberfeldacross the Wipper, on the road to Gemarke, then to right, by high road, to *Konsdorf and Luttringhausen, to

ROUTE CXXVI.--DUSSELDORF TO DILLENBURG. 385

German

Miles. . *Names of the Stages.*

- 1½ ⊙Lenneps. by Born, and then e. to
- 1¼ *Hückeswagen...s. e. to
- 1 Wipperfurth.....e. by Kl. and Gr. Fastenrath, across
the Wipper, by road to left, to Ron-
sal, and then by road to right, to
- 2½ *Meinerzhagen...s. e. by Beuel and Weggering-
hausen, to
- 2 *Drolshagen.....e. by Berninghausen, to
- ¾ *Olpe..... by Ronard, Kleisheim, Krombach,
Fichen, Buschhütten, Hardt,
across the Sieg, by Weidenau, to
- 3½ ⊙Siegen.....by high road, s. e. by Rödchen, to
- 1½ Wilnsdorf.....across the frontier of Nassau, and
the Dill, to
- 1½ *Haigereastward along the Dill, to
- 1 ⊙Dillenburg (a), (Nassau).

20½ = 95½ English miles.

Continuation.

Dillenburg to Wetzlar, 4 German miles.

(a) DILLENBURG is the capital of the principality of the same name, belonging to the Duke of Nassau, and situated in the Westerwald. It has 4500 inhabitants. The castle has been demolished. In the vicinity there are forges, hammers, factories, sawpits, and flour-mills.

Inns. Die Stadt Strassburg (la Ville de Strasbourg), der Hirsch (le Cerf).

386 ROUTE CXXIX.—EMDEN TO OSNABRÜCK.

Route 127. From EMDEN to BREMEN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

4	Leer (see No. 129), e. across frontier of Oldenburg, to
3½	Apen, or Ape .....across branches of Aue, e. to
2½	Zwischenahn.....e. to
2½	©Oldenburg.....s. by high road to left, to
2	Sandersfeld.....by Falkenburg, to
2	*Delmenhorst.....across the Ochte, to
2	Bremen .....on the Weser.

18½ = 86 English miles.

Route 128. From EMDEN to HAMBURG.

18½ Bremen, as at No. 127.

14½ Hamburg, as at No. 47.

33 = 151½ English miles.

Route 129. From EMDEN to OSNABRÜCK.

s. e. by Petkum and Gandersum, to

1½	Oldersum.....along the Ems, by Borichum, Terborg, to
2½	©Leer.....s. w. across the Ems, by Kirch- borgum, along the Ems, by *Weener, and by secondary road, along river, by Halte, across the Ems, and one of its branches, to
3	©Papenburg.....across the Hoch Moor, to
¾	Aschendorf.....s. by Leye, and road to right, to
3	Lathen.....by Tinnen (left), Hembesen (right), across the Nord Ratte, and the Haase, to
2½	©Mappen.....s. by secondary road, by Varel, Geeste, Bienen, Alt Lingen, across the canal, to

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 3 *Lingen†either by high road, by Freren, or
by high road as far as Lengerich,
and thence by secondary road, to
- 3½ *Fürstenu.....s. e. by Merzen and Ueffeln, to
- 3½ Bramsche, on the Haase, s. by Wallenhorst, across
a branch of Haase, to
- 2½ ☉Osnabrück.....(Hanover).

25½ = 118½ English miles.

Continuation.

Osnabrück to Bielefeld (see No. 225).

Osnabrück to Minden (see No. 226).

Route 130. From ERFURTH to CASSEL.

By secondary road, by Tiefthal, Gr. Fahern, to

- 4½ ☉Langensalza (a) by Schönstädt, to
- 1 Gr. Gottern.....across a branch of Unstrut, by
Höngeda, to
- 1½ ☉Mühlhausen (b) by secondary road, w. by Eigen-
rieden, Katharinenberg, across the
frontier of Kur-Hessen, to
- 3 *Wannfried (c)..along the Werra, by Frieda, and
Schwebda, across the Werra, to
- 1½ ☉Eschwege (d)...s. w. by Reichensachsen, Oet-
mannshausen, to
- 1½ Bischhausen.....by *Wald Kappel, Kasselbach,
Küchen, across the Wehre, to
- 2 WalburgN. w. to
- 1¼ Helsa.....by Ob Kaufungen, across the
Losse, by Bettenhaus, across a
branch of the Fulda, to
- 2 ☐ Cassel, or Kassel (Chur, or Kur Hessen).

18½ = 84 English miles.

† There is a direct road from Schapen to Osnabrück, by taking which you save a mile.

(a) LANGENSALZA is a Prussian town in Thuringia, situated on the Salza and the Unstrut; it has 7000 inhabitants. The most remarkable objects are the Château; St. Stephen's Church; a Gymnasium; and the saline and sulphureous Baths in the vicinity. Here are several dyeing houses, distilleries, and manufactories; and there is a considerable trade in the produce of the country, principally corn. Langensalza is the place where the Economic and Rural Society of Thuringia meet, and the town likewise possesses a *Ressource*. The country is rich in stalactites. Great quantities of madder, woad, bastard saffron, coriander, and anise are grown in the neighbourhood. There is a fine view near the ruins of the convent of Homburg.

Inns. Der Bär (l'Ours), der Mohr (le Maure).

(b) MUHLHAUSEN was formerly an imperial town in Thuringia, but now belongs to Prussia: it has 1600 houses and 9000 inhabitants. The principal Church of the upper town has been rebuilt and ornamented. There are manufactories of woollen stuffs and morocco, and a trade is carried on in brandy, beer, corn, and vegetables. Mühlhausen possesses a Casino; a freemasons' lodge; a Gymnasium; a Girls' School; and a Charitable Asylum. The surrounding country is fertile and agreeable. *Poppenröd* and *Breysuls* are places of amusement much frequented on account of their mineral waters; the White House has a fine view and handsome walks. Besides the casino, there are several private societies.

Inns. Der Schwan (le Cygne), der Römische Kaiser (l'Empereur Romain).

(c) WANNFRIED is in Hesse, on the river Werra; it has a château and some trade, and was formerly the residence of a collateral line of the House of Hesse-Rothenburg.

ROUTE CXXXI.—ERFURTH TO COBURG. 389

(d) ESCHWEGE is in the Electorate of Hesse, on the river Werra. It has 600 houses, 4000 inhabitants, and a freemasons' lodge.

Route 131. From ERFURTH to HILDBURGHAUSEN and COBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- s. by secondary road by Waltersleben, and then to right, by Eischleben, Ichterhausen, to
- 2½ ☉ Arnstadt (a), (Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen), s. along the Gera, by Josseldorf to *Plauen, across the Gera by Neussis, Martinrode, to
- 2 *Ilmenau (b).....(Saxe Weimar), s. across a branch of Ilm, by the Thüringer Wald, past Stützerbach, (right), by high road to right, and then to left by Frauenwald (Prussia), along the Werra, to
- 4½ *Schleusingen (c), s. across the Werra, to
- 1 ☉ Hildburghausen, (Saxe Meiningen).

10 = 46 English miles.

Continuation ; across the Werra, to

- 1½ *Rodach.....by Wiesenfeld and Neuses, to
- 2 ☉ Coburg.....(Koburg-Gotha).

(a) ARNSTADT, which is in the upper county of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, in Thuringia, is situated on the Gera, and has 5000 inhabitants. It contains 2 châteaux, 4 churches, a Gymnasium, a Madhouse, and a House of Correction ; the Church of Our Lady, a very ancient building, with sculptures supposed to belong to the

age of the Templars; and a collection of curiosities in the ci-devant orphan asylum, among which is a set of dolls wearing the costumes of different ages. Arnstadt has several mills, forges, and manufactories.

In the surrounding country, which is singularly beautiful, is the ancient Church called *Frühkirche*, or Morning Church, which formerly had the name of the Church of Our Lady: there are several old pictures in it, which Hammer refers to the time of the Templars. See what Hellbach has written concerning this church. You should also visit the ruins of the *Käfernburg*, on a mountain in the forest called Haynwald, and the porcelain manufactory of Dorotheenthal. At *Shönbrunnen* you will find very excellent beer, and also a shooting-ground, where they fire at a popinjay every year. The *Planische Grund* is not inferior in beauty to the environs of Dresden.

Inns. Die Henne (la Poule), der Greif (le Griffon), &c. &c.

(b) *ILMENAU* is in that part of the county of Henneberg which belongs to the Duke of Weimar, and has 450 houses, with 3000 inhabitants. Since the last fire it has been rebuilt in a more handsome and regular style. The chief objects of curiosity are the Town-house, the parish Church, the great *Felsenkellerhaus*, fitted up in an elegant style, and the cellar cut in the porphyry, into which you can enter with carriages. In front of this last-mentioned place is the shooting-ground, which is much frequented, and Ilmenau also possesses a Company of Marksmen, a club, and an *Erholung*. The ci-devant mine now affords nothing but iron, manganese, and coals. There are manufactories of porcelain and papier mâché, a large printing-house, tanneries, saw-pits, forges, and a factory where pitch and smoke-

black are prepared. There are several romantic walks and other objects of attraction in the vicinity, particularly at Guntersfeld and Elgersburg.

Inn. Der Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or).

(c) SCHLEUSINGEN is the chief town of that part of the county of Henneberg which formerly belonged to the kingdom of Saxony, but is now in possession of Prussia; it has 300 houses, and 2300 inhabitants. The ancient Château, which was formerly the residence of the Counts of Henneberg, is situated on the little river Schleuss. There is here a Commandery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and this town also has a Gymnasium, and some manufactories.

Route 132. From ERFURTH to JENA.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

e. across a branch of Gera, and the frontier of Saxe-Weimar, by Linderbach, Mönch, to

3 □ Weimar.....across the Ilm, e. by Umpferstädt, Frankendorf, Hohlstädt, to

2½ ○ Jena (a).....on the Saale.

5½ = 23 English miles.

(a) JENA is situated on the Saale, in the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, and has 800 houses, with 5000 inhabitants. The most remarkable objects are the University, with a church, a library, museum, cabinet of natural history, botanical garden, anatomical theatre, clinical institute, and a veterinary school; the Stadt-kirche, which contains Messing's effigy of Luther; the Château, or Princes' house; the TOWN-

392 ROUTE CXXXIII.--ERFURTH TO NORDHAUSEN.

house; the Madhouse; the Princes' garden; the Riding-house; and several manufactories. Of the former seven wonders of Jena, six are stated still to exist, viz. Ara, Draco, Fons, Pons, Vulpecula, et Turris. The amusements consist of balls, concerts, clubs, the promenades along the Saale, the Princes' garden, the *Philosophengang*, and excursions to the neighbouring villages. It was here that the famous battle was fought on the 14th of October, 1806, which for a time disabled the Prussian monarchy.

Inns. Die Sonne (le Soleil), der Weimar'sche Hof (l'Hotel de Weimar), der Halbe Mond (la Demi-lune), die Grüne Tanne (le Sapin Vert), der Bär (l'Ours), where Luther put up on his return from the Wartburg.

Route 133. From ERFURTH to NORDHAUSEN.

<i>German Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
	n. across the Unstrut, to
3½	* Weissensee.....by Ottenhausen, Grüssen, across the Helbe, by Kirch Engel, to
3	©Sondershausen (a), across the Wipper and the Helme, by Sundhausen, to
2½	Nordhausen .....Prussia.
<hr/>	
9½	= 42½ English miles.
3½	Or by Gebesee to Tennstädt (a).

(a) TENNSTÄDT is a Prussian town in Thuringia, with 2500 inhabitants, and some sulphureous springs.

ROUTE CXXXIV.—ERFURTH TO SAALFELD. 393

(a) SONDRERSHAUSEN, which is the usual residence of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, has 500 houses and 3200 inhabitants. The most remarkable objects are, the Gymnasium; the Arsenal; the Hospital; the Prince's Château, with a garden and a considerable cabinet, containing objects of natural history, and the *Pustrich*, a Vandal idol, made of bronze; and the court Theatre, with an excellent orchestra, paid by the Prince. During the summer, concerts are given on Sundays and holidays. A sulphureous spring has been recently discovered, and the baths called *Gunthersbad*, with their fine buildings and promenades, are scarcely half an English mile distant. There is a large park here, and the country around is beautiful, and particularly interesting to mineralogists. The Hunnenthal, the remains of the fortress of Jechaburg, and the Possen, should likewise be visited. The Lohe is a place of public amusement.

Inns. Der Erb Prinz (le Prince Héritaire), der Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or), das Weisse Ross (le Cheval Blanc).

Route 134. From ERFURTH to SAALFELD.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

Ilmenausee No. 131; e. by Grünz, Hammer, Langenwiesen, Jesuborn, Rennowitz, *Königsee, Unt Ködnitz, Ob and Unt Rottenbach, Quittelsdorf, *Blankenburg across the Rinne, and along the Saale, to

4½ ©Saalfeld (a)....(Saxe Coburg).

4½ = 20½ English miles.

396 ROUTE CXXXVII.—FRANKFORT TO VIENNA.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

		the Ehe, skirting a wood to right, to *Markt Bibart, Ob Leimbach, and
2½	Langenfeld	across the Aisch, by *Neustadt and Edensees, to
2	Emskirchen	across branches of Rednitz, to
1	*Langenzen.....	E. to
1	Farnbach (b).....	by ☉Fürth, across the Rednitz, and along the Pegnitz
2½	☐ Nuremberg or Nürnberg, s. e. to	
2	Feucht.....	across branches of Rednitz, by Postbauer and Polling, to
3	*Neumarkt	by Pozhausen, to
3	Dasswang	by Herrried, Schloss, to right, to *Hemau, s. e. to
2½	Hoh-Schambach	across a branch of Danube, by Eterzhausen, across the Nab, by Stadt am Hof, across the Danube, to
26½—3	☐ Ratisbon (Regensburg) E. by Geisling, to	
3	Pfätter.....	by Schönach, Rain, and Rinkham, to
2½	☉Straubing (c)....	s. e. by Aiterhofen, across branches of Danube, by Iribach (to left).
3½	Plattling.....	across the Isar, by *Osterhofen, Pleinting, and
4	*Vilshofen (d)†...	across the Vils, s. e. by Ortenburg, to
2½	Fürstzell	s. e. by Neuhaus (Schloss), across the Inn, to
2	*Schärding (e)....	across a branch of the Inn, by Teufenbach (Castle), Taufkirchen, to

† From Vilshofen the traveller can proceed along the Danube, by Passau, and then along the Inn, to Neuhaus, and Schärding, 5 miles.

ROUTE CXXXVII.—FRANKFORT TO VIENNA. 397

<i>German</i>	
<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
2	Siegharding .....by St. Willibald, Afing, and
2	*Baierbach or Peurbach, by Weizenkirchen, to
3	*Efferding (<i>f</i>)....by Röffelding, Strass, Wil-
	hering, and Margarethen, to
54—3	□ Linz (<i>g</i>).....s. e. leaving to right road to
	Salzburg, by Kl. München,
	across the Traun, by Ebels-
	berg (Castle), to
3	*Enns (<i>h</i>).....by Ennsdorf, Klein, Erla, to
2	Strengberg .....by ÖJ, Zeilern, to
3	Amstetten.. .....by Blindenmarkt, Neumarkt,
	across the Ips, (on the other
	side of Danube the imperial
	residence of Persenberg,) to
3	Kemmelbach .....across the Erla, by Ornding,
	(beautiful view,) to
3	*Mölk (<i>i</i>) .....by Bielach, and Albrechts-
	berg, *Loosdorf, (Osterburg,
	Hohenegg, and Mitterau
	Castles,) Prinzersdorf, to
3	*St. Pölten† (<i>k</i>), across the Trasen, by Ob
	Ratzendorf, Kapellen, Katz-
	enberg, to
2	Perschling.....by Diendorf, Saladorf, Michel
	or Mühldorf, Mitterndorf,
	Streithofen, Abstetten, to
3	Sieghartskirchen, by Gablitz, to
2	Burkersdorf.....by Weidlingau, Maria-
	Brunn, Hütteldorf, Baum-
	garten, Penzing, Reindorf,
	Dreihaus, (to the right, the

† A road, nearer than the post road, as agreeable, and fit for light carriages, leads from St. Pölten, across the Trasen, by Ob. Wagram Mechters, *Böheimkirchen, Veilhandel, Eichelbach, *Strass Neulengbach, Aurbach, Oberndorf, Hoch-Rotherd, Pressbaum, to Burkersdorf.

398 ROUTE CXXXVII.—FRANKFORT TO VIENNA.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

Gloriette of Schönbrunn, by
the Maria-hilfer Linie, to

2 □ Vienna (Wien). (Austria).

80 = 368 English miles.

(a) KITZINGEN is situated on the Main, in the country of Würzburg: it has a Catholic and a Lutheran Gymnasium; some trade in the productions of the soil, particularly wine; several manufactories; a bridge over the Main; and two suppressed convents.

Inns. Die Post (la Poste), der Adler (l'Aigle).

(b) FARNBACH belongs to Bavaria, and is situated in the ci-devant canton called Altmühl, belonging to the Equestrian Order of Franconia. There is a château with a garden.

(c) STRAUBING, which is a handsome town on the banks of the Danube, with 7000 inhabitants, is the capital of Lower Bavaria, and the seat of a board of finance. The most remarkable objects are the Schloes, now used as barracks, the Collegiate Church, the Arsenal, the Gymnasium, the Cannon and Bell Foundry, the Town Hall, with its ancient tower, Duke Albert's tomb in the Carmelite Monastery, Agnes Bernauer's tomb in the Agnes Kapelle, the square with the column of the Holy Trinity, and the famous pilgrimage of Sossau in the neighbourhood. The unfortunate Agnes Bernauer was thrown into the river from a bridge over the Danube, but not from the one which exists at present.—(See *Planche's Danube*.)

Hildgartsburg is one of the finest old castles on the Danube.

Inns. Der Schwarze Adler (l'Aigle Noir), das Kreuz (la Croix), die Krone (la Couronne).

(d) VILSHOFEN is a small town in Bavaria, situated on the mouth of the Vils in the Danube. There is a road from Vilshofen to *Passau*, along the banks of the Danube, by which you save a German mile, and pass through a more agreeable country.

Inns. Der Ochs (le Bœuf), die Kanne (le Bidon), die Post (la Poste).

(e) SCHARDING is a well-built Austrian town, situated on the Inn, in the country above the Enns, with 3500 inhabitants, and a Château.

(f) EFFERDING is a town of nearly 6000 inhabitants, in the valley of the Danube, in Upper Austria. It has four Gates, a handsome Square and Church, two Hospitals, and a Schloss (Starhemberg).

(g) LINZ, which is a handsome town on the Danube, is the capital of the country above the Enns, the seat of a Regency (Regierung), and of a Bishop; population, 21,379. The great square (Haupt Platz), ornamented with a monument (Pestsäule), and the Guard House; the Promenade, with handsome edifices; fourteen Chapels and Churches, amongst which are the Domkirche with two towers (1670), the Stadt-Pfarrkirche (1286), the Mathias or Capuchin Church, with Montecuculi's tomb and pictures, the Elizabeth Church, and the Lendhaus Capelle. The Schlossberg formerly surmounted by a fortress, commanding a fine view; the long wooden bridge over the Danube, uniting Linz and Urfahr; the Theatre, the Riding School and Redoute, the Landhaus, Town House, Custom House, the Library, the Lyceum, with its library of 25,000 volumes, among which are 500 incunabula, and other collections; various Schools and

400 ROUTE CXXXVII.—FRANKFORT TO VIENNA.

Libraries and Charitable Institutions. The New Volksgarten in the landstrasse; the woollen manufactories (the Royal one employs 8700 men); the manufactories of tincal and Prussian blue, are all worthy the attention of the traveller. Two fairs are held annually, which last a fortnight. There is a rail-road between the Danube and the Moldau, which was finished in 1827.

Places in the neighbourhood: Das Hagerstöckel, St. Margarethen, the Calvarienberg, and the Jägermeyers' house with view. The Pöstlinberg across the Danube. By Buchenau and Ottensheim to the baths of Müllaken. Bad Kirschlay. Magdalena (fine view), &c.

Inns. Das Stück (le Canon) in the Landstrasse, der Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or), der Schwarze Adler (l'Aigle Noir), both in the square, der Goldene Adler (l'Aigle d'Or), &c. &c.

(h) ENNS is situated at the conflux of the Enns and the Danube in Austria, on a mountain, whose flat surface is crowned by the castle of Ennsburg. Population, 1600. It is one of the oldest in Austria and contains two churches and four gates.

(i) MCELK is an Austrian town with 1000 inhabitants, and is situated on the mouth of the little river Mölk in the Danube; the Church and the Post Office, with frescoes, are alone worthy of notice. It lies at the foot of the mountain, on which is the splendid Benedictine Abbey, with a handsome Church, collections of objects of natural history and art, coins, and pictures; archives, a Library, a Gymnasium, a Normal School, and a Botanical Garden. It was here that those learned brothers, Bernard and Hieronymus Petz, lived.

(k) ST. POLTEN, or ST. HIPPOLYTUS, is a well-

built Austrian town on the river Trasen, in the country below the Enns. The most remarkable objects are the Cathedral Chapter and library, the Gymnasium, the Primary School, and the Chapter of English young ladies. Saffron is cultivated here, and there are some manufactories.

Four miles n. n. w. of St. Polten, across the Danube, is the town of Krems, containing 4000 inhabitants, five squares, three churches, a theatre, a casino, &c.

A short distance westward of Krems is the village of *Durrenstein*, remarkable for the ruins of its castle, supposed to be the scene of the imprisonment of the lion-hearted Richard of England.

Route 138. From GARDELEGEN (*a*) to BERLIN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 4½ ⊙Stendal (*b*).....s. e. by secondary road, by Miltern,
to
1½ ⊙Tangermünde (*c*) across the Elbe, by Fischbeck
and Cabelitz (to right), through a
wood, by Wudicke to Buchow
Steckelsdorf, across the Havel, to
4 Rathenow (*d*)....e. by Neu Friedrichsdorf, s. e. by
Bamme, Gröningen, Mützlitz, and
Garlitz, to
2¼ Barnewitz.....e. to
2¼ ⊙Nauenby Wüstermark, Dürotz, and
Staacken, to
3 ⊙Spandow (*e*)....by secondary road, by Moabit, or
by high road, by
1 ⊙Charlottenburg, to
1 □Berlin. (Prussia).

20 = 92 English miles.

(a) GARDELEGEN, which is in the old Brandenburg Mark, has 500 houses and 3000 inhabitants, including the military. Hops are cultivated here.

(b) STENDAL, which is the capital of the old Mark, has 977 houses and 5000 inhabitants. A French Colony is settled in this town. The most remarkable objects are the Cathedral, the Town-house, the Château of Henry the Fowler, which is now an inn; the libraries belonging to the Cathedral and St. Mary's Church; a celebrated gymnasium, a Freemasons' Lodge, and the antique urns found in the sandy hillocks near the town. The principal places of amusement are Zimmermann Garden, the *Wallgarten* of Berghauer, the *Stadtholz*, and the *Rathskeller*.

Inns. Der Adler (l'Aigle), der Weisse Schwan (le Cygne blanc), der Goldene Stern (l'Etoile d'Or).

(c) TANGERMÜNDE, which is situated in the old Mark of Brandenburg, at the mouth of the Tanger in the Elbe, has 600 houses and 3000 inhabitants.

Inn. Der Schwarze Adler (l'Aigle Noir).

(d) RATHENOW is situated in the Middle Mark, on the river Havel, and has 600 houses, with from 4000 to 5000 inhabitants. The most remarkable objects are the College library, the altar-piece by Rode in the Church, a monument to commemorate the victory gained by Frederick William, in 1675, over the Swedes, and a freemasons' lodge.

Inn. Das Deutsche Haus (la Maison Allemande).

(e) SPANDAU, or SPANDOW, is a strong town in the Middle Mark, situated on the mouth of the Spree in the Havel. It has 7000 inhabitants, and is celebrated for its state prison, formerly a palace. The Gothic Church is worthy of notice.

Inn. Der Rothe Adler (l'Aigle Rouge.)

Route 139. From GARDELEGEN to HALBERSTADT.

*German**Miles. Names of the Stages.*

- s. across a branch of the Milde, by secondary road to right, and then to left, across the Milde, skirting a wood, to Wannefeld, through a wood, to Born, by road to right, to
- 4 *Neuhaldensleben (a), s. w. by Dönstädt, across a branch of the Ohre, by Hundisburg, Gr. Rottmersleben, Bornstädt, Drackenstadt, Dreileben, to
- 3 *Seehausens. w. to
- 1½ *Oschersleben....on the Bode, twice across by Hordorf, *Schwanebeck, across a branch of the Holzemme, to
- 2½ ⊙Halberstadt. (Prussia).

11 = 50½ English miles.

(a) NEUHALDENSLEBEN is in the country of Magdeburg, on the banks of the Ohre; it has 3912 inhabitants.

Inns. Der Stern (l'Etoile), der Schwan (le Cygne), &c.

Route 140. From GOTHA to HOF.

*German**Miles. Names of the Stages.*

- E. across the Gera, by Sieleben, Tütleben, Gamstadt, Frienstädt, and Schmira, to

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 3 ○ Erfurth †.....s. e. to
 2 *Kranichfeld.....across the Ilm, to
 2 ○ Rudolstadt (a)..w. and then s. by Schwarzza, to
 1 ○ Saalfeld.....across the Saale, by a secondary
 road, by Kaulsdorf, St. Jacob, to
 2 *Leutenberg.....(to the right), straightforward, by
 Altengesees, Ruppertsdorf, and
 Unt Lemnitz, to
 3 *Lobenstein (b) across a branch of the Saale, s. e.
 by Harra, by secondary road,
 across the frontier of Bavaria, by
 Isigau Berg, Köditz, across a
 branch of the Saale, to
 4 ○ Hof, on the Saale.

17 = 78½ English miles.

(a) RUDOLSTADT is a handsome town, and the residence of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt: it has 500 houses and 5000 inhabitants. The most remarkable objects are Heidecksburg, the château of the reigning Prince, with its park; the Gymnasium, the Seminary for schoolmasters; the porcelain manufactory at *Vollstadt*, about one English mile from the town; *Paulinselle*, with the ruins of a convent; the House of Correction in the Castle, called Schwarzburg, which is situated on a rock; the Princes' Library and Cabinet of Natural History; the Lunatic Asylum; the shooting-ground, where they fire at a popinjay in the month of August, which attracts a great deal of company; the casino, the winter concerts, the *Felsenkeller*, a free-masons' lodge, and *Cumbach*, which is rather more than an

† A high road leads from Erfurth to Weimar, and thence by Berka to Kranichfeld, 5½ German miles.

ROUTE CXLI.—GÖTTINGEN TO HANNOVER. 405

English mile from Rudolstadt, with its gardens, hothouses, and a large orangery.

Inns. Der Ritter (le Chevalier), der Adler (l'Aigle), der Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or).

(b) LOBENSTEIN is the chief place of the Lordship of Lobenstein, in that part of the Voigtland which belongs to the house of Reuss, and is situated around a mountain, on which are the ruins of the old château. It is the residence of a younger branch of the house of Reuss-Plauen, and has 2800 inhabitants. The most remarkable objects are the Château, with a garden; the cloth and other manufactories; the aulic book-store, and the reading-room. The amusements consist in concerts, balls, a coffee-house, with a garden, billiard-room, and an avenue which leads to Eberndorf, where there is a fine park.

Inns. Der Reussische Hof (l'Hotel de Reuss), der Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or), der Rathskeller (le Cellier Municipal).

Route 141. From GÖTTINGEN to HANNOVER.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

Elze (see No. 142.)

n. by Wulffingen, across the Hamel, to

1½ Tiedenwiese.....N. to

¼

* Pattensenby Arnun, twice across the Ilme, and the Leine, to

1½

□ Hanover, or Hannover.

4 = 18½ English miles.

406 ROUTE CXLII.—GÖTTINGEN TO HILDESHEIM.

Route 142. From GÖTTINGEN to HILDESHEIM.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

	n. by Weende, Bovenden, Angerstein, and Marienstein, to
1½	Nürten .....along the Leine, by Sudheim, to
1½	*Nordheim.....across the Rühme, by road to left, to Hohnstädt and Salzderhelden, across the Ilme, to
2½	⊙Eimbeck (a)....n. by
1½	Mühlenbeck, to
1½	Ammensen.....along and across a branch of the Leine, to
1½	*Alfeld.....(to the right, across the river), by Limmer and Banteln, to
2½	Elze.....n. e. across the Leine, by Burg, Heiersen, Himmelsthur, and Moritzberg, across the Innerste, to
2½	⊙Hildesheim. (Hanover).

14½ = 65½ English miles.

(a) EIMBECK, the capital of the principality of Grubenhagen, is situated near the Ilme, and has 5100 inhabitants. The most remarkable objects are a Chapter, with a Gothic Church, containing several curiosities; an Orphan Asylum, with a woollen-stuff printing-house; some good breweries, a freemasons' lodge, the ruins of the Castle of Grubenhagen, and a mineral spring and salt-works (Salzderhelden), in the vicinity. A popular festival is celebrated in this district, called the *Nachbarschafthalten*.

Inn. Der Weisse Schwan (le Cygne Blanc).

ROUTE CXLIII.—GÖTTINGEN TO LAUENBURG. 407

Route 143. From GÖTTINGEN to LAUENBURG,
by BRUNSWICK.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2½ *Nordheim.....(see No. 142), across the Rühme, by high road to right, by Wiebrechtshausen, and Imbsen, to
- 1½ Echte.....across a branch of the Leine, by Tidehausen, to (Harz mountains to right)
- 2 *Seesen.....N. E. to
- 1½ Lutter am Barenberge, N. E. across the Innerste, by Salzgitter, and Kniestädt, to
- 2 Beinum.....by Lobmackerse, across the Fuse, by Bahrum, to
- 1½ Immendorf.....by Thiede, to
- 13¼—2 □ Brunswick (Braunschweig), N. by Wenden, across the frontier of Hanover, by Röttgersbüttel, across a branch of the Aller, to
- 3½ *Gifhorn (a).....on the Aller; across the Ise, by Gamsen, and high road to left, to Gr Oesingen, and
- 4½ Sprakensehl.....N. by Holdenstädt, to
- 3 *Ülzen.....by Kirchweibe, to
- 2½ Blenebüttel.....across branches of the Ilmenau, by Grünhagen, to Melbeck, and N. to
- 2 ©Lüneburg.....on the Ilmenau; E. by high road, across a branch of the river, and then by secondary road to left, by battle-field of 1813, (to right,) by Briettin-

408 ROUTE CXLIV.—GRAZ TO SALZBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

gen, across the Neetze and
Ilau, to Artlenburg, across
the Elbe, by Schnackenbeck,
E. to

2½ ⊙ Lauenburg (b) on the Elbe.

31½ = 145 English miles.

(a) GIFHORN, in the country of Lüneburg, is a fortified town on the Aller, and has a château, a succory manufactory, and a glasshouse.

Inns. Das Deutche Haus, der Rathskeller, der Schützenhof.

(b) LAUENBURG, which is situated on the Elbe and the Stecknitz canal, is the chief place of the duchy of Lauenburg, which has belonged to the King of Denmark since 1817; it has 3500 inhabitants, an old château, a church containing the vault of the former Dukes, a school of industry, a bible society, and Schluter's refinery and soap manufactory.

Inns. Der Schwan (le Cygne), der Goldene Adler (l'Aigle d'Or), der Rathskeller (le Cellier Municipal).

Route 144. From GRÄTZ or GRAZ to SALZBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Twice across the Mur (the Shökelberg to right,) to
3 Peggaure-cross the Mur, by Frohnleiten,
to
2 Rettelstein,across the Mur, to

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2½ *Brück†recess by
 2 *Leoben (a)by St. Michael's, at the junction
 of the Lissing, or Liezen and the
 Mur, by Trabach, to
 2 Timmersdorf.....by Metschendorf, Seitz, Kammern,
 Mauern, and Lissingau, to
 3 Kallwang.....by Wald and Tregelwang, to
 3 Geishorn.....by St. Lorenzen, Edlach, and
 Singsdorf, to
 2 Röttenmann.....on the Palten, by Lassen, and the
 valley of the Palten, commanded
 by the Castle of Strechau, across
 the Enns, to
 2 Liezen.....along the valley of the Enns, to
 2 Steinachby Neuhaus, and the modern
 Castle of Trautenfels, on a hill in
 the valley, to
 2 Mitterndorf.....by Oberdorf, to
 2 *Aussee (b)by the Pötschenberg, and the Lake
 of Hallstadt, to the left, to
 3½ Ischl (c).....by the Wolfgangsee to the right,
 to
 3 *St. Gilgen or St. Ägyd, (d) by Fuschel, the Fus-
 chel Lake, and Brunn, to
 2 Hof.....by Gniggl and the Gaisberg, to
 2 ©Salzburg (e).....on the Salza.

38 = 174½ English miles.

Continuation.

8½ Bruck to Mariazell.

Proceeding n. by high road, to Kapfenberg; a secondary road leads to the left, through the romantic defile, Thörl-

† The journey from Bruck to Grätz may be performed by water, on the Mur.

graben, to Thörl, and the ruins of Schackenstein, Afenz, by the Lötzt, and Tulwitz Alps, to the picturesque village of Seewiesen, beyond which the road ascends the Seeberg commanding a beautiful view, and the Seeberg Alps; beyond which is Brandhof, the handsome seat of the Archduke John, the iron-works of Gollrath, and Wegscheid, to Maria Zell. This celebrated place of pilgrimage, which annually attracts 100,000 pilgrims, is situated in a romantic district, s. w. of Vienna. In the principal church (die Gnadenkirche,) is the Chapel of the Virgin, whose shrine is of course gorgeously decorated. The ordinary population of Maria Zell is about 800; but of the 108 houses, the greater number are for the reception of visitors. In summer a company's coach leaves Maria Zell for Vienna, every Monday. Fare there and back, on Fridays, 7 florins.

(a) LEOBEN is a town of Styria, situated on the Mur, with 2000 inhabitants. The principal buildings are the Church, the Town-house, the theatre, &c. Here is the garden of Mr. Eggenwald, where the preliminaries of peace were signed in 1797, between General Bonaparte and General Meerfeld. The proprietor has erected a monument in honour of this event. *Vorderberg* and *Eisenerz*, on the Linz road, are remarkable for their mines and manufactories.

(b) AUSSEE is a town of 1200 inhabitants, situated on the river Traun in Upper Styria. Here are works, where the salt is prepared, which is obtained to the amount of 150,000 quintals annually, from a rich mine, one German mile to the north-west of the town. You should visit the turf bed in the vicinity, and the village of *Alten Aussee* on the lake of the same name, from which the Traun rises.

(c) ISCHEL or ISCHYL is an Austrian town, situated

on the Ischel and the Traun, in the country above the Enns. There are salt mines here.

(d) ST. GILGEN, or ST. EGIDIA, is in the country of Salzburg, on the lake called the Abensee. Here are the château of Huttenstein, and a glasshouse.

(e) SALZBURG is the capital of the circle, and the seat of an Archbishop and Cathedral Chapter; it is a handsome town on the Salza or Salzach, surrounded by the lofty Staufen, Untersberg, Hohe Göll, Tännengebirge, Geisberg, the Mönchs and Capuciner Berge; it contains 12,000 inhabitants. The most remarkable public buildings and curiosities are the Cathedral, erected in 1614, with a façade of white marble, decorated with statues. The interior is richly adorned with pictures and monuments; the Churches (26 in all) of the University, (near which, No. 225, Mozart was born), of the Theatines, of the Holy Trinity, of St. Cajetan with pictures, and of St. Sebastian, with the churchyard, reckoned one of the finest in Europe, and containing the tomb of the famous Paracelsus; the Residenz in the Hof Platz, which is adorned with a fine marble fountain. Near it is the Neubau, a modern edifice, the seat of the government, before which is the Guard-house, with a tower and peal; the Summer Palace, called Mirabel, which was burnt down in 1818, has since been rebuilt; the Marstall or Stables, now cavalry barracks; the beautiful statue of Bucephalus, and the three galleries cut in the mountain; St. John's Hospital; the Orphan Asylum; the gate (Neuthor or Sigismunds-thor) cut in the Mönchsberg, with the bust of the bishop who executed it, and the inscription *TE SAXA LOGUUNTUR*. The principal libraries are those of the Lyceum or University (36,000), of St. Peter's Convent (40,000), and cabinet of coins, &c., and of the Augustines;

in the Church belonging to St. Peter's Convent, there is a monument in honour of Michael Haydn, erected in 1821. In the Church on the Nonnenberg, there is some splendid painted glass, executed in the year 1480; it is behind the grand altar. Salzburg has a theatre, a club for balls, concerts, &c., and various charitable institutions.

You should also visit the fortress of Hohen Salzburg or Hohensalza, Prince Schwarzenberg's country-house, *Aigen*, with its grounds, in the English style, at the foot of the Geisberg; *Maria Plain*, to which pilgrimages are made, and from which there is a splendid prospect; and Mr. Rehling's Cabinet of Natural History.

The chief manufactures are of metal buttons, sealing-wax, and a fine sort of earthenware, called *Majolica*; there are likewise large marble quarries and saw-pits.

We may also mention the pleasure palaces, Leopoldskrone and Klessheim, the château of *Hellbrunn*, with its amphitheatre of rocks, and its park abounding with chamois and wild goats; the château of the Counts Firmian; *Grafenau*, an estate belonging to the Counts of Kunburg; Gastein, a bathing-place in a romantic region; Ruins of Radeck; the waterfall of the Ache, the König See; Berchtoldsgaden, the Salzkammer Gut, the Valley of the Salza, the defile of Lueg, the cascade of Gölling, &c. are all within reach of *Salzburg*. *Hallein*, a small town, with its important salt-works. Roman antiquities have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Salzburg, in the country of Wals or Loig, and in the garden of Mr. Rosenegg, in the parish of Birglstein. There is no doubt that this was the *Juavia* of the Romans. The whole country around Salzburg is exquisitely beautiful, and the character of the scenery is alpine: the following is the height of some of the principal

mountains: Gaisberg 3950 feet, Unterberg 5500, Göhl 7800, Watzmann 8000; Weitbarhorn and Hohe Narr are each about 11,000 feet high.

Inns. Das Goldene Schiff (le Vaisseau d'Or), in the Residenz Platz, die Goldene Traube (la Grappe d'Or), der Goldene Ochs (le Bœuf d'Or), der Hofwirth, Leuzergasse, der Elephant (l'Elephant).

Route 145. From GRAZ to STUHLWEISSENBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- e. by St. Leonhard and Schillingsdorf, Brodersdorf, Ludersdorf, crossing the Raab, to
- 3 Gleisdorf.....in the Raabthal, by Ober and Unter Graffing, Dörfel, Nesselbach and Griez, to
- 2 Ilz.....by Ober Neudorf, across the Feistritz, by Gross Wulfersdorf and Altenmarkt, to
- 2 *Fürstenfeld.....across frontier of Hungary, by Rudersdorf, Dobersdorf, Eilendorf or Körtevényes and Popendorf, to
- 2 Raaba-Kereztúr, by Raab-Fidisch, or Raba Füzes, Jakabháza and Ob. and Unt. Rajdling, to
- 2 Raba Szmihály...by Ratóth, Gaszton, or Gosting, Csákány, or Zackersdorf, Doroszló, Kemesmál, across the Pinka, by Mádalla and Berkháza, to

414 KO. CXLV.—GRAZ TO STUHLWEISSENBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

2	Körmönd	N. E. by Nemet Szecsöd, Mona, Hidas Hollos, Raba-Hidvégh, across the Raab, to Kl. Makfar, and
2	Vásvár	(Zselezne, Mesto, or Eisenburg), by F. Oszkó, Kl. Bér, and Baltavar, to
3	Szalabér.....	by Türgye, or Türje, Szalapa, and Mihályfa, to
3	Sümegh†	by Rendek and Kajanföldé, to
2½	*Devecser	by Szék, Gyepes, Ajka-Rendek, Kl. Löd, insignificant villages in the Bakony-Wald, to
2½	Város-löd.....	by Gombas, Herend, and Márkó-Band, (with the ruins of Essegvár), to
3	⊙Wesprim, or Veszprim,	by Hajmásker, Öskü, to
3	*Palotca	by Tnota and Csor, to
3	⊙Stuhlweissenburg (a),	or Székes-Fejérvaz.

35 = 161 English miles.

Continuation.

9½ ⊙Stuhlweissenburg to Ofen (Pesth).

(a) STUHLWEISSENBURG (*Alba regalis*) is a Hungarian town of 20,000 inhabitants, lying on the Csurgó, between the Velentze and Sérét Marshes. It is the seat of a Bishop, and contains a Cathedral and five Churches, a Gymnasium, a Military School, a Magyar Theatre, &c. Amongst the edifices may be mentioned the Archbishop's Residence, the County Hall, and the Mansion of Count Schmidegg, where the Redoute is held; Stuhlweissenburg

† Or from Sümeg by Tapolca, 2; N. Vasony, 3; Veszprim, 3.

ROUTE CXLVI. — GUBEN TO SPREMBERG. 415

was formerly the place of sepulture of the Hungarian Sovereigns, and in the Mausoleum lie the following monarchs, from 1038 to 1540. Stephan I., Kolomann, Bela II., Stephan III. and IV., Bela III., Ladislaus III., Carl I., Ludwig I., Albert, Mathias Corvinus, Wladislaus II., Ludwig II., and Johann Zápolya. The archives were destroyed by the Turks, who had possession of the town from 1549 until 1601. One stunde from the town is the watering place *Moha*.

Route 146. From GUBEN (*a*) to SPREMBERG.

German

Müss. *Names of the Stages.*

s. by secondary road to left, by Kupperrn, Kohle, and Datten, to

2½ *Pforten (*b*).....s. w. by Marienhain, through a wood by Berge, across the Neisse, to

1½ *Forste (*c*).....s. w. by road to right to Nossdorf, across two streams by Korno, Wadelsdorf, and Gr. Loja, to

3½ *SpreMBERG (*d*)...on the Spree.

8 = 36½ English miles.

(*a*) GUBEN is a handsome town on the Neisse, in Lower Lusatia, with 900 houses, and 7000 inhabitants. The principal objects of curiosity are the Cathedral, a Gymnasium, a Pomological society, a manufactory of fine cloths with English machinery, and several breweries and copper founderies. The country around is remarkably beautiful, and produces some tolerably strong wine.

416 ROUTE CXLVII.—HALLE TO KOTHEN.

(b) **PFORTEN** is in Lower Lusatia. Here is a magnificent garden, together with the remains of the old castle of Count Bruhl, which Frederic the Great burnt in 1758.

(c) **FORSTE** is a small but handsome town on the Neisse, in Lower Lusatia; it has 240 houses, 1400 inhabitants, a château, three fairs annually, and a brewery, and silkworms are bred here. Forsta is the chief place of a considerable lordship belonging to Count Bruhl.

(d) **SPREMBERG** is in Lower Lusatia, and has a Château.

Route 147. From HALLE to COTHEN, or KOTHEN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- n. by Trotha, and then either by high road to left by Morl and Beidersee, to Löbejün, or by secondary road to right by Sennowitz, Teicha, by the Petersberg (right), to
- 2½ *Löbejün (a)by secondary road, across frontier by Piethen, N. N. E. by Edderitz, to
- 2 ©Köthen (b). (Anhalt Cöthen).

20 = 92 English miles.

(a) **LÖBEJÜN** or **LOBECHUN** is a town among the mountains in the circle of the Saale, in the country of Magdeburg, with 1600 inhabitants. Coal and saltpetre are found here.

(b) **COTHEN** is the capital of Anhalt-Cöthen, and has upwards of 6000 inhabitants. The most remarkable objects

ROUTE CXLIX.—HALLE TO ERFURTH. 417

are the new Château with a collection of birds, the old Château, containing a new saloon; a Riding-house; a garden; a collection of books and curiosities; a collection of antiquities dug up in the environs; some painted glass in the Calvinistic Church; a pheasant walk; a subscription library, a seminary for schoolmasters; several charitable institutions; and an office, with a considerable capital, for insurance against damage occasioned by hail. Plays are acted at court during the autumn and winter.

Inns. Le Grand Hotel, der Prinz von Preussen (le Prince de Prusse), der Schwarze Bär (l'Ours Noir), der Prinz von Anhalt (le Prince d'Anhalt), der Hirsch (le Cerf), &c.

Route 148. From HALLE to DESSAU.

German

Miles.

Names of the Stages.

- n. e. by Zöberitz, Oppin, Brachstädt, across a branch of the Saale, and another stream by Zörbig and n. to
- 3½ Radegast.....n. e. by Hinsdorf, to the right by Tornau, continuing high road, through a wood by Lingenau, to
- 3 Dessau. (Anhalt Dessau).

6½ = 29 English miles.

Route 149. From HALLE to ERFURTH.

w. across the Saale and its branches by high road, to right, by Benstädt, across a stream, to

418 ROUTE CL.—HALLE TO LEIPSIK.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 Langenbogenacross a stream by Rolledorf and Seeburg, across a stream uniting two lakes, by Aeleben, Lüttgendorf and Helfta, to
- 2½ ⊙Eisleben.....twice across a branch of the Saale, by Wimmelburg, Blankenhain, Emselohe, Riestadt, to
- 2½ ⊙Sangerhausen, s. by Ob. Röblingen, across the Helme and one of its branches, by Edersleben, to
- 2 *Artern.....across the Helme by Reinsdorf, and by secondary road to left, by Braunsroda, Ob. Heldrungen, Harras, Hemleben, Schillingstädt, Leubingen, across a stream by Kl. Sömern, to
- 4½ *Sömmerda across frontier of Weimar, and another stream by Alperstädt, Stotternheim, across frontier of Prussia, to
- 3 ⊙Erfurth. (Prussia).

16½ = 75 English miles.

Route 150. From HALLE to LEIPZIG, or LEIPSIC.

From the Eastern Qr. of Halle, s. e. by high road to left, by Brückdorf, Gröbers, Gr. Kugel, to

- 3 *Schkeuditz.....s. e. by Gr. and Kl. Modelwitz, across frontier of Saxony, by Hohnichen, Lutschena, Wahren, across the Parthe, to
- 2 □Leipzig. (Saxony).

5 = 23 English miles.

Route 151. From HALLE to QUERFURT.

1st road: w. across the Saale, by high road to right to Niederleben, by road to left to Scherben; by secondary road to Eisdorf, across a branch of the Saale by the three villages of Deutsenthal and Asendorf, to left by Opphausen, into high road to Querfurt.

2d road: w. across river by high road to left, by Passendorf, Schlettan, Buechlitz, Holleben, s. w. to *Lanchstadt; w. by Schotterei, Gr. Gräfendorf, to *Schaafstadt, by high road, to Querfurt.

German
Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

4 or 4½ *Querfurt (a).

Another road leads by Schraplau.

(a) QUERFURT is the capital of the former principality of the same name, and has 450 houses with 2500 inhabitants, an old château, and a great fair, held on the meadow called *Eselwiese*.

Inn. Der Goldene Anker (l'Ancre d'Or).

Route 152. From HAMBURG to ANCLAM.

German
Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

N. E. by secondary road by Hamm, across frontier of Holstein, by road to right by Kirch Steinbeck, Boberg, Löhbrügge, across the Bille, to

2 *Bergedorf (Vier Lande), along the boundary of the Vier Lande, across frontier of Holstein, to

420 ROUTE CLII.—HAMBURG TO ANCLAM.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 1 Escheburg.....s. e. by Goesthacht (Hamburg),
by Schnackenbeck, to
- 3 ☉Lauenburg.....on the Elbe, across the Delvenow,
across the frontier of Mecklen-
burgh-Schwerin, by Horst and
Vierhof, to right to
- 1½ *Boizenburg.....across the Boitze, by high road to
Zarensdorf, across a branch of the
Elbe, by secondary road to Kl.
Rengersdorf, crossing and recross-
ing the stream, to Cammin, Lee-
sen, and
- 4 *Wittenburg †....n. across stream by road to right,
by Dreilützow, Parum, Dümmer,
Walsmühlen, Strahlendorf, Wüs-
termark, between lakes to
- 4 ☉Schwerinon the lake, s. between lakes, and
then by road to left by Zippendorf,
across the Stör by road to left,
(lake to left), to Pinnow, Kladow,
Kolpin and Ventschow, to
- 4½ *Sternberg.....e. round the lake by Pastin,
Zülow, Tieplitz, (lake to right),
Mühlengetz, between two lakes,
to
- 3½ ☉Güstrow (a) ...s. e. by road to left, across the
Nebel by Kluss, through a small
wood to Vietgest (pools to right
and left), and Raden, to
- 3½ *Teterow(near a lake), s. e. by Remplin,
across the stream which unites the
lakes of Kummerow, and Malchin,
to

† Or n. by Pruseck, Gammeln, Besendorf, Warsaw, Pampow, and
Wüstermark to Schwerin.

German

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
2	*Malchin.....across the Trebel by Scharproh, to
1½	*Stavenhagen.....s. by Sülten, Briggow, Schwandt, across the frontier of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and the Tollense, to
4	⊙Neu Brandenburg (<i>b</i>), E. by Sponholz and N. E. by Warlen, Glienke, Sadelkow, and Gentzkau, to
3	⊙Friedland (<i>c</i>)...N. N. E. across frontier of Prussia, and a branch of the Tollense, by Kavel Pass, Boldeckow, Sarnow, Wussecken, Panschow, Stretten- see and Pelsin to
3½	⊙Anclam .....on the Peene.

41 = 188½ English miles.

(a) GUSTROW is in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has upwards of 6000 inhabitants. It has a Collegiate Church, a Château, a Gymnasium, and a Freemasons' Lodge, and is celebrated for its breweries. Parties of pleasure make excursions to the island of Lehnlust.

Inns. Those kept by Jahn and by Gelinek.

(b) NEUBRANDENBURG is a handsome town on the banks of the lake called Tollensee, in the country of Mecklenburg. It has 550 houses, a château, and a free-masons' lodge.

Inns. The Princes' Hotel, and the one kept by Toll.

(c) FRIEDLAND, which is in Eastern Prussia, is celebrated for the battle fought on the 14th of June, 1807.

Route 153. From HAMBURG to BERLIN.

<i>German Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
7½	*Botzenburg.....as at No. 152; by Zarensdorf, by high road across the stream, s. e. to Dersenow and
2½	Vellahn..... (to left), by high road to Pritzler, Goldenitz, across the Sude, to
2¼	Redevin.....by Gr. Krems, across the Neu Canal, to
2¾	*Ludwigslust.....s. e. by *Grabow, across the Elbe and the frontier of Prussia, to
2	Warnow.....by Garlin, across the Löcknitz, by Karstadt, Glaevzin, Premalin, to
3	*Perleberg.....on the Stepnitz, s. e. by Düpow, Gr. Werzien, across the Karthaue, by Viesecke, to
2¼	Kletzke.....(to right), continuing high road by Neu Schrepkow, Gumtow, Demertin, across a branch of the Jeglitz, to
3	*Kyritz.....s. e. across the Jeglitz, to
1	*Wusterhausen, on the Dosse, s. along and across a small stream, by Buckwitz, Sägletz, through a small wood and pasture-land, to
2½	*Friesack.....s. e. by Peasin, along high road by Salbelang, Ribbeok, Berge, Lietzow, to
3¼	⊙Nauen.....s. e. by Kustermark, Durotz, and Stacken, to

ROUTE CLIV.—HAMBURG TO BREMEN. 423

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 3 ⊙ Spandowacross the Havel, by high road by
Ruhleben, to
- 1 ⊙ Charlottenburg, by high road across a branch of
the Spree, by the Thiergarten and
the Brandenburg Gate, to
- 1 □ Berlin. (Prussia).

37½ = 172¼ English miles.

The early portion of this route, which lies through the dominions of the King of Denmark, has been sadly neglected, but is about to be improved. The whole route is, however, flat and uninteresting.

Route 154. From HAMBURG to BREMEN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- s. across the Elbe by one of the channels, across to
the southern Elbe, to
- 1½ ⊙ Harburg(Hanover), s. w. by Tötensen,
Jedensen, Steinbeck, by road to
right by Trelde, across the Este,
to
- 3½ Tostädtacross the Oste and Wumme, by
Schessel, to
- 3½ *Rothenburg.....w. across the Wumme, by Sott-
rum, to
- 2½ Ottersbergs. w. across the Wumme, by Bas-
sen, Oyter (Osterholz to left), to
- 3½ □ Bremen.....on the Weser.

14½ = 67 English miles.

Route 155. From HAMBURG to GLUCKSTADT.

German
Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

Westward to

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Ⓞ Altona(Holstein) n. n. w. by high road
to Fidelstadt, on a branch of the
Alster, by secondary road, n. w.
across the Pinne, by Relling, to
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ Pinneberg.....n. by Pinnedorf (to left), by Seth,
to
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ Elmshorn.....on the Krückau, w. by Spikerdorf,
Neuendorf, Gr. Kolmar, to
- 2 Ⓞ Gluckstadt (a). (Holstein).

$7\frac{1}{2}$ = $34\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

(a) GLUCKSTADT, which is a well-built fortified town, on the right bank of the Elbe, near its mouth, and is the capital of Holstein; it has from 5000 to 6000 inhabitants. You may make an excursion from this place to the sea baths at Cuxhaven.

Inns. Die Stadt Hamburg, der Karpfen.

Route 156. ⁽¹⁾ From HAMBURG to HANOVER.

German
Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

s. w. and then by high road to left by Hassel, Wit-
torf, to

- $2\frac{3}{4}$ *Rothenburg.....as at No. 154.

ROUTE CLVI.—HAMBURG TO HANOVER. 425

<i>German Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
2½	Visselhövede.....s. by high road to Kettenburg, and then by secondary road, to
2	*Walsrode.....across the Böhme, by road to left by Hudenmühlen and Eickeloh, to
2½	Hademsdorf.....s. e. by road to right, across the Aller to Essel, Elze across a branch of the Leine, to
3	Mellendorf.....s. by Langenhagen and Hainholz, (to left), to
2½	□ Hanover, or Hannover.
<hr/>	
21½	= 100 English miles.

Or you may take the following road :— (*)

Across the Elbe, to	
1½	⊙ Harburg.....s. w. as far as Steinbeck, by road to left, across the Este, to
4	Welle.....s. e. (the Lüneburger Heide to left), across small streams to Hillern and
4	*Soltau.....across branches of Böhme, by Becklingen and Wardböhlen, to
3½	Bergen .....s. by Offen and Wolthausen, across the Oerze and the Aller, to
3½	⊙ Celle .....along the Fuse to Wester Celle, across the Canal and a pool to Muggenburg, and
2½	Schillerslage, or Schill, by Kirchhorst, across the Wiezebach, to
3	□ Hanover, on the Leine.
<hr/>	
21½	= 99 English miles.

426 ROUTE CLVII.—HAMBURG TO HUSUM.

Or the following one:—(3)

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 1 ⊙ Harburg.....along the southern Elbe, z. by
Ower, across the Sewe, to
- 3½ Hoope.....across the Lube, to * Winsen, by
Börstel, Rottorf, Bardowick,
across a branch of the Ilmenau, to
- 3¼ ⊙ Lüneburg(z. across Ilmenau battle-field of
1813), s. by high road to Melbeck, †
thence by secondary road, through
a slightly wooded district, by a
small lake to left, to
- 3½ Ebsdorf.....s. by Wittenwater, Gr. Sustädt,
across the Gerdau, by Burgfeld,
through a wood by Lohe, twice
across a stream, to
- 5 Eschede.....by high road to Hornhof, across
the Aller, to
- 2¼ ⊙ Celle
- 5¼ □ Hanoveras at last route.

24 = 110½ English miles.

Route 157. From HAMBURG to HUSUM.

- 5½ Elmshorn, as at No. 155; n. by Schildberg, across
small streams by Neuenbrock,
' across the Stör, to
- 3¼ * Itzehoe.....n. w. across a branch of Stör, by
Krummendick, Nutteln, through a
small wood, to

† From Melbeck a high road leads by Grünhagen, Bienenbüttel, Kirchweihe, to * Ulsen, across the Gerdau by Holdenstädt, s. and by high road to right, to Eschede, 9¼ German miles.

ROUTE CLVIII.—HAMBURG TO LEIPSIK. 427

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 3 Hohenhörn, or Holstenniendorf, across the Wilster
by Farnwinkel, to
2 Meldorf.....N. w. by Hemmingstedt, to
1½ Heyde.....by Weddingstedt, (lakes to right),
to
2 Lunden.....by St. Annen, across the Eyder, to
1 *Friedrichstadt (a), by Coldenbüttel (left), Wisch
(right), Rantrum and Mildsted,
across the Hever, to
1½ ©Husum (b). (Denmark).

19½ = 91½ English miles.

(a) FRIEDRICHSTADT is in the duchy of Sleswig, between the Eider and the Treen. It was built in 1621, by Dutch Arminians, according to the taste of their nation.

(b) HUSUM is in the duchy of Sleswig, and has 600 houses with 4000 inhabitants. The principal public buildings are the Château, the Town-house, and a convent, which has been turned into alms-houses for indigent citizens. The town likewise possesses a Scientific School, a Sunday School, an excellent Workhouse, an Orphan Asylum, and a House of Correction. The surrounding country is bare and monotonous. Great quantities of well flavoured prawns are caught in the neighbourhood.

Route 158. From HAMBURG to LEIPSIK.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 15½ ©Cellesee No. 166.
43½ ©Leipsig.....as at No. 46.

59½ = 272½ English miles.

Route 150. From HAMBURG to LUBECK.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

N. E. E. across frontier of Holstein by Wandsbeck,
s. of the river by Rahlstädt, Syck,
Luttensee, to

4½ Gr. and Kl. Schönberg, (right and left,) by Sandersleben, across a branch of the Stecknitz, by Kasdorf, Bliedorf, across Stecknitz to Krummesse, across frontier of Lübeck, and across the Trave, to

4 □ Lübeckon the Trave.

8½ = 39 English miles.

Or you may take the following route :—

½ Wandsbeck (a)...as at last route, across the stream by Meiendorf, past (right) a pool to Woldenhorn, to

2½ Ahrensburg (b), on a branch of Alster, by Bargtheide, Elmenhorst, across the Nord Baste, to

3 *Oldesloh (c)across the Trave by Reinfeld, Stubbendorf, across frontier of Lübeck, by Amberg, across branch of Trave by Padelage, to

3½ □ Lübeck (die Freie Stadt).

9½ = 43½ English miles.

(a) WANDSBECK is a village in Holstein, with a chateau and garden which belong to the Counts of Schimmelmann.

(b) AHRENSBURG is a handsome village and lordship belonging to the Count of Schimmelmann.

(c) OLDESLOHE is situated on the Trave, which here begins to be navigable; it is a handsome town of 1900 inhabitants, having been rebuilt after the fire of 1798, and belongs to Holstein. Here are salt-works belonging to the king of Denmark, and salt-water and sulphureous baths.

Route 160. From HAMBURG to VIENNA, by
BRUNSWICK, LEIPZIG, DRESDEN, and PRAGUE.

German

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
11	Ebstorf.....see No. 156; ⁽³⁾ s. w. across the Gerdau, by Holdenstädt, continuing high road, by that to left, to
4½	Sprackensehl.....s. by high road, Gr. Oesingen and Gamsen, across the Ise, to
4½	*Gifhorn.....across the Aller, by Rüttgersbüttel, across the frontier of Brunswick, and a branch of the Ocker, by Wenden, to
3½	□ Brunswick (Braunschweig)
1½	○ Wolfenbüttel
43½	⊙ Leipzig.....as at Nos. 46 and 62
83½	□ Dresden.....as at No. 3
40½	□ Vienna (Wien)...as at No. 38.

192½ = 886½ English miles.

Route 161. From HANOVER to GÖTTINGEN.

*German**Miles. Names of the Stages.*

- Across the Leine and the Ilme, by high road to left, again across the Ilme by Arnum, across a branch of the Leine, to
- 1½ *Pattensenby high road across branches of the Leine, by Wüllingen, to
- 2¼ Elzes. across branch of the Leine, by left-hand road by Banteln (Brüggen to left across river), Limmer by secondary road to left across the Leine, to
- 2½ *Ahlfeldrecess by road to left, across branch of Leine, to
- 1½ Ammensen(Brunswick), by Strait (right), by Muhlenbeck, to
- 1½ ⊙Eimbeck.....(Hanover), e. across the Leine by Salzerhelden, Hohnstädt, by road to right, across the Rühme, to
- 2¼ ⊙Nordheim.....s. w. by Sudheim, to left, and river Leine to right, to
- 1½ Nörten.....across small streams by Marienstein, Angerstein, Bovenden, and Weende, to
- 1½ ⊙Göttingen.....on the Leine.

14¼ = 68½ English miles.

Route 162. From HANOVER to PADERBORN.

Across the Leine and the Ilme, by high road to right, past Linden, and then to left by Wettbergen, across the Ilme and the Deister Hills, to

ROUTE CLXII.—HANOVER TO PADERBORN. 431

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 3½ *Springe.....ascending to Altenhagen, crossing and recrossing the Hamel, by Hachmühlen, and Gr. Hilligsfeld, along the valley of the Hamel, to
- 2½ Hamelnacross the Weser by high road to left, across the Humme by Gr. Berkel, Aerzen,† by secondary road, recross the Humme by Reinerbeck, to
- 2½ *Alverdissen (a), (Lippe), w. by Termbke and Dörentrup, to
- 2 ©Lemgo (b).....across the Bega, by Bracke and Wambeck, across branch of Werre, to
- 1½ ©Detmold (c).....s. across the Werre by Heiligenkirchen, Berlebeck, and the Teutoburger Wald, by Schlangen, across frontier of Prussia, along the Lippe by Lippspringe, across branches of Marienloh, to
- 4 Paderborn. (Prussia).

18½ = 75 English miles.

(a) ALVERDISSEN is a small town with a château, and was formerly the residence of a Count of Lippe. There is a Chapter of nobles here, the abess of which is always a Countess of the house of Lippe-Schaumburg.

† Or continue by high road by Reher, leaving to left high road to *Pyrmont, to right by *Barntrup, or turning off to left before reaching Barntrup, by *Blomberg, across branches of the Emmer, by Meienberg and Horn, to Schlangen, and thence as above to Paderborn.

(b) LEMGO is the largest town in the county of Lippe, belonging to the Princes of Lippe-Detmold, and has 650 houses, with 3500 inhabitants. The most remarkable objects are, the *Lippehof*, a château which was formerly the Princes' residence, a Chapter of noble and other ladies, an Abbey, of which the abess is a countess in her own right, a Gymnasium, an Orphan Asylum, the *Beguinenhaus*, the *Bruderkloster*, the House of Correction, several manufactories, Meyer's establishment, where the Bible is printed by a process similar to stereotyping: a Theatre, a Bathing House, a shooting ground, Wilken Garden, the Belle Alliance, and a freemasons' lodge.

Inns. Those kept by Eberhard, Wulker, and Wippermann. There is also an inn one English mile from Lemgow, on the Detmold road, where there is good attendance and excellent beer.

(c) DETMOLD, which is the capital belonging to the Prince of Lippe-Detmold, is situated on the Werra, and has 350 houses with 3000 inhabitants. The most remarkable objects are, the Residenz-Schloss (Alexandersburg); a Gymnasium, a Library, a charitable institution, comprising a Voluntary Workhouse, an Orphan Asylum, a Seminary for Schoolmasters, a Free School, an Hospital, and an Asylum for poor children who are not old enough to go to school; a workhouse; a House of Correction; a Pawnbroking establishment; a lending Bank; several reading-rooms; the Royal garden; the charming promenades round the town, as well as to Buchenberg and Schauenberg.

You should also visit *Heiligenkirchen*, the baths of *Meinberg*, the *Bruch*, the *Waldheide*, and the *Lande* near *Heidenoldendorf*, where Charlemagne fought, in 783, against the Saxons, under the command of Witlekind, after having

encamped on the Königsberg, near Heiligenkirchen; the *Teut* and *Teutoburg*, now called the *Grotenburg*; the valley of the *Berlabecke*, which was crossed by Varus and his legions, in order to gain the Winfeld, about the beginning of the Christian era; the Swiss farm at the Hunting *Schloss of Lopshorn*, and the *Estersteine*.

Inns. Die Stadt Frankfurt (la Ville de Francfort), der Fürst Blücher (le Prince Blücher), das Weisse Ross (le Cheval Blanc).

Route 163. From HANOVER to PYRMONT.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 6 Hamelnsee No. 162; across the Weser to left, along and across the Humme, by Gr. Berkel, Aerzen, Reher, and by high road to left, to
- 2½ *Pyrmont.....(Waldeck)

8½ = 40 English miles.

Route 164. From HANOVER to STADE.

- n. by Hainholz (left), Langenhagen (right), to
- 2½ Mellendorf.....by Elze and Essel, across the Aller, to
- 3 Hademsdorf.....by Eicheloh and Hudemühlen, across branches of the Aller, by secondary road to right, across the Böhme, to
- 2½ *Walsrode.....n. by Kettenburg, to

434 ROUTE CLXVI.—HOF TO CARLSBAD:

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 Visselhövede.....N. w. by high road, by Wittorf and Hassel, across a branch of the Wumme, to
- 2½ *Rothenburg.....N. w. across the Wumme, by secondary road to right, by Bockel and Wehldorf, to
- 3½ Kloster Zeven (a), N. E. across the Oste, by Heeslingen, and the more northward of two secondary roads, by Oersdorf, to
- 3½ Harsefeld.....across the Aue, by Helmste (right), and Riensförde (right), to
- 2½ ☉Stade. (Hanover).

22 = 101½ English miles.

(a) KLOSTER ZEVEN is famous for the convention concluded between the French and Hanoverians, in 1757.

Route 165. From HOF to BAIREUTH.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 7½ ☉Baireuth, as at No. 35.

7½ = 34½ English miles.

Route 166. From HOF to CARLSBAD.

Across the Saale, a little distance N., then by high road, near the Saale, by Kautendorf, and *Rehau, to

- 3½ Asch (a)by high road, E. by Himmelreich, Hasslau, Ober Lohma (left), to

ROUTE CLXVII.—HOF TO COBURG. 435

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 Franzensbrunn...across the Eger, to
 1 ⊙Eger.....E. and then by road to left, by
 Dirnbach, Kornau, Kutsam,
 Klingen,† by Ob Reichenau, to
 3 *Falknau.....E. by Altsattl, across the river, to
 *Elnbogen Horn (right), Fischern,
 across the Eger, to
 3 Carlsbadon the Töpel.

12½ = 57½ English miles.

(a) ASCH, which has 400 houses, is the chief place of the Barony of Zedwitzschen, on the confines of Bohemia, Franconia, and Saxony; it belongs to the barons of Zedwitzschen, and is a fief of the kingdom of Bohemia. Here is a Château, situated on a height. Asch has suffered from frequent fires, which have destroyed the inn, and you now lodge at the post-house.

Route 167. From HOF to COBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2½ *Münchbergsee No. 35; s. to
 1½ Gefrees.....(on the western slope of the
 Fichtel mountains), across the
 Weisse Mein, by secondary road
 to right, by Wirsberg, along a
 branch of the Maine, or Mein,
 by Unt Steinaach, s. w. across the
 stream, to
 2 ⊙Kulmbach (a)..w. again across by Mainlies, to

† Or by secondary road nearer the Eger, by Königsberg, Schaben, Teisse, Unt Reichenau, or again by the old road by Franzenbrunn and Maria Kulm, to Karlsbad.

436 ROUTE CLXVIII.—HOF TO ERLANGEN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 *Burgkunstadt ...by Zettlitz, s. w. across the Main, to
- 2 *Lichtenfelsrecross the Main, by Buch am Forst, ob Siemau, Meschenbach, along the Itz, by Kreidlitz and Ketschendorf, to
- 2 □ Coburg.

12 = 55½ English miles.

(a) CULMBACH is in the country of Baireuth, and now belongs to the Bavarian circle of the White Main, which at no great distance joins the Red Main, in a fertile district under the Castle of Steinhausen. Culmbach has 3000 inhabitants, the Castle of Plassenburg, where the archives are kept, a very deep well, and several manufactories. The fortifications have been destroyed.

Route 169. From HOF to ERLANGEN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 7½ ©Baireuthsee No. 35; w. by Dondorf, by high road to right, by Pusbach, across a branch of Wisent, by Schönfeld and Pilgendorf, to
- 3 Hollfeld †.....w. across a stream, by high road to right, to
- 2 Würgau (a).....by *Scheslitz, Strasgiech, and Memelsdorf, to

† A secondary road leads from Hollfeld, by Drosendorf, Teuchitz, Mistendorf, Amlingstadt, by high road to Bamberg; or, instead of proceeding to Bamberg, to the left, by Strulendorf, Hirschheid, along Regnitz, to ©Vorchem.

ROUTE CLXIX.—HOF TO NUREMBERG. 437

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 □ Bamberg.....on the Regnitz; s. by high road,
to Strulendorf, and thence, as in
note, to
- 3 ⊙ Vorchheim.....by *Baiersdorf, to
- 2 ⊙ Erlangen. (Bavaria).

19½ = 87½ English miles.

(a) At no great distance from Würgau are the ruins of the castle of *Giech*; Gugel church has a handsome picture over the principal altar, and there is a fine prospect from it. The trout here are very good.

Inn. The Posthouse. There is a very praiseworthy establishment for the encouragement of agriculture at Schleslitz.

Or you may take the following road:—

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 16½ Eschenau.....see No. 35; w. to
- 2 ⊙ Erlangen.

18½ = 86 English miles.

Continuation.

- 2½ Erlangen to Nürnberg.

Route 169. From HOF to NUREMBERG
(NÜRNBERG).

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 19 Nuremberg, or Nürnberg, see No. 35.
- P p 2

438 ROUTE CLXXI.—HOF TO WUNSIEDEL.

Route 170. From HOF to RATISBON
(REGENSBURG).

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 9½ Creussen or Kreussen, see No. 35.
 2 Kirchenthumbach, s. by Haag, Schlicht (to the east-ward, *Vilseck) and Irbach, to
 3½ Hahnbach.....s. and across the Vils, to
 1½ ⊙Ambergrecross by Garmersdorf, across the Naab, to
 3 *Schwandorf.....s. along the Nab, by Teublitz (left), to
 2 *Burg Lengenfeld, s. e. by Regenstau and Stadt am Hof, across Danube, to
 3 ⊙Ratisbon (Regensburg), (Bavaria).

24½ = 112¼ English miles.

Route 171, (a). From HOF to WUNSIEDEL.
(1st Route.)

- s. by high road to right, to
 2½ *Münchberg.....s. to
 1½ *Gefrees.....E. across the Fichtel mountains, to
 1½ *Weisenstadt.....across a branch of Eger, s. e. to
 1½ *Wunsiedel, (Bavaria).

7 = 32½ English miles.

Route 171, (b). From HOF to WUNSIEDEL.
(2d Route.)

- s. by road to left, by Schwarzenbach, across the Saale, to Kirchenlamitz, across the Eger, to

ROUTE CLXXII.—INNSBRÜCK TO LINDAU. 439

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

5½ *Wunsiedel, (Bavaria).

5½ = 25½ English miles.

This road lies through the region of the Fichtel mountains.

Continuation.

1½ Wunsiedel to Alexander Bad, or Sickersreuth.

Alexandersbad or Sickersreuth, is a ferruginous source in a romantic district. It contains three edifices for the accommodation of visitors, and the prices are moderate. The mountains in the neighbourhood, worthy of a visit, are the Schneeberg (3,252), the Ochsenkopf (3,196), and the Koestein (3,060).

Route 172, (a). From INNSBRÜCK to LINDAU.

(First Route.)

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

w. along the Inn, to

2 Zirlcontinuing along the Inn, by Leibenfinz, to

2 Telfs, or Platten, along the Inn, to

1½ Obermiemingen

2 Nassereith, or Nassereuth, across the Algauer Alps, by the Aufdem Fern Pass, and Byberwier, to

2 Lermoosacross the Lech and Lolsach, by Lahne, Wengle, Büchlbach, Haiterwang, and Ehrenberg, to

3 Reutte, or Reitte, across a branch of Lech, by Pflach, Kneipass, Ober and Unt Passwang, or Pinsswang, across frontier of Bavaria, to

440 ROUTE CLXXII.—INNBRÜCK TO LINDAU.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 *Füssen †return along river, by road to right, across river by Vils, Steinach, across the Vils by Pfondten, Weissbach (right), and Wank, to
- 2½ Nesselwang.....across the Wertach, and a small stream by Post (the Kempter Wald to right), by Durrach, to
- 3 @Kempten ‡ (b), by Buchenberg, to
- 2 Wengen.....across branches of Argen, to
- 2 Ebratshofenw. to
- 2½ Niederstaufernacross a branch of lake, to
- 2 *Lindau.....on the Boden See, (Bavaria).

28½ = 131 English miles.

(a) FUSSEN is in the principality of Augsburg in Bavaria. It is a small but handsome town with 2000 inhabitants, and lies on the frontiers of Suabia, Bavaria, and the Tyrol. Here are a number of musical instrument-makers. A treaty of peace between Austria and Bavaria was concluded at this place in 1745, and several sanguinary engagements took place between the Austrians and the French in July, 1800. The Benedictine Abbey has devolved to Prince Oettingen-Wallerstein, by way of indemnity.

(b) KEMPTEN is a Bavarian town composed of two parts—1. an ancient free and imperial Suabian town,—and 2. the ancient Abbey of Kempten. It has 700 houses with 6000 inhabitants, and was the *Camponum* of the Romans. The most remarkable objects are the residence of the former

† Without going to Füssen a high road crosses the river at Reitte, and proceeds by *Vils to Nesselwang.

‡ The old high road leads by Isny, Wangen, across the Argen, s. Lindau.

ROUTE CLXXII.—INNSBRÜCK TO LINDAU. 441.

Prince-Bishop, with a cabinet of natural history, an aqueduct, and a garden; a Church; a Town-house; an Orphan Asylum; and a Hospital. The Baths of Aich, and the hunting-seat of Wageck, with its beautiful promenades, are in the neighbouring country.

Inn. Der Hirsch (le Cerf).

Route 172, (b). INNSBRÜCK to LINDAU.
(Second Route.)

German

Miles.

Names of the Stages.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2 | Zirl †.....by high road to left, along river by Leibeltingen and Pottenau, to |
| 2 | Platten, or Platter, by Telfs, branching from river, to |
| 2 | Ob-Mieningen....(Tarvis, or Barwies near it, commands a fine view), as does also Holzleithen before arriving at |
| 2 | Nassereith .....leaving high road, s. by Starkenberg, to |
| 2 | *Imst.....by Mils, Sturgebach, still along same bank, and across to Zamba and |
| 3 | *Landeck.....across the Inn by the valley of Stanz, by Grins or Pians, and Strengen, to |
| 2 | Fliersch, or Flürs, along the Derwall by Schann, Petneu, to |
| 2 | Nasserein, or St. Anton, by the Arlberg, to |

† A by-road leads from Zirl, across the Inn by Insingen, Hattlingen, Pollingen, Flauerling, Pfaffenhofen (where a bridge crosses to Telf), along the same bank to Sils, Halmingen, across by Karves and Piger, across that stream to Imst.

442 ROUTE CLXXIII.—INSBRUCK TO SALZBURG.

German

Miles.

Names of the Stages.

- 2 Staben.....along the Kloster Thal, by Klösterle and Vorderwald, to
- 2 Dalaas, or Taluz, along Kloster Thal by Bratz and Nunnery of St. Peter, † to
- 2 *Pludenz, or Bludenz, by the valley of Affienz, Niziders, across the Ill to Nenzing and Frastens, to
- 3 Feldkirch ‡.....N. E. by Letis, Altenstadt, (Rankweil right), and Götzis, to
- 2 *Hohenems.....descending into the plain of the Rhine, (numerous villages to left on Rhine, Dorabizen to right), across the Fussach by Lautrach, across the Bregenz, to
- 2 *Breganz.....round the lake by the Bregenzer Klause, or Pass, to
Lindau, (Bavaria).

30 = 138 English miles.

Route 173. From INSPRUCK (INNSBRÜCK), to SALZBURG.

- N. E. by Mülln, Arzell and Taur, by Hall, across the Inn, to
- 2 Volders (a).....by Wattens, Kolsas, Weer, and Pill, to
- 2 ©Schwatz (b).....by St. Margareth, Rothholz, Stras, across the Ziller, to

† By the Nunnery is the entrance of the Montafener Thal, into which run numerous picturesque valleys, affording fine views.

‡ Or along north bank by Niziders, Schllins and Göfis, to Feldkirch.

ROUTE CLXXIII.—INSBRUCK TO SALZBURG. 443

German

Miles.	Names of the Stages.
2½	*Rattenberg (c), by Rathfeld and Kundl, to
2	Wörgl.....N. E. and then by right by Luech, to
2	Söll.....across branches of Inn, to
2	Elmau .....by Oberdorf, across the Achen, to
2	St. Johann.....across the Ach Bach, by Haber- berg, and by high road to right, to
2	Waidring.....along the Strub-thal to Strub, and
2½	Lofer .....by Unken and Steinbach, across the Saala, to
2½	*Reichenhall (d), Pridigt-stuhl and Unters Berg, to right (across frontier of Austria), to
2	⊙Salzburg..... (Austria).

23½ = 108 English miles.

Continuation :

- 2 Reichenhall to Berchtesgaden
- 3 Berchtesgaden to Salzburg.

(a) VOLDERS is a village of the Tyrol, on the river Inn. It has a Convent of Servites, and mineral waters.

(b) SCHWATZ is a town in the Tyrol with 8000 inhabitants, the seat of the Lower Inn, that circle, and of a Mine-Directory. There are several silver, iron, and copper mines in this neighbourhood, employing upwards of 2000 men. The families of the miners are employed in spinning cotton, and in polishing and setting the malachites, and other stones found in the mountains of the Tyrol. In the church are Nissl's alabaster statues. It contains besides a Franciscan monastery and workhouse. From Mount Calvary there is a good view. Near Schwatz is the Benedictine Abbey of Furtheim.

(c) RATTENBERG is an old town in the Tyrol, on the

444 ROUTE CLXXIV.—INSBRUCK TO ULM.

river Inn, and has 1000 inhabitants. Some mines, and the *Au* baths are in the country between the New Schloss of Lichtwehr and Matzen.

(d) REICHENHALL, which is in Bavaria, has 3000 inhabitants; it is celebrated for its salt-pits, which were known in the time of the Romans. There is a Museum, containing models and a considerable collection of minerals. The Brunnenhaus and Soolbrunnen are worthy of notice.

Route 174. From INSPRUCK, or INNSBRÜCK,
to ULM.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 20 ⊙ Kempten by route 172 a); along and across
the Iller, by Dietmansried and
Eichholz, to
- 2½ Wolfertschwende, by Woringen, to
- 2 ⊙ Memmingen ... across branches of the Iller by
Heimertingen, Bless, *Kellmunz,
Filzingen, and *Illeraicheim, to
- 3½ *Illerdissen... ..N. along the Iller, by Neu Ulm,
across the Danube, to
- 3 □ Ulm, (Württemberg).

31 = 142½ English miles.

(a) ILLERDISSEN is situated on the Iller, in Suabia, and belongs to the kingdom of Bavaria. It has 1000 inhabitants, and a château, and is the chief place of the Lordship of Illerdissen.

Route 176. From KÖNIGSBERG to MEMEL.

There are four routes to Memel; viz. The route already given from Berlin to Memel, along the Curische Nehrung, which is scarcely to be recommended, from its difficulty and monotony. The route by water on the Curische Haff, suited only to calm weather. The old route by Insterburg and Tilsit; and finally the new high road from Berlin to St. Petersburg.

To Memel (by Route 34), 94 Eng. m. = 20½ German miles.

Or you may take the following roads through Tilsit:—

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- e. across a branch of New Pregel, by Arnau and Waldau, to
- 2¼ Pogaumen, or Pogauen, † by Knxtern, across a branch of Pregel, to
- 2¼ *Tapiauacross the Pregel by Rohmau, Tiefentam, Stanilgen, across the Alle, to
- 1¼ *Wehlau.....across the Pregel, to

† Or from Königsberg to Tilsit, by high road *z.* across branch of New Pregel, and then by secondary road to left, by Klein Legden, to

- 4 Caymenby Bendiesen, Zeit, and Gr. Legitten, to
- 3 *Labiau.....across the Deime, *z.* by Rudlaucken, through a wood, to
- 4 A. Mehlaucken. . .re-entering high road at
- 1 Skalsgirren.by Grünwalde, to
- 2 Kellmienen and Schillupschken, (to right), by Laukandten and Pinduppen, to
- 3 ©Tilsit, (Prussia).

446 ROUTE CLXXV.—KONIGSBERG TO MEMEL.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 1½ *Taplaken †by Petersdorf,‡ across the Pregel,
to
- 1½ Norkitten.....across the Auxinne, by Hopfenau,
Schwegerau, Bubainen, Gaitz-
nen, by Althof Insterburg, to
- 2½ ©Insterburg (a), n. across the Inster by Georgen-
burg, n. e. along the river by
Neunischken, as far as Sezlacken,
where the road branches off n. w.
by Waszeninken, Szierandzen and
Medukallen, to
- 4 Ostwethenby Wittgirren, Gaidzen, Szillen,
Boycken, by n. w. past Bruszen,
Klipzen, Taursteneu and Ranko-
tienon, to
- 4 ©Tilsit (b).....across the Memel by high road,
and then by secondary road to left,
by Bauben, across the Camen by
Tecksterken and Rucken, to
- 3½ Szamaitkehmen,§ by Chatouller, and Blausden, to
- 2½ Werdenbergacross the Tenne by Raukuten,
Kukoreiten, Sackuten, Will-
kitten, across the Aschwe and the
Minge, to
- 4½ Pröckuls.....by Lingen, Nibbern, Dittauen,
Dumpen, Buddelkunen, to
- 3 ©Memel.....on the Curische Haff.

34½ = 159½ English miles.

(a) INSTERBURG is in Eastern Prussia, and is situ-
ated on the conflux of the Anger and the Inster, where they

† Or from Tapiau to Taplaken, direct by high road.

‡ From Petersdorf the high road leads northward by Illischken,
Kl. Kalkeninken, Skalsgirren, Grünwalde and Pinduppen, to Tilsit.

§ A road nearer the river also leads here.

ROUTE CLXXVI.—LEIPSIK TO ANNABERG. 447

form the Pregel, which is a navigable river. It has 5000 inhabitants, and a freemasons' lodge.

(b) TILSIT is situated on the Memel, in Eastern Prussia, and has from 11 to 12,000 inhabitants. It has a château and two freemasons' lodges, and is noted for the treaties of peace concluded on the 7th and 9th July, 1807.

Route 176. From LEIPSIK to ANNABERG.

German

Miles.

Names of the Stages.

	s. e. field of battle of 1613 to left, by high road to right, and then to right by Wachau, Magdeborn, across a branch of Pleisse, by Espenhain and Gestowitz, across a branch of Wyra, to
3	*Borna .....e. and then by high road s. to
1	Troburg .....by Alt Möplitz, Ober Hain and Alt Penig, across the Mulde, to
2½	*Penig (a) .....on the Mulde by Mülau, Hartmannsdorf, to
2	⊙Chemnitz.....s. by Alt Chemnitz, Hartha, and Burkersdorf, to
2½	*Thum .....by Ehrenfriedersdorf and Schönfeld, across a branch of Mulde, to
1½	⊙Annaberg, (Saxony).

12½ = 57½ English miles.

(a) PENIG, which is in the Erzgebirg, belongs to the Counts of Schönburg, and has 400 houses, 3000 inhabitants, and several paper-mills and stuff manufactories. The most remarkable objects are the Counts' Garden, and the Castles of Wechselburg and Rachsburg in the vicinity.

Inns. Die Stadt Leipzig (la Ville de Leipsic), die Rose (la Rose).

Route 177. From LEIPSI^C to BAUTZEN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- E. by Reidnitz, N. E. across the Parthe, to
- 1 *Taucha.....across frontier of Prussia, by Gordenitz, and Wölpern, across a branch of Mulde, to
 - 2 *Ellenburg (a)...across the Mulde by Kultschau, Doberschütz, Mockerchna, to
 - 4 ⊙Torgau across the Elbe to right, by Werdä, Kötten, Lönnewitz, Marxdorf, Bönitz, across the Neuer Graben, to
 - 3½ *Liebenwerdaon the Schwarze Elster, s. e. through a wood, to
 - 1½ *Elsterwerdaon the Schwarze Elster, across by Krauchütz, across frontier of Saxony, to
 - 2½ ⊙Grossenhayn,† by Naundorf, Quersse, Schonfeld, Thiendorf, Glauschnitz, to
 - 3½ *Königsbrück (b), E. to
 - 2 *Camenz (c).....s. e. to
 - 1 Parchwitzs. e. to
 - 2 ⊙Bautzen(Saxony).

23½ = 107 English miles.

(a) EILENBURG, or EULENBURG, is situated on an island in the river Mulde, in the circle of Leipsic. It has 360 houses, 3500 inhabitants, a hospital, and a château.

Between Elsterwerda and Grossenhayn are the frontiers of Prussia and Saxony.

(b) KÖNIGSBRÜCK, which is in Lusatia, has 2400 inhabitants, a château, a pottery, and a tobacco-pipe manufactory.

† Continuation:

4 Grossenhayn, by Moritzburg, to Dresden.

(c) CAMENTZ, or KAMENZ, lies on the Black Elster, at the foot of the Hutberg, in the province of Upper Lusatia. It has 3500 inhabitants, a lyceum, a library, and several manufactories. There are some new sulphureous baths at the foot of the Weinberg, not far from a chapter of ladies, called *Marienstern*.

Route 178. From LEIPSI^C to EGER.

German
Miles.

Names of the Stages.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 3 | *Bornä .....as at 176 ; across a branch of Pleisse and the Wyra, by Treben, (Saxe Altenburg), to |
| 2 | ⊙Altenburg .....s. across a stream by Möchern, Zehma, along the Pleisse by Gossnitz, Götzenthal, across frontier of Saxony, by high road to right, by Mosel and Weissenborn (right), to |
| 4 | ⊙Zwickau.....s. w. by Alt Schörfels and Neumark, to |
| 2 | ⊙Reichenbach,† by high road s. w. across the Elster, to |
| 2½ | ⊙Plauen on the Elster, to |
| 1 | *Oelsnitz †by secondary road along the Elster and across to |

† Beyond Reichenbach the road divides, the high road to the left leading by Thosfell, Neu Sals, Teume, Schlaitz and Voigtsberg, to Oelsnitz; the secondary road to right leading by Limbach, Rodlena, Pohl and Möschwitz, across the Elster, to Plauen, and thence s. e. by Ob. Loss, to Oelsnitz.

‡ Or by Rosbach, Neuberg, Asch, Hasslau, by Ob. Lohma (left), to Franzshausen.

450 ROUTE CLXXIX.—LEIPSIC TO JENA.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 1½ *Adorfby Brumbach, Schönberg, Ober
Lohma, and Franzensbrunn, to
4 ©Eger.....on the Eger (Austria).

20 = 92 English miles.

Route 179. From LEIPSIC to JENA.

† w. across the Elster twice, to Lindenau, and then
w. across frontier by Zschocher-
gen, Zöschen, Wallendorf, across
the Floss Graben and Saale, to

- 3½ ©Merseburg (*a*), on the Saale, s. w. by secondary
road along a lake to right, by
Kötschen, Kl. Keyna, Rossbach
to right, battle-field of 1757 to
left, Lunstädt, Markvölitz, across
the Saale, to
3½ ©Naumburgby Alt Kösen, *Kamburg, along
the Saale, by Wichmar and Staud-
nitz, across to *Dornburg, along
the river to Löbstadt and
3½ ©Jena.....(Saxe Weimar).

10½ = 49½ English miles.

The nearer road is by same route as far as Lindenau,
then s. w. by *Markrannstadt, across frontier of Prussia to
Lützen, Rücken, Gr. Pürsten, Lösau and Weissenfels.

† Or from Merseberg by Weissenfels to Naumburg, 4½.

ROUTE CLXXX.—LEIPSIK TO MAGDEBURG. 451

(a) MERSEBERG is a Prussian town on the Saale, with 800 houses and 9000 inhabitants. The most remarkable objects are the great Cathedral, with the tomb of Rodolph of Suabia, and the hand which he lost in fighting, &c. ; a picture by Cranach, and a fine organ ; the Schloss, an old Gothic edifice, with a fine view from the garden, and a bronze monument, by Rauch, to Count Kleist ; St. Thomas' Church, (1200,) restored 1826 ; the Chapter Library ; the Town-house ; the German House ; a school for soldiers' children ; the pheasant grounds ; the bridge over the Saale ; the Zech'sche Palace ; a *Ressource* ; a Casino ; the new promenade ; a freemasons' lodge ; several reading rooms ; amateurs' concerts ; and occasionally there are plays. Herfurtsberg, on the banks of Lake St. Gothard ; the village of Leune ; the citizens' shooting-ground, and the alleys, are also much resorted to.

Inns. Der Goldene Arm (le Bras d'Or), die Sonne (le Soleil), der Hirsch (le Cerf).

The following places in the environs are worth visiting : the garden of Dieskau, the salt-pits of *Kötschau*, *Teuditz*, and *Dibrenberg*, the baths of *Lauchstädt*, the beautiful country of *Burg-Liebenau*, and the fields of battle of *Rossbach*, *Lützen*, and *Gross-Görichen*, with their monuments.

Route 180. From LEIPSIK to MAGDEBURG.

n. across the Parthe, past Pfaffendorf (left), by centre of 3 roads by Lindenthal, battle-field 1631 to right, across frontier of Prussia, by Radefeld and Kölzau, to

452 ROUTE CLXXX.—LEIPSI^C TO MAGDEBURG.

German

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
3½	*Landsberg <i>n.</i> by Düringadorf and Queetz, to
1½	*Zörbig <i>n. w.</i> across frontier of Anhalt-Köthen, to
½	Radegast..... by Gnetsch and Prosick, to
2	⊙Köthen <i>w.</i> by Gr. Paschleben, Triam, across a branch of Saale by Kl. Paschleben, and <i>n.</i> by secondary road by Pobzig, Gerbitz, across the Saale, to
3¼	⊙Kalbe (<i>a</i>) <i>n.</i> by Gnadau and Felgeleben, to
2	⊙Schönebeck† (<i>b</i>), by Frose, across the Elbe by Westerhusen, Sulpke, Farmersleben, and Buckau, to
2	□Magdeburg.....on the Elbe.

14¼ = 67½ English miles.

(*a*) KALBE, or CALBE, is situated on the Saale, in the country of Magdeburg. It has 4000 inhabitants, an old château, a freemasons' lodge, a war commissariat, a chamber of domains, and a number of hop-grounds.

Inn. Der Stern (l'Etoile).

(*b*) SCHÖNEBECK is situated on the Elbe, and has more than 600 houses, including the colony, and upwards of 6000 inhabitants. Here is the greatest salt-pit in the Prussian states, which produces 600,000 quintals of salt annually. The chemical manufactory makes Glauber's salt, soda, magnesia, sal-ammoniac, &c. from the refuse liquor.

Inns. Das Deutsche Haus (la Maison Allemande), der Raths-Keller (le Cellier Municipal), &c.

The springs are two English miles from the town, at

† Or from Calbe to Gross Salsc.

RO. CLXIXII.—LUBECK TO NEU-STRELITZ. 453

Elmen, near Salz. Here you may see the building with the graduated chamber, 5852 feet long, the steam engines, the hydraulic machines moved by the wind, the warm, sulphureous, and vapour baths, &c. One German mile farther is *Gnadau*, a colony of Moravian brethren.

Route 181. From LEIPSIC to MARIENBERG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 8½ ©Chemnitz(See No. 176), s. e. by Reichen-
hain (right), and Gornau, to
1¼ *Zschopauacross the Zschopau, s. e. to
1¼ *Marienberg (a), (Saxony).

12 = 55½ English miles.

(a) MARIENBERG is a pretty little town in the circle of the Erzgebirg in Saxony. The most remarkable objects are the silver mines, the manufactories of vitriol and sulphur, and the serpentine quarry at *Zoblitz*. The serpentine is curiously spotted, and is used for making plates, dishes, and vases: cloth and lace are made here. The orphan asylum was founded by Wagner, a clergyman.

Inns. Das Kreuz (la Croix), die Drey Schwäne (les 3 Cygnes).

Route 182. From LÜBECK to NEU-STRELITZ.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Across the river, to
1 Schlutup.....across frontier by Drögen-Lauen,
and road to left by Sülsdorf and
Schwanebeck, across a stream, to

454 ROUTE CLXXXII.—LÜBECK TO NEU-STRELITZ.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 1½ *Dassow..... (Mecklenburg-Schwerin), *s.* by Holm and Tramm, to
- 2 *Grevismühlen (*a*), *n. e. e.* by Hambargen (right), Jassewitz, and Stöffersdorf, to
- 2½ ©Wismar (*b*).....*s.* and then by road to right by Kritzow, Zurow, Reinsdorf, Büschow, between two lakes, to
- 2½ *Warin*s.* by Mankmoos, Qualitz, Baumgarten and Rühn (lake to left), to
- 2½ ©Bützow*s. e.* across the Warnow and Nebel, by Wolken, Lüssow, Strenz, across the Nebel, to
- 2 ©Güstrow..... ...through pasture-land, *s. e.*, lake to right, by left road across Nebel to Klüss, through small wood to Hoppenrade, Kölm, Arenshagen, Lerrahn, Lake of *Krakow to right, by left road to Liepen, Alten-Garz, between lakes by Sand Krug, and road to left, to
- 6½ *Waren.....on the Müritz See, *s. e.* by Kergow, Klochow, *s. s. e.* by Kratzburg and Zierke (right), to
- 4 ©Neu-Strelitz (*c*), (Mecklenburg-Strelitz).

24½ = 112½ English miles.

(*a*) GREVESMÜHLEN is in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has 2000 inhabitants. Santow, a hunting rendezvous, is in the vicinity.

(*b*) WISMAR, which has 9000 inhabitants, is in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and is situated at the extremity of a gulf, which forms one of the best harbours in the Baltic. This town belonged to Sweden from 1648 to 1803. The new Town-house and the Church are the principal edifices. Here is a freemasons' lodge. Dobberan, or Brahu, a cele-

ROUTE CLXXXIII.—LÜBECK TO SCHWERIN. 455

brated watering-place, with 2200 inhabitants, is in the neighbourhood. It has a handsome Church with reliques, and the ruins of a Convent. The Residence, with a park; the Theatre; the Musical Temple; the Bazaar; the Kaufhaus; the Speischaus, or Restaurateurs; the Logirhaus; the Trichter, &c., are the principal features of this watering place. The Sea-baths are at the Hellige Damm, on the Baltic, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile northward, where handsome edifices have been erected for the accommodation of bathers.

(c) NEU-STRELITZ is situated half a German mile from Altstrelitz in Mecklenburg. It has about 4000 inhabitants, several manufactories, and a library. The principal places of amusement are Tarwitz, to which you go in a boat on Zirk lake; Schlosskoppel, the *Thiergarten*, the Pheasant-grounds, and the castle garden.

Inns. Die Stadt Paris (la Ville de Paris), der König von England (le Roi d'Angleterre), die Stadt Hamburg (la Ville de Hambourg).

Route 183. From LÜBECK to SCHWERIN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | Drögen-Lauen, see last route; by high road by Selmsdorf, to |
| 1½ | *Schönberg.....across branch of Trave, by Ravensdorf and Roduchelsdorf, to |
| 1½ | *Rehna.....s. e. by road to right, by Benzin and Güstrow, to |
| 1½ | *Gadebusch.....s. e. by Rosenow, Kl. and Gr. Brütz, right and left, across a stream by Lahn, to |
| 3 | □ Schwerin.....on the lake of Schwerin. |

8½ = 39 English miles.

Route 184. From LÜBECK to TRAVEMÜNDE.

Travemünde† (a) . $9\frac{1}{2}$ English miles = 2 German miles.

(a) TRAVEMÜNDE is a watering place of 1000 inhabitants, situated at the mouth of the Trave in the Baltic, and belongs to the Hanseatic town of Lübeck, of which it is the sea-port. It has a fort, a good harbour, and an excellent light-house, at a distance of two miles.

Inns. Die Stadt Lübeck, die Stadt Hamburg.

The Fishing Society have a house, from which there is a fine view. There are here all the necessary accommodations for sea and warm bathing. The terrace and the plantations are the favourite promenades. A steam-boat, with provisions on board, runs between Lübeck, Travemünde, Döberan, and Copenhagen. Vehicles, called English coaches, drawn by six horses, go every week from Lübeck to Hamburg, through Oldeslohe.

Route 185. From MAGDEBURG to BARBY.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

s. along the Elbe by Buchau, Westerhusen, *Frose,
to

2 *Schönebeck.....s. s. e. by Pemmelte, to

$1\frac{1}{2}$ *Barby (a).....(Prussia).

$3\frac{1}{2}$ = 17 English miles.

Continuation:

$2\frac{1}{4}$ Barby to Zerbst.

† There are two roads, one northward by Trems and Schwartzau, across river by road to right to Travemünde, the other n. e. across Trave by Kükénitz and Rönau.

ROUTE CLXXXVII.—MAGDEBURG TO DESSAU. 457

(a) BARBY, which is the chief place of the county of the same name, lies on the Elbe. It has 3500 inhabitants, a colony of Moravian brethren, their school in the château, a library, a cabinet of natural history and of curiosities, and several manufactories. Gnadau, or Gnadenau, which is also peopled by Herrnhutters, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ German mile from Barby. They have manufactories of wool and soap.

Route 186. From MAGDEBURG to CASSEL.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

$31\frac{1}{2}$ Cassel, as at No. 22.

$31\frac{1}{2}$ = 145 English miles.

Continuation

$\frac{1}{2}$ Harzgerode to Alexis-Bad.

These baths, which belong to the Duke of Anhalt Bernburg, are situated in the valley of Selke. They are considered salutary in cases of weakness, gout, and rheumatism.

Route 187. From MAGDEBURG to DESSAU.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

Across the Elbe by the Thurm-Schanze, s. e. by
Krakau and Prester, to right by
Klus Kr, to

$2\frac{1}{2}$ *Gommerne. across the Ehle by Dannigkow,
to

$1\frac{1}{2}$ Leitzkauby Schorau and Moritz (right) to

R R

458 ROUTE CLXXXVII.—MAGDEBURG TO DESSAU.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

2	ⓄZerbat (a).....S. E. by Füttrichau, across the Elbe (°Roslau to left), and across Mulde, to 2¼ ⓄDessau .....(Anhalt-Dessau).
---	--

8½ = 39 English miles.

(a) ZERBST is in that part of the principality of Anhalt-Zerbst which belongs to the Prince of Dessau. It has 8000 inhabitants: its principal manufactures are jewellery, crockery, and wax. Here are the Nicolai-Kirche, the handsomest in the principality; the Gymnasium; a House of Correction and Workhouse; a Girls' School; a Free-school; and a new building for the great school. In the market place, which is handsome, you may see Roland's Oak and the *Butterjungfer*. The Schloss has attached to it agreeable plantations, which surround the town. The Town-house is an ancient building, and contains a very rare Bible, printed on parchment, and adorned with pictures by Luke Cranach, and inscriptions by Luther, Melancthon, and other great reformers. Zerbst is noted for its beer and cheese. A great number of improvements have taken place since the town has belonged to the Prince of Dessau. The principal amusements are the club and routs in Köhler Garden, the promenades in *Friedrichsholz*, *Vogelheerd*, and on Mount Friderik; the annual shooting at the popinjay, and a free-masons' lodge. There is a mineral spring near the gate.

Inns. L'Hotel d'Anhalt, in the Market, der Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or), der Goldene Anker (l'Ancre d'Or), der Grüne Anker (l'Ancre Vert).

Route 198. From MAGDEBURG to EISLEBEN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

	s. w. by Colony of Sudenburg, Gr. Ottersleben, Langen Weddingen, by high road, across the Bode, to
3½	*Egeln..... s. across branches of Bode, by Schneitlingen, (*Kochstädt to right), by Winnigen, to
3	⊙ Aschersleben, † by Mehringen, to
1½	*Sandersleben (a), by Unt Wiederstadt, to
¾	*Hettstädt †..... s. w. by Gr. Oerner, and Leimbach, to
1½	*Mansfeld (b) s. e. by Benndorf and Helbra, to
1½	⊙ Eisleben (Prussia), (See Kreis, or circle).

11½ = 53 English miles.

(a) SANDERSLEBEN is situated on the river Wipper, in Anhalt-Dessau. It has a Château and a Town-house.

(b) MANSFELD, which is the chief place of the county of the same name, has more than 1000 inhabitants. The ruins of the old château of the Counts of Mansfeld are to be seen on the mountain. The new proprietor has partly employed them to embellish his park, in which there are several charming spots laid out in the English style. Luther preached in the church of this town. The picture over the principal altar is by Cranach; it is a fine one, but has been neglected.

† A high road leads direct to Hettstädt, by Quenstädt and Wallbeck.

‡ A direct high road also leads to Eisleben by Sieralsleben, 2.

Route 189. From MAGDEBURG to ERFURTH.

*German**Miles. Names of the Stages.*

	Gr. Ottersleben, see last route, by secondary road w. by Schleibnitz, to
2½	*Wansleben .....s. w. by Kl. Oschersleben, across the Bode, to
1½	*Hadmersleben....s. w. to
2½	⊙Halberstadt.....s. w. across branch of Bode, by Langenstein (right), across frontier of Brunswick, to
1	*Gröningen.....s. w. by Wehrstädt, to
1	*Blankenburg (<i>a</i>), by Kattenstädt, s. w. by Wen- defurth, across the Bode, to
2	*Hasselfelde.....s. by the Harz, to
4	⊙Nordhausen ....s. by Sundhaus, across the Helme and Wipper, to
2½	⊙Sondershausen,† across the Helme by Greussen, to
3½	*Tennstädt .....by Gebese, to
3½	□ Erfurth .....(Prussia).

24½ = 112½ English miles.

(*a*) BLANKENBURG, which is the capital of the small principality of the same name, belongs to Brunswick, and has 386 houses, with 3000 inhabitants: it is situated at the foot of the Harz, and is one German mile from Rubeland, and the same distance from the Rosstrappe. This town was for some time the residence of Louis XVIII. The most remarkable objects are the Duke's iron magazine; the old

† Or by Erich to Tennstädt, ½ mile less.

palace, on a mountain near the town, commanding a fine view; the marble, slate, and stone quarries in the vicinity; the mines and forges on Mount Heidelberg, on which also is the series of rocks called the Devil's Wall; the caverns of Baumann and of Biel; a fine promenade called the Thies, with two very old linden trees; a cavern filled with stalactites beneath a house situated on the market-place; and the ruins of the strong castle of Regenstein ($\frac{1}{4}$ stunde).

Inns. Der Adler (l'Aigle), die Drey Kronen (les 3 Couronnes), der Engel (l'Ange), Hörneck's, &c.

Route 190. From MAGDEBURG to HALLE.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- s. Buckau to left, across branch of Elbe, by Todendorf, to
- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Atzendorf.(to right), across the Marbe, s. e. by Förderstadt, Neu Gattersleben, across the Bode by Waldau, to
- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ©Bernburg (a)...on the Saale, s. by Unt Peisen, (Prussia), Bebitz, and Trebitz, to
- 2 *Könnern s. e. by Garsena, Dornitz, Dornitz, Beidersee, Morl and Trotha, to
- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ©Halle(Saal Kreis, Prussia).

11 = 50 $\frac{3}{8}$ English miles.

(a) BERNBURG, which is the capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, is situated on the Saale, and has 600 houses, with upwards of 4000 inhabitants. The Duke generally resides at Ballenstädt. The most remarkable

462 ROUTE CXCI.—MAGDEBURG TO LENZEN.

objects are the Château, which is situated on a rock ; the stone bridge ; the Lock in the Saale ; the new buildings for the chancery, with a library, and a collection of engravings and woodcuts, from the old German masters ; a freemasons' lodge ; the ducal manufactories of stone ware, crockery, and bottles, the manufactories of starch, gunpowder, and leather, and the forges in the vicinity.

Route 191. From MAGDEBURG to LENZEN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- n. by Neustadt Colony, Barleben and Elben, across the Ahre, to
- 2 *Wollmirstädt,† n. and by road to right, through a branch of the wood extending between Wollmirstädt and Gardelegen, by Pleetz, to
- 2½ Burgstall.....across a branch of the Tanger, through another part of the wood, to Brunkau, e. by Lüderitz, Hüselsitz, Bellingen and Grobleben, to
- 4 ©Stendal.....by Borstell, Gr. Schwechten, Häsewig and Erxleben, to
- 3½ *Osterburg (a), across the Biese, by road to left by Bretsche, Dewitz, Gagel and Gestien, to
- 3 *Arendsee (b).....n. e. by Gentzien, Bohmenzien, across the Sege, by Capern, Holtorf, across the Elbe and Löknitz, by Gendow, to
- 3½ *Lenzen(Prussia), (west Priegnitz).

18 = 82½ English miles.

† Or by a road nearer the Elbe, by Farleben, Rogatz, Kobbel, Wölsdorf and ©Tangermünde, and thence n. w. to Stendal.

ROUTE CXCII.—MAGDEBURG TO SALZWEDEL. 463

(a) OSTERBURG is in the Old Mark; it has 1300 inhabitants, and some mineral springs.

(b) ARENDSEE is a small town in the Old Mark; it lies on the banks of a lake, and has 1000 inhabitants, and a noble chapter of Lutheran ladies.

Route 192. From MAGDEBURG to SALZWEDEL.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- n. w. by Ebendorf, Gr. Ammensleben, Vahldorf,
and Wedringen, to
- 3½ *Neuhaldensleben, on the Ohre, across, through a
wood by Born, Wannefeld, across
the Milde, to
- 4 ©Gardelegenacross the Milde, and by road to
right, by Berge, Estädt, Wiebke,
by road to right to Gr. Engersen,
and
- 2½ *Kalbeby Bühne, Thüritz, Jeggeleben,
Mahlsdorf, Kriecheldorf and Per-
wer, to
- 4½ ©Salzwedel.....on the Jetzel (Prussia).

14 = 64½ English miles.

(a) SALZWEDEL is in the Old Mark, and has 860 houses, 5000 inhabitants, some cloth and pipe manufactories, and a freemasons' lodge. The most remarkable object is St. Mary's Church. The river Jetze begins to be navigable at this spot.

Inn. The Posthouse.

464 ROUTE CXCV.—MANNHEIM TO MUNICH.

Route 193. From MAGDEBURG to TANGERMÜNDE.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

7½ Tangermünde, see No. 191, note.

7½ = 35½ English miles.

Route 194. From MAGDEBURG to WITTENBERG.

5½ ⊙Zerbst.....see No. 187; s. e. by Jütrichau,
to

2 *Rostau.....e. by Klieken, to

2½ *Koswig.....e. by Griebau, across frontier of
Prussia, to

2 ⊙Wittenberg.....on the Elbe.

12 = 55½ English miles.

Route 195. From MANNHEIM to MUNICH.

2½ Heidelberg.....on the Neckar

8½ Heilbronn.....see No. 111

5½ ⊙Schwäbisch Hall, on the Kocher, see No. 72, e.
by Dürrenzimmern, to

2 *Bühlertann.....by Wülle and Rosenberg, across
the Jaxt, to

2½ ⊙Ellwangen.....e. by Röhlingen, Zöbingen and
Bezzenzimmern, across a branch
of Wernitz, to

4 ⊙Nördlingen (a), s. e. by Modingen, to

2 Harburgacross the Wornitz, to

ROUTE CXCVI.—MANNHEIM TO STRASBURG. 465

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 Donauwörth.....across the Danube, by road to left, by Genderkirchen, across the Lech, to *Rain, s. to
- 2½ Holzheim.....s. E. to
- 1½ Guntelsdorf.....across the Paar, to
- 2 ☉ Aichach.....by Wollemoos, Kl. Berghofen, across a branch of Ammer, by Erdweg, and Ob. Roth, to
- 3½ Schwabhausen....by *Dachau, across the Ammer, by Mosach, to
- 3 □ Munich, or München, (Bavaria).

41½ = 191 English miles.

(a) NORDLINGEN was formerly an imperial town, but now belongs to Bavaria; it is situated in the beautiful and fertile district of Suabia, called Ries, and has 7800 inhabitants. The most remarkable object is the old Church, with its pictures, (one by Dürer,) and sculptures, (a crucifix by M. Angelo), and one of the highest steeples in Germany. This town has considerable manufactures of woollen stuffs, and carries on a trade in grain; it is also noted for its geese and sausages. The Swedes were defeated here in 1634, and a battle was fought here in 1796.

Inns. Die Krone (la Couronne), der Wallfisch (le Baleine).

Route 196. From MANNHEIM to STRASBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

Across the Rhine, by right hand road along an avenue, to

- 1 *Oggersheim.....by Maudach, *Mutterstadt, to

466 ROUTE CXCVI.—MANNHEIM TO STRASBURG.

German

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
1½	Hochdorf.....by Meckenheim and Mussbach, to
1½	*Neustadt .....on the Speyerbach, by *Edenkoben (right), *Edesheim, across the Speier, to
2	⊙Landau .....on the Queich, s. by *Billigheim, † Nied Horbach, *Bergzabern, Ober Otterbach, Rechtenbach and Schweigen, across the Lauter, to
2	Bergzabern
1½	⊙Weissenburg ...on the Lauter, s. the Geilsberg to left, by Riedfels, Ingelsheim, Schönenburg, across the Salzbach, to
1½	*Sulz.....by Surburg, across the Eberbach, to
2	⊙Haguenau † (b), on the Moder, or Motter, s.s.w. to
1½	*Brumpt, or Brumath, by Mundolsheim, to
2	□Strassburg, or Strasbourg (France).

16½ = 77 English miles.

Or from Mannheim a road nearer the Rhine leads by Speyer, (Spire,) to Landau.

The traveller can also proceed by two other routes, viz. that nearer the Rhine by Mundenheim, Rheingönheim, ⊙Spire, Schweigenheim, *Germersheim (c), *Rheinzbarn, *Lauterburg, *Selz, Beinheim and Drusenheim, to Strasbourg, 16½ German miles; or by Schwezingen, Waghäusel,

† Another road proceeds from Billigheim, by Barbelroth, Nied Otterbach, K. l. Steinfeld and Schiveighofen, to Weissenburg.

‡ Another road leads by Marienthal, Gries, Hördt and Reich-Edt, to Strasbourg.

ROUTE CXCVII.—MAYENCE TO COLOGNE. 467

Graben, □ Carlsruhe, *Ettlingen, ⊙ Rastadt, *Stollhofen, *Lichtenau, *Neu Freistett, *Kehl and □ Strasburg, 18 German miles.

(a) WEISSENBURG was formerly a free and imperial town, but is now in the kingdom of France; its population is 4000.

(b) HAGUENAU is on the river Motter, in the department of the Lower Rhine in France; its population is 7000.

(c) GERMERSHEIM, which belonged to the Palatine Elector, is situated near the spot where the Queich falls into the Rhine, and has 2000 inhabitants. It has lately been chosen as one of the fortresses of the Confederation. Here are to be seen the ruins of the castle where the noble Rodolph of Hapsburg died in 1291. A bridge of boats crosses the Rhine at Germersheim. In the vicinity there are strong dikes to resist the inundations of the Rhine.

Inns. Der Elephant (l'Elephant), die Post (la Poste).

**Route 197. From MAYENCE to COLOGNE,
by COBLENZ and BONN.**

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

	Cross the Rhine to Cassel, and then proceed along the Rhine towards Biberich, then by right-hand road by Mosbach, to
1½	⊙ Wiesbaden.....N. w. by Clarenthal and the Taunus Hills, to
2	*Langen-Schwalbach, † by Kemel and Holzhausen, to

† Or by *Nastätten, *Braubach and Ober Lahnstein, to Coblenz.

468 ROUTE CXCVIII.—MAYENCE TO DARMSTADT.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 Singhofenby Bubenhorn and Berg Nassau,
across the Lahn, to
- 2 ☉ Nassau.....by Dausenau, Ems, Fachbach,
Arzleim, and Thal Ehrenbreit-
stein, across the Rhine, to
- 3 ☐ Coblenz..... across the Mosel and along the
Rhine, by Kesselheim, Sebastian
and Katten Engers, Urmitz,
Weisenthurm, (Neuwied oppo-
site), across the Nette, to
- 2½ ☉ Andernach.....by Namedi, Fornig, Brohl and
Nippes, to
- 2 *Sinzigacross the Ahr, to
- 2¼ Remagenby Oberwinter, Rolandseck, Meh-
lem, Godesberg and the Hoch-
kreuz, to
- 2½ ☉ Bonn.....by Hersel, to
- 1¼ Wesslingen.....by Godorf, to
- 1¼ ☐ Cologne.....on the Rhine (Prussia).

24½ = 111½ English miles.

Route 198. From MAYENCE to DARMSTADT.

4½ ☐ Darmstadt, see No. 7.

4½ = 20½ English miles.

**Route 199. From MÜNICH (MÜNCHEN) to
AMBERG, by INGOLSTADT.**

German

Miles.

Names of the Stages.

	n. by Kalteherberg, Maltershofen, across the Ammer, by
3	Unterbruck .....by Dernbach, Hohenkammer, and Reichertshausen, to
3½	*Pfaffenhofen ....by Hampertshofen, to
2	Pörnbach .....n. across the Paar by Reichertshofen and Salvator, across the Danube, to
2½	⊙Ingolstadt .....(Bavaria)
12½	⊙Amberg.....on the Vils, as at No. 10.

23½ = 108 English miles.

**Route 200. From MUNICH (MÜNCHEN), to
ANSPACH, by INGOLSTADT.**

11	⊙Ingolstadt .....see last route; n.w. by Gabel, across the Altmühl, to
3	⊙Eichstädt (a)...on the Altmühl, by Rupertsbuch and Rottenstein, to
3	⊙Weissenburg....across the Rezart by Stopfenheim, to
2½	⊙Gunzenhausen, on the Altmühl, across by Ohrnbach, to
3½	⊙Anspach, or Ansbach (Bavaria).

23 = 106½ English miles.

(a) EICHSTADT is the capital of the ancient bishopric of Eichstädt, which was afterwards erected into a princ-

470 ROUTE CCI.—MÜNICH TO AUGSBURG.

pality; it now belongs to the Duke of Leuchtenberg; it lies in a narrow valley on the Altmühl, between Augsburg and Nuremberg, at the distance of nine German miles from each of those towns; it has 900 houses and 7000 inhabitants. The most remarkable objects are the Cathedral; the Duke's Château; the Court of Justice; several convents and collegiate churches, particularly the Monastery of Walburgis, to which pilgrimages are made, and where the oil called Walburgis oil is prepared; a Lyceum; a Normal School; the Orphan Asylum; a Charitable establishment; a House of Correction; Château of Willbald; and Pfunz's pleasure-house.

Route 201. From MUNICH (MÜNCHEN) to
AUGSBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- n. w. by *Mosach*, across the Ammer by *Dachau*, to
3 *Schwabhausen* ...by *Ober Roth*, w. by *Odelzhausen*
and *Freuried*, to
3 *Eurasburg (a)*....across the *Paar*, by *Hegelsnat*
and *Friedberg*, and *Lechhausen*,
across the *Lech*, to
2½ □ *Augsburg (b)*...(Bavaria).

8½ = 39 English miles.

Or you may take the following road: across the Ammer to *Fürstenfeldbrück*, 3; *Merching*, across the *Paar* and *Lech*, 3; to □ *Augsburg*, 2½.

(a) EURASBURG was formerly called *Irasburg*. Here are a domain and château belonging to the crown of Bavaria.

(b) AUGSBURG, the *Vindelicium* of the Romans, was formerly an imperial town in Suabia, but is now the second town in the kingdom of Bavaria; it is situated on the Lech and the Wertach, and has 34,000 inhabitants. It was formerly a commercial town of the first order, and its trade is still very considerable.

The following are the principal buildings and other remarkable objects: the Maximilien Strasse, a street of noble proportions, adorned with fountains; the splendid Gothic Church, dedicated to St. Ulrich and St. Afra, with pictures, the tomb of Ulrich, and the colossal bronze (Fugger) cross; the Cathedral, with 14 chapels, stained glass, bronze doors, and pictures, amongst which are the following, the Raising of the Siege of Vienna, in 1680, by Breda; a St. Jerome, and Assumption, by Schönfeld, and a Resurrection, by Mettenleiter; St. Anne's, a Lutheran church, with pictures by Lucas Cranach, and some fine tombs; the Church of the barefooted Carmelites, with an excellent organ and pictures; the Town-house, a superb building, erected in 1620, contains a noble vestibule, or hall, adorned with marble pillars, and the Golden Saloon, besides numerous pictures by Rubens, Vandyk, Holbein, Lucas Cranach, Albert Dürer, Kager, &c., and several masters of the Italian school; the Arsenal; the Fountains, especially those of Augustus, of Mercury, and of Hercules; the *Fuggerie*, or Alma-houses, (the Fuggers were Augsburg merchants of immense wealth, and bore the title of Counts of the Empire; Antony Fugger, the first of the family, left his heirs more than six millions of golden crowns, besides other property, acquired by commerce in the space of seventy years;) the hydraulic engines, which were much improved by Reichenbach, in 1821; the former Pfalz-Residenz-Schloss, or Episcopal Palace, where, in 1530, the

celebrated Confession of Augsburg, or rather the Three Confessions of the Lutherans, of Strasburg and of the Zwinglians, was presented to Charles the Fifth, and the German Princes and Divines, by Luther (who remained at Coburg, being forbidden the Emperor's presence,) and Melancthon; † the identical chamber in which the meeting was held has been formed into several apartments; the new Exchange; the Arsenal, the first in Bavaria; the Custom-house (Mauthhalle); the Perlach tower; the royal Market; the Library of St. Anne, and several others; the Academy of Painting and the Arts; two Gymnasias; a Polytechnic School; several collections of pictures, engravings, medals, and natural curiosities; several Roman monuments, near the Dominican church, in the chapter of St. Ulrica, and near some of the gates; see on this subject a treatise on the Roman Antiquities of Augsburg, by Kaiser, printed in 1821; two Hospitals for the poor and for orphans; that of the Lutherans has been rebuilt by Mr. Schüzler, at his own expense; the Stetter institution for young girls; a Free-school for the poor, founded by Baron Schazler; an establishment for giving the indigent cheap soup, occupation, and assistance; the Savings bank; a colossal group in bronze, weighing 10,500 pounds, in honour of Fugger, by Ghirardi, in the garden of the villa belonging to Baron Schüzler; and the Ahorn Museum.

Augsburg is a very important manufacturing town; here are made cotton and woollen stuffs, jewellery, principally by Seethaler, watches, tobacco, mathematical instruments,

† The result of this meeting was the League of Smalkalde, a union of Protestant Princes, chiefly brought about by the Elector of Saxony, the Protector of Luther.

maps, engravings, &c. This town is the great centre of the business transacted between Germany and Italy, by way of the Tyrol. The *Lechfeld* is at no great distance, and is remarkable for the victory over the Huns, obtained by Otto the Great, in 955. The principal amusements of Augsburg are the theatre, the great club, the *Harmony*, the summer casino at Oberhausen, concerts, balls, routs, promenades in front of Göggingen Gate, in the Park, where there is a monument in memory of the Archduke Charles, the *hoher Ablass*, the Seven Tables, Göggingen, Oberhausen, the Pilgrim's Mount, Kobel, Wellenburg, the *Schiessgraben*, the *Bach*, and *Rosenau*.

Inns. Die 3 Mohren (les 3 Maures), die Goldene Traube (la Grappe d'Or), das Weisse Lamm (l'Agneau Blanc), der Grüne Hof (la Cour Verte), das Weisse Ross (le Cheval Blanc), &c. &c.

Route 202. From MUNICH to BAMBERG.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

- 17½ ©Neumarkt.....see No. 10; by Pölling and Post
 Bauer, to
 3 Feucht.....N. W. to
 2 ©Nürnberg.....(Nürnberg)
 7½ ©Bamberg.....on the Regnitz, see No. 13.

30 = 138 English miles.

Route 203. From MUNICH to BOTZEN, by INNSBRÜCK.

*German**Miles. Names of the Stages.*

- s. w. along the Isar, by Bairrain, to
 4 *Wolfraathshausen, across the Loisach, by Geretsried, Königsdorf and Bichel, to
 4 Benediktbeuren, or Benedictbaiern, s. past the Kochel Lake (to right) to
 3 Walchensee.....s. by Walgau, across the Isar by Reinn, to
 3 *Mittenwald.....across the Isar, to
 25½ ☉Botzen (a).....as at No. 18.

39½ = 181½ English miles.

(a) BOTZEN is situated on the rivers Eisach and Adige, in the Tyrol, and has 9400 inhabitants. The most remarkable objects are the Gothic Church, which is a handsome building, with an altar-piece by Lazarini, in the Korn and Johannis platz; the Town-house; the Gymnasium; the Merkantel-Gericht; the Giovanelliche Haus; the New Gottes acker; the Mittel and Obst Squares. This town has a considerable trade, several silk manufactories, and four fairs annually. A great number of silkworms are bred, and good wine is made in the neighbouring country; the confectionary made here is much esteemed. Botzen was taken by storm in 1809, and partly burnt.

Inns. Die Krone, with a small theatre (la Corona), die Post (la Poste).

A posting establishment has been set up along the Vinsgau, for the benefit of travellers from Botzen to Landeck, through Meran and Mals.

ROUTE CCIV.—MUNICH TO BURGHAUSEN. 475

Route 204. From MUNICH to BURGHAUSEN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

	e. and by road to left by Riem, to
2	Parsdorf.....E. to
2	Hohenlinden (a)
2	Haag (b)
3	Ampfing.. .....by *Mühldorf, across the Inn, to
3	*Altötting .....by Emerting, across the Alz, to
2	*Burghausen (c), on the Salza.

14 = 64½ English miles.

(a) HOHENLINDEN is a Bavarian village, celebrated for the victory gained by General Moreau, Dec. 3, 1800, a victory immortalized by Campbell in those beautiful verses beginning, "On Linden, when the sun was low," &c. A convention was concluded here immediately after the battle.

(b) HAAG is a village situated in the midst of a beautiful country in Bavaria. It has 300 inhabitants and a château.

(c) BURGHAUSEN is a small but well-built town, lying on the river Salza in Bavaria; it has 2000 inhabitants, a strong Castle, an Academy for rural economy, a Gymnasium, an Institution for the education of young English ladies, and a House of Correction in the old château.

**Route 205. From MUNICH (MÜNCHEN) to
CONSTANCE (KONSTANZ).**

*German**Miles.**Names of the Stages.*

	w. across the Würm, to
2	Pfaffenhofen.....by S. Gilln, to
2	Inningen, or Innig, by Stägen, and the end of the Ammer See, by Windach, to
3	⊙Landsberg.....on the Lech, across to
2	Buchloe .....across the Wertach, to
2	⊙Mindelheim.....on the Mindel, by Erkheim and Ungerhausen, crossing the Günz, to
3	⊙Memmingen....across the Iller by Eitrach and Zur Linden, to
3	*Wurzach..... s. w. and by left road by Ziegelbach and Einthurn, to
1½	Wolfegg .....through the Altdorfer Wald, by Ankenreid, to
2	⊙Ravensburg (a), on the Schussen, across to
2	Stadel .....by *Markdorf and Stetten, to
2	Mürsbürg, or Mersbürg, cross the lake to
2	⊙Constance (b).

—
26½ = 122 English miles.

(a) RAVENSBURG lies on the river Schusser in Swabia, and has 4000 inhabitants; it was formerly a free and imperial town, but now belongs to Bavaria. It has dyeing-houses, large paper-mills, and a great toy trade, and the vine is cultivated in the vicinity. There are mineral springs here.

Inn. The Post-house.

(b) CONSTANCE, or COSTNITZ, a finely situated town on the Boden See, or Lake of Constance, in the Grand

ROUTE CCVI.—MUNICH TO EICHSTADT. 477

Duchy of Baden. It is the chief town of the Circle, and the seat of authorities, and contains 4500 inhabitants. It was founded by the Romans, and became, in the middle ages, an imperial town, and derived considerable importance from the Council which was held here in 1414. At the Peace of Pressburg, Austria ceded Constance to the Duke of Baden. The principal edifices are the Cathedral, erected in 1052, with an altar-piece and a statue of Huss; the Hotel de Ville; the Commercial Hall, remarkable as the scene of the sessions of the Council for the conclave of Cardinals; the old Church, and the prison of Huss; the ancient Pfalz; the Rhine bridge, communicating with the Château of Petershausen, formerly an abbey; the promenade called Paradis, the spot where Huss and Jerome of Prague were burnt; and the Théâtre.

Inns. Der Goldene Adler (l'Aigle d'Or), der Hecht (le Brochet).

In the neighbourhood are the following agreeable excursions, the islands of Meinau and Richensau, and the Abbey of Kreuzlingen.

Route 206. From MUNICH (MÜNCHEN) to
EICHSTADT.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

14 ☉ Eichstadt, see No. 199 and 200.

14 = 64½ English miles.

Or you may take the following road :

8½ To Pörsbach, as at No. 199 : across the Paar and the Danube Marsh, by

478 ROUTE CCVII.—MUNICH TO FRANKFORT.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 3½ ©Neuburg.....across the Danube, to
 3 ©Eichstadton the Altmühl.

15 = 69 English miles.

Route 207. From MUNICH (MÜNCHEN) to
 FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE.

- 3 Schwabhausen...see No. 201; by Erdwag, Kl.
 Berghofen and Wollemoos, to
 2½ *Aichbach.....across the Paar, by Mazenhofen,
 to left, to
 3 Holzheimby *Rain, across the Lech by
 Genderkirchen, across the Danube,
 to
 2½ ©Donauwörth...across the Wornitz, to
 2 Harburgby Modingen, to
 2 ©Nördlingen.....across the Jaxt, by Wallerstein,
 Markt Offingen, to
 2 Fremdingen.....across the Wörmitz, to
 2 ©Dinkelsbühl, or Dunkelsbühl, (a), across the Wör-
 nitz, by Bergbron, to
 2½ *Krailsheim.....on the Jaxt, n. by Gröningen,
 Wallhausen, Roth am See, to
 3 Blaufeldenn. w. to
 1½ Riedbach.....by Bartenstein and Herbshausen,
 across the Tauber, to
 2½ *Mergentheim....on the Tauber, by Ballbach,
 *Könighofen and Dirtelhausen,
 along the Tauber, to
 2 Bischofsheim....on the Tauber, by Steinbach, to
 2½ Hundheimby Neukirchen, to
 2 Miltenberg.....along the Maine, by Landenbach,
 *Wört, across a stream, to

ROUTE CCVIII.—MUNICH TO KEMPTEN. 479

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2½ *Obernburg.....by Gr. Wallstadt, (right,) Gr. Ostheim, Schöne-Busch, (right,) to
- 3½ *Seeligenstadt (b), by Steinheim, to
- 2 Offenbach.....by Sachsenhausen, across the Maine, to
- 1 □ Frankfort on the Maine.

45 = 207 English miles.

(a) DINKELSBUHL, which is situated in Suabia, on the borders of Franconia, was formerly a free and imperial town, but now belongs to Bavaria; it has 8000 inhabitants. There is a fine altar-piece in the Carmelite Church. This country is noted for its excellent cheese.

Inns. Die 3 Mohren (les 3 Maures), der Ochs (le Bœuf).

(b) SEELIGENSTADT is situated on the Maine, and has a convent of the nuns of *Marionstadt*. The tomb of Emma and Eginhardt was formerly in the Benedictine convent, founded by that fortunate secretary of Charlemagne; but the convent having been suppressed, the tomb was transferred, in 1810, to Erbach, and their remains are now enclosed in a new sarcophagus.

Route 208. From MUNICH (MÜNCHEN) to KEMPTEN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 9 Buchloe.....see No. 205; across the Wertach, s. by Jengen and Kolterschwang, recross Wertach, to

Route 210. From MUNICH to LANDSHUT.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

	N. E. by Freimann, along the Isar, to
1½	Garching .....along the Isar, to
2½	⊙Freysing (a) ...by Langenbach, to
2	*Moosburg .....across Isar (Kronwinkel Castle to right), by Viecht, along the Isar, to
2	⊙Landshut (b), (Isar Kreis, Bavaria).

8 = 36¼ English miles.

(a) FREYSINGEN, or FREISING, which has 6800 inhabitants, was formerly the capital of the bishopric of the same name, but is now the chief town of the principality of Freysingen, which belongs to Bavaria. It is situated on and near two mountains, and there is a magnificent view from several houses, particularly from the former Episcopal palace. The most remarkable objects are the Cathedral; the Chapel of St. Peter, with its dome; the suppressed abbies, monasteries, and Jesuits' College; a Gymnasium, or Lyceum, in a fine building; the Orphan Asylum; a Library; a Garden; and a great brewery. The Benedictine Abbey, *Weihenstephan*, has been turned into a forest academy.

Inns. Der Pflug (1a Charrue), die 7 Eichel (les 7 Glands).

(b) LANDSHUT is a handsome town, with 1095 houses and 11,000 inhabitants, situated on the Isar, in a beautiful

482 ROUTE CCXI.—MUNICH TO NUREMBERG.

and fertile part of Lower Bavaria. The most remarkable objects are the King's Palace; the Château of Trausnitz, on an eminence; several suppressed convents; the University, with its new buildings, a Library of 135,000 volumes, its economical and botanical gardens, a nursery, a collection of engravings, a picture gallery, a cabinet of antiquities, an anatomical theatre, and a physical and geological cabinet; St. Martin's Church, with its steeple of 166 feet high; a Gymnasium; a Casino; an Athenæum; paper, grinding, and sawing mills; and several manufactories. There is a splendid prospect from the country-house called Klingensperg, and there are several public gardens round the town, and in the beautiful valley of the Isar.

Inns. Der Schwarze Hahn (le Coq Noir), die Goldene Sonne (le Soleil d'Or), der Kron Prinz (le Prince Royal).

Route 211. From MUNICH to NUREMBERG.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

8½ □ Augsburgsee No. 201
 18½ □ Nuremberg, (Nürnberg), as at No. 13.

27 = 124½ English miles.

Or you may take the following road :

 Across the Amber, by
 11 ⊙ Ingolstadtsee No. 199
 8 * Neumarktsee No. 10
 5 □ Nurembergsee No. 202.

24 = 110½ English miles.

ROUTE CCKIII.—MUNICH TO STUTTARD. 483

Or the following one:—

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 11 *Ingolstadt.....see No. 199
6 ©Weissenburg.....see No. 200
8 □Nuremberg.....as at No. 213.

25 = 115 English miles.

Route 212. From MUNICH (MÜNCHEN), to RATISBON (REGENSBURG).

- 6½ *Pfaffenhofen. ..see No. 199
2½ Geisenfeld.....N.N.E. to
7½ □Ratisbon.....as at No. 17.

16½ = 76 English miles.

Or you may take the following road :

- 8 ©Landshut.....by Route 210 ; across the Isar ;
N.W.E. by Essenbach, N. to
2½ *Ergolsbach.....across a branch of Danube, past
Neufahr (Castle), to right, across
another branch, to
2 Buchhausenacross the Gr. Laber, by Egg-
mühl, to
2 Eglofsheim.....across branches of Danube, by
Nied Traubling, to
2½ □Ratisbon, or Regensburg (Bavaria).

17 = 78½ English miles.

**Route 213. From MUNICH to STUTTARD, by
AUGSBURG.**

- 8½ □Augsburg.....as at 201
20 □Stuttgard.....as at No. 12.

28½ = 131 English miles.

484 ROUTE CCKV.—MUNICH TO VIENNA.

Route 214. From MUNICH to VERONA.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 39½ ⊙ Botzenby route 203
 24 □ Verona....on the Adige, see No. 18.

63½ = 292 English miles.

Route 215. From MUNICH to VIENNA.

- 12 *Alt Oetting.....see No. 204
 2 *Burghausenacross the Salza into Austria, N.E.
 to
 3 ⊙ Braunau (a)....by St. Peter, Elling, and Mark-
 ham, to
 2 *Altheim.....by Polling, Kirchheim, Atzing
 and Mernbach, to
 3 *Ried.....by Geysersberg, to
 2 Unter Haag.....by Unter Aflang, to
 4 *Lambach (b).....N.E. along the Traun, to
 2 ⊙ Wels (c)by Eisenfeld and Pernau (castles),
 Marchtrenk, Sachsenburg (ruins),
 to
 2 Neubau
 1½ Klein München, † across the Traun, to
 2 *Enns.....across the Enns, to
 23 □ Vienna, (Wien), as at 137.

58½ = 269 English miles.

(a) BRAUNAU (Brundunum), is a town of the *Inn-
 viertel*, situated on the river Inn, which is crossed by a
 bridge. It has 3000 inhabitants, of whom many are weavers.

† Continuation:—

- 1 Klein München to Lins, whence there is a rail-road to
 Budweis.

It has a Church, a Town-hall, a Zeughaus, and Barracks. The Austrians gained a victory over the Bavarians in the neighbouring country, on the 9th of March, 1743.

(b) LAMBACH is an Austrian town of 1300 inhabitants, situated on a height in the country above the Enns, in the vicinity of the river Traun, which is navigable by means of its locks. The Benedictine Abbey was founded in 1032. The Chapel contains pictures by Sandrart. In the neighbourhood is the Church of the Holy Trinity (In der Baura).

(c) WELS (Ovilabis), is a handsome Austrian town, in the country above the Enns, with 4300 inhabitants. It has a Church, with stained glass; a Town-hall; two squares; a Theatre, a Casino; promenades on the old walls; Hospitals, and other charitable institutions; and several tan-yards and manufactories. The castles of Polheim and Prince Auersberg are also worthy of notice. Across the Traun is the Vorstadt Aigen, the Herzogsbrunnen and the Schloss Traunnegg. A rail-road has been constructed between Linz, and Lambach, and Wels.

Or you may take the following road, 215 (a):

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- N. E. E. by right road, Josephsburg to right, by Harth, to
- 2½ Zernolding.....by Ebersberg, to
- 2½ Steinhöring.....by Reitmehring, to
- 2 ©Wasserburg (a), across the Inn, to
- 2 Frabertsheim.....across the Alz, by Altenmarkt, across a branch, to
- 2 Pirten-Stein.....S. E. to
- 2 ©Traunstein (b), across the Sur Berg, to
- 2 Feisendorf, or Teissendorf, across the Saale, to
- 2½ ©Salzburg.....on the Salza, to

486 ROUTE CCXVI.—NORDHAUSEN TO LEIPSIC.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 3 Neumarktby Steindorf and Straaswalchen, to
 3 Frankenmarkt....by Mösendorf, Grindberg, Hör-
 gattern and Timmelkam, to
 3 Vöglabruck.....by *Schwanenstadt, to
 3 *Lambach
 30½ □ Vienna, or Wien, as at No. 215.

60 = 276 English miles.

(a) WASSERBURG is a Bavarian town with 3000 inhabitants, beautifully situated on the Inn, with a Church containing paintings; the Gruftkirche, and Berg Schloss. Excellent fish are caught in the Inn, as well as in the lake called Wallersee.

Inn. The Posthouse.

(b) TRAUNSTEIN is a Bavarian town of 3000 inhabitants, on the Traun. The most remarkable objects are the salt-pits, the Aqueduct from Reichenhall; the Schloss; the Pfarrkirche; the Schaumburger Schlosschen; the Townhall; the road cut through the rock, and the Baths in the environs.

Inn. The Post-house.

Route 216. From NORDHAUSEN to LEIPSIC.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 19½ ⊙Sangerhausen...see No. 79; s. by Ob. Röblingen,
 E. by Nied Röblingen, to
 1½ *Allstädt.....(Saxe Weimar), E. by Lodersle-
 ben, to
 2½ *Querfurt.....E. by Opphausen (left), to

RO. CCXVII. NORDHAUSEN TO WERNIGERODE. 487

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 1½ *Schaafstädt.....by Gr. Gräfendorf and Schotterio,
to
1 *Lauchstädtby high road, s. e. by Mitzau and
Knappendorf, to
1½ ©Merseburg.....across the Saale and Floss Gra-
ben, by Wallendorf, Zöschen,
Zschochergen, across frontier of
Saxony to Lindenau, across the
Luppe and Elster, to
3½ □ Leipzig, or Lepsic (Saxony).

30½ = 140½ English miles.

Route 217. From NORDHAUSEN to WERNIGERODE.

- n.n.w. across the Zorge, by Woffleben, to
2 *Ellrich.....(Prussia,) n. w. by Sülzhains,
(Hanover,) and Rothesütte, to
2 *Beneckenstein, (Prussia,) by the Harz, by Tanne
(Brunswick,) across a branch of
the Bode, by Königshof, (Hano-
ver,) to
2 *Elbingerode (b), n.n.e. to
1½ ©Wernigerode...(Prussia).

7½ = 33½ English miles.

(a) ELLRICH, which is in the county of Hohenstein in Prussia, has 450 houses, 2600 inhabitants, a tan-yard, a fulling-mill, some windmills, and several manufactories. About two English miles farther is the famous grotto called the *Kelle*, or *Ladle*, situated in an agreeable valley.

(b) ELBINGERODE is situated on the Lower Harz, and belongs to the kingdom of Hanover. It has 300 houses,

with 3100 inhabitants, and is the seat of a bailiwick. The forges called Rothenhütte and Friedrichshütte are in the neighbouring country, which produces a great quantity of iron ore, slate, marble, and wood. (Vide Blankenburg).

Inn. Der Blaue Engel (l'Ange Bleu).

Baumannshöhle and *Bielschöhle*, or the grottoes of Baumann and Biels, are at the distance of about two English miles, near the village of Rubeland. You may also visit the Königsberg, and the rock called *Die Schnarcher* (snorers).

From Wernigerode, or Elbingerode, the ascent of the *Brocken*, or Blocksberg (3486 feet) may be performed: another ascent may be made from the neighbouring town of Ilsenburg. An Inn on the summit offers refreshment and repose. The principal features of the mountain are the iron cross on the Ilsenstein, to the memory of those who fell in 1813-15; the Hexen (witches) Altar; Kanzel, or pulpit; and Brunnen. The summit of the Inn tower commands a magnificent view.† If the traveller descends towards Elbingerode and Braunlage, he can proceed by the new road to *Andreasberg*, between the Bruck and Acker bergs, to *Blausthal*, and thence to *Goslar*, to see the antiquities in the church, &c. He can thence proceed either n. to Brunswick, or s. to Göttingen.

OSTERODE is a manufacturing town (woollens) of 3500 inhabitants, on the road from Göttingen to Goslar.

Inns. Das Weisse Ross, der Englische Hof.

CLAUSTHAL is a mining town of 8600 inhabitants, in

† The traveller need not be cautioned against selecting cloudy weather for his excursion, unless he wish to profit by the nebulous atmosphere to behold his own form dilated into "the Spirit of the Brocken."

ROUTE CCXVIII.—NUREMBERG TO AUGSBURG. 489

the Harz. The principal mines are the Caroline and the Dorothea; and the Georgestollern, which clears the water from the mines, is worthy of notice, as is also the Mint, and School of Mining.

Inns. Der Goldene Löwe, die Goldene Krone.

GOSLAR has 6500 inhabitants, and is situated at the base of the Rammelsberg, where are also the entrances to the mines, which are lighted up on Saturdays by large fires.

Inn. Der Römische Kaiser, (l'Empereur Romain).

Route 218. From NUREMBERG (NÜRNBERG) to
AUGSBURG.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

- s.w. and by road to left, by Eibach, across the Red nitz, to
- 2 ©Schwabach.....recross to
- 2 *Roth.....s. along the Rezart (Sandsee Castle to left,) recross to
- 2½ *Pleinfeld.....recross by * Ellingen, to
- 1½ ©Weissenburgby Schambach, to
- 1½ Dietfurth.....across the Altmuhl, to
- 2 *Monheim.....s. w. by Kaisheim (castle), to
- 2 *Donauwörthacross the Danube, by Merlingen and Druisheim, to
- 2½ Mettingen.....s. along the Lech by Langward and Gertshofen, to
- 2½ □ Augsburg..... (Bavaria).

18½ = 85 English miles.

Route 219. NUREMBERG to BADEN-BADEN.

- 3 Across the Regnitz, by Stein and Busch, to
- 3 *Kloster Heilsbronn, by Kalterbach, to

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 Wassermungensau, on the Rezat, by Ob. Erl-
 bach and Brand, to
 2 ⊙Gunzenhausen ...on the Altmuhl, across by
 Schildberg to left, s. w.
 across the Wernitz, to
 3 ⊙Oettingen (a) ...on the Wernitz, across
 branches, Wallerstein (cas-
 tle,) to right, to
 2 ⊙Nördlingen.....s. w. by Omenhaim, to
 2 *Neresheimby Natheim, to
 2 Heidenheim.....across the Kocher, by Her-
 bechtingen and Hausen, to
 2½ Nerenstettens. w. by Albeck and Oerlin-
 gen, to
 19½—2 ⊙Ulm.....(Württemberg,) by Wernau,
 Erbach, and Dischingen,
 along the Danube, to
 3 *Ehingen †.....s. w. by Deppenhansen,
 Unter Marchthal, across
 Danube, to Ob. Marchthal,
 and recross to
 3 Riedlingen.....on Danube, by Neufrach
 and Herbertingen, to
 2 *Mengenby Ruelffingen, Gäggingen,
 and Leutishhofen, to
 2 *Möskirch (c).....by Kaumbach and Zoznegg,
 to
 2½ *Stockachby Nenzingen and Stenz-
 lingen, to
 3 *Singen ‡.....Hohentwiel castle to right,
 by Gottmardingen, Ran-
 degg and Biesingen, along
 the Rhine, to

 † Or twice across the Danube to Riedlingen. 3

 ‡ Or by right road beyond Hohentwiel, by Hülzlingen and Eber-
 ingen, to Schaffhausen.

492 ROUTE CCXX.—NUREMBERG TO BAILE.

<i>German</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
	36—2½	⊙Schaffhausen (<i>e</i>)
	12	□Basle, or Basel, or Bâle; see No. 275.
	<hr/>	
	48½	= 223 English miles.

(a) OETTINGEN is the capital of the county of Oettingen in Suabia; it has 4000 inhabitants, and two châteaux, and is the residence of the princely line of Oettingen-Spielberg, and the seat of different tribunals; and of a commandery of the Teutonic Order. The objects most worthy of notice are the Chapel, where Tilly's tomb is to be seen; the tombs of several Emperors and Dukes of the House of Bavaria, in St. Philip's Church; the Gymnasium; the Orphan Asylum; and the cotton manufactory.

(b) EHINGEN, which is situated near the Danube, has 3000 inhabitants, and belongs to the Brisgau, which is in the dominions of the Duke of Baden. The parish and collegiate church is well worth seeing, and there is a convent of noble young ladies.

(c) MOSKIRCH is a Suabian town, with between 2000 and 3000 inhabitants, and a handsome Château, belonging to Prince Fürstenberg.

(d) SINGEN is in the Landgraviate of Nellenburg, in Suabia, at the foot of the fortress of Hohentwiel, which was destroyed in 1800. This place became well known during the French war. Singen has a tobacco manufactory, and an establishment for bleaching cloth.

(e) For an account of this and the following places, see EBELS SWITZERLAND.

Route 221. From NUREMBERG (NÜRNBERG) to
BERLIN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

	n. e. by Heroldsberg, to
2½	Eschenau.....by *Gräfenberg and Hilpoldstein, to
3	Leupoldstein.....by Weidensees, and Brunn, to
2	*Pegnitz.....by Lips and Schnabelweid, to
2	*Creussen, or Kreussen, n. to
2	⊙Baireuth.....near the Rothe Main, across by *St. Georgen, Bindloch, n. e. across the Weiße Main, to
2	*Berneck.....n. e. to
1½	*Gefrees.....at the base of the Fichtel Mountains, n. to
1½	*Münchberg.....by Konradsreuth and Pirk, to
2½	⊙Hof.....on the Saale, by Zeitwitz and Töpen, to
2	Gefell.....by (Tanna to right) Zollgrün, to
2	⊙Schleiz .....by Rödersdorf and Krolpa, to
2	*Auma .....n. e. by Staitz and Schüpplitz, across the Elster, to
2	*Weyda .....(Saxe Weimar), n. across the Elster, by Unt Roppisch and Lusan, across the Elster and an arm of it, to
2	⊙Gera.....(Reusa,) n. and by high road to left, by Langenberg, n. e. by Roth Giebel, to

494 ROUTE CCXXI.—NUREMBERG TO BERLIN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 3 ⊙Zeititz.....(Prussian Saxony), on the Elster, across to Aylsdorf, and between the two branches by Zangenberg, Draschwitz, Reuden, Prödel, Prosen, and Elster, to
- 2½ *Pogau.....(Saxony,) on the Elster, by Audigast, to
- 1½ *Zwenkau.....by Prödel, Gautsch, across the Pleisse, by Kennewitz, to
- 35—1½ □Leipsic, or Leipzig, across the Parthe, Pfaffendorf to left, by right hand road to Euteritsch, beyond which, by right hand road across frontier of Prussia, by Hoh-Ossig and Gross Krestitz, to
- 2 Krensitz.....by Lindenhain, across branches of Mulde, and the Mulde, to
- 4½ *Düben.....on the Zwickauer Mulde, n. e. across a branch of Mulde, and through a wood by Sollichau, to
- 2½ *Schmiedeberg.....n. n. w. by left road by Meuro, to
- 1½ *Kemberg.....by Eutsch and Pratau, across the Elbe, to
- 1½ ⊙Wittenberg.....n. n. e. by Trajuhn, Köpnick (left), to
- 2 Kropstädt.....by Marzane and Schmögelsdorf, to
- 2½ ⊙Treuembrietzen..across a branch of Nieplitz, by Buchholz, recross by Elsholz, (right), to

ROUTE CCXII.—NUREMBERG TO FREIBURG. 495

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2½ *Belitz †on the Nieplitz, skirting a wood, by the Lake of Seddin; Michendorf, through the wood, to
- 2½ ⊙Potsdam.....across the Havel, to
- 4 □Berlin.....see No. 1.

62½ = 287½ English miles.

Or from Potsdam by Charlottenberg, to Berlin.

Route 222. From NUREMBERG to FREIBURG, by
ULM.

- 23 Stockachsee No. 220; across a branch of the Lake of Constance, by Nenzingen, Eigeldingen, and *Aach, to
- 2½ *Engen † (a).....across the Wutach, to
- 3 *Blomberg
- 2 Unadingen..... ..w. by Löffingen and Botenbuch, to
- 2 *Neustadtby Capelle, to
- 2 Stelgalong a branch of Dreisam, by Himmelreichten, Zarten and Ebnet, twice across Dreisam, to
- 2½ ⊙Freiburg, (Baden).

46 = 211½ English miles.

† Or from Belitz a secondary road leads by Saarmund to Zehendorf, 4.

‡ Or from Engen, across the Danube, to Geisingen, 2; Donauechingen, 1½; Unadingen, 1½.

496 ROUTE CCXXIII.—NUREMBERG TO PASSAU.

(a) ENGEN, which is in the duchy of Baden, has 2000 inhabitants, and is the seat of a grand bailiwick. Here is a nunnery, and in the neighbourhood is a convent of capuchins. There is a fine prospect from this spot; the eye wanders over the ruins of the Castles of Hohentwiel, Hohenstaufen, and Hohenkrähen, and over a part of the Lake of Constance, while the Alps appear like white clouds in the distance. This country was the theatre of a number of engagements in the revolutionary war.

Route 223. From NUREMBERG to PASSAU, by
RATISBON.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

26½ *Vilshofen.....on the Vils; see No. 137; across
and along Danube by Seestetten,
to
2½ ©Passau (a).....(Bavaria).

28 = 128½ English miles.

(a) PASSAU, which is situated in a romantic country on the banks of the Danube, was formerly the capital of the bishopric of Passau, but is now a Bavarian town; it has 12,000 inhabitants. This town may be considered as the Coblenz of the Danube, being situated at the confluence of the Inn and the Ilz, and commanded by a noble fortress. It is divided into four quarters, Passau, Innstadt, Ilzstadt, and the fort of Oberhaus.

The most remarkable objects are the Bridge over the Danube, connecting Passau and the Ilzstadt; a gate in the

Roman style; the former residence; the Cathedral, with its two towers; the ci-devant Jesuits' College, with a Gothic portal; the Convent of Our Lady of Good Aid, with a fine view; a Chapel, to which pilgrimages are made; and a Mad-house. This town has also a Theatre, School of Industry, a Lyceum, and a Library. The principal branches of industry pursued here are ship-building, navigation, the manufacture of tobacco and porcelain, and the washing the sands of the Inn for gold.

Passau is celebrated for the convention concluded in 1552, between the Emperor Charles the Fifth and the Protestant States of the Empire, three years before the religious peace of Augsburg. The Wolfe blades, so famous in the thirty years' war, and the Passau art, or art of becoming invulnerable by a charm, are now almost forgotten.

Opposite to Passau, on the banks of the Danube, lies *Hafnerzell*, or *Obernzell*, a market town with 2500 inhabitants; it is here that the earthenware is made, known under the name of Passau ware, and particularly the crucibles, many of which can hold as much as 2000 marks of silver; they are exported as far as America.

The porcelain earth found here is taken to the manufactory at Nymphenburg. Black lead, too, is found and prepared here. The principal places of amusement are the ci-devant Convent of St. Nicholas, Neuhaus, Formbach, Wernstein; the château of Freuhenheim, with a beautiful park; and Löwenhof and Rabengut, two country-seats; *Hals*, a village with 500 inhabitants, about one English mile from Passau, to which you go by a gate cut through a rock near the *Halzgarten*; and the ruins of the castle of Hals in the valley of the Ilz; in the vicinity is a bridge over the

river Roth, consisting of a single arch, whose span is 200 feet.

Inns. Die Mohren (les Maures), der Brunnen (le Puits), der Wilde Mann (le Sauvage).

Route 224 (a). From OELS (a) to OPPELN.
(First Route).

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

s. e. across a branch of Oder, and the Weida, by Gr. Ellguth, across the Weida and a wood, to Lasckowitz, s. e. through another wood, and then by road to right, across the Miniska, through a wood by Kergel, across the Oder, to

4 *Ohlau s. s. e. by Rosenhain and Heydau, to

2½ ⊙Brieg..... s. e. by Paulau (left), Jägerndorf, Lossen, and Buchitz, across the Neisse, to

2½ *Schürgast..... s. e. by Borkwitz, Karbischau, Schönwitz, Wreske and Birko- witz, and by road to left, across the Oder, to

2½ ⊙Oppeln (b).....(Prussia).

11½ = 54 English miles.

(a) OELS, which is the capital of the principality of Oels, in Lower Silesia, has 5500 inhabitants, and manufactories of cloth and stuffs. The most remarkable objects are the great antique Château, with a park, a library, and other collections; and the Lutheran Gymnasium; and in the

neighbouring country are the baths of Skarsine, and the pleasure-palaces called the Sibyllenort and Wilhelminenort.

Inns. Der Goldene Adler (l'Aigle d'Or), der Blaue Hirsch (le Cerf Bleu). In the fire of 1823, the church steeple fell on the Blue Stag inn.

(b) OPPELN is situated on the Oder, in Upper Silesia, and has 3000 inhabitants. The principal edifices and institutions are the Royal Château; the Old Parochial Church, and that of St. Adalbert; the Gymnasium; the Town-house; the Hospital; a freemasons' lodge, and manufactories of cloth, leather, and brandy.

Inns. Der Sächsische Hof (l'Hotel de Saxe), die Drei Kronen (les Trois Couronnes).

Route 224 (b). From OELS to OPPELN.
(Second Route).

<i>German Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
	s. e. by Schwiersa and Gr Zöllnig, to
2	*Bernstadt .....on the Weida, e. by Wilkau, across the Weyda, to
2	*Namslau.....e. by Giesdorf, Naldau, Gr. Deutchen, and Poln, to
3	*Konstadt.....s. e by Neuwalde, across the Stober, to
2	*Kreuzburg.....s. (small lake to left), and by road to left, by Kotschanowitz, Zorke, and Alt Rosenberg, to
2½	*Rosenberg ....s. w. and by the second road to left, skirting a wood, and through it, to

† Or from Namslau, direct by Karlsruhe and Kupp, to Oppeln, 7.

500 ROUTE CCXXV.—OSNABRÜCK TO CASSEL.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2½ *Gutentag.....s. w. by Plachowe, through a wood, across the Malapane, by Krascheow, Malapane, through a wood by Chronstau, across branch of Malapane, by Lendschen, (lake to right,) to
- 6½ @Oppeln, (Prussia).

19½ = 88½ English miles.

Route 225. From OSNABRÜCK to CASSEL, by LEMGO and PADERBORN.

- s. and by road to left by Bissendorf, across the Haase, and a branch of the Else, by Gesmold, to
- 3½ Melle.....by Gerde, Reimschloe, across frontier of Prussia, by Dreien, to
- 2 *Engerby Herringhausen, to
- 2 @Herford †either by Bielefeld, or Detmold, to
- 7½ @Paderborn †see No. 162; s. e. across a branch of the Lippe, by Dörenhagen (right), Grundsteinheim (left), to
- 2½ *Lichtenaus. e. by Kleinenberge, and the Egge Hills, by Hardehausen, Scherfede and Reimbeck, to
- 2½ Ossendorfs. e. to
- ¼ *Warburgacross the Diemel and the frontier of (Kur), Electoral Hesse, by Nied Listringén, and Ob. Meisser, to

† A direct road leads from Herford to Detmold, 3 German miles; and from Detmold to Warburg, by Driburg 4; and Peckelsheim, 2½.
 ‡ Herford to Bielefeld, 2; Neukirchen, 3½; Paderborn, 4; Herford to Lemgo, 2; Detmold, ½; Paderborn, 4.

ROUTE CXXXV.—OSNABRUCK TO CASSEL. 501

German

Miles. Names of the Stages:

- 1½ Westuffeln.....across branch of Diemel, by Kal-
den, Wilhelmsthal (right), by Ob-
Volmar, across a branch of Fulda,
to
- 2½ □ Kassel.....on the Fulda (Kur Hessen).
-
- 24½ = 113½ English miles.

Or you may take the following road, by LIPPSTADT :—

- s.s.e. by road to right, and then to left by Nahne,
across the Teutoburger Wald, to
Hilter, before which branch off
s. e. by Dissen, across frontier of
Prussia, to
- 6½ *Halles.e. by the Teutoburger Wald, to
- 2 ○Bielefelds.s.w. continuing high road be-
yond Gadderbaum (right), then by
secondary road to left, by Brack-
wede, s. by Brock, Friedrichsdorf,
across branch of Ems and Dalke,
by Druffel, across the Weppel,
to
- 3½ Neuenkirchen....across the Ems by *Rietberg,
across the Schwarze Graben, by
Mose, and across the Hauster
bach, and the Lippe, to
- 2½ ○Lippstadt.....s.e. by Böckenförde (right), Stein-
haus, across the Alme, to
- 1½ *Burenacross the After Bach, by Wün-
nenberg, to
- 2 Furstenberg.....s.e. to
- ½ *Stadtberge.....(Ober and Nied, or Marsberg),
by Giershagen, e. by Leitmar,
Heddinghausen and Massenhaus-
sen, to

502 ROUTE CCXXVII.—OSNABRÜCK TO WESEL.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2½ *Arolsenby Wetterburg, across the Twiste,
by *Volkmarsen, across a branch
of Twiste, by Breuna, Ob. and
Nied Listingen, and by
- 3 Westuffeln.....as at last route, to
- 2½ □ Cassel, or Kassel, (Kur Hessen).

26½ = 122 English miles.

Route 226. From OSNABRÜCK to PYRMONT.

- n. e. by Belm (right), by road to right by Oster
Kappeln, by road to right by Wer-
rendorf and Witlage, † across the
Hunte by Rabber, Dalinghausen,
across frontier of Prussia, to
- 4½ Oldendorf.....by Offerton, Holzhausen and Blas-
heim, to
- 1½ *Lübbecke..... by Gehlenbeck, Nettelstädt, Eich-
horst, Rothenuffeln, and Dützen,
to
- 3 ©Minden.....on the Weser, to
- 8½ ©Pyrmont ‡.....see No. 40.

17½ = 79½ English miles.

Route 227. From OSNABRÜCK to WESEL.

s. s. e. by road to right, by Oesede, across the Dute
and the Teutoburger-Wald, to

† Or by Schleddehausen and Essen, to Witlage.

‡ Or from Oldendorf, direct to Pyrmont, 3.

ROUTE CCXXVIII.—PASSAU TO LANDSHUT. 503

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

2	Iburg.....s. s. w. to
1½	Glandorf †.....s. w. by Westendorf, across frontier of Prussia by Lohburg, Ost Bevern, across the Ems, to
2½	*Telgte.....by high road across the Werse, to
2½	⊙Münster †.....(Prussia)
8	*Dorsten.....see No. 42; n. n. e. across the Lippe, by high road to left by Holsterhausen, § Emmelkamp and Alt Schermbeck, to
1½	*Schermbeck.....w. by Drevenack, to
2½	⊙Wesel .....on the Rhine (Prussia).

20½ = 94½ English miles.

Route 229. From PASSAU to LANDSHUT.

	s. s. w. and by road to left, to
2	Neuhaus .....w. by Rohestorf, along the Rott, to
2½	Karptheim.....along the Rott, by Birnbach and Prembach, to
3	*Pfarrkirchen.....by Schadorf, to
2	Eggenfelden .....along the Rott, by road to right, along a branch of Rott, to
2	Gaughofen .....by Neuen Aich, to

† Or s. past Südendorf, by high road to right, by Vinnenberg, Beverstrang, Hörste (left), across the Ems, to Telgte.

‡ Or from Osnabrück to Lengerich, 2½; Ettingsmühle, 2; Münster, 2½.

§ Or from Holsterhausen, by direct secondary road, to Schermbeck.

504 ROUTE CCXXX.—PRAGUE TO EGER.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 *Vilsbiburgon the Vils, N. N. W. by Geissen-
hausen and Berg, to
2½ ☉Landshuton the Isar (Bavaria).

16 = 73½ English miles.

Route 229. From PASSAU to SALZBURG.

- 2 Across the Inn to Innstadt, s. along the Inn, to
☉Schärding..... (Austria), s. s. e. and by road to
right, across branches of the Inn,
by Obernberg, to
4 *Altheim.....w. and then s. by Mauerkirchen,
to
3 Mattighofen.....by *Strasswalchen, to
3 *Neumarkt.....the Waller See to right, Zeller
See to left, across the Salza, to
3 ☉Salzburg †.....on the Salza (Austria).

15 = 69 English miles.

Route 230. From PRAGUE to EGER, by PILSEN.
(First Route.)

- From the southern quarter, by high road to right,
by Koschirsch Motol, s. s. w. by
Chrastiany, to
2 Duzschnikby Horcelia, Lodenitz, across a
branch of Beraun, by Wratz,
across Beraun, to

† 3 miles German = 1½ posts.

German

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
2	*Beraun.....s.s.w. by Königshof, to
2	Zditz.....by *Schebrak, to
2	Czerhowitz.....by Daubrowitz, between small lakes, to
2	*Mauth.....s. w. across the Klabawa, to
2	*Rokitzhan.....by Eipowitz, Kischitz, and Hra- deck, across the Bradawa, and the Radbuz, to
2	⊙Pilsen.....s. w. by Skurnian, w. by Krzi- nitz, Kozulupi, Wenzuzen- Aulitz, or Uhlitz, Sulislow and Sitna, to
3	*Mies or Silberstadt, n. n. w. by Techlawitz and Wickau, to
2	*Czernoschin.....by Triebel (left), across the Wolfs- berg and the Wieschka stream, by Thein, to
2	*Plan †.....n. by Kuttienplan, Siedlichfur and Alt Wasser, to
3	Unt-Sandau.....n.n.w. and by left road by Schel- beureit and Treinitz, to
2	⊙Eger.....(Austria).

26 = 119½ English miles.

Route 230, (b). From PRAG or PRAGUE, to EGER,
by KARLSBAD. (Second Route.)

Leave Prague by the Neuen Weg and the Strahow
Gate, past the St. Margaret Con-
vent, and the valley of

2 Strzedokluk.....across iron road † from Pilsen to

† Or by Marienbad to Sandau, 4 German Miles.

‡ This iron road follows the course of the Beraun as far as Sbechno,
then proceeds northwards towards Neu Straschitz, then eastward by
Rusyn to Prague.

506 RO. CCXXI.—PRAGUE TO JUNG-BUNZLAU.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Prague, by Rusyn, Gr. Herrendorf across branches of Moldau, by Steltzow, Hollaus and Knowitz, to
- 2 ⊙Schlan..... w. by skirting a wood by Kornhaus, to
- 2½ Rentsch.....by Kruschowitz, to
- 2 Horosedl.....by Horschowitz, Wilenz, Lischka and Libenz, to
- 4 Ljebkowitz, or Libkowitz, by Budau and Herscheditz, to
- 2 *Buchau.....by Solmes and Engelhaus, to
- 2 ⊙Karlsbad or Carlsbad
- 6 ⊙Eger.....see No. 65.

22½ = 103½ English miles.

A longer circuit would enable the traveller to take in Töplitz. Schlan, 4; Budin, 3; Lobositz, 2; Töplitz, 3; Brütz, 2; Saatz, 3; Podersam, 2; Libkowitz; Karlsbad, 4.

Route 231. From PRAGUE to JUNG-BUNZLAU.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- n. e. field of battles of 1744, 1757, to right, leaving two high roads to right, across a branch of Moldau, by Lieben, n. e. to Gbel, Winorz and Wrab, to
- 3 *Brandeis.....across the Elbe by Alt Bunzlau, through a wood across the Iser, by Przedmierzitz, to
- 2 Alt-Benatek (a) along the Iser, by Brodetz, to
- 2 ⊙Jung-Bunzlau (b), (Austria).

7 = 32½ English miles.

ROUTE CCXXXII.—PRAGUE TO LEIPSIC. 507

(a) **ALT-BENATEK** is a small town with a handsome château, in the circle of Bunzlau in Bohemia; it lies on the banks of the Iser, and belongs to Count Klenau. It was here that Tycho Brahe took refuge. On the other side of the river, on an eminence, is Neu-Benatek, with a large château. Tycho Brahe died here in 1601.

(b) **JUNG-BUNZLAU** is the principal town of the circle: it is situated on a hill near the Iser, and contains 4500 inhabitants. The church contains numerous old tombs; there are besides the Church of St. John of Nepomuk, and the Synagogue: the other public edifices are the Town-hall; the old Schloss, now Barracks; the Post-office; the Military Hospital; the Piarists' College, &c.

Inns. Der Kron Prinz von Preussen (1e Prince Royal), der Fürst Blucher (1e Prince Blucher).

Route 232. From PRAGUE (PRAG), to LEIPSIC (LEIPZIG), by DRESDEN.

German

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
4	⊙Schlan.....see 230 (b) n. by Zlonitz Budenitz and Mscheno, to
3	*Budín .....n.n.w. across the Eger, by Sche- lechowitz, across a branch of Elbe, to
2	Lobositz †.....n. w. battle-field of 1756 to left, along the Elbe by Praskowitz, across a branch of Elbe, to

† Or by high road n. by Theresienstadt, whence Leitmeritz may be visited.

508 ROUTE CCKXXIII.—PRAGUE TO LINZ.

German

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
3	*Aussig.....n. by Troschko, by high road to left, by Nollendorf, to
2	Peterswalde.....by Hollendorf, (*Gottleube and Bergieshübel to left), by Torne, to
2½	Zehista .....n. by high road to left, (©Pirna to left), along the Elbe by Heidenau, Mügeln, Zschackwitz, Leuben, Gruna to right, by battle-field of 1813, to
2	□ Dresden †Saxony
12½	□ Leipzig .....see No. 119.

31½ = 143½ English miles.

Continuation:

Lobositz to Leutmeritz across Elbe, 1 German mile.

Route 233. From PRAGUE to LINZ.

From the east quarter, † past Wrschowitz, to left by Nusle, across a branch of Moldau, s. s. e. to

2	Jessenitz .....by Kosteletz, to
2	Dnespeck.....across the Sazawa, by Porzicz and Beneschau, to
2	Bistritz .....by Toschitz, Miesteczko, to
2	*Wotitz .....by Hostischau, Odrzichowitz and *Milczin, to
2	Sudomierzitz.....by Morawetz, Koschin and Vortin, to right, by the valley of Chotowin, to

† Or from Dresden by route 119 (a).

‡ Or from s. e. quarter, by the Wischarad, or Wyschrad, to right, joining high road.

German

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
2	⊙ Tabor (a) .....by Plan, to
2	Raudna .....by Sobieslaw, across the Luschnitz, to
2	Wessely .....where the road divides, the one s. e. to Vienna, the other s. to
4	⊙ Budweis (b) ....at the confluence of the Malsch and Moldau, by Strodenitz, Bienendorf, Steinkirchen, Welleschin and Netrowitz, to
4	Kaplitz .....by Garenitz, Einsiedl, Unterhayd, Leopoldschag, Reinbach and Abfaltern, to
4	* Freistadt (c) ....by Neumarkt, to
3	Weitersdorf by Gallneukirchen, Katzbach, Stæeg and Urfahr, across the Danube, to
3	□ Linz .....on the Danube (Austria).

34 = 156½ English miles.

(a) TABOR (Hradistie, hory Tabor), is a Bohemian town, containing 4043 inhabitants, situated on the mountain of the same name, near the Luschnitz; it owes its origin to Ziska, who encamped here with his Hussites. The most remarkable objects are the Church, the Square, the Government Office, the High School, and the Château. The inhabitants make cloth. In the neighbourhood are the Church of Klokot, once the refuge of the Adamites, and the ruins of Alt Tabor.

(b) BUDWEIS (Budegowice), a regularly built Bohemian town, of 5600 inhabitants. It is the seat of a Bishop and the provincial government. It has a handsome Town-hall and Arsenal, and a Gymnasium.

(c) FREISTADT is an Austrian town of about 2000 inhabitants, on the Aist, on the frontiers of Bohemia. It has a Château, now a barrack; three Churches, a Cemetery, a handsome Brewhouse; and carries on a trade in thread.

510 ROUTE CCXXXIV.—PRAGUE TO MUNICH.

Route 234. From PRAGUE to MUNICH, by PILSEN and LANDSHUT.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 14 ⊙Pilsen.....see No. 230; by Grünhof and Chotieschau, to
- 2½ Stab or Staab ...across the Radburza, by Holluschitz, to
- 2 Stankau.....by Krzenowa, to
- 2 **Bischof-Teinitz*, (or Horossowsky Teyn), across the Radburza, by Birk and Danowa, to
- 2 Klentsch, or Klentz, by Haselbach and the Böhmer Wald, to
- 2 **Waldmünchen*...(Bavaria), s. by Schönthal, across branch of the Nab, to
- 3½ **Cham*.....on the Regen, across by Lifing and Regensdorf, to
- 2½ Stallwang.....(*Falkenfels* Castle to right), by Ascha and Ob. Parkstetten, across the Danube, to
- 2½ ⊙*Straubing*.....s. by Buchhausen, to
- 2½ Menghofen.....by Ottending, to
- 2 Au.....by Essenbach, to
- 2½ ⊙*Landshut*.....on the Isar, along the river by Viecht, (*Kronwinkel* Castle to left), across Isar, to
- 2 **Moosburg*by Langenbach, to
- 2 ⊙*Freising*.....along the Isar, by Grüneck, to
- 2½ *Garching*.....across a branch of Isar, to
- 1½ □ *Münich* (*München*) (Bavaria).

¹⁸ = 220½ English miles.

ROUTE CCXXXV.—PRAGUE TO TÖPLITZ. 511

Or you may take the following road, through PILSEN and RATISBON (Regensburg), 234 (a):—

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

24	Waldmünchen.....	as above, across a branch of Nab, by Schönthal, to
2	*Rötz	recross stream, to
1½	Neukirchen.....	by Mappach and *Bruck, to
2	*Nittenau.....	on the Regen, across (Bodenstein to left, Karlstein to right), to
2	Kirn.....	(castle to left), by Stadt am Hof, across the Danube, to
2½	□ Ratisbon.....	(Regensburg), s. w. by Abbach and Alkofen, to
2½	Unt. Saal.....	s. w. by Arnhofen and ⊙ Abensberg, to
2½	*Neustadt	by Münchsmünster and Strasberg, to
2½	*Geisenfeld	by Königsfeld and Fornbach, to
2½	*Pfaffenhofen	
6½	□ München (München),	see No. 35.

50½ = 232½ English miles.

Route 235. From PRAGUE to TOPLITZ.

9	Lobositz	see No. 232; n. w. by battle-field of 1756, Wolmina, August, Barislau, Ratsch (left), across the Bila, by Wisterschan, to
3	Töplitz (a) or Teplitz (Austria).	

12 = 65½ English miles.

(a) TÖPLITZ, or TEPLITZ, which is one of the most fashionable watering-places in Germany, is situated on the

Saubach, in a beautiful valley, on the banks of the Tüpel, in the circle of Leutmeritz, in Bohemia; it derives its name from the Slavonian words *teplá*, warm, and *ulice*, a street; its population is 3150, with the adjacent village of Schönau. The warm waters of this place have been used for more than a thousand years, and are considered particularly efficacious in cases of rheumatism, palsy, and apoplexy. The springs yield 28,000,000 cubic feet of water yearly; there are eight public and sixty-two private baths; they are distinguished as *Stadtbäder* and *Steinbäder*, the former in the town, and the latter at Schönau. The principal are the *Hauptquelle*, the *Frauenquelle*, and *Weiberbadequelle*, the *Sand* and *Gärtenquelle*, the *Gürtlerbad*.

The most remarkable objects are the Town Church; the *Château Church*; the *Loretto Chapel and Hospital*; the new *John Hospital*; the *Prince's Château*, with a handsome garden, theatre, and Garden Saloon, the new *Shooting-house*, erected in 1828; the *Town-house*, erected in 1806. Amongst the other buildings worthy of notice are the following residences, hotels, &c., the *Goldene Kreuz*, erected by the Emperor Alexander of Russia; *Fürstenhaus*; the *House of the King of Prussia*; the *Prince de Ligne*; *das Herrnhaus*; *das Deutsche Haus*; the *Goldene Hirsch*; *die Eiche*; *das Hohe Haus*; *der Blaue Stern*; *das Weisse Ross*; *die Apotheke*, &c. &c.; the *Kreuz Kapelle*, with the cemetery and the tomb of *Joh. G. Seume*; the monuments of *General Millesimo*, of *Wersing*, and of *Merosino*; the village of *Schönau*, which is close to *Töplitz*, and contains excellent baths, the *Schwefelbad*, or sulphureous bath; the *Schlangenbad*, or *Serpent's bath*; the *Tempelbad*, *Wiesen*, and *Gemeinsandbad*, together with a new hospital for sick soldiers.

The manufactures consist chiefly of stockings, bathing cloaks, gloves, fire-arms, and woollen cloths, and at the Prague earthenware house are to be bought pitchers representing the scenery around Töplitz. The amusements consist of plays, balls, pic-nics, concerts, shooting at a mark, walks in the gardens, and excursions to the neighbouring places; among these we may mention the Pheasant Walk at Schwednitz, the Kubbusch, the Doppelburg, a small hunting-ledge, with a deer park; the Oak Forest (Eichwald), the Rumpelberg, the Louisa Temple, the Mont de Ligne, the Schlackenbergl, the garden at Dorna, the grove at Lipnay, the Wachholderberg, with pleasant walks, the Schlossberg, with a fine view, and the picturesque ruins of the fortress of Dobrowska Hora, once a stronghold of the Templars.

Dux is five English miles from Töplitz, and has a castle possessing a pleasure garden, laid out in the English style, a library, a cabinet of natural history, and a number of memorials of the times of Wallenstein, including, 1, the partisans with which that great general was murdered; 2, an old cross-bow, with inlaid work, among which is a complete representation of a guillotine; 3, the military ensign of Hofer, the celebrated Tyrolese; 4, a bunch of chamois hair and peacocks' feathers, &c. &c. The court-yard contains a large font, cast from the cannon taken from the Swedes by Wallenstein. The pictures in the great family room also carry us back to his times. The painting on the ceiling represents Henry of Waldstein, presenting his twenty-four sons, accompanied by the same number of squires, to King Ottokar.

The Cistercian *Abbey of Osseg* is five English miles from Töplitz, and lies in a beautiful country, at the foot of the Erzgebirg. There is a very picturesque prospect from the windows of the prelature. The Church contains several

antiquities, and the churchyard has the bones of Marshal Saxe. The gardens are beautifully laid out, and are adorned by a pavilion, a mosque, a hermitage, and a cascade. The country around the ruins of Fort Riesenberg is wild and romantic.

You may also make excursions to Schwatz, Krzemusch, Mariaschein, Brüx, or Brix, Oberleutensdorf, where they manufacture fine Bohemian cloths; Wilhelmshöhe, Rosenberg (château near Granpen), the Geyersberg, to Bilin, renowned for its salutary bitter waters, and for Saidobütz salt, and to the scene of the battle of *Culin*, where General Vandamme was beaten and taken prisoner on the 30th of August, 1813; there is an iron monument to commemorate the event. There is a curious isolated rock at Bilin, called the *Biliner Stein*, whence the view extends as far as Prague on one side, and the Fichtelgebirg on the other.

None but Austrian newspapers are allowed to be read at Töplitz; the Leipsic, Berlin, and other journals, are not, indeed, absolutely prohibited, but they must be perused in private.

Inns. Besides those already enumerated are the following: die Post, der Grüne Stern, das Goldene Schiff, die Töpferchenke, &c.

Many travellers proceed from Töplitz to Aussig (2 German miles), whence they proceed down the Elbe to Dresden, by which means Saxon Switzerland may be visited.

See note on Saxon Switzerland at the end.

Route 236. From PRAGUE to VIENNA.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

42½ From Prague to Vienna, by Routes 38 (a) and 38 (b).

42½ = 105½ English miles.

Route 237. From QUERFURT to STOLLBERG.

- w. by Lodersleben, to
- 2¼ *Allstädt.....by Nied Röblingen, (S. Weimar),
Ob. Röblingen (Prussia), to
- 1½ ©Sangerhausen...w. by *Wallhausen, Hohlstadt and
Bennungen, to
- 2 Rosla.....on the Helme, w. by high road,
and then by secondary road to
right by Rosperwende, Ufrungen,
across a branch of Helme, by
Rotheberoda, to
- 2¼ *Stollberg (a) (Prussia).

8¼ = 38 English miles.

(a) STOLLBERG, which is a town in the Harz, with 2500 inhabitants, is the residence of the Counts of Stollberg. The most remarkable objects are the Orphan Asylum; the Château, on a height, where there is an armoury, an antique idol, a library, and a large collection of sermons. Beneath the castle is the Stadtkirche, with the tombs of the Counts; the house where was born Thomas Münzer, a chief during the war called the Peasants' War; in the *Eichenforst*, or Oak Forest, where there is a hunting-

516 ROUTE CCXXXIX.—RATISBON TO ANSPACH.

seat (Friedrichsberg), there is a very fine view of the front of the Harz Mountains. Another hunting-seat is Taunen Garten. The roads in this neighbourhood are new and good.

Inns. Das Weisse Ross (le Cheval Blanc), der Schwarze Hirsch (le Cerf Noir), der Löwe (le Lion), der Adler (l'Aigle).

Route 238. From RATISBON (REGENSBURG) to AMBERG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Across the Danube, by Stadt am Hof and Regenstau, to
- 3 *Burg Lengenfeld, N. E. by Tenblitz to left, across a branch of the Nab, lakes to right, to
- 2 *Schwandorf.....N. W. by Garmersdorf, across the Vils, to
- 3 ☉Amberg.....on the Vils (Bavaria).

8 = 36½ English miles.

Route 239. From RATISBON to ANSPACH, by NUREMBERG (NURNBERG).

- Across the Danube, to Stadt am Hof, and thence, W. across the Nab, by Eterzhause, to
- 3 Hohen-Schambach, by *Heinau and Herrenried (castle) (left) to
- 2½ Dasswang.....by Pozhausen, Teining (castle), (to right), to
- 3 *Neumarkt.....by Pölling, Postbauer, across a branch of Rednitz, to
- 3 *Feucht.....N. W. to

ROUTE CCXLII.—RATISBON TO BAMBERN. 517

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 □ Nurembergs. w. across the Rednitz by Stein
and Busch, to
- 3 *Kloster Hellsbronn, by Kalterbach, to
- 2 ©Anspach, or Ansbach (Bavaria).

18½ = 85 English miles.

Route 240. From RATISBON to AUGSBURG.

- 7½ Geisenfeld.....as at 234 (a)
- 2 Pörrnbach.....by *Pfaffenhofen
- 2 *Schröbenhausen, on the Paar, by Kühbach, to
- 2 *Aichachby Dasing, Friedberg, *Lechhau-
sen, across the Lech, to
- 3 □ Augsburg.....(Bavaria).

16½ = 76 English miles.

Route 241. From RATISBON to BAIREUTH, by
AMBERG.

- 8 ©Ambergon the Vils, see No. 238, n. to
- 1½ Hahnbach.....by Irlbach and Schlicht, to
- 3½ Kirchen Thumbach, n. to
- 2 *Kreussen.....by (Sophienberg to left), to
- 2 ©Baireuth.....(Bavaria).

17 = 78½ English miles.

Route 242. From RATISBON to BAMBERG, by
NUREMBERG.

- 13½ □ Nuremberg.....see No. 239; n.n.w. by Tenen-
lobe, to
- 2½ ©Erlangenby Balerödorf, to

Y y

518 ROUTE CCXLIV.—RATISBON TO BRUCHSAL.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

- 2 Forchheimby Neusses, and Strulendorf, to
3 ©Bamberg.....on the Regen, (Bavaria.)

21 = 96½ English miles.

Route 243. From RATISBON to BERLIN, by
AMBERG, BAIREUTH, and LEIPSIC.

- 16½ Baireuth, by Route 241
51 Berlin.....as at No. 221.

67½ = 310½ English miles.

Route 244. From RATISBON to BRUCHSAL.

s.s.w. by Abbach, Alkofen, to

- 2½ Unt-Saal.....by Arnhofen and *Abensberg, to
2½ *Nenstadt.....by Münchs-münster, Vohburg, to
4 ©Ingolstadt.....n.w.w. by Gabel, to
3 ©Neuburg.....by Strass, to
2 Burgheim.....by *Rain, across the Lech by
Genderkirchen, and the Danube,
to
2 *Donauwörthn. n. w. across the Wernitz, to
2 Harburg(castle) by Modingen, to
2 ©Nördlingen.....n. w. across the Jaxt, by Bez-
zenzimmern, Zübingen and Röh-
lingen, to
4 ©Ellwangen.....across the Jaxt, n.w. by Rosen-
berg, Wülle, across branch of
Kocher, to
2 Bühlertann.....n. n. w. by Dürrenzimmern, to
2 ©Hall.....on the Kocher, across the Kocher,
by Wetternach, to
12 Bretten.....see No. 219; by Dietselheim,
Gondelsheim and *Heidelsheim,
to
2 ©Bruchsal.....(Baden).

12 = 147½ English miles.

Route 245. From RATISBON to CARLSBAD.

<i>German</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
		Across the Nab, to
	5	*Schwandorf.....see No. 238; by the Nab, to left and small lakes to right, across Nab, to
	1½	*Schwarzenfeld, on the *Naab, by Höfing, Naaburg, across the Nab and Pireint, to
	2½	*Wernberg (a) ...on the Heide Naab, by Lube, across the Nab, to
	2	*Weiden (b) .....on the Fichtel Naab, across the Fichtel Naab, by *Neustadt, Schönficht, to
	4	*Tirschenreuth (c), on a lake of the Wald Naab, by the Steinwald Berge, to
	1½	Mitterteich .....N. N. E. by Waldsassen Abbey, to right, across frontier of Bavaria to
	2½	⊙Eger (Austria)
	6	⊙Karlsbad, or Carlsbad, see No. 166.

24½=112½ English miles.

(a) WERNBERG is a small Bavarian town, with a *château* on an eminence; the road from Wernberg to Wieden is remarkably pleasant, and in some parts resembles an English garden.

(b) WEIDEN is a handsome town, situated on the Wald-nab in the duchy of Sulzbach; its population is 3000. The most remarkable objects are the large parish Church; the Capuchin Hospital; the manufactories of cloth, serges, and linen; and the *Ressource*.

Inn. Die Post.

520 ROUTE CCKLVI.—RATISBON TO CASSEL.

Persons travelling from Ratisbon to Carlsbad may sleep at Weiden the first night.

(c) TIRSCHENREUTH, which is situated on the Nab, in the Upper Palatinate, has a very picturesque appearance, for which it is indebted to an old tower and an adjacent pool of considerable extent. The road between Tirschenreuth and Eger passes close to the rich *Abbey of Waldsassen*. The church is beautiful, and in its vaults, which open towards the garden, are deposited the remains of the Abbots. The Bohemian Custom-house is about three English miles from Eger.

Route 246. From RATISBON to CASSEL, by
NUREMBERG, BAMBERG, and COBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|---|
| 13½ | □ Nuremberg..... | by Route 239 |
| 7½ | ⊙ Bamberg | on the Regen, or Regnitz, see No. 242; n. leaving road to *Schleslitz to right, by high road to Hallstadt, along the Maine to Kammern and Glüssbach, thence by secondary road, across the Maine, to |
| 2 | Rattelsdorf..... | n. by Mettlitz, Lahm, Kaltenbrunn, to |
| 2 | Gleusen | (Saxe Koburg-Gotha), along the Itz, by Rossach, Heirath, Meschenbach, along the Itz, by Kreidlitz and Ketschendorf, to |
| 2 | □ Coburg†..... | on the Ilz, n. across the Itz, by road to left, by Neuses, Bauersdorf, Wiesenfeld and Neida, to |
| 2 | * Rodach..... | by Eishausen to left (Saxe Meiningen), across the Werra, to |

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 4½ ©Hildburghausen, along the Werra, by Möbitz, and across a branch by Vessra, to
- 1½ *Themar.....crossing and recrossing the Werra, Henfstädt, Leidersdorf, Vachdorf, Behrieth, Einhausen, Ob. Massfeld, along the Werra, to
- 2 □Meiningen †...n. along the Werra, by *Wasungen, to
- 1½ Schwallungen....passing to right the high road to ©Schmalkalden, and further on to right, the road to □Gotha, by Herrn Breitung, (Frauenbreitungen on opposite bank,) Altbreitungen, Grumbach, Barchfeld, across Werra to Immelbron, to
- 2 *Salzungen.....on the Werra, w. by Merkers and Derndorf, to
- 2 *Vacha.....(Saxe Weimar,) on the Werra, by Heimbaldshausen (Kur-Hessen, or Electoral Hesse), by Friedewald, across the Haune and Fulda, to
- 3½ ©Hirschfeld, or Hersfeld, on the Fulda, n. along the Fulda, by Friedlos, across the Rohrbach, by Blankenhain, Breitenbach, across the Fulda, to
- 2 Bebra.....n. n. w. by Lispenhausen, to *Rothenberg, Heinebach, to
- 2½ Alt-Mörschen....along the Fulda, and across the Pflaffe, to

‡ Although the population of these towns would only authorize their being distinguished by ©, they are here marked as capitals.

522 ROUTE CCXLVII.—RATISBON TO GASTEIN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 1½ *Melsungen.....on the opposite bank of Fulda, by Schwarzenberg, Körle, Dörnha-
gen, Dennhausen to left, by Wal-
dan, to
- 3 □ Kassel, or Cassel, on the Fulda.

61½=238½ English miles.

Route 247. From RATISBON to GASTEIN.

- s.e. by Nied Traubling, to
- 2 Egglofsheim, by Eggmühl, across the Gr. Laber, to
- 2 Buchhausen.....(to right), Pfaffenberg to left, to
- 2 Ergoltsbachby Essenschbach, across the Isar, to
- 2½ ⊙ Landshuts. e. by Berg (Gangkofen castle to
right,) across a branch of Vils, to
Geissenhausen and
- 2½ *Vilsbiburg.....on the Vils, by Neuen-Aich, to
- 2 Neumarkt †.....on the Rott, s. s. w. (Schönberg
castle to right), across branch of
Inn, to
- *2 Ampfing.....by Hasselbach, across the Inn to
Kraiburg, across the Alz, to
- 4 Steins. e. by Holzhausen, to
- 2 *Waging (a).....e. along the lake, to
- 1½ Schönram.....across the Saala, to
- 2½ ⊙ Salzburgon the Salza, s. by Leopoldskron,
(Schloss,) Hellbrunn (Schloss),
to
- 2 ⊙ Hallein (b) ...across the Salza, by Kuchel, to

† Or from Neumarkt, across the Inn, by Neu and Alt Oetting,
cross the Alz to Stein (7).

ROUTE CCXLVII.—RATISBON TO GASTEIN. 523

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

2	Golling †	.....s. e. by the romantic pass of Lueg, past the fort of Hohenwerfen, to
3	Werfen (c)	.....by the valley of the Salza, and Bischofshofen, across
3	St. Johann	.....recross to
2	Lend	.....across the Salza Bach, or Ache of Gastein, and across Salza, by the defile of Klam, to
3	*Hof Gastein	....recross to
1½	Bad Gastein (d)	(Austria).

41½ = 191 English miles.

(a) WAGING is in the country of Salzburg, near the lake called Tachensee, or Waginger See. Beyond the lake is the castle of Lampoding.

(b) HALLEIN, which is in the country of Salzburg, at the foot of the Dürrenberg, has 5000 inhabitants. There is an immense machine on the Salzach for arresting the progress of floating wood; it cost 20,000 florins. The salt-works of Hallein are very important; the salt water comes from the Durrenberg, which is about half a German mile distant. The largest reservoir contains nearly 650,000 buckets of water; and according to official calculations, 17,280,000,000 quintals of salt have been produced in six centuries. The subterranean passages in the salt-pits are very curious, and the illumination of them is a superb spectacle; it took place during the war, in honour of General Moreau. Hallein contains 5 churches and a hospital. Here, too, are manufactories of cotton stuffs and pins, and a warehouse for

† The Golling waterfall deserves notice.

524 ROUTE CCXLVII.—RATISBON TO GASTEIN.

Berchtoldsgraden goods, chiefly articles in ivory, bone, and wood.

Inn. Die Post.

(c) WERFEN is a town on the river Salza. The most remarkable objects are the fortress of Hohenwerfen, and the forges. Here are gold-finders, who wash the sands of the Salza; and paper and gunpowder are manufactured in this town. Acidulous cheeses are made in the neighbouring Alps.

(d) BAD-GASTEIN, or WILDBAD. The celebrated baths of Gastein are situated in the country of Salzburg. There are five springs, which rise at the foot of the Granvogel, having a temperature of 38° of Réaumur, or $117\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ of Fahrenheit. These waters are tonic, and of great efficacy in all diseases depending chiefly on debility; they were discovered in the seventh or eighth century, and are praised by Theophrastus Paracelsus; the visitors of Gastein amuse themselves with little experiments, tending to show their influence in hastening the development of flowers and the ripening of fruits. The mud deposited by the water, and the foam which rises to its surface, have also been used with singular success in the treatment of wounds and other external injuries. Besides the Château, or Fürstenbad, there is a large house for the use of the public, which was built by the benevolent Francis, Emperor of Austria, in 1807.

Gastein numbers from 1000 to 1500 visitors every year.

Excursions may be made along the *Kessel*, which contains a great number of cataracts; it is situated in the *Nassfeld*: persons who are weak without being ill may mount the Flugkopf and the Tisch.

In consequence of the scanty accommodation afforded at Wildbad, the neighbouring town of *Hof-Gastein* was ren-

ROUTE CXLVIII.—RATISBON TO HAMBURG. 525

dered available for the purposes of bathing and recreation, and additional edifices erected. The old Château and the Straubinger Bath Hotel are the principal edifices. The hotel of Herr Moser is recommended as comfortable, and commanding good views. Zur Lacke is also patronised. We need hardly assure travellers that the surrounding scenery is magnificent, and that they will derive great pleasure from visiting the Gold Mines near Bekstein, the Schreck cataract, formed by the Ach, the Schleierfall, the Kessel-fall and Baerfall, the defile of Lueg, &c.

Route 248. From RATISBON to HAMBURG, by
BAIREUTH, LEIPSIK, and BRUNSWICK.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 17 | ⊙ Baireuth, see No. 241. |
| 25½ | □ Leipzig, or Leipzig, on the Elster, see No. 221 ;
n. across the Parthe, past Pfaffendorf, straight forward, then by road to left, past Möckern, Wahren, Lützschena, Höhnichen, across frontier of Prussia, by Gr. Modelwitz, to |
| 2 | *Schkeuditz.....n. w. w. by Gr. Kugel, Gröbers, across a branch of Elster, by Bürckdorf, to |
| 3 | □ Halle.....on the Saale, n. by Trotha, Morl, Beidersee, Domnitz and Garsena, to |
| 3½ | *Könnern.....n. n. w. by Möschwitz, across the Saale, to *Alsleben, w. by Schackstädt, (Anhalt Dessau,) Mehringen, twice across branch of Bode, to |

526 ROUTE CCXLVIII.—RATISBON TO HAMBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ☉Aschersleben...on the Eine and Wipper, w. across a branch of Bode, by *Hoymb (Anhalt Bernburg), beyond which two roads branch off, one, a high road, as far as ☉Quedlinburg, and thence n. by Münchenhof, to Harsleben, where the other road by Dittfurth joins
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hoymbacross the Bode, to
- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ☉Halberstadt..... across the Holzemme, by Aspenstädt, Athenstadt, (Sonnenberg to left), by road to right, to
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Dardesheimacross frontier of Brunswick, to
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hessen.....n. n. w. to
- 1 Roclum.....(Prussia), by Semmenstädt, Remlingen, Gr. Denkle, across a branch of Ocker, past Wendessen (right), across the Ocker, to
- 3 ☉Wolfenbüttel...on the Ocker, recross n. by Kl. Stöckheim, to
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐Brunswick, or Braunschweig, on the Ocker, to
- 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐Hamburgsee No. 59 (a).

92 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 424 $\frac{3}{4}$ English miles.

Or you may take the following road, through NUREMBERG, BAMBERG, COBURG, GÖTTINGEN, and HANOVER :---

Route 248 (a)

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 21 ☉Bamberg, by Route 242
- 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Salzungen, by Route 246 n. across Werra to
- 3 ☉Eisenach n. across frontier to
- 4 ☉Mühlhausen along Unstrut to
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Dingelstädt by Kreuzeber and Geisleden to
- 2 ☉Heiligenstadt n. by Siemeroode, across frontier to

ROUTE CCL.—RATISBON TO VIENNA. 527

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 3½ ⊙Göttingenon the Leine, n. by Weende, Bovenden, Angerstein, and Marienstein, to
- 1½ Nörtenalong the Leine, by Sudheim, to
- 1¼ ⊙Nordheim.....on the Rhüme, across and by high road to left, by Hohnstädt and Salzderhelden, across the Leine, to
- 2¼ ⊙Einbeck, or Elmbeck, n. by Ammensen, (Brunswick,) Ahlfeld, (Hanover, to right, across river,) by
- 4¼ Post Brüggan and Lintmer, to
- 1¼ Elze.....n. by Wülffingen, *Pattensen, Arnum, across the Ilme and Leine, to
- 4 □Hannover.....s. s. e. by Kirchhorst, to
- 3 Schillerslagen, or Schill, across the Aue, by Müggenburg, across the canal by Wester Celle, to
- 2¼ ⊙Zelle, or Celle, at the junction of the Aller and Fuse, to
- 15½ □Hamburgas at route 59 (a).

88½=477 English miles.

Route 249. From RATISBON to INGOLSTADT.

9 ⊙Ingolstadt, see No. 244.

9 = 47½ English miles.

Route 250. From RATISBON (REGENSBURG) to VIENNA (WIEN).

53½ □Vienna, see No. 137.

53½=246 English miles.

Route 251. From SAATZ, or SAAZ (a) to BUCHAU.

*German**Miles. Names of the Stages.*

- s. w. by Reischowes, to
 2 *Bodersam, or Podherzam, s. through a small
 wood, by *Rudig, Lust, Drahenz
 (left,) Libenz, by high road n.n.w.
 to
 2 Liebkowitz, or Libkowitz, by Budau and Hers-
 cheditz, to
 2 *Buchau, or Bucka (Austria).

6 = 27½ English miles, or by Maschau, 4 German miles.

(a) SAATZ, or ZATEZ, which is romantically situated on a hill on the right bank of the river Eger, which is crossed by a chain bridge, erected in 1827, is the capital of the circle of Saatz in Bohemia, and has about 5000 inhabitants. The town contains a Church and a Town-hall, and Wasserkunst Gymnasium, and in the Market-place is a Pillar to the Trinity. Hops are cultivated here.

Inn. Die Krone (la Couronne).

Route 252. From SAATZ to CARLSBAD, or KARLSBAD.

*German**Miles. Names of the Stages.*

- n. across the Eger, by Schischditz, and by high road
 to left, across Eger, to
 2 *Podherzam.....by Liebkowitz, to
 4 *Buchau... ..by Solmes and Engelhaus to
 2 ©Carlsbad, or Karlsbad (Austria).

8 = 36½ English miles.

Route 253. From SAATZ to CHEMNITZ.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Across the Eger, by Schischelitz and road to left to
 4 ☉Kommothau (a), recross Eger by Schönlinde,
 Kríma and Neudorf, to
 2 *Sebastiansberg ..(in the Erz Mountains), n. by
 high road, across frontier of
 Saxony, by Reizenhain, to
 2½ *Marienberg.....N.N.W. to
 1½ Zschopau.....by Gornau, to
 1¼ ☉Chemnitz, (Saxony)

12 = 55½ English miles.

Or from Sebastiansberg to Annaberg, 2½; Thum, 1½;
 Chemnitz, 2¼.

(a) KOMMOTHAU, or CHAMUTOW, is a handsome town, situated in a fertile part of the circle of Saatz in Bohemia: it has 3700 inhabitants, a parish Church, a Town-hall, a Gymnasium, and an alum-work. In the vicinity you will see the lordship of Rothenhaus, with a handsome chateau, a large park, and considerable manufactories, all belonging to the Counts of Buquoi.

Route 254. From SAATZ to JUNG-BUNZLAU.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Across the Eger, by secondary road to right, by
 Stankowitz, then by high road to
 right, by *Postberg, across the
 Eger, by Prisen, to
 2 *Laun (a)s. e. by Klumschan and Tauschetin, to

*German
Miles.*

Names of the Stages.

- 2 *Jungfernteinitz, by St. Blasü, to left, by Weis-
thurm, to
- 2 ©Schlan.....N. N. E. by Dolein, to
- 2 Welwarnby Salzens, across a branch of
Moldau, along Moldau by Lus-
chitz, and across the Elbe, to
- 2 *MelnikE. by Radaun, Wtelno, Bexno,
Stranow, across a branch of the
Iser, by Krasko, across Iser, by
high road, to
- 3½ ©Jung-Bunzlau, (Austria)

13½ = 62 English miles.

Or from Melnik by Alt Benatek, 5.

(a) LAUN, or LAVN, is a small Bohemian town, of upwards of 2096 inhabitants, situated on the Eger, which is crossed by a bridge, with a handsome Church (St. Nicholas), a new Town-hall, and a fine view from Mount Oblik. A great number of larks are caught here.

Route 255. From SAAZ to PRAGUE.

*German
Miles.*

Names of the Stages.

- 6 ©Schlan.....as at No. 254
- 4 □Prague (Prag), as at No. 38 (a).

10 = 46 English miles.

Route 256. From SAAZ to TOPLITZ, or TEPLITZ.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

n. by high road across the Eger, by Schischelitz,
across a branch of Eger, by
Welmschloss, Habran and Pilna
(left), to

3 *Brüx, or Brix, n. n. e. by Ujerd, Liptitz, past a
small lake of the Bila to right,
to

2 ©Töplitz, (Austria).

5½ = 23 English miles.

Route 257. From SAGAN (a) to MUSKAU.

Across the Bober, n. w. by Fischendorf and Mars-
dorf, to

2 ©Sorau (b).....s. w. by Zuckleben, Zeisdorf and
Zibelle, to

4¼ *Muskau (c).....on the Neisse.

6¾ = 30¼ English miles.

(a) SAGAN, which lies on the Bober, is the capital of the Silesian principality of Sagan, and has 5000 inhabitants. The principal objects of curiosity are St. Augustine's Church; the Jesuits' College; the Town-house; the Château, which was begun by Wallenstein, and is not finished; a handsome Park; a Gallery of very valuable pictures; the Library; the Theatre in the château; and the Orangery, which is quite

532 ROUTE CCLVII.—SAGAN TO MUSKAU.

unrivalled. An original portrait of Wallenstein is shown in the building belonging to the chapter. This town likewise possesses considerable manufactories of cloth and stuffs, and seminaries for young clergymen and for schoolmasters. There is a very noted glass-house in the country near Wiesau.

Inn. Der Ritter St. George (le Chevalier St. George).

(b) SORAU has 4500 inhabitants. The principal objects of curiosity are the Château of Count Promnitz, with its handsome saloons; the Garden and Riding-house; the Orphan Asylum; the Lunatic Asylum; the Gymnasium; the Town-School; Schlinzig Library, and the collection of pictures; a freemasons' lodge; and several manufactories.

Inns. The Sun, the Star.

(c) MUSKAU, which is a small but handsome town in Upper Lusatia, is the chief place of a lordship belonging to the Count of Pückler Muskau, and is beautifully situated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Neisse. The chief objects worthy the attention of the stranger are the neighbouring handsome Château, belonging to the literary Count Pückler, with a chapel and a library, grounds laid out in extremely good taste; the monument of one of the Counts; and Clementina's Alley. Earthenware is made here, and wood-bees are reared by a society devoted to that pursuit.

Inns. Der Grüne Baum (l'Arbre Vert), the inn kept by Säuberlich, and der Bär (l'Ours).

Route 258. From SAGAN to NEUSTADTEL.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

By high road s.s.e. by Petersdorf and Eilau, to

ROUTE CCLIX.—SALZBURG TO LANDSHUT. 533

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 *Sprottau †n. by Hartau, and by road to right,
to
2½ *Neustadtel.....(Prussia).

4½ = 20½ English miles.

Continuation :

- 5 Sprottau to Polkwitz
4½ Polkwitz to Liegnitz
8½ Liegnitz to Breslau, by Neumarkt
6½ Liegnitz to Landshut by Jauer
10½ Landshut to Königgrätz by Jaromierz.

Route 259. From SALZBURG to LANDSHUT.

n.w. across the Saala, and across a branch of the
Salza, to

- 2½ *Laufen (*a*)along the Salza, to
3 *Tittmanning (*b*), along the Salza, by Hocheater, to
2 *Burghausenn. and then to left, across the Alz,
to
2 *Alt-Öttingby Neu Ötting, across the Inn, by
Burk, Erharding and Steffen, to
3 Neumarkt.....by Neuen Aich, to
2 *Vilsbiburgon the Vils, by Geissenhausen and
Berg, to
2½ ©Landshuton the Isar.

17 = 78½ English miles.

(*a*) LAUFEN is a town in the duchy of Salzburg, with 400 houses, 2500 inhabitants, a château, a salt trade, and the navigation of the Salza.

(*b*) TITTMANNING is a small but handsome town

† A more direct road leads there in four miles, by Hirschfeldau.

534 RO. CCLXII.—SALZWEDEL TO DANNENBERG.

belonging to Bavaria. It has 2200 inhabitants, a strong Castle, a Capuchin Convent, a Deanery, and a Collegiate Church.

Route 260. From SALZBURG to LINZ.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 12 | *Lambach.....as at No. 215 (a). |
| 2 | ⊙Wels.....passing the Châteaux of Eisenfeld and Pernau, Marchtrenk and Sachsenburg, by Neubau, to |
| 4 | ⊙Linz.....on the Danube. |

18 = 82½ English miles.

Route 261. From SALZWEDEL to BERLIN.

- e. across the Jetze, by Gr. Chüden, Riebau, and Mechau, to
- | | |
|----|--|
| 3½ | *Arendsee .....by Gestien, Gagel, Dewitz, Bretsche, by Creesse, to right, across the Biese, to |
| 3 | *Osterburg .....by Erxleben, Häsewig, Gr. Schwechten and Borstell, to |
| 3½ | ⊙Stendal |
| 20 | □Berlin.....as at No. 138. |

29½ = 135½ English miles.

Route 262. From SALZWEDEL to DANNENBERG.

n. across the Jetze, through a wood across the frontier of Hanover, and a branch of the Arendsee, by Lübbow, Tepelingen, *Wustrow, Jeetzel, and

*German**Miles. Names of the Stages.*

2 *Lüchow (a).....on the Jetze, N.N.W. by Grabow
and Tramm, to

2½ *Dannenberg (b).

4½ = 20½ English miles.

(a) LUCHOW has breweries and distilleries; its inhabitants are also maintained by tillage and the cultivation of flax. The surrounding country is very beautiful, and is inhabited by the descendants of the Vandals; their race has been preserved with the least admixture in the village of Jobel.

Inns. The *Rathskeller*, the *Freischenke*.

On the road from Ulgen to Lüchow, you pass by the *Waddewitz* inn-yard, where Charles XII. arrived from Bender; he was alone and on foot, leading a horse almost foundered by hard travelling; it was with difficulty that he could walk himself, and he procured a car, drawn by two oxen, to take him to Dannenberg.

On the road from Arendsee to Lüchow you see the *Schmucke Bohn*, a remarkably fine oak, and fourteen ditches belonging to a camp of Henry the Lion.

(b) DANNENBERG is a small, old, and neglected town on the Jetze, a navigable river in the kingdom of Hanover. Cloth, beer, and brandy are made here, and the town carries on a trade in flour and hops, and is also the seat of a balliwick. In the tower of the balliwick may still be seen the room where Waldemar, king of Denmark, was confined in 1223. The country is very low, and is inundated by the Jetze every spring.

Inn. Der König von Hanover (le Roi de Hanovre).

Route 263. From SCHLEITZ, or SCHLEIZ, to
BAMBERG.*German**Miles.**Names of the Stages.*

- Gräfenwarth, a monastery, to right, by *Saalburg,
s.w. by Oschitz, across the Saale,
by Pöritsch and Ebersdorf, to
- 3 *Lobensteinby Neundorf and Rodacherbrunn,
to
- 2 Nordhalben.....(Bavaria), by Nurn, to right, to
- 1 Steinwiesen.....(Bavaria) by Unt Rodach, across a
branch of the Maine, to
- 2 *Kronachalong the river by Neuses, Joach-
imsthal, Ob. and Unt. Langenstadt,
across to
- Zedlitz, or Zettlitz, across the Rothe Main, to
- 3 *Lichtenfels.....s.s.w. by Grundfeld, to
- *Staffelsteinacross branch of Maine, by Ebers-
feld, to
- 2 Ob. Leiterbach...by Zapfendorf, Güssbach, Käm-
mern, along the Maine by Hall-
stadt, to
- 2 □ Bambergon the Regnitz (Bavaria).

15 = 69 English miles.

Route 264. From SCHLEITZ to GREIZ.

- n.e. across a branch of the Saale, by Langen to left
to
- 2 *Zeulenrodaacross a branch of Elster, by
Naitschau, Kurzschau, across the
Elster, to
- 2 ⊙Greiz (a). (Reuss)

5 = 23 English miles.

RO. CCLXVI. SCHMIEDEBERG TO SCHWEIDNITZ. 537

(a) GREIZ is situated in a valley on the Elster, in the circle of Voigtland; it is the chief place of the lordship of Greiz, and the residence of the elder branch of the Princes of Reuss. Greiz has 550 houses, with 4500 inhabitants; two châteaux, one in the town, rebuilt since the fire of 1802, and the other on a mountain in the middle of the town, an orphan asylum, a lyceum, and several manufactories.

Inn. Der Kronprinz (le Prince Héréditaire).

Route 265. From SCHLEUSINGEN to SUHL (a).

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

n. by Erlau and Hirschback to

2 ©Suhl

2 = 9½ English miles.

(a) SUHL, or MARKSUHL, is an industrious Prussian town, among the mountains of Thuringia, with 1000 houses, and between 5000 and 6000 inhabitants. The chief objects worthy of attention are the manufactories of arms, which are very important; the celebrated stud, and the lofty mountains in the neighbourhood; the one called Bernberg is higher than the one named Schneekoppe.

Inn. Die Krone (la Couronne).

Route 266. From SCHMIEDEBERG (a) to
SCHWEIDNITZ.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

e. by Rothenzeckau, to left, and Schreibendorf,
across the Bober, to

2½ ©Landshuth (b), on the Bober, n.n.e. across a
branch of Bober, and by high road
to right, to

538 RO. CCLXVI. SCHMIEDEBERG TO SCHWEIDNITZ.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 Neu and Alt Reichenau, across branches of Striegauer *WASHER*, to
 1½ *Freyburg.....by N. Kunzendorf, Kammerau and Schönbrunn, to
 1½ ☉Schweidnitz (*c*), on the Weistritz (Prussia).

6½ = 31 English miles.

Continuations :

- 7 Schweidnitz to Breslau by Schiedlagowitz
 2½ Schweidnitz to Zobten
 3½ Schweidnitz to Wüste and the Hobe Eule
 5 Schweidnitz to Frankenstein.
 6½ Schweidnitz to Liegnitz by Jauer.

(a) SCHMIEDEBERG is a town in Lower Silesia, situated on the river Iser, at the foot of Mount Schneekoppe, and has 4100 inhabitants. Lower Schmiedeberg is the most agreeable part of the town. The principal objects of curiosity are the two churches, the prospect from the steeple of St. Anne's Church, the Ruheberg, with its promenades and prospects, a freemasons' lodge, several clubs, the Odeum, and the celebrated iron mines at Kahlenberg. This town likewise possesses a Custom-house, a Post-office, and a number of manufactories. Parties of pleasure make excursions to the Gurtler, or Ministerberg, and to the Buschwerk.

Inns. Das Schwarze Ross (le Cheval Noir), das Deutsche Haus (la Maison Allemande).

(b) LANDSHUTH is a well-built town in Silesia, situated at the foot of the Riesengebirge. It has 3500 inhabitants, a handsome church, and a considerable cloth manufactory.

Inn. Der Schwarze Rabe (le Corbeau Noir).

ROUTE CCLXVII.—SOLDIN TO KÖNIGSBERG. 539

In the neighbourhood are the Grussau Monastery, s.e., and the *Adersbach Rocks*, a natural labyrinth of colossal proportions.

(c) SCHWEIDNITZ is a considerable town in a pleasant and fertile country, on the river Weistritz, and is the chief place of the principality of Schweidnitz, in Lower Silesia. It has 10,000 inhabitants, with a garrison 3000 strong. The fortress was partly demolished by the French in 1807. The principal objects of curiosity are the great Gothic Church, with the highest steeple in Silesia, and a fine view from the gallery; the sepulchre of the Tiede family, in the cemetery of the church of the Holy Trinity; the Town-house; a well-arranged House of Correction; manufactories of Morocco and Russia leather, and several others; a *Ressource*, or Casino, in the house formerly belonging to the Counts of Schafgot; two Freemasons' lodges; the mineral waters of Charlottenbrunn, in an agreeable situation, 3½ miles s. w.; and copper flatting-mills, and a large paper-mill in the vicinity.

In the neighbourhood are the Zobtenberg, commanding a fine view, and the ruins of Furstenstein, beyond the town of Freiburg, on the Striegauer Wasser.

Inns. Der Goldene Adler (l'Aigle d'Or), der Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or).

Route 267. From SOLDIN (a) to KONIGSBERG, in the NEW MARK.

Germani

Miles. Names of the Stages.

Across a branch of the lake, and then w. by Schildberg, Rufen and Görlsdorf, to

3 *Schönflies.....w. by Rohrbeck, to

540 ROUTE CCLXVIII.—STADE TO CUXHAVEN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ Ⓞ Königsberg(Prussia).

$4\frac{1}{2}$ = $20\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

Continuation :

2 Königsberg to Schwedt

$6\frac{1}{2}$ Schwedt to Stettin

$12\frac{1}{2}$ Königsberg to Berlin.

(a) SOLDIN is a town in the New Mark of Brandenburg, situated on the banks of a lake abounding in fish ; it has 400 houses, 2500 inhabitant, besides the military, and a wool magazine.

Inn. Die Sonne (le Soleil).

Route 268. From STADE to CUXHAVEN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

s.s.w. and by road to right, by Dudenbüttel, to
 2 Himmelforten....across a branch of the Oste, and
 then by right road across the Oste,
 to
 $\frac{3}{4}$ Hechthausenby Bornberg, to
 1 Basbeck.....w. by Ellerbrock and Kadenberge,
 to
 2 Neuhaus.....across a branch of Oste, by Belnm,
 to
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ Otterndorf.....across the Aue, by Altenbruch, to
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ Ritzebüttel(Cuxhaven).

$9\frac{3}{4}$ = $44\frac{3}{4}$ English miles.

Route 289. From STADE to MAGDEBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- s. and by road to left by Agatenburg and Dollern,
to
- 1½ Horneburgacross the Aue by Hedendorf and
Neu Kloster, to
- 1½ *Buxtehude (*a*), (to the left), by Alt Kloster,
across the Este, by Immensen,
N.N.E. by Fischbeck, to
- 3¼ ©Harburg.....along the Suder Elbe, by Ower,
across the Sewe, to
- 3½ Hoopte, or Hoope, across the Luhe, to
½ Winsenby Borstel, Rottorf, Bardowick,
across the Ilmenau, to
- 3¼ ©LüneburgE. by battle-field of 1813, to left,
and by secondary road to right, by
Barendorf, Horndorf, Bavendorf,
and Lemgraben, to
- 3½ Dahlenburg.....by Süschendorf, Oldendorf, skirt-
ing (to right,) a wood, the scene
of battle of 1813, by Göhrde and
Metzingen, to
- 3¼ *Dannenberg.....on the Jetze, s.s.w. by Tramm and
Grabow, to
- 2½ *Lüchow.....by Jeetzel, *Wustrow, Jepelingen,
Lübbow, across frontier of Prus-
sia, through a wood, across the
Jetze, to
- 2 ©Salzwedel.....on the Jetze, by Perwer, Krichel-
dorf, s.s.e. by Mahlsdorf, s.s.e.
by Dambeck, Thüritz and Bühne,
across the Milde, to

542 ROUTE CCLXIX.—STADE TO MAGDEBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 4½ *Kalbe.....by Kl. and Gr. Engersen, and by road, to left by Wiebke, Estädt, Berge, Ackendorf, and by road to left, across the Milde, to
- 2½ ⊙Gardelegen †...s. across a branch of Milde, and by road to right, and then to left, across the Milde, skirting a wood, by Wannefeld, through a wood by Born, by road to right, across the Ohre, to
- 4 *Neuhaldensleben, on the Ohre, s.e. by Wedringen, Vahldorf, Gr. Ammensleben and Ebendorf, to
- 3½ □ Magdeburg.....on the Elbe, (Prussia).

39½ = 108½ English miles.

(a) BUXTEHUDE is situated on the river Este, in the old country in the Hanoverian duchy of Bremen. It has 2300 inhabitants, and a number of manufactories : the country around is very fertile, and a vast quantity of horseradish is cultivated, amounting, as some suppose, to 20,000 quintals a year.

† Or s. and by left road through the wood, by Letalingen, again across the wood by Kolbitz, *Wollmerstadt, across the Ohre by Elben and Barleben, to Magdeburg.

Route 270. From STETTIN to COLBERG.
(First Route).

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Across the Oder and the Reglitz, to
- 1½ *Alt Dammby high road N.N.E. through a wood
by Pült, across the Ihna, to
- 3½ *Gollnowthrough a wood by high road, by
Barfusdorf to left, Glewitz, across
the Guben by Kicken, Wolchow,
across to
- 3¼ *Naugardten.....N.N.E. by Gr. Sabow, Pipenburg
and Lietzow, to
- 2½ *Plateacross the Rega and one of its
branches, by small lake to right,
by Witznitz, Pimmtow, across the
Molstow, by Reselkow, Romahn,
(3¼), Lestín, Damitz, and by road to
right, by Wartekow, Karkow, Gr.
Jestín, Semmerow, and Sellnow,
along the Persante, to
- 7¼ ©Colberg, or Kolberg, on the Persante and
Baltic, (Prussia).

18 = 82½ English miles.

Route 271. From STETTIN to COLBERG.
(Second Route).

Across the Oder and the Reglitz, to

- 1½ *Alt Damm.....across the Plone, S.E. by Franz-
hausen, skirting a wood by Caro-
linenhorst and Seefeld, to

544 ROUTE CCLXXII.—STETTIN TO DEMMIN.

<i>German Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
4	⊙Stargard †.....on the Ihna, N. by Lenz, N.N.W. to
2½	*Massow .....N.N.W. by Friedershof, across the Guben by Lungkavel, to
3	*Naugardten..... N.N.E. and then to left by Gr. Leistikow, Doringshagen, Karde-min, across a branch of Rega, by Triglaf, to
4	*Greiffenberg.....by Sellin, Görke, and Klötikow, to
2½	⊙Treptow.....on the Rega, E. across, and by road to left, across a branch by GJansee, across a stream by Charlottenhof, across a stream by Spie, across a branch of Persante, by Sellnow, across Persante, to
3½	⊙Colberg.....on the Persante.
<hr/>	
20½	= 92½ English miles.

Route 272. From STETTIN to DEMMIN.

Two secondary roads lead N.N.W. to

- 2 Falkenwalde.....across a branch of the Papenwasser, through a wood by Gr. Mutzelburg, continuing through wood, across the Ucker, to

† A direct road leads from Alt Damm, by Hernakrug to Massow, 4½.

ROUTE CCLXXIII.—STRALSUND TO ANCLAM. 545

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 5½ *Uckermünde....on the Ucker, across a branch of the Kleine Haff, by Grambin, Mönkebude, Leopoldshagen, across a stream by Bugewitz and Alt Cosenow, to
- 4½ ⊙Anclam.....by Stolpe, to right, and Liepen, to
- 3½ Völschow.....by Kartelow (to left,) Kruckow, Leppin and Sleden-Brünswow, to
- 3 ⊙Demmin (a)...(Prussia).

18 = 82½ English miles.

(a) DEMMIN, which is situated on the Peene, is in Nearer Pomerania, and has 400 houses, with 4000 inhabitants. The old fortifications were turned into gardens in 1759. This town has some trade, and possesses a brewery, a distillery, an excise-office, a post-office, and a salt factory. In the vicinity are the ruins of an old castle, called Demmin House, where the Tollense falls into the Peene.

Inns. The New Inn, and Goldene Traube.

Route 273. From STRALSUND to ANCLAM.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- s. by Andershof, Teschenhagen, Brandshagen, Heinrichshagen, Reinberg, Kowoll, Mesekenhagen, across the Rick-Graben, to
- 4½ ⊙Greifswalde....s.s.e. by Koitenhagen, and by either of the two roads, one leading by Diedrichshagen, Hanshagen, Gladerow and Carlsburg; the

546 ROUTE CCLXXIV.—STRALSUND TO SCHWERIN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

other by Gr. and Kl. Kiesow,
Strellin, Ranzin and Schlatkow,
to

5 ⊙ Anclam, (Prussia).

9½ = 44½ English miles.

Route 274. From STRALSUND to SCHWERIN, by
ROSTOCK.

	w. by Born, Martensdorf, Cummerow and Carmin, to
3½	Redebas.....by Martinshagen, to right, by Wiepkenhagen and Berendshagen, to
2½	*Damgarten (a), across the Recknitz, and the frontier of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, to
½	*Ribnitz.....s.s.w. through a small wood, by Willershagen, by Bentwisch, to
3½	⊙ Rostock (b)....s.s.w. and by road to left by Neu- endorf, Polchow, Benitz, across a branch of Warnow, to
2	*Schwaan .....across the Warnow, by Goldewin, Lussow and Strenz, across the Nebel, to
2½	⊙ Güstrow.....s.w. by Mühlengetz (small lake to left,) Tieplitz, Zillow and Pasten, to
3½	*Sternberg.....s.w. by Ventschow, Kolpin, Kla- dow, Pinnow (lake to right,) across the Stör by Zippendorf, and by right road between lakes, to
1½	□ Schwerin.....on the lake of Schwerin.

22½ = 103½ English miles.

ROUTE CCLXXIV.—STRALSUND TO SCHWERIN. 547

(a) **DAMGARTEN** is a small town in Pomerania, situated on the Recknitz, with 100 houses and a château.

(b) **ROSTOCK** is a commercial town in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg, situated on the river Warnow, at the mouth of which is the harbour of Warnemünde; it contains 18,000 inhabitants. This is the birth-place of Blücher, whose monument is to be seen here. The principal objects of curiosity are St. Mary's Church, with the tomb of Hugo Grotius; the Grand Duke's Palace; the Town Hall; the University buildings; the University Library; the Library of the States; the Cabinets of Natural History, of medals, and of objects of art; the Botanical Garden; a House of Correction, Workhouse, and Madhouse; Stiller's Court Library and Reading-room; a lithographic establishment; three free-masons' lodges; and several manufactories.

Inns. L'Hotel de Russie, die Stadt Stettin (la Ville de Stettin), der Schwan (le Cygne).

In the vicinity the principal places worth visiting are the Hellige Damm, where are the sea-baths of *Dobberan*, where there are also sulphureous and chalybeate springs; *Mönch-wöde*, *Försterhaus*, and the place called *Lusthols*, half-way from Dobberan.

Warnemünde is two German miles from Rostock; it is a remarkable harbour, and the fish caught there is much esteemed.

Route 275. From STUTT GART to BASEL.

*German**Miles. Names of the Stages.*

- s. by Degerloch to left, across a branch of Neckar, by Echterdingen, to
- 2 ⊙ Waldenbuch (*a*), s. s. w. across a branch of Neckar, to
- 2 ⊙ Tübingen (*b*)...on the Neckar, across by Blasibad to left, Ofterdingen, to
- 2½ ⊙ Hechingen (*c*), across a branch of Neckar, by Wessingen, to
- 1½ *Bahlingen (*d*), s. w. by Endingen, Dotternhausen, Schemberg, Wellendingen and Tuttlingen, to
- 3 Aldingens. s. e. across the Danube, to
- 2 ⊙ Tuttlingen (*e*), s. s. w. by Imendingen, to
- 2½ *Engens. by Weiterdingen, to
- 1½ Hilzingenw. by Eberingen, to
- 2 Schaffhausenby Neukirch, to
- 3½ *Lauchingen.....by Thiengen, to
- 2 *Waldshut.....by Dogern and Hauenstein, to
- 2 Laufenbergw. along the Rhine, to
- 2 Steinw. to
- 1½ Rheinfelden (*f*)...either cross the Rhine, and to the left, by Grenzach and Hörnli, to Basel, or along the left bank, across the Ergelz, by Augst, and across the Birs, to
- 2 Basel, or Bâle.

32 = 147½ English miles.

Or from Bahlingen, across the Neckar, to Rottweil, 3 ;
 Vilsingen, on a branch of the Danube, 2 ; Neustadt, 4 ;
 Steig, 2 ; Freiburg, 2½ ; Krozingen, 2 ; Muhlheim, 2 ;
 Wittenberg, 2 ; Basel, 3.

(a) WALDENBUCH is in the kingdom of Würtemberg, near the forest called Schönbuch. Here is an old castle.

(b) TÜBINGEN is situated in a charming country, on the Neckar, in the kingdom of Würtemberg, and has 8000 inhabitants. The principal objects of curiosity are the University; the Theological Seminary, with a good library; the Catholic Institution, called *Wilhelmstift*; the Protestant Foundation, with a library; the Public Library; the Clinical Laboratory of Chemistry; the Botanical Garden; the Cabinet of Natural History; the Observatory, and several other scientific establishments; the Collegiate Church contains the Princes' vault; there are also two good booksellers' shops, and five printing-houses. The fort of Hohen-tübingen is situated on the Schlossberg, from which there is a view over the Neckar and the Ammerthal. An abundant sulphureous spring was discovered in 1626, on the place called *auf dem Wort*. The *Niederneu* and *Bläsi* baths are in the vicinity.

Inns. Die Traube (la Grappe), das Lamm (l'Agneau), die Krone (la Couronne).

(c) HECHINGEN is the chief place of the county of Hohenzollern, and the residence of the prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen; it has 3000 inhabitants, a handsome Collegiate Church, a Château, a Gymnasium, and a considerable cloth manufactory.

Inn. Der Ochs (le Bœuf).

In the neighbouring country is to be seen the old castle of *Hohenzollern*, the cradle of the royal family of Prussia. The Knights' Saloon is handsome; the chapel and the great belfry were repaired in 1824.

550 ROUTE CCLXXVI.—STUTTGART TO BERLIN.

(d) **BAHLINGEN**, which is in the kingdom of Würtemberg, has a population of 3000 inhabitants. There are sulphureous waters, and a bathing-house in the vicinity. There is a mountain here called Heenberg.

Inn. Die Post.

(e) **TUTTlingen** is a handsome town on the Danube, in the kingdom of Würtemberg, with 300 houses, and 4000 inhabitants. Cutlery is made here, as well as very beautiful articles in mother-of-pearl. Iron mines are worked at Ludwigsthal, which is not far off.

Inn. Die Post.

(f) **RHEINFELDEN**, which is situated on the Rhine, in the Brisgau, is the handsomest and largest of the four forest towns. The chief objects of curiosity are St. Martin's Church, which is a fine building; and the bridge over the Rhine, exactly at the whirlpool, called in the country *Höllhacken*, or Hell Hook. That part of the town which lies on the other side of the river belongs to Switzerland. You should visit the hamlet called *Augst*, between Rheinfelden and Basle, where there are Roman antiquities and a park; the proprietor has used part of the ruins to embellish his gardens. Travellers, who wish to proceed to Freyburg, without passing through Basle, may go by way of Kaltenherberge.

Route 276. From STUTTGART to BERLIN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 N.N.E. across the Neckar, to
* Waiblingen across branch of Neckar, by Win-
nenden, to

ROUTE CCLXXVII.—STUTTGART TO BIBERACH. 551

German

Miles.	Names of the Stages.
2	Backnang .....N.N.E. by Spiegelberg and Lautern, to
3	Wüstenroth.....by Beringweiler, across the Kocher to
3½	Schwäbisch-Hall, on the Kocher, to
13½	Nürnberg .....as at No. 72
62½	Berlin by Route 221.

86½ = 398 English miles.

Route 277. From STUTTGART to BIBERACH.

6½	⊙Hechingen.....see No. 275; E. by Schlatt, Killen, Hausen, Burladingen and Neu- fern, across a branch of Danube, to
3	Gammertingen...S.S.E. and by secondary road to right, by
3	*Riedlingen.....across the Danube, and by road to left, by Göffingen, across a branch of Danube, by Uttenweiler and Ahlen, to
3	⊙Biberach (a), Württemberg.

15½ = 71½ English miles.

(a) BIBERACH was formerly an imperial town in Suabia, but is now in the kingdom of Württemberg: it is situated in an agreeable and fertile valley of the Algow, five German miles from Ulm, and is the birth-place of Wieland. The number of houses is 600, and the population from 4000 to 5000. This town possesses a number of manufactories, a large and rich hospital, and the bath called *Jordan*, in the

552 RO. CCLXXIX.—STUTTGART TO CONSTANCE.

suburbs. There was a bloody action at Biberach and Schussenried, between the French and Austrians, on the 2d of October, 1796, when Moreau effected his famous retreat.

Route 278. From STUTTGART to CONSTANZ.
(First Route).

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

- 6½ *Hechingensee No. 275
8½ *Stockach.....see No. 279; s.w. by Wahlwies,
Stahringen and Mökingen, to
2 *RadolfzellE. by Markelfingen, Allensbach,
Hegne, Wollmadingen, and
Petershausen, across the Rhine,
to
2 ©Constanz, (Baden).

19 = 87½ English miles.

Route 279. From STUTTGART to CONSTANZ.
(Second Route.)

- 8 *Bahlingen.....by Route 275, by Laufen and
Lautbingen, to
2 *Ebingen (a) †...s. by a cross road by Stetten am
Kalten Markt, across the Danube
by Gutenstein and Rohrdorf, to

† Or s.s.e. by road to Sigmaringen, branching off to right before
reaching it, by Engelaris, and Rohrdorf.

ROUTE CCLXXIX.—STUTTGART TO CONSTANCE. 553

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

3½	*Müskirch .....on the Ablach, w. by Krumbach, s. by Zoznegg, to
2½	*Stockach.....across a branch of lake by Winterspühren, Bonndorf, Nasselwangen and Lugen, to
2	*Überlingen (b), along the lake by Nussdorf, Ob. Uhdingen and Dusendorf, to
1½	*Meersburg, or Mörsburg, over the lake to
1	Constance.

20½ = 94½ English miles.

(a) EBINGEN, or EHINGEN, is a handsome and industrious town in the kingdom of Würtemberg, with a population of 3800. In the neighbouring country is the village of *Bits*, which is the highest spot in old Würtemberg, and from which the hoary mountains of Switzerland can be seen.

(b) UBERLINGEN, or UBERDINGEN, was formerly a free and imperial town, but is now in Baden; it lies on the lake of Constance, and has 2600 inhabitants. The chief objects of curiosity are the Cathedral; the Gymnasium of the Piarists; the Town-house, with the library and archives; several Convents; a Hospital; an Arsenal; and a corn magazine. There are several vineyards and celebrated baths in this neighbourhood. The splendid Abbey of Salzmannswell is in this country. The roads are very good.

Inn. Der Goldene Löwe (le Lion d'Or).

Route 290. From STUTT GART to DURLACH.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Either by the road leaving *Solitude* to the right, or by more southerly road to
- 2 *Böblingen.....by a cross road across the Schwip-
pach, to Schaffhausen, thence w.
by Alt Hengstett, to
- 2½ *Calw.....on the Nagold, across n.† along
the Nagold, and across to *Lieben-
zell, n. by Huchenfeld, across the
Nagold and Enz, to
- 3 ©Pforzheim.....n.w. by Sichdichfur, to
- 1½ Wilfzingen.....by Singen, Steinbach, Söllingen
and Grozingen, s.e. to
- 1½ *Durlach, (Baden).

10½ = 48½ English miles.

Route 281. From STUTT GART to FRANKFORT ON
THE MAINE.

- n.n.e. by high road to left, (leaving road to ©Lud-
wigsburg to right,) by Münchin-
gen, to
- 2 Schwiebertingen, by Enzvaithingen and across the
Enz by Vaithingen, to

† Or by Schwiebertingen 2; Vaithingen on the Enz, Illingen, 2;
and Pforzheim, 2½.

RO. CCLXXXII.—STUTTGART TO FREYBURG. 555

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

- 2 Illingen.....N.w.w. by Linzingen,*Knittlingen,
across frontier of Baden, to
- 3 *Bretten.....across the Salzbach, by Dietels-
heim, Gondelsheim, along the
Salzbach, by Heidelshelm, across
to
- 2 ©Bruchsal
- 16½ □Frankfort.....as at No. 14.

25½ = 116 English miles.

Or you may take the following road:—

- Across the Neckar, to
- 6½ ©Heilbronn.....as at No. 286, across the Neckar,
by road to right, and then to right,
across the Leimbach, to
- 2 Fürfeld.....w. across frontier of Baden, by
Kirchart, Steinfurt and Rohrbach,
to
- 2½ Sinheim.....N.N.W. across the Elsenz, by
Hoffenheim, by road to right, by
Zuzenhausen, Meckesheim and
Mauer, to
- 2 Wieszbach.....N. by Neckargemünd, across the
Elsenz, and along the Neckar, by
Schlierbach, to
- 2 ©Heidelberg
- 11½ Frankfort.....as at No. 14.

26½ = 121 English miles.

Route 282. From STUTTGART to FREYBURG, by
CARLSRUHE.

- 10 ©Durlach, see No. 280
- ½ □Carlsruhe, as at No. 104
- 18 Freyburg, as at No. 7.

28½ = 131 English miles.

Route 283. From STUTT GART to HORB.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- s. and thence by road to left by Birkach, across the Aichbach, by Aich, to
- 3 Neckarthalffingen, † across the Neckar by Bempffingen, ‡ whence a cross road leads by Ofterdingen, across the Neckar, to
- 2½ ©Tübingen on the Neckar, w. and by road to left, along the Neckar, to
- 1½ ©Rothenburg (a), either by high road, or along the Neckar, by Nied. and Ob. Au, to
- 3 *Horb, Württemberg.

10 = 46 English miles.

(a) ROTHENBURG, which is situated in a romantic country, on the river Tauber, was formerly a free and imperial town in Franconia, but now belongs to the king of Bavaria; it has 800 houses and 6000 inhabitants. The chief objects of curiosity are St. James's Church, a splendid Gothic edifice; the Town-house; the Gymnasium; and the hydraulic machine. The watering-place of *Wildbad* is in the neighbourhood, on the confines of the Black Forest.

Inns. Der Hirsch (le Cerf), der Schwan (le Cygne).

At a short distance from Horb, near the village of Dornstetten, is the high road from Strasburg to Stuttgart, passing by the Kniebis.

† The nearest road is s. by Degerloch and Echterdingen, to Waldenbuch, 2; thence by Bettenhausen to Tübingen, 2.

‡ A high road leads by Mözingen, s.s.w. by ©Reutlingen, across the Echats to Tübingen.

ROUTE CCLXXXIV.—STUTTGART TO LINDAU. 557

Route 284. From STUTTGART to LINDAU.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 19½ Meersburg, or Mörsburg, by Route 279; along the lake of Constance, by Hagnau and Immenstadt, to
 2 *Friedrichshafen, E. by Gissen, to
 3 ©Lindau(Bavaria), on the Boden See.

24½ = 112½ English miles.

Or you may take the following road:—

- 3 Neckarhailfingen, as at No. 283; across the Neckar, by Bempflingen, Mozingen, E. along a branch of Neckar, to
 2 *Urachs.s.w. and by road to left, by Seeburg, to
 2 *Münsingens.s.e. by Bremelan, Frankenhofen, Lingen and Alt Steuslingen, to
 3 *Ehingenacross the Danube, by Jengerkingen, Aufhofen and Warthausen, to
 3 ©Biberach.....s. by Ingoldingen, to
 2½ *Waldsee.....s.s.w. by Barend, Baienfurt, and Altdorf, to
 2½ ©Ravensburg.....on the Schlussen, s. by Eschbach, to
 2 *Tettngangs.s.e. by Gissen, to
 2½ ©Lindau.

22½ = 103½ English miles.

558 NO. CCLXXXVI. STUTTGART TO MERGENTHEIM.

Route 285. From STUTTGART to MANNHEIM, by
CARLSRUHE.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

10½ Carlsruhe...as at No. 282 and 280.
8½ Mannheim, see No. 71 (b), (Baden).

19 = 87½ English miles.

Route 286. From STUTTGART to MERGENTHEIM.

- n. by road to left, and then to right by Zuffenhausen,
to
- 2 ⊙ Ludwigsburg ...n.w. leaving Hohen Asperg to
left, and Mon Repos, to right
across the Enz, by Bietighelm,
along the river, and across to
- 2 Besigheimon the Enz, recross by right road,
by Kirchein, along the Neckar,
across to Laufen and Sontheim,
to
- 2½ ⊙ Heilbronne. by *Weinsberg, Eberstadt and
Schwappach, to
- 2½ ⊙ Oehringenacross a branch of Kocher, by
*Neuenstein, Kupferzell, Döttlin-
gen, and
- 2 *Künzelsauon the Kocher, across by Wedding-
felden, across the Jaxt, to
- 2 Adringen, or Aitringen, on the Jaxt, by Rengers-
hausen, Stuppach, Neukirchen,
across the Tauber, to
- 4 *Mergentheim, (Württemberg).

17 = 78½ English miles.

Route 287. From STUTTGART to NÖRDLINGEN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- n. and by road to right, across the Neckar by *Canstadt, Unt. and Ob. Turkheim, Erslingen, Ob. Erslingen, Zell and Alt Buch, to
- 3 *Plochingen (a), E. along the Fils, by Ebersbach, to
- 2 ☉Göppingen (b), on the Fils, by Gr. Eislungen, Blesen, across the Fils by Nenningen, to
- 2 *Weissenstein ...by Böhmerkirch, Sohnstetten, E. to
- 2½ *Heidenheimacross a branch of the Danube, by Natheim, to
- 2 *Neresheim.....N.N.E. by Omenheim, to
- 2 ☉Nördlingen.....(Bavaria).

13½ = 61¼ English miles.

(a) PLOCHINGEN. The bridge over the Neckar, at this place, is a copy of the one that was at Schaffhausen, but it is not so solid.

(b) GÖPPINGEN, which is a post-town on the road from Stuttgart to Ulm, is in the kingdom of Würtemberg, and has between 4000 and 5000 inhabitants. The principal objects of curiosity are the beautiful Bridge over the river Fils; the Château; the Town-house; the Hospital; the Baths; and several manufactories, among others, of paper and earthenware. In the country to the north-east of the town, may be seen the ruins of *Hohenstaufen*, the patrimonial château of an illustrious imperial family in Germany, from which there

560 RO CCLXXXVIII. STUTTGART TO OFFENBURG.

is a splendid prospect. In the village church is the portrait of Frederic Barbarossa, which has been recently renovated, with this inscription, *hic transibat Cesar*. The mineral waters of *Uberkingen* are now much frequented.

Route 288. From STUTTGART to OFFENBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

2	Böblingen.....	as at No. 280; s.w.w. by Ehn- gen and Nufringen, to
1½	*Herrenberg.....	by Ob. Jetingen, to
1½	*Nagold	along the Waldbach, to
2	Pfalzgrafenweiler, or Herzogsweiler, by Ach, to	
2	*Freudenstadt.....	s.s.e. and by road to right, s.s.w. to
2½	Alpirsbach.....	on the Kinzig, across the frontier of Baden, by Schenkzell, Schil- tach, w. by Wolfach, on the Kin- zig, to
2½	Hausach.....	by Kasslach, across the Kinzig, by Steinach and Stöcken, to
2	Bieberach.....	twice across Kinzig, by *Gengen- bach (a), Ohlsbach and Ortenberg, (castle to right), to
2½	⊙Offenburg.....	(Baden).

18½ = 86 English miles.

(a) GENGENBACH, which is a well-built town, situated at the entrance of the Valley of the Kinzig, in the Ortenau, was formerly a free and imperial town, but now belongs to the Grand Duke of Baden; its population is 2000. The principal objects of curiosity are the Town-house:

ROUTE CCXC.—STUTTGART TO ROTHENBURG. 561

the vast building forming the ci-devant Benedictine Abbey ; the Custom-house ; the New hospital ; the churches of St. Martin and the Mountain ; and a pool of great size, lately formed near the river Kinzig.

Inns. Der Badensche Hof (la Cour de Bade), der Salme (le Saumon), der Engel (l'Ange), die Blume (la Fleur).

**Route 289. From STUTTGART to RASTADT,
by CARLSRUHE.**

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

10½ □ Carlsruhe, see No. 282.

3 ⊙ Rastadt, see Route 69.

13½ = 62 English miles.

Route 290. From STUTTGART to ROTHENBURG.

n. by road to right, across the Neckar, by Cannstadt, n.e. to

2 Waiblingen.....across the Rems, by Winnenden, to

2 Backnang.....on the Murr, by

2 Gr. Oerlachto

2½ ⊙ Hall.....on the Kocher, n.n.e. by Krüffelbach, Horlebach and Lenzried, to

3 *Kirchbergon the Jaxt, across and by road to left, by Gagstadt, Roth am See, n.e. by Prettheim, to

3 ⊙ Rothenburg, (Bavaria).

14½ = 66½ English miles.

562 ROUTE CCXCIII.—STUTTGART TO WÜRZBURG.

Route 291. From STUTTGART to STRASBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 10½ □ Carlsruhe, see No. 282 and 280
 9½ □ Strasburg, see No. 73.

20½ = 93½ English miles.

Route 292. From STUTTGART to ULM.

- 5 ○ Göppingen.....as at No. 287 ; along the Fils, by
 Gr. Eislingen and Biesen, to
 2 *Geislingen.....by Urspring, to
 2 Luitzhausenby the Rauher Alps, to
 2 ○Ulm..on the Danube.

11 = 50½ English miles.

Route 293. From STUTTGART to WÜRZBURG.

- 17 *Mergentheim...by Route 286 ; by Edelfingen,
 Ballbach, Königshofen, across a
 branch of Tauber, by Distelhaus-
 sen, to
 2 *Bischofsheim...by Gr. Rinderfeld and Gerichsheim,
 across frontier of Bavaria, to
 3½ ○Würzburg.....(Bavaria).

22½ = 103½ English miles.

Route 294. From TREVES (TRIER) to SAARBRÜCK.

*German**Miles. ; Names of the Stages.*

- By S. Matheis, Pellingen, by road to right, to
- 5 Merzig.....on the Saar, along the river by
Dillingen, across the Prims, by
Roden, to
- 2 ⊙Saarlouis (a), recross the Saar, by Fraulautern,
along the river by Buss, Völklin-
gen, Burbach and Mahlstadt, to
- 3 ⊙Saarbrück(Prussia).

10 = 46 English miles.

(a) SAARLOUIS is a town and fortress on the Saar, in the kingdom of Prussia. Here is a freemasons' lodge. There are high roads leading to Saarbrück, Metz, and Treves.

Route 295. From ULM to BREGENZ.

*German**Miles. Names of the Stages.*

- s.w. across the Danube by Delmensingen, across
branches of the Danube by Ach-
stetten, to
- 3 Laupheim, or. Laupen, s.w. by Baltingen and Nep-
fingen, to
- 2 ⊙Biberach
- 9½ *Lindau.....see No. 284, 2d route; along the
lake of Constanz, across the fron-
tier of Austria, by the Pass
- 1½ *Bregenz (a).....(Austria).

16 = 73½ English miles.

564 ROUTE CCXCVII.—ULM TO ELLWANGEN.

(a) BREGENZ is a finely situated town of about 2000 inhabitants, at the south-eastern extremity of the Bodensee, or Lake of Constance. It was confirmed to Austria by the treaty of Vienna. In the neighbourhood are the following objects of interest: the former Benedictine Abbey of Mehrerau; the Castle of Rieden; the views from Gravenreuthorube and Gebhardskirchlein, the pass on the road to Lindau, and the village of Hard.

Route 296. From ULM to CONSTANCE.

German

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
12½	*Stockach, see No. 220
7	○Constance, see No. 279.

19½ = 89¼ English miles.

Route 297. From ULM to ELLWANGEN.

	n.e. by Oerlingen, and *Albeck, to
2	Nerenstetten .....across a branch of Danube, by Hausen, Herbrichtingen, to
2½	*Heidenheim .....N. by Schnaitheim, Aufhausen, Ob. and Unt. Kochen, to
2½	*Aalen .....N.N.E. by Hofen, across the Jaxt, to
2	○Ellwangen .....(Bavaria).

9 = 41½ English miles.

Route 298. From ULM to KEMPTEN.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Across Danube by Neu Ulm, s.s.e. to
- 3 Illerdissen.....s. by Illeraicheim, Filzingen,
Kellmünz, Bless and Helmertin-
gen, across a branch of Iller, to
- 3½ ⊙Memmingen....s. by Woringen, to
- 2 Wolfertschwende, s. by Eichholz and Dietmansried,
s.w. across the Iller, to
- 2½ ⊙Kempten.....(Bavaria).

11 = 50½ English miles.

Route 299. From ULM to TÜBINGEN.

n.n.w. and by road to left, along a branch of Danube, by Hertingen, s.w. by Gerhausen, across the stream, to

- 2 *Blaubeurenacross branch of Danube, n.w. by
Suppingen, to
- 2 Feldstetten.....w. by Zainingen and Böhringen,
to
- 2½ *Urach..... on a branch of Neckar, n.w. by
Neuhausen and Mözingen, s.w.
to
- 2 ⊙Reutlingen.....w. by Jettehburg, to
- 1½ ⊙Tübingenon the Neckar (Bavaria).

10 = 46 English miles.

Route 300. From ULM to WÜRZBURG.

German

Miles.	Names of the Stages.
9	Ellwangen.....by Route 297; across the Jaxt, n.w. by Rosenberg and Walle, to
2½	Bühlertaun.....n.w. by Durrenzimmern, to
2	⊙ Hall .....n. across the Kocher, by Döttlingen, to
4	*Künzelsau.....across the Kocher, n. by Weddingfelden, across the Jaxt, to
2	Adringen, or Aitringen, n. by Rengershausen, Stuppach, and Neukirchen, to
2	*Mergentheim ...n.e. by Butthard, and Allersheim, to
2½	Euerhausen.....n. by Giebelstadt, Heidingsfeld, along the Maine, to
2½	⊙ Würzburg..... or from Ellwangen, by Jaxzell, across Jaxt, to

—
26½ = 110½ English miles.

⊙Crailsheim, 3; *Bischofsheim, see No. 207, 9; ⊙Würzburg, see No. 293, 3½.

Route 301. From UNNA to WESEL.

w. by high road, Ob. Massen to right, Solda to left, Apterbeck, *Horde, across the Emsche, to

2 ⊙Dortmund (a), † w. by Lütgendortmund and Alten Bochum, to

† Or by second road by Nied Massen, Wickede, Asseln, Brackel and Wambeln, to Dortmund.

Route 302. From VIENNA to BUDA, (OFEN,) by
PRESSBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- By the St. Marzer Linie, Simmering, and the Powder Magazine, to
- 2 *Schwächat.....s.e. to
- 2 *Fischament.....by Elend, to
- 2 Riegelsbrunnby Wildungsmauer and Petronell,† and Deutsch Altenburg, to
- 2 ⊙Hainburg.....along the Danube and across frontier of Hungary, across the Danube, to
- 2 □ Pressburg (a), or Posony, recross by Engerau, to
- 2 Kitsee, or Köpczeny, by Horvat, or Jandorf, Karlbürg, or Oroszvar, to
- 2 *Ragendorf, or Rajká, by Pullersdorf, or Bezsoye, to
- 2 *Ungrisch-Altenburg (b), or Magyar Ovár, on the Little Danube, by *Wieselburg, or Mosony, to
- 3 Hochstrass, or Ottevény, across the Kl. and Gr. Raab, to
- 2 ⊙Raab (c), or Györ, n.n.e. to
- 2 Gönyö.....across the Bakony, to
- 2 Acs.....by Ujs Zony, across the Danube, to

† At Petronell are antiquities belonging to its ancient history, as "Carnuntum." There is likewise a castle.

*German**Miles. Names of the Stages.*

- 2 ⊙Komorn, or Komárom (*d*), recross the Danube, to
 2 Nessmühl, or Neszmély, by Sütthö and Piszke, to
 2 Neudorf, or Nyerges-Ujfalú, to
 2 Dorog, or Dorogh, by Sári-Sáp and ⊙Csaba, to
 3 Vörösvár, or Veresvár, by Salmar, (to left Urém),
 by ⊙Alt-Ofen (o-Buda), to
 2½ □Buda, or Ofen (*e*), on the Danube.

38½ = 177½ English miles.

A shorter road is that called the *Fleischacker-Strasse*; and leads by Bruck, on the Leitha, 8 stunden; Zurndorf, 2½; Wieselburg, 4; Raab, 5½; Böny, 3; N. Igmand, 2½; Bannhida, 4; Bieske, 3½; Ofen, 6.

A road also leads from Pressburg across the Schutt Island to Komorn, by Szerhadely, 6 stunden; Ekecs, 4; Komorn, 6.

(*a*) **PRESSBURG** (called by the Hungarians Posony), is situated on the Danube, at the base of the lesser Karpathians, it has 1500 houses and 34,000 inhabitants, according to Reichard and Engelmann, but only 30,000 according to Dr. Stein; among whom are included more than 600 Jewish families, who mostly live in the *Schlossgrund*, and the *Zuckmantel*, or *Zuckermandel*. The handsomest squares are the Town-house Place, containing the principal guard-house; the Theatre Square, with the promenade; the Fish-market, containing Trinity Column; the Princes' Place; and the poultry, vegetable, and corn markets.

The most remarkable buildings are the Castle; the Cathedral, (*Dom*, or *Collegiatkirche*), erected in 1090, by St.

Ladislau, it contains the Marble Chapel of St. Johann Elemosinarius, the high altar, with Donner's statue of St. Martin, the Palfy monuments, &c.; the Kings of Hungary are crowned here, when the ceremony is not performed in Buda; the Town-hall; the Comitats Haus; the Churches of St. Salvator; of St. Francis; of the Academy; of the Ursulines; of the Trinity, &c.; the Palace of the Archbishop of Gran, who generally lives here; Elizabeth's Church; the former Palace of the Stadtholder; the Grassalkowitz, Esterhazy, Esaki, Zychi, Szapary, and Witzay Palaces; the Bath yani Palace and Gardens; in the suburbs; the great Theatre, with a ball-room and casino; the Convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame, with a girls' school; the Convent of the Nuns of St. Elizabeth, with a hospital; the Convent of Ursulines, with a school for 600 girls, &c.

The principal literary institutions are the Academy, which, however, has no theological or medical professors, the royal Catholic arch-gymnasium, the Lutheran principal gymnasium, with two *Convicten* and a good library, the Catholic theological seminary, &c., and the Lamberg, Erdödis, and Svesitz libraries. There are two public libraries in Pressburg, besides various private ones, amongst which is that of Count d'Appony.

This town is maintained by manufactories of leather, silken stuffs, rosolio, and tobacco, by the cultivation of the vine, and by the commerce of the Danube; it is famous in history for the peace concluded here between Austria and France, on the 26th of December, 1805.

The places of public amusement are the Theatre, the Musical Academy, the *kedoute*, the Palfy Saloon, the Casino, the Promenade, the Garden of Count Vitzai, the

Archbishop's Garden, the Chesnut Garden; the views from the terrace on the Schlossberg, from the Easelsberg, and from Mount Calvary, are exquisitely beautiful; *Mount Gamsenberg* is about two English miles distant, and at its foot is a bathing establishment, with a chalybeate spring; on the height before the gate called Gaisthor, are *Die neue Welt* (the new world), Batzenhaus, Sanssouci, and *Die friedliche Hütte* (the peaceful cottage); the island called *Schütt*, which is eleven German miles long, and seven broad, is formed by the Danube, the Raab, and the Wag; it produces much corn, fruit, poultry, &c. A few hundred yards from the town is an artificial hill called *Königsberg*, or *Königsbügel* (King's Mount); this is the point where the counties of Zips, Láptau, and Gönör meet; this hill was reconstructed by Maria Theresa in 1776. Immediately after the coronation of the King of Hungary, he rides upon this hill, and thrusts the drawn sword of St. Stephen four times towards the four cardinal points, by which he promises to defend the kingdom of Hungary against its enemies on every side. Here are the sources of the rivers Hernath and Gran.

In the vicinity are the Schlossberg, with the ruins of the Royal Château; the castle of *Lauschtz*, with its rich collections, and the Castle of *Esterhazy*, both belonging to Prince Esterhazy, and not far from the lake of Neusiedel, with a library of 20,000 volumes, an excellent puppet-show, which can be changed thirty-six times, a summer theatre, a Chinese ball-room, a beautiful garden, and a park. The market town of *Theben* is about six English miles from Pressburg; it is situated at the confluence of the March and the Danube, and is remarkable for the ruins of a castle; here, too, is the frontier custom-house.

Inns. Die Goldene Sonne (le Soleil d'Or), the Reichspalatin, die Goldene Krone (la Couronne d'Or), die 3 Grünen Bäume (les Trois Arbres Verts), der Schwarze Adler (l'Aigle Noir).

(b) ALTENBURG, or DEUTSCH ALTENBURG, is a village, with a château and a mineral spring, situated on the Danube, near the frontiers of Hungary.

(c) RAAB (Győr, Nagygyőr), is a well-built and very strong town on the Danube in Hungary, with 17,000 inhabitants. The Cathedral is a magnificent edifice; the erection of the choir alone cost 70,000 florins. There are besides 9 other churches. Amongst the conspicuous buildings are the Bishop's residence; the Town-house; the Benedictine Monastery; the Academy and the Palaces of Esterhazy and Zichy. The great square is ornamented with fine buildings, the principal of which is the College of the ci-devant Jesuits. The country around is agreeable, and produces good wine: on the 14th of June, 1809, it was the theatre of a battle between the French and Austrians.

(d) KOMORN, or KOMAROM, is the chief town of the district: it contains 17,338 inhabitants, and lies on the Schütt Island, where the Waag and the Neuhäusel branch of the Danube enter that river. It contains nine churches and a gymnasium. The edifices most worthy of notice are the Parish Church of St. Andreas and the Town-house. Near the town is the fortress erected by Matthias Corvinus.

Inn. Der Grüne Baum (l'Arbre Vert).

(e) BUDA (Budin), or OFEN, anciently Acquinum, which is a free, royal, and fortified town, is situated on the Danube in Lower Hungary, opposite to Pest, and contains 30,000 inhabitants. A new bridge is in contemplation

between Buda and Pest. This town contends with Pressburg for the honour of being the capital of Hungary. It has the advantage of being the seat of government. The principal objects of curiosity are the royal Château, the right wing of which is the residence of the Palatine, and on the left is the Court Church: this edifice contains a picture gallery, a treasury, a fine audience hall and library: it is bounded on three sides by a handsome park, comprising the upper palace garden, the middle ditto, the Rondello, the English garden, &c.: the New Observatory, on the Blocksberg; the Anatomical Theatre; the Arsenal; the Gymnasium; the Town-house; the Landhaus; the Cameralgebäude (Finance Office); the Präsidialhaus; the Palaces of Counts Sandor, Teleki, Erdödy, and of Prince Batthiany; the Theatre; the Primatical-gebäude; the Church of the Virgin; the Garrison Church; the Church of St. Anne, in the Wasserstadt; the Church of Elizabeth; the Archi-Gymnasium; the Mariensäule; the Military Hospital; the Pestsäule. Among the private collections are those of the Graf von Brunswick (pictures and minerals), of Von Ory and Von Roy; the Hot Baths; some Roman ruins near Alt-Ofen; the Promenades, the Blocksbad; the New, or Reitzenbad; the Bruckbad; the Volkbad; the Sprengerbad and the Kaiserbad; and several manufactories and vineyards.

The Festung (fortification,) or Upper Town, is regularly built, and contains the principal residences and the Parade, George and Trinity Squares.

Inns. Die Fortuna (la Fortune), in der Festung; das Goldene Schiff (le Navire d'Or), die Goldene Krone (la Couronne d'Or), and another by the bridge of the same name, die 7 Churfürsten (le 7 Electeurs).

In the neighbourhood are the Palatinus, or Margaret Island, on the Danube; the Sauwinkel Vale; the Schöne Schäferin and the Pilgrimage of Maria-Einsiedel; the Palatinus Garden; the Promontorium, a Villa erected by Prince Eugene; the Johannisberg, two stunden.

PEST, or PESTH, which is situated on the side of the Danube, opposite to Ofen, and is connected with it by means of a bridge, is the handsomest town in Hungary. It has 16 churches of different creeds, 12 squares, a garrison of 2000 men, and 75,000 inhabitants. The principal objects of curiosity are the Old Church of Mariä Himmelfahrt and the tomb of Baron Kray; the Greek Church, a handsome edifice, with rich internal decorations; the Evangelical Church and the New Reformed Church; the University Church, with frescoes; the University, with a library of 60,000 volumes, a botanical garden, and several considerable collections; the Hungarian National Museum, established in 1802, by Count Széchenyi, with cabinets of objects of natural history, of medals, of books, and of objects of art; a court of appeal; the great Hotel of Invalkls, erected in 1787, by Martinelli; the Town-house and Piarist Convent; the Remnitzerische-Haus; the Theatre, with a ball-room and coffee-house; the Neugebäu, in the Leopoldstadt, which serves as artillery and grenadiers' Barracks; an establishment for the education of English young ladies; the plain of Rakosch, where the Hungarian diets were formerly held; and Orczy's pleasure-garden. The Diet has lately voted 600,000 florins for the erection of a new Museum; a Custom-house and Casino are also proposed. Pest has a good deal of trade, and four fairs annually; and since 1823 a steam-boat has run from this place to Vienna.

ROUTE CCCIII.—VIENNA TO CARLSBAD. 575

Inns. Zum Jägerhorn (au Cor de Chasse), der König von Ungarn (le Roi d'Hongrie), die 7 Churfürsten (les 7 Electeurs), das Weiße Schiff (le Navire Blanc).

Route 303. From VIENNA to CARLSBAD.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

- Across the Danube by Floridsdorf and Jedlersdorf am Spitz, and road to left, to
- 2 Lang-Enzersdorf, by Korneuburg and Kreuzenstein (ruin), to
- 2 *Stockerau.....by Zissersdorf, Wolfpassing and Unt Russbach, to
- 3 Gr. Weikersdorf, (on the Schmieda), by Kl. Wetzdorf, Klaubendorf and Ziersdorf, to
- 2 Meissau.....by the Kubberg, Harmannsdorf, Mördersdorf and Molt, to
- 2 HornN.W. to
- 3 Göffritz.....by Scheiteldorf and Stegersdorf, across the Deutsch Taya, to
- 2 Schwarzenauacross the Mährische Gebirge, by Vittes and Schwarza, to
- 3 Schrems.....by Steinbach, to
- 3 *Schwarzbach....by Maria Magdalena, to
- 3 Wittingau.....by Lomnitz, to
- 2 *Wesseley.....on the Luschnitz, by Hermanitz,
- 3 *Moldau Thein, on the Moldau, to
- 4 †Pisek †.....on the Wottawa, by Daubro and Przestiwitz, to

† From Pisek a road leads by Mladotitz, Sedlitz, Nempschitz, Hriewkow, *Blattna, Schlüselburg, Kassegowitz, Nepomuk, Kloster, Grünberg, Kotzenitz, Setsch, Wildstein, Ehwalenitz and Lasina, to Pilsen.

576 ROUTE CCCIII.—VIENNA TO CARLSBAD.

<i>German Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
3	*Strakonitz.....on the Wottawo, by Katowitz and Hoffitz, to
2	Horazdiowitz.....n.w. to
3	Grünberg.....across a stream, to
2	Wildstein
2	Pilsen .....across the Mies, by Wscherau (to right), Nekmirz, Unt Biela and Anischau, to
4	Czihana.....by Neczetin, Unt-Jamney and Czebaum, to
4	*Theusing.....n. by Engelhaus, or w. by Itwa. Schönthal, *Petschau, across Töpel, by Leimbruch and Donawitz, to
4	⊙Carlsbad, (Austria).

58=266½ English miles.

Route 304. From VIENNA to FIUME.

- By the Favoritenlien, Inzersdorf, Biedermansdorf, over the Neustädter Canal, to
- 2 Laxenburg (a)...by Achau, Minkendorf, Ebreichsdorf, Unter Waltersdorf, Weigelsdorf and Wampersdorf, to
 - 3 Windpasing, or Hanpecz, by the Laytha Mountains, and Hornstein, to
 - 2 Gr. Hoflein †.....by Pordany, or Prodersdorf, and Klingebach, to

† From Gr. Höflein a road leads eastward to Gschies, on the Neusiedler See, 2 miles.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2½ ©Odenburg, or Soprony (*b*), by Harkau, Neckenmarkt, or Nyék and Harascon, to
- 2½ Gr. Warischdorf, (Nagy-Barom) by a wood by Unt. Pullendorf, or Alsò-Pulyá, Unter-Losdorf, or László, Mannersdorf, or Kéthely, by the Günsberg, to
- 2 ©Güns, or Kúszeg, by Lukáczháza, K. and N. Csömöte, Ludad, Seregélyháza and F. and A. Német, Gáncs or Gánsdorf, to
- 2½ *Stein am Anger, or Szombathely (*c*), Sabaria, by O. Perént, Baloghfa, K. Unyom, and Radocz, to
- 3½ *Körmend (*d*)...across the Gr. Raab, and by right road, to
- 2½ Löwe, or Lövö, on the Sala, to
- 2 Baksaby Hoszúfalu and Sz János, to
- 2 A. Lendva, or Unt. Limbach, across the Mur by Szerdakely, Sztrukovecz, Siskovecz and Machkovecz, to
- 2½ Czakathurm, or Czáktornya, by Nedelicz (right), Pashina, across the Drau; by Kurschavetz, to
- 2 ©Warasdin, or Varasd (*e*), across the Bednya, to
- 2 Ostrics, or Otrieza, by Hum, to
- 2 Breszniczaby Podvorcze, Krallip and Bresce, to
- 2 St. Ivan, or Sz. Ivany, by Bukovecz, Lusan and Belovar, to
- 2 Popovecz by Szeszvate and Retkovecz, to
- 2 □Agram or Zagrab (*f*) across the Save, by Remetina and Blato, to
- 2½ Rakow-Potok....by Petkovbreg, to
- 2 Jaszkaby Draganich and Hernetich, across the Kulpa, to

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 3 ©Karlstadtby the Luisonstrasse,† by Dubovac, Jelsa, gornya Pritische, Vukova, Goricza, and Glavicza, to
- 5 Szeverinby Lucov, Moravicze, Sernovac and Szleme, to
- 5 Skrad.....by Zalissina, to
- 2 *Delnicze, or Delaitze, to
- 2 Merzla Vodicza, or Kaltwasser, to
- 2 Kaméntack.....by the Zirkel and the Grobnikerfeld, to
- 2 ©Fiume (*g*), (Austria).

92½ = 424½ English miles.

Continuation :

- 11 Fiume to Triest, by Lippa, Castalnuovo and Matera.

(a) LAXENBURG is a market-town, with a castle and imperial park. There are some splendid grounds and promenades laid out by the late Empress. The high road to it is planted with trees. The old Castle is a small irregular building of the fourteenth century. Peace with Spain was concluded here in 1725.

(b) OEDENBURG is a free and royal town in Hungary, situated in a country which produces a great quantity of

† The Carolinenstrasse leads from Karlstadt, by Zagradje, Novi-grad, Dilgache, Bozilievo, Verbovasko, Jablan, Kossa, Ponte Ssusiese, *Ravnagora, Stari Lasz, Polichka Kossa, *Merkopaly, or Merkopall, Zungari, Breastowa Draga, Szlaviese, Belo-Szello, Wrata Fussina, Polycze, Prapatnik, Grasicza and Draga, to Fiume.

wine; it has 12,000 inhabitants, most of whom are Germans. Here are a Lutheran Gymnasium and a Catholic Chapter.

(c) STEIN AM ANGER is a town with 2200 inhabitants, situated in an agreeable district of Hungary. The chief buildings are the new Episcopal Residence, the County-house and the Seminary. Medals and other antiquities are found in the neighbouring country.

(d) KÖRMEND. This town, which is situated on the Raab, contains nearly 3000 inhabitants. Its principal attraction is the château and park, the former containing a good armoury.

(e) WARASDIN, or VARASD. A town containing upwards of 9000 inhabitants, and fortified with a castle and redoubts, on the southern side. Amongst the nine churches may be mentioned those of St. Nicholas and the Franciscans.

Inn. Der Goldene Adler (l'Aigle d'Or).

(f) AGRAM (Zágrab). Is the chief town of Croatia, and is divided into three quarters by the Medvesak. They are called the Gornji-Város, or Upper Town, the Dolji-Város, or Lower Town, and the Opatovina, or Bishop's Town. The population amounts to 11,300. Agram contains a Cathedral and Bishop's Palace; St. Mark's and St. Katherine's churches; an Academy, with a museum and library; a Gymnasium and Seminaries; a Theatre, &c. The principal squares are those of St. Mark, the Harmicze, and the Capital Platz.

Inn. Der Schwarze Adler (l'Aigle Noir).

(g) FIUME (St. Veit am Flaum), (Reka), is a town in the Frioul, situated on a gulf of the Adriatic sea, called the

gulf of Canero ; it has 9000 inhabitants, and is a free port, with some trade, and several sugar refineries, and bleaching grounds. The country is fruitful in wine, figs, and other products of the south. The principal public buildings are the splendid college of the ex-Jesuits, and the Church of St. Vitus ; the Collegiate Church, with its relics ; the Chapel of St. Mary of Loretto, and the Casino and Theatre. There is a road like the old Roman ones, leading from St. Vitus to Carlstadt ; it is particularly admired on account of the bridges which form a communication from one rock to another.

Route 305. From VIENNA to GRÄTZ, or GRAZ.

German

Miles.

Names of the Stages.

- By the Matzleinsdorfer Linie, and the Spinnerinn am Kreuze, to
- 2 *Neudorf.....across the Neustädter Canal, by *Traiskirchen and Oynhausen, to
- 2 Günseldorf.....across Canal, by Sottenau and Theresienfeld, past the Wienerkreuz, to
- 2 ©Wiener-Neustadt (*a*), across a branch of the Danube, to
- 2 *Neuenkirchen (*b*), by Gloggnitz and the ruin of Klamm, to
- 3 Schottwien (*c*), across the Wechsel, by Spital, to
- 3 Mürzuschlagby Langenwang, and the castles of Hohenwang and Feistritz, to
- 2 Krieglach.....by Fressnitz, Mitterdorf, Wartberg, across the Mürz by Kindberg, to
- 2 Mürzhofen.....by St. Marein, Kupfenberg to left, to

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 2 Brugg, or Brück (*d*), † by Kirchdorf and ruins of
Bäreneck and the Rennfeld, to
2½ Rößhelstein.....by Frohnleiten, across the Mur,
by the ruin of Pfaunberg, to
3 Peggau, or Peckau, by Weinzierl, across the Mur,
to
3 □ Graz (*e*), or Grätz on the Mur.

27¼ = 126½ English miles.

Continuation :

- 2 *Neudorf to Baden.

There are two other roads from Vienna to Graz, one by Neustadt, Schwarzau, Gunframs, Sautern, Sebenstein, Gleissenfeld, Türkensturze, Petersbaumgarten, Wanghof, Treittelmühl, by road to right to Aspang, thence by the Möselberg, to Friedberg. By Stegersbach, Dechantkirchen, Thalberg, Limbach, Lafnitz, along the Grafendorf valley to Seibersdorf, *Hartberg, Schildbach, Kaindorf, Hofing, Pischeldorf, Besendorf and Gleisdorf, Ludersdorf, Brodersdorf, Schillersdorf, and St. Leonard, to Graz : this road is 33 stunden. The other road proceeds from Murzhofen, by Stainz, Kirkfeld, Angers and Weitz, to Graz, 51 stunden.

(a) NEUSTADT, or WIENERISCH-NEUSTADT, was, previous to the dreadful conflagration which destroyed it but a few years since, a very handsome town, with 11,000 inhabitants, situated in the country below the Enns. The principal objects of curiosity were the Cathedral, with the epitaphs on Zrini and Frangipani, the Hungarian rebels ;

† Or you can proceed by water (the Mur) to Graz.

the Abbey of the Order of Cîteau, with its library, and its collections of natural history; the Gymnasium; the Gothic chapel of the château, containing the ashes of the Emperor Maximilian I., and his faithful servant Dietrichstein; the painted glass windows of the fifteenth century; in front of the chapel was the marble statue of Duke Leopold, its founder, who died near Sempach; the Military Academy in the château, an excellent establishment; the Townhouse in the square, remarkable for its antiquities; the great magazines of iron and steel coming from the forges of Styria; velvet, silk, and other manufactories. This was a staple town for goods coming from Italy. The places of amusement were the Schlegelmühle, Schiess-stätte, and the mill on the Leitha, in summer, and the theatre and *redoute* in winter.

In the vicinity are *Theresienfeld* and *Nadelburg*, where a great number of needles and articles of brass are manufactured. You should also visit the castles of *Katzeldorf* and *Eichbuhel*, with their gardens; *Fioschdorf*, with the château and park belonging to Madame Murat; *Sebenstein*, a castle situated on a mountain, and the finest castle in the empire, of all those built in the age of chivalry; *Thernberg*, the castle and park of the Archduke John; *Buchberg*, at the foot of Mount Schneeberg, from which there is a splendid view over the Lake of Neustadt, and into Hungary, over Marschefeld, and the northern Alps: an excursion well worth making is from Neustadt to *Gatenstein*; Mount Calvary, not far from the Convent of Servites, called *Maria Hilf*, or Our Lady of Assistance, is perhaps the most curious mountain in the Empire.

Inns. Das Goldene Kreuz (la Croix d'Or), der Hirsch (le Cerf.)

(b) NEUNKIRCHEN is an Austrian town, situated on the river Schwarza, in the country below the Ens. Here is a monastery of Minorites. Many years ago Father Liesganig endeavoured to measure a degree of the meridian from Neustadt to this place, a fact which is commemorated by two stone monuments. On leaving Neunkirchen there is a good road leading directly to *Mount Buchberg*, which is at the distance of 11 English miles.

(c) SCHOTTWIEN is surrounded by mountains, the Fischbacher, and Norische Alps. The posthouse is a good inn. The defile, which is naturally strong, is defended by towers and walls.

(d) BRUGG, or BRÜCK, which lies on the river Muhr, is a small, but handsome and rich town in Upper Styria; it is the seat of a provincial court of justice, and has 200 houses, 1600 inhabitants, an old château, and two forges. There is a great passage through this town, as the roads from Vienna to Italy, by Klagenfurth, and from Vienna to Trieste, by Grätz, meet here. Bonaparte came as far as this place in 1797; at no great distance are *Leoben* and *Campo Formio*, where the treaty of peace was signed in the same year.

Inn. Der Straus (l'Autruche).

(e) GRAZ, or GRÄTZ, is the capital of the duchy of Styria (Steiermark), and the seat of the government of that country; it is a large and handsome town, situated on the Mur, and has 40,000 inhabitants. It contains 2640 houses, 23 churches, and 87 convents. The most remarkable objects are the Burg, or Palace, the birth-place of Ferdinand II., an irregular edifice, at the eastern end of the town; the Dom, or Cathedral, a Gothic edifice, erected in 1456, with handsome marble altars; the Church of the Holy Blood, with an altar-piece by Tintoretto, and a tower; the Bridge; the handsome

Mausoleum of Frederic II., and his consort, in an obscure situation near the Dome, it has an altar-piece by Baluzzi; St. Catherine's Church; Leechkirche; the Minoriten Kirche; the Town-hall, in the Hauptwach Platz; the Château, where the provincial judges sit; the House of the Estates; the Konvikt, a large edifice, formerly the Jesuits' residence; the Arsenal; the Town-house; the Archiepiscopal Palace; the University, with a library of 35,000 volumes; the Lyceum; the Gymnasium; and the Norman School; the Cabinet of Natural History; the Johanncum (Räuberhof), which is a rich Museum, founded by the Archduke John; the Public Library, with upwards of 100,000 volumes; the Theatre and Ball-room, which is a splendid building; a Workhouse; a Commandery of the Teutonic Order; a chapter of noble ladies; a cloister of the monks, called the Brothers of Mercy, for the reception of male patients; a cloister of the hospitaller nuns of St. Elizabeth, for female patients; and a great number of other public buildings, and houses belonging to the Styrian nobility. There is a citadel which is used as a state prison; the view from it is remarkably fine.

Graz is the birth-place of the Orientalist Von Hammer. It has a considerable trade, two annual fairs, and a number of manufactories, particularly of cutlery, calicoes, silk and half-silk stuffs, saltpetre, and paper. The turkeys and capons of this place are celebrated; more than 10,000 are annually sent to Vienna. Styria produces excellent wines, resembling those of Italy; the best come from Radkersburg and its environs. Graz is enlivened by fireworks, and concerts; the gardens of Counts Wurmbrand and Meerscheid, the *Schönau*, and the Stag and *Kobalt* saloons on the Graz-

ROUTE CCCVI.—VIENNA TO INNSPRUCK. 585

bach, are favourite places of resort. There are fine prospects from the summit of Rosenberg, from the Schlossberg, from the glaciis, from the Alley of Sighs, from the *Maria Trost*, and from the *Maria Grün*. Count Von Herbersdorf's château and garden are open to the public. You should also visit the magnificent castle of Enkenberg, and the baths and château of Tobel. The grotto of Mixnitz is at the foot of the Drachentauen, near Ruthelstein, half a day's journey from Grätz.

Inns. Der Wilde Mann (le Sauvage), die Ungrische Krone (la Couronne de Hongrie), die Stadt Triest (la Ville de Trieste), das Goldene Ross (le Cheval d'Or), &c. &c.

Route 306. From VIENNA to INNSPRUCK, by
SALZBURG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- Two roads lead to St. Polten, one rather nearer than the post-road, which branches from it at Burkersdorf, by Pressbaum, or Tannerinn, (the Hochrotherd commands a fine view of Vienna), Oberndorf, Aurbach, Neu Lengenbach, Strass, Sichelbach, Beilandel, Boheimkirchen, Mechters, Ober-Wagram, over the Trasen, to St. Polten. The other the post-road, proceeds by Dreihaus, Reindorf, Penzing, Baumgarten and Hütteldorf, to
- 2 Burkersdorfby Gablitz, to
2 Siegbartskirchen, by Abstetten, Streithofen, Mittelndorf, Micheldorf, Saladorf and Diendorf, to

586 ROUTE CCCVI.—VIENNA TO INNSBRUCK.

German

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
3	Perschling .....across the Traisen, by Katzenberg, Kapellen, Pottenbrunn, Ob. Ratzendorf, to
2	*St. Pölten.....by Prinzersdorf and the château of Mitterau, Hobeneegg and Osterburg, Loosdorf, and to the left the Schallaburg, Albrechtsberg and Bielach, to
3	Mölk.....by Erlach, across the Erlach, to
3	Kemmelbach ....(beyond Persenburg, Imperial residence on opposite bank), across the Ips, by Neumarkt, Blindenmarkt, (Anhof and Church of Sonntagsberg to left), to
3	Amstetten .....by Zellern and Öd, to
3	Stremberg, or Strengberg, by Klein Erla, and Ennsdorf, across the Enns, to
23-2	⊙Enns .....by Ebersberg, across the Traun, by left road, to
2	*Kl. Munchen ...s.w. to
1½	Neubau .....(ruins of Sachsenburg and Marchtrenk, châteaux of Pernau and Eisenfeld), to
2	⊙Wels †.....by Château Lichtenegg, Gunskirchen to right, view of Traunstein, to
2	*Lambach.....along the Ager, by *Schwannstadt, by Attuang and Château Puchheim and Wagrain, to
3	*Vöklabrück ....by Körgattern, Grindberg and Mosendorf, to
3	*Frankenmarkt, by Strasswalchen and Steindorf, to

† A bye road leads from Enns to Kl. Munchen and Wels.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 3 Neumarkt.....by Schloss Sighartstein, Wallersee and Zell to left, Schloss Seeburg, Seekirchen and lake to right, Hendorf, (sight of Maria Plain, Schloss Söllheim and the Gaisberg,) across the Salza, to
- 42½-3 ☉Salzburgby Max Glan, and the plain of Gols and Mäls, across frontier of Bavaria, to
- 2 *Reichenhall.....across the Saale and frontier of Austria, to
- 2½ Unken.....by the Kniepass, to
- 2½ *Loferon the Strub, by Mollenstein and Strub Pass, to
- 2½ Waidring.....(Tyrol), along a branch of Achen, and by left road, across by Habersberg, to
- 2 St. Johannacross the Aachen by Oberdorf and Goigen, to
- 2 Elmanto right Kaiserberg, w. (leaving to right road to Kufstein,) to
- 2 Söll.....by Luech, to
- 2 Wörglby Kundl and Rathfeld, to
- 2½ *Rattenbergon the Inn, across the Ziller, by Brixlegg Strass, and St. Margaret, to
- 3 ☉Schwatz.....by Pill Weer, Kolsass and Watten, to
- 2 Voldersacross the Inn by Mils, to
- 1 ☉Hallby Taur, Arzell and Mühl, to
- 1 ☐Innsbrück, (Tyrol).

69 = 317½ English miles.

Continuation:

- 1 Klein Munchen to Linz.

Square, with a statue of St. John of Nepomuk; the Princes' or Cardinal's Square, with trees, and an obelisk to commemorate the peace of Pressburg; the Public Library; the Lyceum, with library of 30,000 volumes; the Gymnasium, &c.; the Normal School; the Hospital of the Ladies of St. Elizabeth; the magnificent prospect from Mount Calvary; Lake Wörth, which resembles the Swiss lakes; Prince Rosenberg's country-house; and Count Goess' mansion. Amongst the collections may be mentioned those of Dr. Fortschnigg and Kumpf.

Inns. Die Sonne (le Soleil), der Hirsch (le Cerf).

At the distance of one German mile is *Mariasaal*, and close to it, at *Saalfeld*, or *Saalen-Moos*, is the *Fürstenthron*, where the Dukes of Carinthia were formerly crowned.

Route 308. From VIENNA to LAYBACH.

German:

Miles. Names of the Stages.

27½	Grätz, or Graz, by route 305; by the Grazerfeld, along the Mur by Feldkirchen, to
2	Kalsdorf .....château of Weisseneck and Schwarzeneck, on the banks of Mur, to Wildon † and
2	Lebering .....across the Mur, to
2	Ehrenhausen.....by the Platschberg, Schloss Langenthal, to

† At the Burg Oberwildon, on the Wildoner Berg, Tycho Brahe lived some time.

It has a great share in the commerce carried on between Vienna and Trieste. Its principal edifices are the *Kreisamt*, or County-hall; the Gymnasium; the Pfarrkirche; the Convents of Minorites and Capuchins; and the Château of Count Thurn. A new Barrack has been erected.

In the neighbouring country is *Rohitsch*, with its celebrated mineral waters. You should visit the splendid château of New Cilli, with its gardens, $1\frac{1}{2}$ stunden westward.

(d) LAYBACH, or LUBLANA, which is the capital of the duchy of Carniola, (Krain,) is situated on the river Laybach, and has 1300 houses and 13,000 inhabitants, including the suburbs of St. Peter's, Capuziner, Kradischer, Polaner, Karlstädter, Hünnerau, Krakau, and Tirnau; it is the seat of a regency and an arch-bishopric. The chief objects of curiosity are the Cathedral of St. Nicholas, with pictures and frescoes; the Parish Church of St. James, and that of St. Peter; the Town-house; the *Provincial Strafhaus*, on the Schlossberg, where is also the *Schiess stätte*, with ball-room, &c.; the Theatre; the old imperial château, with a fine view; the Barrack; Eggenberg garden; Auersberg palace and garden; the splendid Jesuits' church; the Assembly-room in their ci-devant convent; a Lyceum; a Gymnasium; Rotta's Pyramid, with statues before the Town-house; a marble quarry on the Laybach; the Stadtwald; the Zoischen Garden; the Seufzer Allee; and manufactories of ribbons, cloth, crockery, and stone bottles.

Inns. Der Wilde Mann (le Sauvage), der Löwe (le Lion).

Route 309. From VIENNA (WIEN), to LEMBERG,
by BRÜNN and CRACOW, (KRAKAU).

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- By the Taborlinie, across an arm of the Danube, and the Danube, by Floridsdorf and Jedlersdorf am Spitz, to
- 2 Stammersdorf.....to
- 2 *Wolkersdorf.....on the Russbach, by the height to Leithen, by Kollenbrunn, to
- 2 Gaunersdorf.....by Schrick and Habersdorf, to
- 2 Wilfersdorf.....on the Zaya, by Erdberg, to
- 2 *Poysdorf †by Fünfkirchen and Drasenhofen, to
- 2 ©Nikolsburg.....by Muschau and Maria Hülf, to
- 3 Pohrlitzby Satz to Posthouse and Inn of
- 2 *Raygern(to right on Schwarzawa), by Linden Alley, to
- 19-2 □ Brunn, or Brno, e. across Schwarzawa, to
- 2 Posorsitz.....by Rausnitz, to
- 2 *Wischau.....by Drissitz, Prödlitz, Dietkowitz and Scheschoco, to
- 3 ©Prosnitz, or Prostiegow, by Drzowitz and Olschan, to
- 28½-2½ ©Ollmütz, or Holomauc, by Bistrován and Gr. Wisternitz, to
- 2½ Ober-Augezdby Leipnik, or Lipnik, † and Drahetusch, to
- 3 ©Weisskirchen, or Hranice, † by Daub, Bülten and Alt Titschein, to

† Lipnik contains 3500 inhabitants, with a Schloss and Cemetery.
‡ 4800 population; Schloss Budischow, Tepilitz, Ruin of Schwartzchow and Landslip of Cevatterloch.

594 ROUTE CCCIX.—VIENNA TO LEMBERG.

<i>German Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
3	⊙ Neu-Titschein, or Nowy Giczin, † to
2	* Freiberg by * Mistek, across the Ostrawitz, to
2	* Friedeck ‡ (Silesia), by Dobrau and Ober Domaslowitz, to
3	⊙ Teschen, § or Tiessin, by Bobrek and Ogrodzona, to
2	* Skotschau across the Weichsel, or Vistula, by Nied-Pogorsch, Grodietz, Ernsdorf, to
49-3	⊙ Bielitz || ..... across the Biala by * Biala, Kozy and Bujakow, to
3	* Kenty by Bulowice, * Andrichau, Inwald, and Chocznia, to
3	* Wadowice, or Wadetz, by Kalwaria, to
3	Tzdebnik ¶ by Radziszow, to
2	Mogilany by Lusina, Opatkowice and Borek, to
62-2	* Podgorze, or Josephstadt, opposite to Krakau, or Cracow, by Wola-Duchacka and Prokoczin, to
2	⊙ Wieliczka by Przebieczany and Nieder-Letwice, (Biakupice and Lacany to the right), to
2	Gdow on the Raba, by Niegowice, (to left,) Lapezyce and Trinitatis, to

† The neighbourhood is rich in ruins. Population 7000.

‡ With a Schloss and Church.

§ Teschen contains 6700 inhabitants, a Town-house, with Theatre and ball-room; five churches, two gymnasia, &c. Near the town is the old fortified castle.

|| Population 5900; old château and park.

¶ Should the traveller not wish to proceed to Cracow, he can proceed from Tzdebnik, by Mistenice, §; Dobosyce and Gdow, 3.

ROUTE CCCCIX.—VIENNA TO LEMBERG 595

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

- 2½ ©Bochnia.....by Lazy and Jaslen, on the Ulsz-
wica, to
- 2 Brzeskoby Debno and Susczyn, to
- 2 *Woynica.....by Koszyce, across the Biala, to
- 2 Tarnow.....by Ladna, Machowa and Pilsnio-
nek, to
- 3 *Pilsnoon the Wysloka, across by Pod-
grodzye, to
- 2 Dembica.....by Zawada, Brzezowke, and
*Ropczyce, to
- 3 Gora Ropczyka, by Sediszow, Klecrany, Trzciana
and Surlcza, to
- 3 ©Rzeszow.....by Krasne, to
- 2 *Lancut, or Landshut, by Gluchow and Kosina, to
- 3 *Przeworskby Wierzbna, to
- 92½-2 ©Jaroslaw.....by Munina, Tuczepy and Ostrow,
to
- 2 *Radymno.....by Skoloszow, Zadombrowice and
Zurawice, to
- 3 ©Przemial.....on the San, by Hureczko and
Medyka, to
- 2 Czeckinie.....by Lacka Wola, to
- 2 *Mosciska.....by Lonczki, Twierzde, Stomianka
and Tuliglowy, to
- 2 Sandowa Wisznia, by Dolhornociska, Rodatycze,
Wolczuchi and Bratkowice, to
- 3 ©Grudek, or Grodek
- 2 Bartatow.....to the left by Zimnawoda and
Kaltwasser, or Bogdanowka, to
- 2 □ Lemberg, or Lwow (Gallicia), (a).

110½ = 508½ English miles.

(a) **LEMBERG**, or **LWOW**, is the capital of Galicia and is situated on the river Peltew, which, according to tradition was formerly navigable. The population, which amounts to 50,500, (without the military,) is composed of Poles, Russians, Germans, and Jews. The principal objects of curiosity are the Cathedral; fourteen churches, amongst which are the Dominica Church, with Thorwaldsen's tomb of the Countess Borkowska; and the University Church; the Town-house, erected in 1828; the Government's gebäude; the General Hospital; the University; two Gymnasias; a Catholic Seminary; a united Greek Seminary; an immense University Library; a Cabinet of Natural History; an excellent collection of pictures belonging to Mr. Domski; a Theatre (in a former convent church), where Polish and German plays are represented. This town is the seat of an Armenian archbishop, of a metropolitan of the united Greek church, of a Calvinistic, and of a Lutheran Directory. The principal promenade is the Prater, formerly the Jesuits' garden.

Inns. L'Hotel de Russie, l'Hotel de l'Europe, and Wolf's Gasthaus, and several smaller ones kept by Christians, for the greater number belong to Jews, and no one eats in them.

At *Winniki*, two English miles from Lemberg, is an imperial tobacco manufactory of considerable size.

There are high roads in several directions, one goes to Vienna, and another to Brody.

Route 310. From VIENNA to MILAN, by SALZBURG, INNSBRUCK, TRIENT, and BRESCIA.

(First Route.)

A velocifere proceeds between Milan and Vienna, by Gorizia, Ober Laybach, Grätz, and Brück, and also by Klagenfurt.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

69	Innsbrück.....	see No. 306
2½	Volargnio	see No. 18 ; across the Adige, to
3	Castelnuovo.....	by Peschiera, to
3	Desenzano.....	(Lago di Garda).
2	Ponte St. Marco,	across the Chiese, to
3	⊙Brescia †.....	on the Mella, by Fiumicella, t
2	Ospedaletto	by Coccaglia, to
3	*Pallazuolo.....	by Bettola, to
2	Cavernago.....	across the Serio, by Canzona and
		Seviato, to
2	⊙Bergamo.....	by Grumello, Gussanica and Bol-
		tiero, to
3	Vaprio	on the Adda, by Le Fornaci and
		Gorgonzola, to
2	Cascina dé Pecchi,	by *Colombarola, to
3	□Milano, or Mayland,	(Austria).

99½ = 457½ English miles.

† Or from Brescia, by Ospedaletto to ⊙Chiari, 2; by Calcio to Antignate, 2; by Gabiario and Mosanico to Caravaggio, 2; by ⊙Treviglio to *Cassano, 2; Cascina de Pecchi, 2. The velocifere proceeds by Bergamo.

Or again, from Brescia, by Torbole, Lograto, Corsano, Pompearo, Oraivecchi to Orainovo, 5; across the Oglio by Concino, Romanengo and Offanengo, to ⊙Crema, by Ombriana and Bersona to ⊙Lodi, 3; by Tavazano, Melegnano, S. Giuliano and S. Donato, to Milan.

598 ROUTE CCCX.—VIENNA TO MILAN.

Route 310 (a). From VIENNA to MILAN, by
INNSBRÜCK and the STELVIO (STILFSEER JOCHS).

(Second Route.)

German

Miles.	Names of the Stages.
69	Innsbrück, as at No. 306
13	Landeck, as at No. 172 (b), along the Inn to Flies, across the Kauner, by Pruz, to
2	Ried..... by Tösens, across the Bergler Bach, and Silrich, to
2	*Pfunds and Stuben, by Finstermunz (Pass,) be- neath the Viertel Berg, to
2	*Nauders.....by Reschen, Graun Heide, across the stream, by Burgeis and ruins of Fürstenburg, to
9½-3½	*Mals †..(*Glurns to right), by the bridge of Spanding, across the Adige, to
2	Prad.....along the Sulden to Gomogai, (village of Stelvio opposite), cross- ing and re-crossing the Drafoi, to
2	Trafoi, or Drafoi, beyond which the scenery is sub- lime. After crossing the Stelvio the traveller enters Lombardy.
2	Die Wandeln, or Winding. Descending the Stel- vio, the road reaches
2	Santa Maria.....(Cantoniera), and the Münster- thal, along which a road runs be- neath the Braulio (Ortler Spitz beyond), by a zig zag road past the refuges, the galleries of Rio de

† By *Glurns, and the village of Stelvio, to Gomogai.

Observations. From the Inn "Zum Hirsch," at Mals, the Ortler Spits may be seen. Along the Stelvio Pass are refuges for travellers, and parapets, &c. to break the fall of avalanches. This road is 16 Roman feet broad, and the highest point is 8850 feet above the sea.

ROUTE CCCX.—VIENNA TO MILAN. 599

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

- Peder, the Ponte de Mezzo, of the valley of Snow, through the Diroccamento valley, by the sources of the Adda, through the last gallery, across a fine bridge, and into a more pleasing and cultivated scene.
- 101½ *Bormio.....by Tola and Morignone, across the Adda, by La Serra and Devil's Bridge, to
- 4 Bolladore.....by Tiolo and Grosio, across the Novasco to Grossotto, across the Adda, along the Val Chiosa, by Lovero, to
- 4 *Tirano.....across the Adda and Poschiavo, by Tresenda and Chiuro (Ponte to right), to
- 115-5½ ⊙Sondrio.....three times across the Adda, to
- 5 *Morbegno.....on the Bitto, at the base of Mount Legnone. By road to left by Cosio, and ruins of fort Fuentes, to
- 3 Colico†.....by the new road along the Lake of Como, by Dorio and Dervio, to
- 3 Bellano.....by Varenna and Mandello, to
- 131-5 ⊙Lecco‡.....by Garlate, Olginate Calco, to
- 3 Carsaniga.....by Cernusco, Arnago, Usmate, Ancora and Sesto, to
- 2 ⊙Monza.....on the Lambro, Rocco and Betola, to
- 2½ □Milano, or Milan, (Lombarde Venttian).

138½ = 637 English miles.

† Or by steamer to Lecco.

‡ Or from Lecco to Como by Erba, and thence by Fino, Barlassina, Bovisio and Cas'Amata, to Milan.

pitals, Barracks, and the new Lazaretto. In the Josephstadt is the Leipziger Platz, with the St. Francis Church, and the Real Schule (school for arts and sciences as well as languages). Outside the town there is a ruined chateau on a height, from which there is a fine prospect. You should visit the sea-baths established by Renner, the banker.

The manufactures consist chiefly of soap, china, vitriol, cream of tartar, liqueurs, white wax, sugar, ropes, anchors, sails, &c. : here are also several silk-mills. The annual fair begins on the 1st of August, and ends on the 24th.

The principal amusements and excursions are the theatre, balls, the casinos, the carriage drives on the mole, and water parties; the promenade by the aqueduct; the Scorcola Height; the Glorietto il Bochetto; the Valley of St. John; the Jägerhaus, on the Farnedo hill; the Villa Fontana, with a museum; the Augarten; the height of Gretta; the village of Barcola; the Alley of St. Andreas, and the Campo Margio, seat of the Countess Lipona; the Villas Pepen, Monbijou, and Sartorio.

Travellers should visit the grotto of *Corgnale*, or *Corniale*, one German mile from the town, the road to which, passing over Mount Poliso, commands a fine view of the sea; the salt marshes at *Zauls* and *Servola*; *Prosecco* and its excellent vineyards; *Duino*, celebrated for its black snails, which are considered great dainties; the old castle of Serff, commanding a beautiful view, which extends as far as Venice. A very curious grotto was discovered in 1623, at *St. Kaziant*, at the distance of seven English miles from Trieste, near the high road which leads to Corgnale, by way of Basowitz; it is said to be much larger and handsomer than those of Corgnale, Nekla, and Adelsberg.

ROUTE CCCXII.—VIENNA TO VENICE. 603

Inns. La Locanda Grande, la Citta di Londra, l'Aquila Nera, la Corona.

Pola, at the distance of 20 German miles, has a triumphal arch, a Roman theatre, and an antique temple, which is in good preservation. The price of a boat across the sea to Pola is from 12 to 16 ducats; it is necessary to take wine and provisions with you, as the inn is bad. This excursion will occupy about a week.

There is a steam-boat which runs from Trieste to Venice in 37 hours. The distance from Trieste to Venice, through Goritz, is 334 German miles; to Klagenfurth, 27; to Flume, 11.

Route 312. From VIENNA (WIEN) to VENICE,
(VENEZIA) OR VENEDIG (GER).

German

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
42½	⊙Klagenfurth ....by Route 307; along the Werthe See, by Pörschach, to
3	Velden (<i>a</i>) .....across the Drave, to
2	⊙Villach (<i>b</i>).....,on the Drau, or Drave, by Warmbad, across the Gail, by Hart and Riegersdorf, to
2	Arnoldstein .....by Unt Thörl and Goggau, to
2	*Tarvis .....by Saynitz, Uggowitz and Malborghetto, across the frontier of the Frioul, to
3	Ponteba, or Pontafel, by the Chiusa Veneta, to
3	Resciutta .....by Venzone, to
3	Ospidaletto †.....(or by Udine to Pordenone), to

† Or from Ospidaletto continue by Collalto to Udine, 5; and hence to Codroipo and Pordenone, 7.

604 ROUTE CCCXII.—VIENNA TO VENICE.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 3 *St. Daniello.....by Carpacco, across the Tagliamento, by Spilimbergo and Gradisca, to
- 4 *Valvasone.....by Orcenigo, to
- 3 *Pordenone.....across the Livenza, by Fontana Fredda, to
- 2 *Sacile.....on the Livenza, by Godega and S. Fiore, to
- 3 @Conegliano.....by Susigana, across the Piave, to
- 2 Spresiano
- 2 @Trevisoon the Sile, s. to
- *3 *Mestre
- 2 □ Venice, by water.

84½ = 388½ English miles.

Continuation :

- 2 Klagenfurth to Kirschentheur.

From this place the romantic Rosenthal, the castles of Rossegg and Maria-Elend, may be visited.

(a) VELDEN. Here is a château belonging to Prince Rosenberg, on the banks of the picturesque lake called Wördtsee, or Werthersee, in Carinthia.

(b) VILLACH, which is the capital of Upper Carinthia, (Ober Karnten,) is situated on the river Drave, or Drau, and has 5000 inhabitants. Its principal features are the Church, with numerous red marble tombs, and a handsome white marble pulpit; the square where the yearly market is held. Here are several forges, nail manufactories, &c., and near the village of Warmbrunnen there are mineral springs.

ROUTE CCCXIII.—WEIMAR TO CARLSBAD. 605

A stunde from Villach is the Ossiacher See, a lake more remarkable for fish than picturesqueness, and from which may be visited the ancient church of Heiligenstadt, and the imperial residence of *Ossiach*, formerly a Benedictine Abbey. Two stunden beyond are the Görlitz Alps, commanding views of the Ossiach, and Wörth lakes.

Inn. Die Post.

Route 313. From WEIMAR to CARLSBAD.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

2½	⊙Jena.....on the Saale, across by Lobeda, † to
3	Kloster Sausnitz, across the Elster by Langenburg, to
2½	⊙Gera.....by Ronneburg and Schmölln, to
3½	⊙Altenburg.....across the Wyrä at Möckern, to
4	⊙Zwickau .....on the Mulde, twice across to
2½	*Schneeberg and Neustadt, across the Mulde, by Eibenstock, ‡ to
3½	⊙Johanngeorgenstadt
4	⊙Karlsbad, or Carlsbad, (Austria).

25½ = 117½ English miles.

† Beyond Lobeda the road divides, a secondary road leading by Roda to Gera.

‡ Beyond Eibenstock a secondary road branches off to left, by the Auersberg, Johanngeorgenstadt, Platten and Peringen, while the main road continues along a branch of the Eger, by Kirschenstand, Neudeck, Neu Rohla, Fischern, across the Eger and Töpel, to Carlsbad.

606 ROUTE CCCXV.—WEIMAR TO FRANKFORT.

Route 314. From WEIMAR to CASSEL.

German

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of the Stages.</i>
	By Linderbach, to
3	⊙Erfurt.....on the Gera, (see No. 24.)
3½	□Gotha .....by Aschbach and Sättlestädt, crossing a branch of the Werra, to
3½	Eisenach..... ..across a branch of the Werra, and the Werra, by Kreuzburg, to
3	Netra .....across a branch of the Werra, to
1½	Bischofsen and Wald Kappel, on the Wehre
2	Walburg †
1½	Heisa .....by Ob. Kaufungen, across the Losse, to
2	□Cassel.....on the Fulda, (Chur-Hessen).

20½ = 93½ English miles.

Route 315. From WEIMAR to FRANKFORT
ON THE MAINE.

26½	*Gelnhausen (a), see No. 24; by Roth, Rothenber- gen and Langenselbold, across the Kinzig, to
3	⊙Hanau.....across Kinzig, by Dörnigheim, across a branch of the Maine, to
2	□Frankfurt on the Maine.

31½ = 144½ English miles.

† Westward, at a short distance from Waldburg, is the small town of Lichtenau, through which a secondary road leads to Heisa.

(a) GELNHAUSEN, which is old and ill-built, is situated on the river Kinzig, and was formerly a free and imperial town, but now belongs to the Elector of Hesse. Close to it are the ruins of the old Palace, built by the Emperor Frederic I. (Barbarossa), a building interesting, both as regards the arts, and from the historical recollections connected with it. The principal Church has a very curious slanting steeple, and in the cemetery there is a holy Sepulchre. The country, which is very romantic, contains mines of silver, copper, and iron, as well as glasshouses. The inhabitants are noted for their free and manly character, which still retains some traces of the republican spirit which formerly distinguished the free towns of the Germanic Empire. There is a cross, by Schadow, near the bridge, on the spot where the unfortunate son of Colonel Massenbach died, in 1813.

On setting out from Gelnhausen a by-road, four German miles long, takes you to *Aschaffenburg*.

Inns. Der Grüne Baum (l'Arbre Vert), die Goldene Sonne (le Soleil d'Or), der Goldene Hirsch (le Cerf d'Or), der Schwarze Bär (l'Ours Noir).

Route 316. From WEIMAR to GÖTTINGEN.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

- w. by Linderbach, across frontier of Prussia, to
 3 ☉ Erfurt..... by a secondary road by Tiefthal,
 Gr. Falmern, Gräfen Tonna (to
 right), to
 4½ *Langensalza... by high road by Schönstädt, Gr.
 Gottern, and Hüngeda, to

*German**Miles. Names of the Stages.*

- 2½ ⊙Mühlhausenon the Unstrut, by Ammern,
along the Unstrut, to
- 2¼ Dingelstädton the Unstrut, by Kreuzober and
Geisleden, across the Leine, to
- 2 ⊙Heiligenstadt...by Siemerode and Bischhagen,
across the frontier of Hanover, to
- 3¼ ⊙Göttingen,.....(Hanover).

18 = 82½ English miles.

Route 317. From WEIMAR to HOF.

- x. across the Ilm by Umpferstädt, Frankendorf,
Hohlstädt, field-of-battle of 1806
to left, to
- 2½ ⊙Jena.....s. along the Saale, by Geochwitz,
Maas, Rothenstein, to
- 2 *Kahlaacross by Kummelshain and Lich-
tenau, to
- 2 ⊙Neustadt (a)...on the Orla, by Stein Brücken,
across a branch of the Saale, by
Floten, Pahnstangen and Gorg-
witz, to
- 3 ⊙Schleitz(Reuss), s. by Zollgrün, to
- *2 *Gefellacross frontier of Bavaria and the
Saale, to
- 2 ⊙Hof, (Bavaria).

13½ = 62 English miles.

(a) NEUSTADT formerly belonged to the king of Saxony, but is now in the Grand Duchy of Weimar; it lies on the river Orla, and has 461 houses and 4000 inhabitants. Luther preached in St. John's Church in this place, in 1524.

ROUTE CCCXX.—WÜRZBURG TO FULDA. 609

Here is a cloth manufactory, and machines for spinning wool and shearing cloth ; the mines are no longer worked. A battle was fought here on the 10th of October, 1806, between the Prussians and French.

Inns. Der Löwe (le Lion), der Schwan (le Cygne).

Route 318. From WEIMAR to LEIPSIK.

German

Miles. *Names of the Stages.*

Across the Ilm, by Umpferstädt, to the left, across the Ilm and the frontier of Prussia, to

13 □ Leipzig, or Leipsic, see No. 3, (Saxony).

13 = 59½ English miles.

Route 319. From WEIMAR to NUREMBERG.

13½ ⊙ Hof, see No. 317.

2½ □ Nuremberg, or Nürnberg, see No. 35.

16 = 73½ English miles.

Route 320. From WÜRZBURG to FULDA.

n. along the Main by Veitshöchheim, Thungersheim and Retzbach, to

3 *Karlstadt.....across the Werra, by Eisenheim, Aschfeld, Bonland and Hundsfeld, across the Saale, to

3 *Hammelburg ...n. by Unt. Erthal, Unt. Geiernest, Unt. and Ob. Leuchterbach, across the Sinn, to

610 RO. CCCXI.—WÜRZBURG TO HEIDELBERG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- 3 *Brückenau (a), by Speicherts, Kothen, Motten, across frontier of Chur Hessen, by Döllbach, and across Fulda by Bronzell, to
- 4 ©Fulda(Electoral Hesse).

13 = 50½ English miles.

(a) BRUCKENAU is a small town on the Sinn, with 1450 inhabitants. A league distant are mineral springs, which are much resorted to. The Hotels, &c. are das Fürstenhaus, das Gasthaus, and das Rothehaus, das Kurhaus, and the Neu Kursaal.

Route 321. From WÜRZBURG to HEIDELBERG.

German

Miles. Names of the Stages.

- By Hochberg, Kist and Gerichsheim, and Gr. Rinderfeld, to
- 3½ *Bischofsheim (a), on the Tauber, by Königheim, to
- 2½ Hardheim †.....on a branch of the Main, by Höpfingen and Walldürn, to
- 2 Buchheim, or Buchen, by Ob. Neudorf, Einbach, Waldhausen and Gr. and Kl. Eickelshelm, to
- 2 Ob. Schelftanz ...across branch of Jaxt, to
- 2 NeckaretsMosbach, across the Neckar, to
- 1½ Aglasterhausen ...by Waldwimmersbach, to

† A secondary road leads from Bischofsheim to Hardheim, by Königheim and Schweinberg.

APPENDIX.

VOYAGE DOWN THE DANUBE—FROM ULM TO VIENNA.

THIS voyage is full of the most striking, wild, and picturesque beauties, and in this respect rivals the voyage down the Rhine. Thanks to the power of steam, the navigation of the Danube will no longer be an object of difficulty and danger, and the inconvenience of the rude passage-boats which have hitherto conveyed adventurous travellers, will no longer deter the delicate from beholding the wonders of "the roaring stream." The navigation of this important river will commence at Ulm, and will probably enable the traveller to speedily reach Constantinople by the line of packets, and return thence by the Mediterranean.

Until the establishment of the steamers shall be more advanced, we shall content ourselves with presenting the Danube as it was, trusting that, in a new edition, we shall be able to announce the completion of the canal which is to unite the Danube and Main, that at the mouth of the Danube to avoid the Russian frontier, and to triumph over the difficulties of the Iron Gate near Semendria.

You may go down the Danube either in rafts, (a very slow method,) or in boats, whose construction and fitting up are much inferior to those of the Rhine. Such is the force of long-rooted habits, that they have no sails, and neither boats nor ropes are tarred. The navigation against the stream from Vienna to Ulm lasts from eight to eleven weeks, and will therefore hardly be adopted by the traveller. The shortest time occupied from Ulm to Vienna is 74 hours.

Every week, at least, one boat sets out for Vienna, from each important town on the banks of the Danube; this is called the *Ordinari*. The fare is extremely moderate, but the boats are far from convenient. The *Ordinari* leaves Ulm every Sunday or Monday, and, if there is enough water and the wind is fair, it arrives at Vienna in eight or nine days. The fare is from 4 to 12 fl., according to the

quantity of luggage and the place that you may wish to have. The *Ordinari* leaves Ratisbon every Tuesday and Saturday, and the fare is from 2½ to 4 fl. The voyage lasts from five to six days. The boatmen of Stadt am Hof are cheaper; each person with them pays only from 1 to 6 florins.

Those who go down the Danube for pleasure usually hire a private boat, which indeed is very dear, but it is by far a more agreeable, as well as a more rapid method. For a boat from Ulm to Vienna you pay from 150 to 300 fl.; from Ratisbon from 90 to 180 fl.; and from Stadt am Hof, from 80 to 175 fl. A vessel of this kind is called *Plätte*, *Sille*, or *Nachen*. People generally eat and sleep in these boats. In order to travel in the Austrian States you must have a passport signed by an Austrian ambassador; the traveller must deliver it at Engelhardzell, and when he arrives at Linz it is returned to him free of expense. The frontier custom-house is at Engelhardzell, and you are examined there; it was formerly at Aschau. The search is very strict, and you should not endeavour to conceal the smallest article; but the custom-house officers are tolerably polite and reasonable. Books are examined and sealed. It is at Aschau that paper money begins to be current, and here you may change the metallic currency that you possess for paper.

From Ulm to Günzburg is one short day's excursion.

Hardly is Ulm out of sight, when you see at the mouth of the Iller, not far from the little village of Offenhausen, Wibblingen, or Bibblingen, a rich ci-devant Benedictine Abbey, built in the twelfth century. Boeffingen is situated upon a hill on the left bank; it is a small chateau, belonging to the Besserer family of Ulm; and close to it may be seen Oberthalffingen, with its chateau and baths. There is also a mineral spring near Unterthalffingen. It is here that the eastern Alps of Suabia terminate. Soon after you pass by the island of Thalffingen, and near the vast buildings of the ci-devant Abbey of Elchingen, situated on a mountain, and near the village of the same name, lying at the foot of the mountain. It was near this celebrated abbey that Ney covered himself with glory, on the 14th of October, 1805, and earned the title of Duke of Elchingen.

As far as Leipheim you see, both on the right and on the left, the mouths of several small rivers; you also pass by some villages, among which Oberfallheim and Unterfallheim are distinguished for their picturesque situation on a hill. It is here that you arrive at the tongue of land formed by the windings of the Danube; there are several islands, and the town of Langenau, which is about half a German mile in length, to be seen here.

Leipheim is finely situated on a hill, and there is a view from the

château over eighty villages. This little town, which is far from handsome, has 1200 inhabitants. Hops are cultivated in this neighbourhood.

Günsburg: for an account of this place, see page 121. The distance from Ulm to Günsburg by land is three German miles; the excursion by water is remarkably agreeable, as the scenery is so varied, that it is like passing through a park; from Ulm to Elchingen, the left bank is the most beautiful; but from Elchingen to Günsburg, the right is the finest.

From Günsburg to Dillingen, the distance by land is three German miles. In this part of the voyage, you soon arrive at the châteaux of Reisenburg and Landstrost, and at Offingen, where the Mindel falls into the Danube. Peterswörth is very near these places; and from this spot, as far as Dillingen, and even further, a long amphitheatre of towns and villages is presented to the eye.

Lavingen, which was probably the Lavinia of the Romans, has 3300 inhabitants; here are to be seen a Roman road, and other remains, attesting the presence of those warriors; above this town the Brenz falls into the Danube. This is the birth-place of Albert the Great. Here, too, are a handsome town-house and a very large parish church; the convents have been suppressed. The road is shorter and more agreeable than this excursion, though the voyage is now curtailed by a passage that has been made, and by the new canal, called Caroline Canal.

From Dillingen to Donauwörth the distance by land is three German miles. In this space the Danube is extremely winding, and receives the small rivers called the Egge, the Glött, the Zusam, and the Wernitz. Long before you arrive at them, you can see the castle and town of Höchstett, with the neighbouring places of Blindheim, Schwenningen, Glauheim, and Lutzingen, where blood has so often been shed in torrents. It was here that, in 1083, Henry the Fourth gained a victory over Dukes Welf and Frederic. In 1634 the Croats ravaged the country. In 1703 Maximilian conquered his enemies, and in the following year he was beaten by Marlborough and Prince Eugene. In 1800, the French gained a victory over the Austrians.

From Donauwörth to Ingolstadt, the distance by land is seven German miles. In this space the Danube receives the Schmutter, the Lech, the Ach, the Paar, and the Usel. The great plain called the Lechfeld, which is for the most part uncultivated, ends near Nordheim, which is the first village on the right bank. It was near Rain on the Lech that Tilly was killed. Here the left bank is the most beautiful. Among the more remarkable objects are Zirgesheim,

on the eastern slope of Mount Schellenberg, Neffend, Altesheim, between Leitheim and Lechsend, where there is a fine antique town, the mouth of the Lech, amid the gloomy depths of a valley encircled by rocks, and the ruins of the chateau of Gralsbach. Near Marxheim is the chateau of Schweinsbeint; you next come to the nunnery of Niederschönfeld. It is here that the bed of the Danube enlarges, and several islands are formed. On the right you see Staudheim, Burghelm, and Strass, with a castle; on the left, Berehtoldsheim, or Berthtolsheim, with a great chateau, and a very fine situation. On the same side lies Stepberg, where are the stones so well known under the name of Solenhof stones; they are curious on account of their petrifications, and the impressions of plants and animals which they bear; they are also excellently well adapted for lithography; they are dug up on the Altmühl, about three German miles distant, and are exported in great numbers.

The voyage from Stepberg to Neuburg is very agreeable; there is also a very good cross-road, by which you may go on foot from Stepberg to Neuburg; you pass near Riedelsheim, in front of St. Anthony's Chapel, or by the right bank, above the two islands, through the forest, in going to Oberhausen (where the monument of the illustrious Labour d'Auvergne stands), and near the ruins of the two Roman forts, Calatinum and Attilia. (See the account of Neuburg, page 116.) The voyage from Neuburg to Ingolstadt is less agreeable; the distance by land is three German miles. The *Donau-moos*, or Danube Morass, extending from Grunau to Ingolstadt, has been dried up since 1794.

From Ingolstadt to Kellheim, the distance by land is about four German miles. In this space the Paar, the Ilm, and the Abers fall into the Danube. As far as Vohburg there are but few objects of interest. Near the last-mentioned place are the ruins of the castle of Vohburg, celebrated in history, and noted for the pious peasant of Vohburg, and the *Jungtraupreis*. You then come to the castle of Wackerstein, picturesquely situated on the rocks. Below Munchmunster is the old frontier of Upper Bavaria. Pföring certainly belongs to the Roman times. Near Märsching is a remarkable mineral spring called *der Stinker*. On the left hand an old Roman road, and an intrenchment, called the Pfahlgraben, are seen near the two last-mentioned places. You then pass before Mauer, where are to be seen the lake of Goldau and two miraculous images of the Holy Virgin; you next arrive at Neustadt, a small and very ancient town, and then at Göggingen, where there is a cold sulphureous bath; there are several others in this part of the country. Below Irnsing, Arresting, and Sittling, the country becomes more

interesting. On the right, near the small village of Eining, are the remains of a Roman castle, of a temple of Jupiter, and of deep vaults. From the convent called Weltenburg, as far as Kellheim, you pass between calcareous mountains, which are very steep and grouped together in a very grotesque style. This is the most beautiful part of the whole voyage down the Danube. The next objects are Harrhof, and Wiltenburg, a magnificent and solitary spot, with Roman ruins. The hermitage on the left, in the Frauenthal, is at present the place of recreation for the inhabitants of Kellheim.

From Kellheim to Ratisbon the distance is about three German miles by land. In this space the Danube receives the waters of the Altmühl, the Laber, and the Nab. Kellheim is very romantically situated near the rocky valleys of the Danube, and the Altmühl. The Danube then enlarges and flows to the east in a freer manner. Kellheim, a town containing about 2600 or 2700 inhabitants, is noted for the boats which are built there. In this district is the famous *Schulerloch*, or Scholar's Hole. The voyage as far as Ratisbon is extremely agreeable, from the variety of forests, mountains, rocks, plains, meadows, ruined castles, and handsome villages. Near the little village of Postsaal there is a monument in honour of Riedl, who made the road solid and safe, which was formerly so dangerous about this part. He undertook this useful operation between Sengfold and Abach; at the latter place there is a marble tablet bearing an inscription, together with two large lions in sandstone. Abach is beautifully situated, and possesses a lofty Roman tower, the ruins of a château, and a mineral spring, which deserves to be more visited. Oberndorf has a picturesque church, and some very fine forest and rocky scenery. It is here that Otto of Wittelsberg was killed by Marshal von Pappenheim. The next objects are Sinzing, situated at the mouth of the Laber, and at the entrance of a romantic valley; and the castles of Schönhofen and Eichofen. The favourite promenade of the inhabitants of Ratisbon is to Beutling, or Weichsel Mill, situated in a woody valley. Prufening, a ci-devant convent, is now a pleasant country-house. Maria Ort is a magnificent church, containing an image of the Virgin. The little village called Ort, with the beautiful valley of Nab, are on the opposite, or left bank; you then come to the cavern of Eteritzhaus. There is a splendid prospect over Ratisbon and the neighbouring country.

From Ratisbon to Straubing the distance by land is $5\frac{1}{2}$ German miles. For an account of Straubing see page 396. This part of the voyage, which requires eight hours, as the stream is very slow, is by no means the most agreeable, although the left bank is pretty, particularly near Donaustauf, where there are the ruins of the château,

and near it, on an elevation, is the beautiful Walhalla, or Temple of German Genius. Here is to be seen some land cultivated under the direction of its owner, the Prince of Tŭrn and Taxis, not far from Wŕrth. The right bank is tame, flat, and exposed to inundations, but very fertile; here is the celebrated district called *Dunkelboden*, which furnishes so much corn, making its inhabitants rich, prodigal, and proud. In this space the Danube receives the Regen, the Wlsent, the Plätter, the great and the little Laber. At Sossau there is a celebrated image of Our Lady, and the convent of Windberg; the Sossau dike also deserves notice.

The voyage from Straubing to Bogen is short and uninteresting. You pass by the mouths of the Aitrach, the Kinsach, the Bogen; and the Maunach-Ober-Altaich, which was formerly a rich Benedictine Abbey, is on the site where druidical altars formerly existed. Bogenberg has a church to which pilgrimages are made, and the ruins of the châteaux of the Dukes of Bogen, who were formerly very powerful.

From Bogenberg to Nieder-Altaich the voyage is much longer and more agreeable. You pass by the mouths of the Schwarzach and the Isar. The right bank is still flat, but the left is embellished by very fine mountain prospects. Among the first six or eight places on the left is Pfelling, which sends a great quantity of wood to Vienna; on the right is the village of Erlbach, with the châteaux and beautiful gardens of Count Debray. On setting out from Maria and Stephan-Posching, the country becomes more and more beautiful, and reaches its highest point at Deggendorf. On the right is the magnificent mountain Natterberg, which stands alone in an immense plain, whose rough surface appears to consist of nothing but micaceous schist; this mountain, with the ruins of the castle called Natterberg, is a splendid object. On the left the Bohemian forest reaches the clouds, with its gigantic heights; among them are the two Ossa, Rachel, Arber, and the great Bogen. The traveller, while gazing on this charming prospect, almost overlooks the *ci-devant* Benedictine Abbey of Metten. The Danube is very wide, and there is a long bridge at Deggendorf; this town, which contains 2800 inhabitants, is small but handsome; pilgrimages are made to this place. Maximilian's new road to Bohemia is very good. There is a fine view from Mount Greising; the old and magnificent châteaux of Eck, which is still inhabited, is situated in a beautiful country, four English miles north-east of Deggendorf. The Isar near its confluence with the Danube is filled with islands and meadows. At Platting they make the rafts which go down the river to Vienna; it is more pleasant to travel on them than in the boats called *Ordinari*. Moos is a village with the châteaux and gardens of Count Pregsing.

On the left is Nieder-Altaich, a *ci-devant* Benedictine Abbey, most beautifully situated; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ English mile farther are the château and town of Hengersberg.

From Nieder-Altaich to Passau the environs insensibly become more picturesque; at first they still form a plain; you then see Osterhofen, an ancient place with its towers, and a *ci-devant* convent; the beautiful ruins of the château of Hoch-Winzer; Hofkirchen, with the splendid ruins of a château; and on the right Kinzing, or Kinzen, the *Castra quintana* of the Romans. Pleinting, which lies in a beautiful situation on the right, and the picturesque ruins of the château of Hildgardsberg (commonly called Ickersberg) on the left, precede your entry into the charming valley through which the Danube flows for 60 English miles. You then approach Vilshofen on the right, at the mouth of the Vils; Windorf, where a number of boats are built; the little village of Hansbach, and Sandbach, which is dreaded on account of the rocky bed of the river. The mountains become higher as you advance. Near Gaishofen the Gaisbach falls into the Danube on its left bank; Dobelstein is on the right; the new road is almost always close to the stream. From Straubing to Passau the voyage is 75 English miles. (For an account of Passau, see page 496.)

From Passau to Engelhartzell, which contains the Austrian custom-house, the distance is 12 English miles. The views are extensive and extremely picturesque. The gloomy Felsenberg, with the walls of Oberhaus and Unterhaus, is on the right, on the banks of the river Its; while on the left is seen the extremity of a forest, behind which rises the mountain called Mariahilf; you next admire the superb valleys of the Danube and the Inn;—in short, one splendid view is immediately succeeded by another. The right bank of the Achleiten belongs to Austria. The château of Kranpenstein is situated on a wall of pointed rocks, commonly called Schneider-Schlüssel: at Hafner, or Oberzell, black-lead is employed for several important purposes, particularly for the making of crucibles. You then come to the château of Fichtenstein, and the new château which stands by its side. On the left are the villages of Obergrunau and Untergrunau, situated in the middle of large orchards, by the side of a sterile wall of rocks. The Jochenstein is in the middle of the Danube. At no great distance is the Austrian frontier, on the left bank, near the rivulet Dähndl, where are to be seen the ruins of the ancient Ried. Engelhartzell is 231 English miles from Ulm, and 120 from Ratisbon, following the course of the Danube. After an agreeable passage of some hours you arrive at Linz. For an account of this place see page 399.

The voyage from Linz to Vienna takes from one to two days, and

opportunities of making it are continually presenting themselves. The *Ordinari* sets out at an early hour every Tuesday and Friday. On the left is to be seen Spielberg with its château; and a splendid ruin on a rock in the Danube. At Matthausen there is a very fine view of the river and mountains, from the curate's garden. The château and village of Neiderwallsee are in the country on the right, and possess some traces of Roman antiquities. On the left is Grein, a small town and château, situated on a mountain, with all sorts of curiosities and splendid views; among them is a place where the river whirls round so as to form a kind of funnel; this eddy is called *Wirbel und Strudel*, and sometimes *Greiner Schwall*; those who choose to land here will find a very pleasant cross-road leading to the little house below the eddy, from the balcony of which it can be very conveniently viewed. On the right is the *Artaker*, with a view of the beautiful mountain called Ottilienberg. Near the town of Mölk is a rich and splendid Abbey of Benedictine Monks, who are zealously employed in forming collections of books, medals, shells, and minerals. The town and château of Persenberg are on the left.

The Lins *Ordinari* stops at Marbach for the night. Close to it is seen Mariataferl, a celebrated place of pilgrimage, situated on a mountain; together with the châteaux of Weiteneck and Lubereck; the latter is a favourite residence of the Emperor. Between Schwalzenbach and Spitz is the wall called *Toufsteinauer*, or Devil's Wall, which is a geological curiosity; and near Spitz are to be seen the ruins of the fortress. Hinterhaus has a watch-tower of immense size. Wasendorf and Weisskirchen have beautiful Gothic churches, and some picturesque ruins. The little town of Dürrenstein has a fine steeple and several handsome buildings. The ruins of the château behind the town are extremely picturesque; this was the prison of Richard Cœur de Lion. The view from the ruins is remarkably fine. On the right is Schönbühel, a village with a convent of Servites, and the ruins of the château of Schönbühel. On the left is Stein: Krems, with St. Vitus's church, is separated from it only by a valley. Between these two towns, and not far from the river, is the monument of Quartermaster Schmidt. The ruins of the ci-devant Chartreuse convent (*Porta Mariæ*) are in a narrow mountainous pass on the right, near Klein-Aggsbach. In the environs is Langeck, a Servite convent, with one of the finest churches in Austria, containing several beautiful frescoes. Aggstein is remarkable for the ruins of its château. On the left is Korneuburg, with several churches, and close to it is the château of Kreuzenstein. On the right, near St. Jean, the district called the Wachau begins; it has been noted from time immemorial for the culture of the vine. Mautern is a place which communicates with Stein by means of a bridge, and by

this junction seems to form only one town with Stein and Krens. At no great distance is the rich and beautiful convent belonging to the Benedictine Abbey of Göttweih, with a large library, and other collections; the garden is handsome, and the prospect very fine. Greifenstein is an old château, rebuilt by Prince Lichtenstein. From Hadersfeld there is a splendid view of the environs of Vienna, of the Schneeberg, and the temple of Briel. The forest road from Hadersfeld to Mauerbach is very picturesque. Klosterneuburg is a town with a celebrated chapter of canons. We have now reached Vienna.

ACCOUNT OF THE SAXON SWITZERLAND.

THE Saxon Switzerland, which is in the immediate neighbourhood of Dresden, is a part of the sandstone mountains, extending on the south from Hohnstein and Stolpen to the Elbe; it is bounded on the north by the rivulet Wesenitz, on the west by the Gottleube, on the south and south-east by Bohemia, and on the east by a line passing over Stolpen and Neustadt, at the foot of Mount Falkenberg.

You may go to Schandau, which is the centre of this beautiful range of hills, two different ways, either by Pirna and Königstein, or by Pillnitz, the *Bastei*, and Hohnstein. If you take the latter route, the following are the objects most worthy of your attention. Pillnitz, the king's summer residence, with a castle, Mount Borsberg, an artificial cascade, a mill in a very picturesque situation, a hermitage, &c.: you may then proceed through the charming valley of the Wesenitz and the Liebethal stone-quarries, to Lohmen, which is at the distance of two German miles from Dresden; here there is a very picturesque castle; passing through the *Ottowalder Grund*, which is extremely romantic, you then reach the *Bastei*, or bastion, a rocky promontory, with an enchanting prospect; several paths lead from this spot to Schandau, a small town, renowned for the beauty of the neighbouring scenery, and for the efficacy of a mineral spring in the Kirnitz valley. Proceeding through this valley, at the distance of six English miles, you arrive at the *Kuhstall*, a rocky cavern, 80 feet high and 70 broad. The road now conducts you through the *Habichtgrund* to the Little Winterberg, which has on it a house called Winterhaus, thence a shady plantation leads to the Great Winterberg, a tain $2\frac{1}{2}$ English miles from the *Kuhstall*: its summit, which is

covered with basalt, is 1766 Paris feet above the level of the sea, and affords a most delightful prospect over a surface of almost 54 German square miles, or 1142 English square miles. The road, which is very good, then brings you, in two English miles, to the majestic *Prebischthor*, a rocky arch, 120 feet high and of the same width. At Hirniskretschchen, which is a Bohemian frontier village close by, you may hire a gondola, to take you back to Schandau by the Elbe.

From this spot those who have time and money enough may make very pleasant excursions into other mountainous districts, such as the Ochelgrund, Mount Waizdorf, and Kikelsberg; by Sebnitz and Neustadt to Falkenberg and Unger; to the rocky country east of Schandau; to *die hohe Liebe*; to Schramnastein, Reischenstein, and Falkenstein; to Arnstein, Kleinstein, and Heilberg; to Zschand, Hinkel's *Schliuchte* (defiles), and back again over Raubstein and Wildenstein; by Hinterhermsdorf to the *Obere Schleuse* (upper sluice), and the Thorwald Walls; to Zschirnstein; to Schneeberg and the *Bielerggrund*; to Tollenstein and to Tetschen, in Bohemia.

The left bank of the Elbe is also crowded with the most beautiful spots, such as the *Hirschmühle*, near the Bohemian frontier, opposite Schmilke, beneath a jutting rock called *Horn*, which protects it from the rain, and has for centuries threatened to crush it; the village of Schöna; the isolated rocks called Zirkelstein and Kahlstein; and the highest rocky mountain in this district, Tschirnstein, from which you enjoy the finest prospect in the whole Saxon Switzerland.

You may return to Dresden by Mount Lillienstein, the summit of which is 1120, or according to Benzenberg, 942 feet above the level of the Elbe, and 1088 feet above the sea. Opposite to it is situated the town of Königstein, at the foot of Mount Quirlberg, with 1300 inhabitants. *Inn*: the Blue Star.

The *Diebskeller* (thieves' cellar), a cavern 80 feet deep and 20 broad, is among the rocky summits of Mount Quirlberg. At no great distance is the small *Diebskeller*, and near it is a cross in memory of a noble-minded virgin of Pirna, who, during the thirty years' war, in order to escape from the brutality of the Swedish soldiery, threw herself from a rock, which still bears the name of *Die Keuschheitsprobe* (the trial of chastity).

The most remarkable object, however, in this part of the country is the fortress of Königstein, with a garrison of 200 men; the cellar formerly contained a cask considerably more capacious than the famous Heidelberg tun. From Königstein the road leads over an eminence to the cheerful town of Pirna. From this spot the road leads through cheerful villages, such as Zschachwitz, containing the country-seat of Prince Putiatin, to Dresden.

ACCOUNT OF THE TYROL.

THE Tyrol may be considered as the Highlands of Germany, as indeed is shown by its rivers, which flow into three seas very distant from each other; the Rhine into the North Sea; the Lech, the Inn, and the Drau, into the Danube, and thus into the Black Sea; and the Etsch and the Brenta into the Adriatic. Its surface is 614 German square miles, or 12,992 English square miles, with 700,000 inhabitants.

The Tyrolese are now shepherds, but the country is replete with relics of the days of chivalry, and almost as many ruined castles are to be met with here as on the Rhine and in Thuringia. The country is poor, and what it gains by tolls, wood, wine, manufactures, minerals, southern fruits, silk, salt, and cattle, it pays away for grain, hay, straw, and colonial produce. The Tyrolese are poor, but free; and the Tyrol was well compared, by Maximilian I., to a countryman's smock-frock, full of folds indeed, but warm and comfortable.

The Tyrolese are the boldest of hunters and sharp-shooters, but are by no means fond of regular service. The Emperor Joseph wished to extend the conscription to these districts, but, rather than submit to it, the people fled the country, and even committed crimes to escape a servitude so hateful to them; hence there is no conscription, but the country furnishes a regiment of Chasseurs four battallions strong, in a grey and green uniform, who are stationed at Bregenz, Inspruck, and Trent.

The chief riches of this country are beneath the surface of the soil, and the revenue derived from this source was formerly very considerable. Thus, under the reign of Maximilian I., the Fugger family annually obtained a profit of 200,000 florins from their share in the Schwatzer works. Some manufactures are carried on, such as those of silk, lace, and carpets, in the Pusterthal; and in other places there are wire, pin, and needle manufactories; Imst carries on a trade in canary birds; the southern part of the Tyrol in butterflies, lemons, oranges, figs, capers, &c.; the northern part in minerals, toys, &c.

In the Tyrol and the Vorarlberg one meets with villages in a high situation, where during the summer months children and old men form almost the whole of the male population. The men go to Germany and Switzerland to be employed as carpenters, masons,

miners, wood-cutters, &c., and even boys are taken thither by some old man, who lets them out as shepherd-boys; they live on black bread and roots, and in autumn are brought home again by the same old man, thinking themselves rich if they have eight or ten florins to take to their parents' cottage.

In the village of Imst, in the upper valley of the Inn, there are dealers in canary birds, who buy them in Bavaria, Suabia, and Franconia, and sell them at Petersburg and Constantinople for 15 or 20 ducats a piece.

The Tyrolese are passionately fond of hunting, and the best sharp-shooters in the world. The sharp-shooter is the proper soldier for mountain warfare, he is a far and a sure shot, can hit swallows flying with a bullet, and, when in war time, he can take off the generals,—he is really a very valuable person. The first piece of furniture in the house of a Tyrolese is his rifle, and with this he clammers up the most dangerous rocks for the sake of a lean chamolis, worth five or six florins, as his wife does for herbs or grass. The rough Alpine breeze, for which the Tyrolese longs, like the infant for its mother's milk, is to him merely fresh air, for he is hardened from his youth up. He risks life and limb, fears no danger, and lies in wait day and night, suffering hunger and thirst, rain and snow, amid neck-breaking mountains. I was told that one of these hunters who had been kidnapped, and obliged to serve as a soldier for eight years in Hungary, immediately on his return shot his betrayer, and then went to seek his fortune on the other side of the great ocean.

Their dress is very picturesque. Young unmarried men wear a hat covered with green silk, married men with black. The jacket is generally brown, black, or grey and green, but the waistcoat must always be of a different colour, and is usually red; and then there are the green braces, and ribbons, and flowers; their black leather breeches do not reach to the knee, nor do their white stockings cover their feet. The dress of the women is not so good, and their thick blue or red stockings give them an awkward appearance, as if they were walking about in tubs; but their handsome fresh-looking faces easily make all errors in costume pardonable. "Look on their face, and you'll forget them all."

ADDENDA.

- Dresden, page 86.** Findlater Coffee House.
- Hanover.....98.** This kingdom is now independent of England, under the sway of Ernest Ist., late Duke of Cumberland.
- Innsbruck.....146.** In the Cathedral of the Holy Cross is the new marble monument of Hofer.
- There are railroads from Linz to Budweis; also to Wels and Lambach.
- A fire occurred at Schleiz, July 3d, 1837, which destroyed the Palaces of the Prince of Reiss and the Princess Dowager, the Town Hall, the Church, the Parsonage, Public Schools, &c.

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