ORLÉANS
1 : 12,500
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Mètres
Pl. de Dunois
Rue de Patay
Rue Chanzy
Rue Aragо
Rue de Loiret
Rue de Coulmiers
Rue des Carmes
Rue de la Tour Neuve
Rue des Maltiers
Rue du Pont Bouchet
Rue du Pont de Fer
Rue de la Cimade
Rue des Grands Champs
Rue du Colombier
Rue de la Vieille
Rue des Trois Maillets
Rue des Trois Rois
Rue des Carmes
Rue des Charpentiers
Rue des Turcies
Rue Croix de Bois
Rue Porte Madeleine
Rue Saint Julien
Rue Jeanne d'Arc
Rue Bannier
Rue de la Bretonnerie
Rue de la Tannerie
Rue de la Poterne
Rue de la Charpenterie
Rue de la Cloche
Rue de la Cour
Rue de la Fontaine
Rue de la Motte
Rue de la Vieille Poterne
Rue de la Vieille Prison
Rue de la Vieille Tour
Rue de la Vieille Ville
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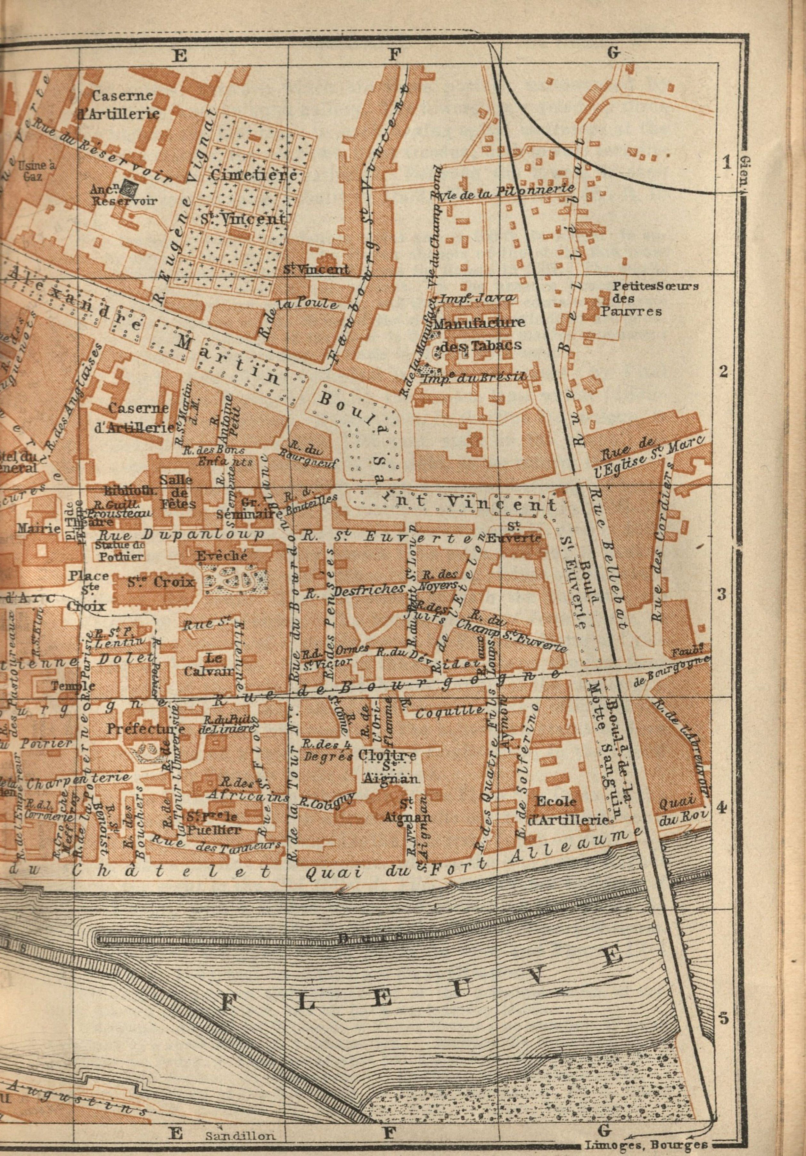
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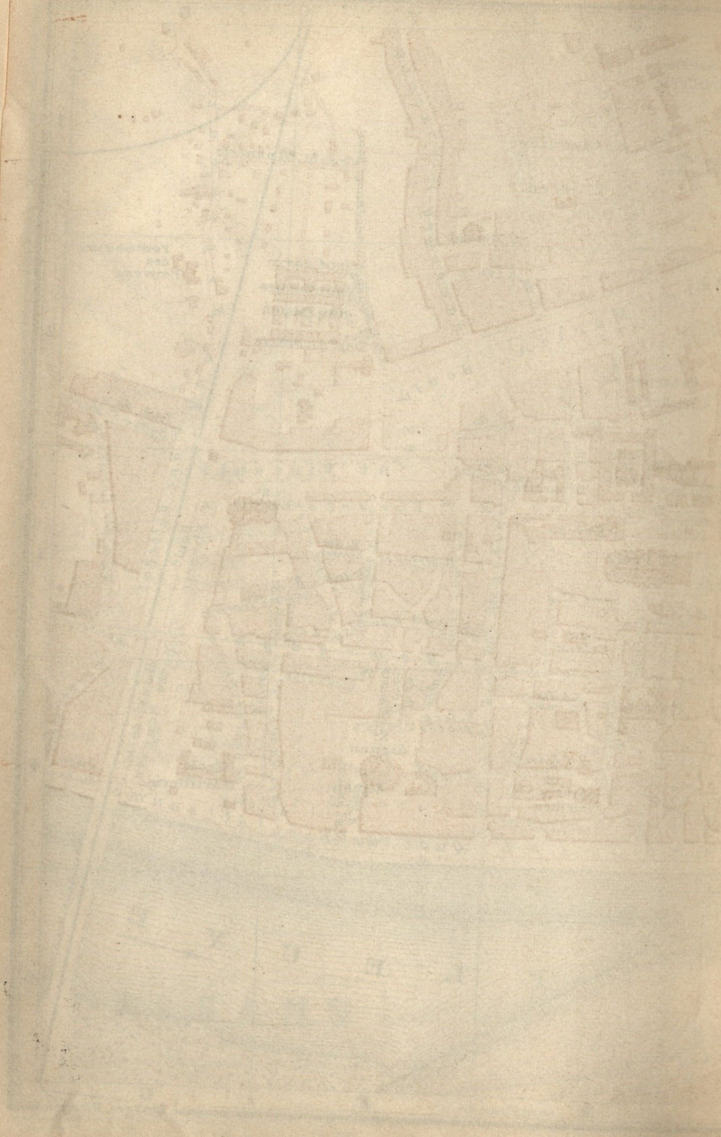
Caserne d'Artillerie
Rue du Réservoir
Usine à Gaz
Ancien Réservoir
Cimetière St. Vincent
Rue Eugène Vignat
St. Vincent
Rue de la Poute
Rue Turenne
Rue de la Pitonnerie
Rue Basse
Petites Sœurs des Pauvres
Alexandre Martin
Impasse Java
Manufacture des Tabacs
Impasse du Kresta
Caserne d'Artillerie
Boulevard St. Vincent
Rue de l'Eglise St. Marc
Rue des Cordiers
Rue Belleba
Salle de Fêtes
Séminaire
Mairie
Rue Dupanloup
Rue St. Eloi
Rue St. Ferréol
Evêché
Place Ste Croix
Rue Destriches
Rue des Noyers
Rue du Champ St. Ferréol
Rue des Ormes
Rue du Dix
Rue des Jeux
Rue du Bourg
Rue de Bourgogne
Rue Coquille
Rue de Bourgogne
Temple
Le Calvaire
Préfecture
Rue du Puits de Linières
Rue des Degrés
Cloître St. Aignan
Rue des Arbalestriers
Rue Cocuguy
Rue de la Tour Neuve
Rue des Quatre Fils Aymon
Rue de Solférino
Ecole d'Artillerie
Boulevard de la Motte Sanglin
Quai du Roi
Rue de la Boucherie
Rue des Boucheries
St. Pierre le Puellier
Rue des Tanneurs
Rue du Châtelet
Quai du Fort Alleaume
Barques
FLEUVE
Augustins
Sandillon
Limoges, Bourges



without spires, between which are three portals, surmounted by rose-windows and an open gallery. The towers are carried up three stories higher, the first stage in each having spiral staircases at the corners and statues, the next two, light arcades; both towers terminate in open crown-shaped galleries. Between the towers is seen the graceful central spire, rebuilt in 1859. The church is 485 ft. in length.

The INTERIOR, which has double aisles and is 100 ft. in height is superior in style to the façade. The eleven chapels of the choir date from the original building, as they escaped from the flames in 1567. The works of art are neither numerous nor ancient. In the arcades beneath the windows are the Stations of the Cross, and the transepts contain elaborate Gothic altars in carved wood. Some of the stained-glass windows are good. In the 1st chapel to the right of the choir is the elaborate marble monument of Mgr. Dupanloup, Archbishop of Paris (d. 1878), by *Chapu*.

On the N. side of the cathedral is a bronze statue, by Vital Dubray, of *Robert Pothier* (Pl. E, 3), the famous legal writer (1699-1772), a native of Orléans. Behind this, in the Rue Dupanloup, is the *Grand Seminaire* (beautiful 17th cent. stalls in the chapel), to which men only are admitted. On the right, as we return, is the —

Hôtel de Ville or *Mairie* (Pl. D, 3), a tasteful building of brick and stone, dating from 1530, but restored and enlarged in 1850-54. It was formerly the royal residence, and here Francis II. died in 1560 in the arms of his wife, Mary Stuart. The main building is flanked by two advancing wings, with niches containing statues of celebrated natives of the town. The Caryatides beneath the balconies are attributed to Jean Goujon. The bronze *Statue of Joan of Arc*, in the court, is a replica of a marble statue by Princess Marie of Orléans, now at Versailles. Several of the apartments on the first floor are decorated in the style of the 16th cent. (apply to the concierge). The chimney-piece of the Salle des Mariages and the ceiling of the Salle du Conseil should be observed. The equestrian statue of Joan of Arc trampling on a mortally wounded Englishman, in the Grand Salon, is also by Princess Marie of Orléans.

The Rue Pothier, on the other side of the Place Ste. Croix, to the right, contains (at No. 2) the attractive *Salle des Thèses* (15th cent. restored in 1830), which belonged to the university (open on Sun. 2-4). We now follow the Rue de Bourgogne, whence the Rue Louis-Roguet leads to the right to the *Old Hôtel de Ville*, a mutilated building of the 15th cent., with a Gothic tower, now containing the **Musée de Peinture et de Sculpture** (Pl. D, 3) and the *Natural History Museum*. The collections are open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., 12-4 (May to Aug. 1-5), and on other days on application.

The following is an alphabetical list of the principal works of art. They are not all numbered, but all have explanatory labels.

Paintings. *Antigna* (of Orléans), 4. Young Breton; no number, Woman overcome by a snow-storm; 5. Conflagration. — *Berchère*, 20. Nubian children guarding the crops. — *Blin*, Landscapes (30. Cape Fréhel). — *Boi*, 36. Portrait. — *Rosa Bonheur*, 37. Landscape. — *Cambiaso*, 60. Brazen serpent. — *Carracci*, Adoration of the Shepherds. — *Ph. de Champaigne*, 65. S. Carlo Borromeo. — *M. Corneille*, 71. Jacob and Esau. — *Coort*, Landscapes. —

Coypel, 773. Portrait of the artist. — *Decker*, 79. Landscape. — *A. Demont*, Landscape. — *Deruet* (1588-1660), 84-87. Earth, Air, Fire, Water. — *Deshayes*, 93. St. Benedict. — *Drouais*, 105. Mme. de Pompadour, 106. Portrait. — *Dubufe*, 107. Birth of Henri V. — *Dupuis* (of Orléans), 112. Zenobia and the shepherds. — *P. Flandrin*, 125. Landscape. — *Fragonard*, 137. Not named. — *Freminet* (1567-1619), 141-148. The Evangelists and the Latin Church Fathers. — *Gérard*, 155. Christ descending on the earth and dispelling the darkness. — *Giordano*, 156. Caritas Romana. — *Hallé*, 166. Flight into Egypt. — *P. Huet*, 181. Arques, 182. Wood at the Hague. — *Lancret*. 210. Luncheon-party. — *Claude Lorrain (Gellée)*, 154. Landscape. — *Lucatelli*, 233. Italian cabaret. — *Van Mieris the Elder*, 249. Portrait of the artist. — *Mierevelt*, Anna van Hussen. — *Mignard*, 250. Portrait. — *Murillo*, 264. An Apostle. — *Negrone*, 267. Madonna and Saints. — *Norblin*, 273. Death of Ugolino. — *Van Oosten*, Forest (1650). — *Oudry*, 278. Birds. — *Pignerolle*, 293. Pilgrimage to Our Lady of Loretto. — *Preti (Il Calabrese)*, 305. SS. Paul and Anthony, the hermits. — *Protais*, 307. Pond. — *Prud'hon*, Portraits. — *Restout*, 329. Annunciation. — *Richemont*, Condé finding the body of Fuentes after the battle of Rocroy, St. Cecilia in the Catacombs. — *Riesener*, Marshal Bessières and other portraits. — *Rottenhammer*, 349. Holy Family. — *N. Robert*, 340. Park. — *Rubens* (?), 352. Genius of Glory and of Art. — *Ruysdael*, 360. Landscape. — *Sacchi*, 362. Raising of Lazarus. — *Scherer*, Joan of Arc at Orléans. — *Fr. de Troy*, 398. Duchess of Maine. — *Vaines*, 402. Death of Eust. Lesueur. — *Ch. Van Loo*, 229. Louis XV., 230. The Regent (?). — *Jos. Vernet*, 411, 952. Landscapes. — *Vetter*, 413. Scene from Molière's 'Précieuses Ridicules'. — *Vouet*, 427. Nymph. — *Watteau*, 431. Monkey as sculptor. — *Zeghers*, 375. Holy Family in a garland of flowers. — A room on the 1st floor is devoted to works by *L. Cogniet* (1794-1880).

Sculptures. *Blanchard*, 506. Rope-dancer. — *Captier*, 573. Dancing faun. — *David d'Angers*, 585-587. Terracotta reliefs. — *Duret*, 591. Mercury inventing the lyre. — *Feugères des Forts*, Mary Magdalen. — *Molknecht*, 601. Venus quitting the bath. — *Pradier*, 630. Venus surprised. — *Tournois*, 646. Quoit-player. — *Villain*, 648. Hebe.

The *Drawings* number 250; the *Engravings* about 10,000.

Quitting the building by the door in the Rue Ste. Catherine, we turn to the right, and a few yards farther on to the left (Rue des Albanais), and reach the *Hôtel de Farville* or *Cabut*, a tasteful little edifice of the 16th cent., often erroneously called the 'House of Diana of Poitiers'. It contains the interesting and well-arranged **Historical Museum** (Pl. D, 3), open as the others (see p. 271). The objects are furnished with inscriptions. Catalogue, 1½ fr.

Ground Floor. Antique and other sculptures. — First Floor. Gold ornaments from Cyprus, Gallo-Roman bronzes (horse and boar found in the neighbourhood), antique vases and terracottas; Egyptian antiquities; flint axe-heads; small bronzes and terracottas; and miscellaneous objects of more modern date. — Second Floor. Chests of the 15-16th cent., and other furniture; font of the 13th cent., bas-reliefs in alabaster, fine chimney-piece of the 16th cent.; ethnographical collection; weapons; local curiosities. — A room off the court contains porcelain from Rouen, Delft, and Nevers; medals; fine chimney-piece of the 16th cent., with painted bas-reliefs (life of John the Baptist); porcelain, smaller objects of art, ivory, bonbonnières, watches, statuettes, etc.; curious amber crucifix.

The Rue des Albanais ends in the Rue Royale, the most interesting in the town. The first turning to the right is the Rue du Tabour (Pl. C, 3), No. 37, in which is the *House of Joan of Arc*, where the Maid of Orléans lodged. No. 15 is the so-called *House of Agnes Sorel*, an edifice of the Renaissance, which contains the **Musée Jeanne d'Arc** (Pl. C, 3).

The museum consists of an important collection of objects connected with Joan of Arc, both originals and reproductions, of more historic interest than artistic value. The *Salle des Monuments* (on the groundfloor) contains mainly models of statues of the heroine; the *Salle du Siège* (1st floor) illustrates the arms and armour worn at the siege of Orléans; the *Salle des Bijoux* (2nd floor) contains coins, medals struck in honour of Joan, and stattuettes and ornaments representing her. On the 3rd floor are miscellaneous objects. Specially noteworthy are a Flemish tapestry (15th cent.) representing Joan's arrival at Chinon; Beauvais tapestry (17th cent.) designed after the 'Pucelle' of Chapelain; banner borne at the festival of Joan of Arc (16th cent.); portraits, including one of 1581 and another by Vouet (17th cent.); two paintings of battles in which she took part, by Le Bourguignon and Mignot; engravings, etc.

At the S. end of the Rue Royale a handsome *Bridge* (Pl. C, 5), of the 18th cent., spans the Loire, the channel of which is sometimes almost dry. At the S. end of the bridge is the suburb of *St. Marceau*, at the beginning of which is a mediocre *Statue of the Maid of Orléans*, by Gois.

On the right bank, about 300 yds. below the bridge, is the Renaissance church of *Notre-Dame-de-Recouvrance* (Pl. C, 4), erected in memory of the deliverance of the town by Joan of Arc, with mural paintings by H. Lazerges. — About $^1/_2$ M. up the river are the remains of the 15th cent. church of *St. Aignan* (Pl. F, 4), consisting of the choir and transepts. To the N.E., in the Boulevard St. Marc, is the church of *St. Euverte* (Pl. G, 3), dating from the 12th and 15th centuries. Thence to the station about 1 M.

Pleasant walks may be taken on the banks of the Loire to the *Château of St. Loup*, $1^3/_4$ M. above the town, and to the *Chapelle St. Mesmin*, $2^1/_2$ M. below. An omnibus plies to the latter from Rue de la Hallebarde 31 (Pl. C, 3).

A charming excursion may be made to the Source of the Loiret, either by private carriage, or by tramway (p. 270) to **Olivet** *(Restaurant de l'Eldorado)*, a village about 2 M. from the *Château de la Source*. There are in reality two sources, the *Abîme* and the *Bouillon*, both remarkable for the abundance and limpidity of their water, and said to have subterranean communication with the Loire. The château stands in a pleasant garden (fee).

From Orléans to Montargis, 47 M., railway in 2-$2^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 50, 5 fr. 75, 3 fr. 75 c.). — $1^1/_4$ M. *Les Aubrais* (p. 264). The train first skirts and then intersects the Forest of Orléans. $12^1/_2$ M. *Donnery;* 14 M. *Fay-aux-Loges*, situated on the *Canal d'Orléans*, between the Loire and the *Loing;* $31^1/_2$ M. *Bellegarde-Quiers*, also a station on the line from Beaune-la-Rolande to Bourges (p. 397). — $36^1/_2$ M. *Ladon* was the scene of a battle on Nov. 24th, 1870 (monument). — 47 M. *Montargis*, see p. 394.

From Orléans to Gien, 39 M., railway in 2-$2^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 5, 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 10 c.). This line ascends the valley of the Loire, at a little distance from the river. — $3^1/_2$ M. *St. Jean-de-Braye*. Beyond (7 M.) *Chécy-Mardié* we cross the Canal d'Orléans (see above). — $11^1/_2$ M. *St. Denis-Jargeau*. The latter, on the right bank of the river, is noted for a victory gained by Joan of Arc over the English in its neighbourhood in May, 1429. — 16 M. **Châteauneuf-sur-Loire** *(Hôt. des Trois-Rois)* is a small town (3338 inhab.) with the remains of a huge *Château* rebuilt in the 18th century. The church contains the tomb of the Duc de la Vrillière (1672-1718), minister of Louis XIV, with a fine group in marble. About 3 M. to the S.E. lies *Germigny-des-Prés*, a village noted for its church, originally dating from the Carolingian period and restored in the primitive style.

21 M. *St-Benoît-St-Aignan.* — **St. Benoit-sur-Loire** *(Inns)*, about 3 M. to the S., owes its origin and its name to a rich Benedictine monastery, founded in 620 and pillaged and destroyed by the Huguenots under Condé in 1562. At one time 5000 pupils are said to have been taught by the monks.

Nothing now remains except the **Church*, built between 1026 and 1218 one of the oldest and most remarkable ecclesiastical monuments in France It has two sets of transepts, between which rises a square tower. The W porch or narthex is two stories high, and is divided into a nave and aisle of three bays each, with columns crowned by curiously carved capitals The portal on the N. is flanked by six large statues (mutilated), and abov the door is a representation of the translation of the relics of St. Beno or Benedict from Monte Cassino to the monastery. The transepts have n doors, but have small apses on the E. side. In the interior, beneath th central tower, is the tomb of Philip I. of France (d. 1108), with a co temporary recumbent statue. The capitals of the columns and the cho stalls, dating from the 15th cent., should be observed. — *Sully* (see belov may be conveniently visited from St. Benoît (5 M.), viâ the right bank the Loire. Germigny-des-Prés lies about 3 M. to the N.W. (see above).

At (25½ M.) *Les Bordes* we intersect the line from Beaune-la-Rolan to Bourges. The first station on this line to the S. of Les Bordes is *Sul* (see p. 397). — 31 M. *Ouzouer-Dampierre.* — 39 M. *Gien*, see p. 394.

From Orléans to Ouzouer-le-Marché (*Blois*), 19½ M., steam-tramw viâ *Coulmiers*. At *Ouzouer* we meet the tramway from Blois (p. 278).

From Orléans to *Tours*, see p. 264; to *Bourges* and *Nevers*, see pp. 39 403; to *Malesherbes* and *Bourron* (Moret), see p. 397; to *Chartres*, see p. 1

38. Blois.

Stations. Besides the *Railway Station* proper (Pl. A, 5-6) Blois h two *Steam-Tramway Stations:* one in the Faubourg de Vienne (Pl. E, for Bracieux (Chambord) and Lamotte-Beuvron; the other, in the Fa bourg Neuf (Pl. B, 2), for Ouzouer-le-Marché (30 M.).

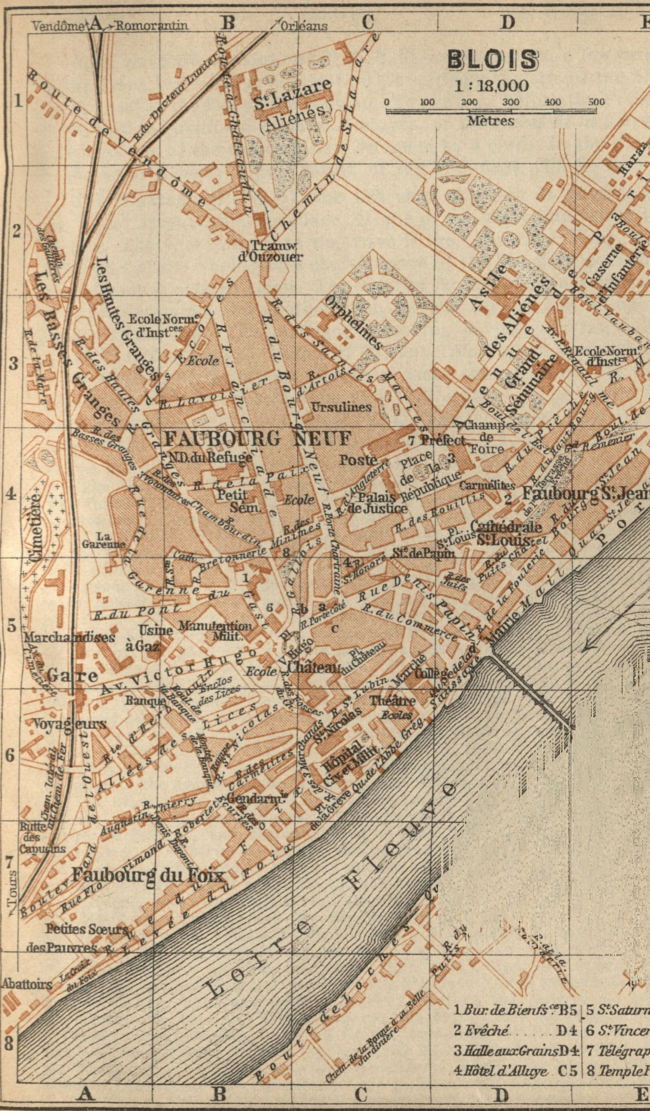
Hotels. Grand Hôtel de Blois (Pl. a; C, 5), Rue Porte-Côté, pe from 10 fr., well spoken of; Gr. Hôt. de France (Pl. b; C, 5), Place Vict Hugo, R. from 3, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; *du Château (Pl. c; C, 5), R Porte-Côté 20, R. from 3½, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½, omn. ½ fr.; Angleter (Pl. d; D, 5), on the quay, at the bridge, R. 2½-4, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½ f Gerbe d'Or, R. from 2, déj. 2½, D. 2½ fr.; de la Nouvelle Gare, w restaurant à la carte, plain.

Cafés. *Grand Café*, Rue Denis-Papin; *Café de Blois*, beside the Hô de Blois; others on the quays. — *Railway Restaurant.*

Post and Telegraph Office, Place de la République (Pl. C, 4) and R Denis-Papin 45.

Blois, the chief town of the department of *Loir-et-Cher*, wi 23,790 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the right bank of t Loire, with its principal street in the hollow between two hills, which rise respectively the château and the cathedral. The old parts of the town are ill-built, with numerous narrow streets, whi occasionally degenerate into flights of steps. A bridge at the e of the main street leads over the river to the suburb of Vienne.

Blois first rose into notice about the end of the 14th cent., when Lo of Orléans, son of Charles V. of France, purchased the castle from counts of Blois. Under its new masters Blois enjoyed a period of i portance, especially when Louis's grandson, who frequently resided he ascended the throne of France as Louis XII. Francis I. spent large su of money in enlarging and embellishing the castle, in which he entertai Charles V. Henri III spent much of his time at Blois, and twice (in 1 and 1588) assembled the States-General here (see p. 275); here, too, Duke of Guise was assassinated by the king's orders (see p. 275). The cas then fell into disfavour. Henri IV visited it once. Louis XIII. imprison his mother, Marie de Médicis, in this castle, and afterwards presented it his brother, Gaston of Orléans.



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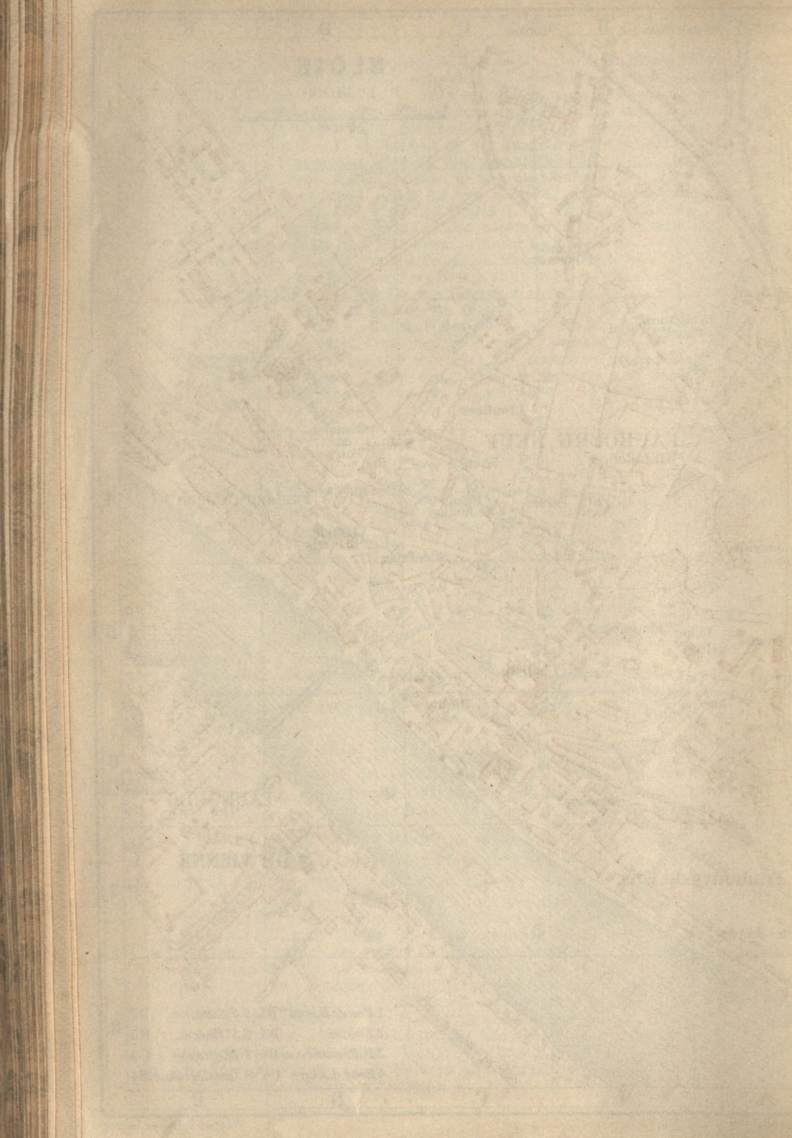


From the *Railway Station* (Pl. A, 5, 6) we proceed in a few min. to the *Place Victor-Hugo* (Pl. B, C, 5), occupying the site of the old 'jardin bas' at the foot of the château. To the left, before the Place, is the Gothic *Pavillon d'Anne de Bretagne*, or the *Bains de la Reine*, a dependency of the château, now occupied by a club. In the Place is the Jesuit *Church of St. Vincent*, of the 17th cent. (Pl. 6; B, 5).

The ***Château** (Pl. C, 5), the left side of which is skirted by the direct ascent from the Place, is one of the most interesting in France. The part in front as we arrive is the **Francis I. Wing*, the finest part of the whole and a chef-d'œuvre of the Renaissance. The inner façade is noticed below. The exterior façade, with four stories, is richly decorated and adorned with tasteful turrets and an open gallery at the top. The unattractive-looking pavilion on the right dates from the time of Gaston of Orléans, who began a complete reconstruction of the whole. Between these two sections rises the *Tour des Oubliettes*, dating from the 13th century. The castle is entered from the Place du Château (Pl. C, 5) by the *Galerie Louis XII*, constructed of stone and brick, and finished in 1501. In a niche above the door is an equestrian statue of Louis XII.

The château belongs to the town and is open daily from 7 or 8 a.m. The interior, however, is shown only under the escort of a custodian (fee discretionary; not more than 1 fr. for one pers., less per head for a party).

The portion of the building in front of us as we pass into the court is the *Gaston Wing*, that to the right the *Francis I. Wing*, and that to the left, which we enter first, the prolongation of the *Louis XII. Wing*. On the groundfloor are the *Apartments of Anne of Brittany*, wife of Louis XII., with handsome chimney-pieces and fine ceilings, besides sculptures and paintings. Thence we visit the richly decorated *Chapelle St. Calais*, built by Louis XII., whose betrothal to Anne of Brittany (p. 244) is represented on one of the windows, and the handsome staircase (by Mansart) of the *Gaston Wing*. We proceed next to the **Francis I. Wing*, the inner façade of which is even more richly decorated than the outer. Like most of the château it has recently undergone complete restoration. The **Staircase* is a marvel of consummate grace; it ascends within a projecting pentagonal tower, open at each stage, and both outside and inside is most beautifully carved. The figure of 'Diane Chasseresse', to the right of the entrance, is probably the work of Jean Goujon. The salamander which is frequently repeated in the ornamentation is the badge of Francis I., while the hedgehog on other parts of the building is the badge of Louis XII. The three statues on the pilasters (Peace, Youth, Friendship) present the profile of Diane de Poitiers, and are attributed to Jean Goujon. — First Floor. *Apartments of Catherine de Médicis and of Claude de France*, including two Ante-rooms, with gilded chimney-pieces; the Queen's Gallery, with a splendid ceiling; the Dressing Room; the Bedchamber in which Catherine died in 1589, with artistically carved beams; her Oratory, partly in a turret supported by a corbel; and her Study, with nearly 250 carved wooden panels, all different. Marie de Médicis (see p. 274) is said to have escaped by one of the windows of the last-named room. We next inspect the *Tour des Oubliettes* or *Tour du Moulin* (13th cent.), and the *Dungeon* in which the Cardinal de Guise, brother of the 'Balafré', was assassinated. — Second Floor. The *Apartments of Henri III* include two Ante-rooms with fine chimney-pieces; the King's Gallery; the Study; and the King's Bedchamber, in which the Duke of Guise, surnamed 'le Balafré' or 'the Scarred', assassinated in 1588 by order of Henri III, breathed his last. Adjoining are the Oratory in which two monks, during the assassination, remained in prayer 'for the success of a great scheme'; the Library; and,

lastly, an outer passage leading to the tower-chamber, where the first blo were struck. — The THIRD FLOOR is not shown to visitors. The rema able gargoyles should be noticed. — We retrace our steps, and desce by a staircase to the *Salle des Etats*, the oldest in the castle (13th cen which is divided into two by eight columns.

From the other end of the Galerie Louis XII another staircase lea to an unimportant **Musée** (open on Sun., 12-4; at other times for a fee). the second room on the first floor are two valuable pictures: a Group Sheep by *Rosa Bonheur*, and La Colombine by *Leonardo da Vinci*. M of the rooms have fine chimney-pieces. On the second floor are engra ings, and a collection of natural history. Fine view from the first roo

A lane with steps, to our right as we quit the castle, descen to the old abbey-church of **St. Nicolas** (Pl. C, 6), the finest in Blo built in 1138-1210. The remarkable façade, with its two towers, h recently been completed and restored. The central tower, though f from pleasing when seen from without, forms a handsome lantern the interior. The altar-piece of the 15th cent., to the N. of the cho near the transept, represents the life of St. Mary of Egypt.

We now ascend the right bank of the Loire to the bridge (p. 274 where a handsome street begins. The Rue du Roi ascends to t right to the **Cathedral of St. Louis** (Pl. D, 4), an edifice in a basta Gothic style, reconstructed by J. H. Mansart in 1678. The façad is later, and may be described as belonging to the neo-classic schoo The seventh chapel to the right contains two marble reliefs, by L rambert (1660), representing Memory and Meditation, formerly the tomb of the mother of King Stanislaus of Poland, in the churc of St. Vincent (p. 275). — The *Bishop's Palace*, behind the cathedra dates from nearly the same epoch; the terrace (open to the publi commands a fine view.

The Rue du Palais, to our right as we return, passes in front the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. C, 4). The street leading thence to th left ends at the bronze statue (Pl. C, 4, 5) erected in 1879 to *Den Papin* (1647-1710), the physicist, who was born at Blois. Th statue, by A. Millet, is placed on a platform approached by 12 steps and commanding a fine view. — In the Rue St. Honor leading hence in a straight direction, is the *Hôtel d'Alluye* (No. 8 Pl. 4, C 5), of the 16th cent. (restored in 1893), the finest of th old houses of Blois (visitors admitted). We regain the square nea the château by turning first to the right, then to the left.

Excursions. — To CHAMBORD. This highly interesting excursion i most conveniently made by carriage (return-fare for 1-3 pers., with on horse 10-12, with two horses 20 fr.). The drivers usually go by the roa on the dyke or embankment on the left bank of the Loire (11 M.) and retur by the valley of the *Cesson* (10 M.). Or the steam-tramway may be take to (10½ M.) *Bracieux* (p. 278) and a carriage hired there for Chambor (4½ M.; 1-4 pers. 5 fr.). There is a public conveyance from Bracieux, bu at inconvenient hours. — With a carriage and pair the three châteaux o Chambord, Cheverny, and Beauregard may all be visited in one day (25 fr.) Near the château of Chambord is the *Hôtel du Grand-St-Michel* (good).

The *Château of Chambord, situated in a park, 20 sq. M. in area, sur rounded by 20 M. of walls, is one of the finest palaces of the Renaissance in existence, and as an edifice it is perhaps unique. It was built by Pierre Nepveu in 1526 for Francis I., whose favourite residence it became.

and Cousin, Bontemps, Goujon, Pilon, and other noted artists were engaged on its decoration. Many changes were afterwards carried out, especially by Louis XIV. and by Marshal Saxe, to whom that monarch presented it in 1748. From 1725 to 1733 Stanislaus Lesczinski, the ex-king of Poland, dwelt at Chambord. Napoleon I. presented it to Marshal Berthier, from whose widow it was purchased in 1821 for the sum of 61,000*l.* raised by a national subscription, on behalf of the future Comte de Chambord (1820-83). It now belongs to the Duke of Parma and the Comte de Bardi. The château, only the N. part of which is completed, consists of two square blocks, the larger of which, 512 ft. long by 385 ft. broad, encloses the smaller in such a way, that the N. façade of the one forms the centre of the N. façade of the other. The corners of each block terminate in massive round towers, with conical roofs crowned by lanterns, so that four of these towers appear in the principal façade. The central part is farther adorned with an unexampled profusion of dormer-windows, turrets, carved chimneys, and pinnacles, besides innumerable mouldings and sculptures, above all of which rises the double lantern of the tower containing the principal staircase. Beyond a few portraits (by Rigaud, Largillière, Nattier, etc.) and busts the interior is almost empty and undecorated; most of the carved wainscots and panels, the ornamented doors and shutters, and other embellishments were destroyed in 1793 by the Revolutionaries. The chief point of interest is the double spiral *Staircase, so arranged that one person can ascend and another descend at the same time without even seeing each other. The elaborate ornamentation of the roofs is also striking; and the massive timber constructions used to form and support them should be observed from inside. The château contains 440 apartments, and the stables are said to have room for 1200 horses.

To Beauregard and Cheverny, 9½-10 M., carriages as for Chambord (see p. 276) or from Bracieux (ca. 5 fr.). We traverse the suburb of Vienne and follow the Romorantin road. Walkers may lighten their journey by taking the train from Blois to Cour-Cheverny (p. 278). — The *Château of Beauregard*, about 4½ M. from Blois, is said to have been built by Francis I. as a hunting-lodge, but part of it has been rebuilt and modernized. It contains a gallery of 363 historical portraits of the 17th cent. (by Ardier), handsome ceilings, and a tiled floor representing an army in order of battle. — The *Château of Cheverny*, about 5½ M. farther on, is a magnificent structure of the 17th cent., partly in the style of the Renaissance, and recently restored. Many of the rooms retain the original furniture and decorations. The mythological paintings (Histories of Adonis, Perseus, and Theagenes and Charicles) are by Jean Mosnier, of Blois (1600-56).

About 6 M. to the W. of Blois is the ruined *Château of Bury*, an interesting edifice of the 16th century. — *Château de Chaumont*, see p. 265.

From Blois to Pont-de-Braye, viâ Vendôme, 41½ M., railway in 2¼-6½ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 25, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 85 c.). — Beyond (4½ M.) *Fossé-Marolles* the *Cisse* is crossed. At (8 M.) *La Chapelle-Vendômoise* is one of the finest dolmens in France. There are several others in this neighbourhood. — 17 M. *Villetrun-Coulommiers*. The train now crosses the *Loir* and joins the line from Châteaudun. 21½ M. *Vendôme*, see p. 268.

The railway recrosses the Loir and descends the irregular, winding valley of that stream. — 27½ M. *Thoré-la-Rochette*. At La Rochette, at which the station is situated, are a number of inhabited *Caverns*. Similar caverns are found elsewhere in this valley, and also on the banks of the Loire (p. 233), the Vienne (p. 283), etc. Some of those of *Breuil*, on the opposite bank, are very ancient. About 1¼ M. to the N. of Breuil is the *Château de la Bonaventure*, and as far to the S.E. is the *Château de Rochambeau*. — Beyond a tunnel we and reach (30 M.) *St. Rimay*. *Les Roches*, 1¼ M. to the W., has the most interesting caverns in this region; nearly all the 550 inhab. of the village are 'Troglodytes'. The Loir is again crossed.

33½ M. *Montoire-sur-le-Loir* (Trois Rois) is a small town commanded by a ruined castle, the donjon of which dates from the 12th century. On the left bank of the Loir, 1¾ M. to the S.E., are the picturesque ruins of the huge *Château de Lavardin*, built in the 12-15th centuries.

Near (3^{7}/$_{2}$ M.) *Troo*, which has a Romanesque church of the 12th cent., are ancient ruins, a tumulus, and some interesting caverns. 40 M. *Sougé-sur-Braye.* — 41^{1}/$_{2}$ M. *Pont-de-Braye*, see p. 196.

From Blois to Villefranche-sur-Cher *(Vierzon)*, viâ Romorantin, 36 M., railway in 1^{3}/$_{4}$-2^{1}/$_{4}$ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 40, 4 fr. 30, 2 fr. 80 c.). This line crosses the Loire beyond (2^{1}/$_{2}$ M.) *La Chaussée-St-Victor.* — 5^{1}/$_{2}$ M. *Vineuil-St-Claude;* 9^{1}/$_{2}$ M. *Mont-près-Chambord* (steam-tramway, see below); 13 M. *Cour-Cheverny*, ^{3}/$_{4}$ M. to the N. of *Cheverny* and its château (p. 277). The marshy tract which now follows forms part of the *Sologne* (p. 393). Beyond (18^{1}/$_{2}$ M.) *Fontaine-Soings* the train passes near the *Château de la Morinière* (15th cent.). 21 M. *Mur-de-Sologne.* — 31 M. Romorantin *(Lion d'Or)*, a busy cloth-manufacturing town with 8130 inhab., is situated on the *Sauldre*. The Edict of Romorantin, in 1560, prevented the establishment of the Inquisition in France. — 36 M. *Villefranche-sur-Cher* is a station on the line from Tours to Vierzon (see *Baedeker's Southern France*).

From Blois to Lamotte-Beuvron viâ Bracieux *(Chambord)*, 38^{1}/$_{2}$ M., steam-tramway (p. 276) in 3-3^{1}/$_{2}$ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 65, 3 fr. 10 c.). Unimportant stations. — 7 M. *Mont* (see above). — 10^{1}/$_{2}$ M. *Bracieux*, on the Beuvron (comp. p. 276). At (27^{1}/$_{2}$ M.) *La Ferté-Beauharnais* is a château that belonged to Eugène Beauharnais. — 38^{1}/$_{2}$ M. *Lamotte-Beuvron* (p. 398).

From Blois to Ouzouer-le-Marché *(Orléans)*, 30^{1}/$_{2}$ M., steam-tramway. At *Ouzouer* we meet the steam-tramway from Orléans (p. 273).

39. Tours and its Environs.

Hotels. *Grand Hôtel de l'Univers (Pl. a; D, 3), Boulevard Heurteloup, near the station, R. from 4, D. 5 fr.; Gr. Hôt. de Bordeaux (Pl. b; D, 3), almost opposite the station, to the right, R. 3-10, B. 1^{1}/$_{4}$, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Grand Hôtel du Faisan (Pl. c; C, 2), Rue Nationale 17, R. 3-10, B. 1^{1}/$_{2}$, déj. 3^{1}/$_{2}$, D. 4, omn. ^{1}/$_{2}$ fr.; Boule d'Or (Pl. d; C, 2, 3), des Négociants (Pl. e; C, 2), both in the Rue Nationale (Nos. 29 & 19); *du Commerce (Pl. f; C, 4), Place du Palais-de-Justice, R. 2-5, B. 1^{1}/$_{4}$, déj. 3, D. 3^{1}/$_{2}$ fr.; du Croissant, Rue Gambetta 7, near the post office (Pl. C, 3), pens. 9 fr. — **Pensions:** *Brunswick-Boisgentin*, Rue Marignan 2, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Fontaine-Moreau*, Rue Traversière 2 (Pl. D, 3), pens. 6 fr.

Cafés. *Du Commerce, de la Ville*, Rue Nationale 32 & 46; *de l'Univers*, Place du Palais-de-Justice 8. — *Café-Concert de l'Alcazar*, Rue Nationale. — *Cirque Rancy*, on the quay, near the Musée.

Cabs. With one horse, per drive 1, per hr. 1^{1}/$_{2}$ fr.; with two horses, 1^{1}/$_{2}$ and 2 fr.

Tramways (comp. the Plan). From the Barrière de Vouvray (Pl. E, 1) to the Barrière de Grammont, viâ the Rue Nationale and the Avenue de Grammont (3 'sections', 15 c. each; all the way 25 c.), with a branch to the Pont Bonaparte or St. Cyr (Pl. B, 2). — *Steam Tramway* from the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville to Vouvray viâ Marmoutier (p. 282) and Rochecorbon (3 sections, 30-45 c. each, 40-60 c. for 2 sections, 75 c. all the way).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Rue de Clocheville 14 bis.

French Reformed Church (*'Temple'*), Rue de la Préfecture; serv. at 10.30. Pastor, M. *Dupin de St. André*, Rue Jehan Fouquet 44.

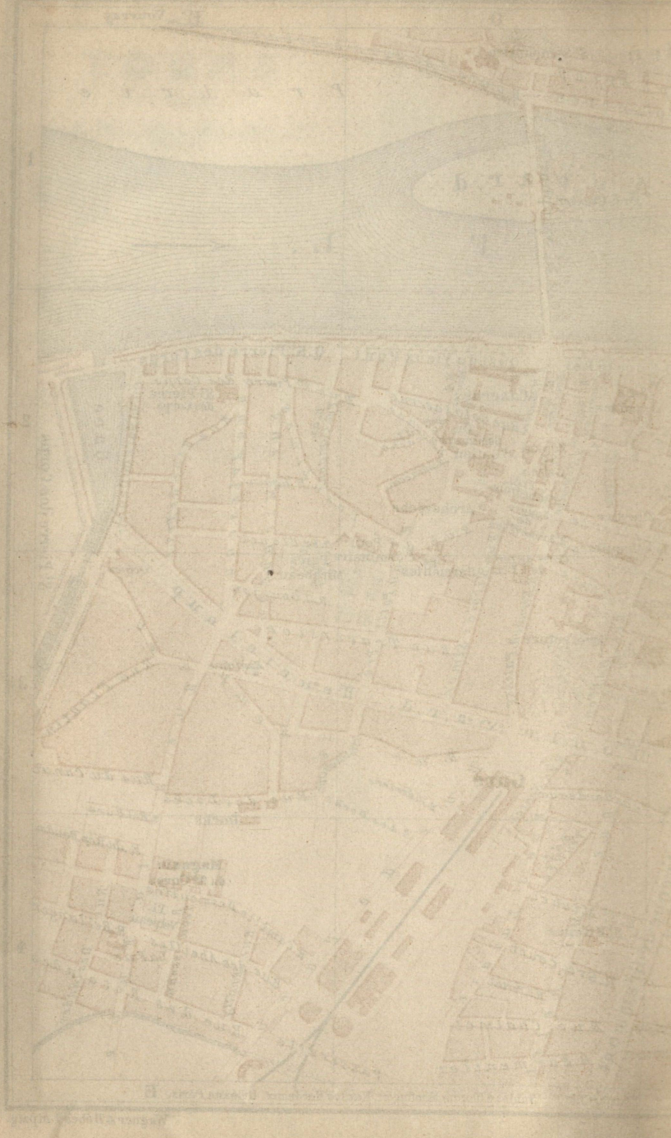
Baths. *Bains de la Touraine*, Boulevard Béranger 18.

Tours, a prosperous town with 64,695 inhab., the former capital of the *Touraine*, the chief town of the department of *Indre-et-Loire*, the headquarters of the IXth Army Corps, and the seat of an archbishop, is situated in a fertile plain on the left bank of the Loire and extends with its suburbs as far as the right bank of the *Cher*, nearly 2 M. from the Loire. The agreeable situation and mild climate of Tours are enjoyed by many English residents.

Tours, a town of the Gallic tribe of the *Turones* or *Turoni*, joined the league under Vercingetorix against Cæsar in B. C. 52. It was afterwards

TOURS
1:15,300
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Mètres
A
B
1
2
3
4
St. Cyr
Faubour
Sœurs de la Présentation
Portillon
Quai de Portillon
Le Morier
Mon. des Apprentis Tonnel.
La Galanderie
La Haye
La Pléaudière
Pont St. Cyr
Pont de la Tranchée
Pont de Bretagne
Pont Wilson
Pont Napoléon
Pont Mac-Donald
Pont Ste. Anne
Pont Mirabeau
Pont Ste. Catherine
Pont Ste. Croix
Pont Ste. Radegonde
Pont Ste. Elisabeth
Pont Ste. Thérèse
Pont Ste. Marie
Pont Ste. Madeleine
Pont Ste. Anne

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.



transferred from the N. to the S. bank of the Loire, and known under the Roman emperors as *Caesarodunum* and (later) *Urbs Turonum*. It became the capital of the Third Lugdunensis in 374 A. D. From the invasion of the Franks until the 11th cent. the town was the capital of a line of counts, whose descendant, Henry II., united Touraine with the English crown. This province was restored to France in 1242; and from that time onwards Tours was a favourite residence of the French kings, who fostered its manufactures and largely increased its prosperity. Louis XI. especially spent much time at Plessis-lès-Tours (p. 282). Under Henri III and later monarchs Tours was the meeting-place of important councils. Touraine was bestowed, as an apanage, upon Mary, Queen of Scots, who continued to draw a revenue from it until her death. On Sept. 13th, 1870, Gambetta, who had escaped by balloon from beleaguered Paris, established at Tours the Delegation of the Government of National Defence, which remained here until compelled by the advance of the Germans to remove to Bordeaux on Dec. 21st, 1870. The town was occupied by the Germans from Jan. 19th till March 8th, 1871. — The *Battle of Tours* is the name often given to the great battle in which Charles Martel checked and hurled back the advancing power of the Saracens in 732. It was fought between Tours and Poitiers. — Tours is famous as the city of St. Martin, who became its bishop in 375; of Gregory of Tours, who wrote the first history of the Franks; and of Alcuin's renowned theological school. *Honoré de Balzac* (1799-1850), the novelist, was born at Tours.

The *Railway Station* (Pl. D, 3, 4) adjoins the fine boulevards which separate the town proper from its suburbs. Turning to the left, we reach in a few minutes a handsome square with the new *Hôtel de Ville* and the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. C, 3), a large Doric building erected in 1840. A bronze statue, by Fournier, was erected here in 1889 to *Honoré de Balzac* (see above). The Rue Nationale (Pl. C, 3, 2), which runs hence to the right to the Loire, is the widest and handsomest street in the town. The third street on the right, the Rue de l'Archevêché, leads to a square in which stands the *Archbishop's Palace* (Pl. D, 2), approached by an Ionic portal erected in the 17th cent. as a triumphal arch. The square is embellished with a monument to *Dr. Velpeau* (1795-1867), *Dr. Trousseau* (1801-67) and *Dr. Bretonneau* (1778-1862), three local worthies, the main feature of which is a figure of Touraine by Sicard (1887).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. D, 2), in the adjoining 'Place', dedicated to *St. Gatien*, who introduced Christianity into Touraine, rises on the site of two earlier churches in which St. Martin (d. 397) and Gregory of Tours (d. 595) once officiated. Though it was begun in 1170 and not finished till the middle of the 16th cent., the various parts of the cathedral are exceedingly harmonious, and the whole forms in fact one of the finest Gothic edifices in France. The *Façade*, the last part completed, is a lavishly ornamented example of the Flamboyant style; Henri IV is reported to have said of it that it was a jewel to which only the casket was wanting. It is flanked by two towers, 226 and 229 ft. in height, the upper stages of which consist of truncated pyramids, surmounted by double domes in the Renaissance style. The tympana and pediments of the triple portal are in open work; and above is a beautiful rose-window.

Interior. The work of the different epochs of the construction is easily distinguished. Several bays of the nave are Flamboyant, like the

façade; the E. bays and the transepts date from the 14th and 15th cent. while the choir, both larger and more interesting, was the work of th 12th century. The windows are still filled with the original magnificen *Stained Glass.* The first chapel to the right of the choir contains the *Tom of the Children of Charles VIII.*, in white marble, by Jean Juste (1506). A small door in the N. transept gives admission to the *Psallette*, or sing ing-school, dating from the 15-16th cent., and embellished with attractiv sculptures and a curious staircase. Fine view from the S. tower.

On the quay, not far from the cathedral, is a barrack including th *Tour de Guise*, a round tower of the 12-15th cent., dating from a royal palace

The Rue de la Scellerie leads back from the Square de l'Archevêché to the Rue Nationale, passing in front of the **Théâtre Municipal** (Pl. C, D, 2), an imposing building rebuilt in 1872, after a fire in 1883. The figure of Lyric Poetry on the pediment is by Combarieu

We cross the Rue Nationale and proceed in a straight direction through the Rue des Halles, at the end of which stand the *Tour Charlemagne* (Pl. C, 3; right) and the *Tour St. Martin* (Pl. B C, 3; left). These are relics of the famous basilica of St. Martin, extolled by Gregory of Tours, and afterwards rebuilt on a still more magnificent scale in the 12-13th centuries. Pillaged by the Huguenots during the religious wars of the 16th cent., it was finally demolished in 1802, when the street was prolonged. The Tour Charlemagne, so called because Luitgard, third wife of Charlemagne, was buried beneath it, adjoined the N. transept of the church; the Tour St. Martin stood to the right of the W. portal.

At the corner of the Rue Descartes beginning at the Tour Charlemagne is the new **Basilica of St. Martin** (Pl. C, 3), in the Romano-Byzantine style, by Lalou, still unfinished. The dome is surmounted by a statue of St. Martin, whose tomb was discovered on the spot now covered by the crypt. The handsome interior of the church has monolithic columns of grey granite and an open timber roof. — The Rue des Fossés-St-Martin leads from the square beyond the Tour St. Martin to the Place de la Victoire. — To the left is *Notre-Dame-la-Riche* (Pl. B, 2, 3), built originally in the 13th cent., but largely reconstructed in the 16th cent. and restored in the 19th. The S. portal and two stained windows by Pinaigrier should be observed.

We now descend to the Loire and follow the quay to the right, passing a suspension-bridge (Pl. B, 2) and enjoying a fine view of the hills on the opposite bank. Farther on is the *Pont de Tours* (Pl. C, 2, 1), built in 1765-77. Still higher is another suspension bridge, connecting Tours with the suburb of *St. Symphorien*. Near the Pont de Tours is the 15th cent. *Church of St. Saturnin* (Pl. C, 2).

The *Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville* (Pl. C, 2), at the N. end of the Rue Nationale and the S. end of the Pont de Tours, is embellished with modern statues of *Rabelais* (p. 283, to the left) and *Descartes* (to the right). The old *Hôtel de Ville*, on the W. side of the square, is an insignificant building of the 18th century.

The **Musée** (Pl. C, 2), facing it on the other side of the Rue Nationale, contains a gallery of paintings, mostly of trifling value,

some ancient and modern sculptures, enamels, and other works of art (first floor), a few antiquities and, a collection of natural history (second floor). The museum is open to the public on Thurs., Sun., and holidays, 12–4, and on other days on application.

Picture Gallery. — Room I. To the right, 226. Early copy of *Fr. Hals*, Descartes; drawings by *J. Parrocel; Français*, Evening. In the centre, *Schroeder*, Falling leaves (marble). — Room II, to the right of R. I, from right to left: 601. *School of Guido Reni*, Pietà; 202. *Mignard*, Copy of Raphael's Holy Family; 148. *Restout*, Philemon and Baucis; 441. *Dutch School*, Family portrait; 135. *J. Parrocel*, Council of warriors; 162. *Valentin*, Soldiers playing at dice; 17. *B. Boullogne*, Rape of Proserpine; 110, 111. *Van der Meulen*, Sieges of Dôle and of Besançon; 351. *Dietrich*, Italian comedy scene; 249. *School of Parmigianino*, Judgment of Paris; 281. *Italian School*, Adoration of the Magi; 264. *French School*, Lover's vow; 287. *Flemish School*, St. Joseph and the Virgin; 395. *H. Robert*, Ruins in Italy; 72 et seq. *Houël* (18th cent.), Landscapes. — Room III, from right to left: no number, *Unknown Master*, Titian; 555. *School of Caravaggio*, St. Sebastian; 90. *Largillière* (?), Portrait of an artist; *Le Sueur*, 103. St. Louis tending the sick, *102. St. Sebastian; 92. *Le Brun*, Duc de Richelieu; 511. *Kalf*, Kitchen; 571. *Rubens*, Landscape; no number, *Brouwer*, Toper; *179. *Van Goyen*, River-scene; no number, *Boucher*, Apollo crowning the arts (sketch for a ceiling); 339. *Courtois*, Cavalry attack; 170. *Van der Meulen*, Louis XIV at the Bois de Vincennes; 236. *Terburg*, Portrait; 15. *B. Boullogne*, Triumph of Galatea; 184. *L. Carracci*, St. Francis of Assisi; 217. *Bouts* and *Boudewyns*, Landscape with figures; *Boucher*, 13. Aminta and Sylvia, 12. Sylvia fleeing from the wolf (Tasso); 194, *193. *Mantegna*, Christ in the Garden of Olives, Resurrection, predelle of the altar-piece of San Zeno in Verona (the central picture is in the Louvre); *Guercino* (?), 188. Cleopatra, 187 (above), Procris; *222. *Rubens*, Virgin and Child, with portraits of the donors. Alex. Goubau and his wife (from the cathedral at Antwerp); 89. *Largillière*, Portrait; 223. *Rubens*, Mars crowned by Victory; *11. *Boucher*, Apollo and Latona; no number, *Bellini*, Circumcision; 145. *Raoux*, Portrait; 120. *Monnoyer*, Flowers; 14. *B. Boullogne*, Neptune and Amphitrite. — Room IV (to the right of R. III): 278. *Flemish School*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 6. *B. Boullogne*, Metamorphosis of Io; 147. *Restout*, Death of St. Scholastica; 38. *Ph. de Champaigne*, The Good Shepherd; 146. *Restout*, Ecstasy of St. Benedict; 179. *Cl. Vignon*, Sacrifice; 218. *F. Franck*, Rape of Helen; 131. *Nattier*, Perseus. This room also contains some fine specimens of furniture of the 15-17th cent. and several glass-cases with enamels, mostly by *J. Laudin* (486), a small ivory diptych of the 15th cent. (540), stoneware, fayence, etc. Above the second glass-case are some good paintings of the *Flemish School*, including No. 293. Raising of Lazarus. — Room V (to the left of Room I): 161. *Thirion*, Judith; *Feyen-Perrin*, Dr. Velpeau (p. 279); 78. *Jouvenet*, Centurion at the feet of Christ; 99. *Lépicié*, Mattathias punishing apostates; 7. *Barthélemy*, Manlius Torquatus; 43. *M. Corneille*, Massacre of the Innocents. — The following rooms contain a great many modern pictures, for the most part of inferior value.

On leaving the Musée, we follow the Rue Nationale to the old abbey-church of *St. Julien* (Pl. C, 2), which dates from the 13th cent.; the Romanesque W. tower belonged to an earlier church (end of the 10th cent.). The choir has double aisles, the two outer terminating in shallow apses of the 16th cent., projecting into the adjoining aisles and into the central part of the choir, which ends in a straight wall, pierced with windows. The stained-glass windows and mural paintings are modern.

In the Rue St. François-de-Paule is the *Palais du Commerce* (Trib. du C.; Pl. C, 2), the former 'Hôtel du Consulat' (17th cent.),

attributed to J. H. Mansart. Opposite is the former church of *St. Francis* (1675-77). — In the Rue Briçonnet (No. 18) is the *House of Tristan l'Hermite* (15th cent.), the notorious provost-marshal of Charles VII. and Louis XI. It is also known as the *Maison des Pendus* ('of the hanged'), from the numerous executions which took place here, of which the stout nails on the façade are memorials.

The remains of the château of *Plessis-lès-Tours*, built and occupied by Louis XI., who died here in 1483, lie about 3/4 M. to the S.W. of the town (see p. 279). The ruins are, however, very scanty, and tourists will find little to remind them of the graphic description of Sir Walter Scott in '*Quentin Durward*'. — The ruins of the famous *Abbey of Marmoutier* are on the right bank, about 1 1/2 M. to the N.E. of the stone bridge.

EXCURSIONS FROM TOURS (all very attractive).

a. To Chenonceaux. — RAILWAY, 20 M., in 50-60 min. (fares 3 fr. 60, 2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 60 c.). Omnibus from Chenonceaux station to the village 40 c. (50 c. return if a railway return-ticket be taken). The famous château of Chenonceaux is open only on Thurs. & Sun., 2-4. — From Chenonceaux to Amboise (carr. 12 fr.), see p. 266. — Comp. 'Old Touraine', by *Theodore Andrea Cook* (2 vols.; London 1898).

The line diverges from the Orléans railway and ascends the valley of the *Cher*. 3 1/2 M. *St. Pierre-des-Corps* (p. 266); 7 M. *Veretz*, 1 1/4 M. from which lies *Larçay*, with a Roman *Castellum*, four towers on the S. side of which are still standing; 11 M. *St. Martin-le-Beau*. — 15 1/2 M. *Bléré-Lacroix*. *Bléré* is a town with 3270 inhab., about 1 1/4 M. to the S., with a pretty chapel of the 16th century.

20 M. **Chenonceaux** (*Hôtel du Bon-Laboureur*, déj. 2 1/2-3 fr.), about 1 M. from the station, is noted for its **Château*, which dates from the period of transition from the Gothic style to that of the Italian Renaissance. It occupies a curious situation, in great part supported by piles in the channel of the Cher. The château was founded in 1515 by Thomas Bohier, receiver-general of taxes, but his son relinquished it to the crown in 1535. Francis I. frequently resided here, and Henri II presented it to Diana of Poitiers. Catherine de Médicis, however, compelled the favourite to resign Chenonceaux in exchange for Chaumont (p. 265), and spent considerable sums in enlarging and embellishing her new possession, which she bequeathed to Louise de Lorraine-Vaudemont, widow of Henri III. The poet Tasso visited Catherine here, and in 1599 Francis II. and Mary, Queen of Scots, spent their honeymoon at Chenonceaux. The château has long been private property. — The château is reached from the hotel at which the omnibus halts by an avenue which leads to the left from the other end of the village and crosses the railway.

The fore-court of the château contains the stables. To the right is the *Donjon*, a relic of an earlier castle dating from the 15th century. The present *Façade* of the château has been rebuilt; four Caryatides by Jean Goujon, which formerly adorned it, have been removed to the park, and its chief features are now the balcony and dormer-windows. The chapel appears to the left. On the groundfloor are the *Dining Hall*, formerly the ante-room, the former '*Librairie*', with a remarkable chimney-piece supported by Caryatides attributed to Jean Goujon, and the *Chapel*, which

contains some old stained glass. Below are the *Kitchen* and *Offices*, established in two massive piles of an ancient bridge, which originally supported a mill. A less ancient *Bridge* leads to the left bank of the Cher, on which is a singular edifice, two stories in height, built by Diana of Poitiers. — On the first floor are the gorgeous modern *Galerie Louis XIV.*, built as a picture-gallery, *Francis I.'s Room*, with a Renaissance chimney-piece, and the *Medici Room*, with a remarkable ceiling.

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b. **To Chinon.** RAILWAY (Sables-d'Olonne line), 31 M., in 1¼-1½ hr. (fares 5 fr. 10, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 45 c.).

Our line passes over the Nantes railway and crosses the Cher. At (3½ M.) *Joué-lès-Tours* we leave the railway to Loches (p. 284), on the left. — 6 M. *Ballan.* The neighbouring *Château de la Carte* was the birthplace of Pope Martin IV. (Simon de Brion; d. 1285). The chapel of the château has good stained glass of the 16th century. — 10½ M. *Druye;* 13½ M. *Vallères.*

16 M. **Azay-le-Rideau** *(Grand Monarque)* is a town with 2318 inhab. and a beautiful Renaissance **Château*, of the early 16th cent., with many valuable portraits of great historic interest and a good collection of furniture (adm. daily after 1 p.m.).

The railway now crosses the *Indre.* 20½ M. *Rivarennes*, beyond which the forest of Chinon begins; 27½ M. *Huismes.* We thread a tunnel, 1000 yds. in length.

31 M. **Chinon** (*Hôtel de France*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *Boule d'Or*, on the quay; *de l'Union*, Place Jeanne-d'Arc), a commercial town with 6033 inhab., is prettily situated on the right bank of the *Vienne*, 9 M. above its junction with the Loire. With the exception of the fine quay, the streets of this historic town are for the most part narrow and crooked; and many quaint houses of the 15-16th cent. are still standing.

The Romans built a fort (see p. 284) on the site of Chinon, which they named *Caïno.* Subsequently it was occupied by the Visigoths and belonged successively to the kingdoms of Paris and of Austrasia, to the counts of Touraine, and to Henry II. of England, who frequently dwelt at Chinon and died there in 1189. When Philip Augustus united Touraine to France, Chinon did not yield to him till after a year's siege (1204-5). Between that date and the beginning of the 15th cent. the place frequently changed hands. Charles VII. was at Chinon when Joan of Arc first sought him in 1428, to urge him to march to the relief of Orléans.

The Rue Solferino, leading to the town, traverses a square with a modern *Statue of Joan of Arc.* Farther on we follow the quay, skirting the Vienne, which here attains considerable breadth. To the left, on this side of the bridge, is a bronze statue, by Em. Hébert, of *Rabelais* (d. 1553), who was born at or near Chinon about 1495. Opposite is the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, whence we proceed to the right through the Rue Jean-Jacques-Rousseau to the Rue du Puy-des-Bancs (left), the chief approach to the château. In the latter street are several *Caverns* in the rock, still used as dwellings.

The CHÂTEAU of Chinon consists in reality of three distinct castles: the Château de St. Georges, the Château du Milieu, and the

Château du Coudray. The plateau on which the ruins stand is n a promenade, open to the public in summer on Sun. and holida from 12 till dusk. Visitors at other times ring the bell. The *Châte de St. Georges*, of which only the foundations of the outer wall r main, was built by Henry II. of England (p. 283). The *Châte du Milieu* was built in the 11th and subsequent cent. on the site the Roman fort. It has frequently been restored. The principal fe tures are the Pavillon de l'Horloge, at the entrance; the Grand Log in the hall of which (inscription) Joan of Arc was presented to Cha les VII.; and the donjon, the part in best preservation. The *Châte du Coudray*, connected with the preceding by a bridge spanning deep moat, comprises the three towers of Boissy (with a fine 'Sal des Gardes' and a magnificent view from the top), Coudray, i which Joan of Arc lived, and the Tour du Moulin, the oldest of a (10th cent.). The three-storied prison-tower is also shown.

Near the base of the ascent to the château is the church *St. Stephen*, a building of the 15th cent., finished by Philippe d Comines, who was governor of Chinon under Louis XI. It has tasteful W. portal, and contains the cope of St. Mesme dating fron the 10th or 11th century. In the prolongation of the Rue Jean-Jacque Rousseau are two Romanesque and Gothic towers and other remain of the church of *St. Mesme*. As we return we pass near the Rue de l Lamproie, No. 15 in which is said to be the birthplace of Rabelais and No. 2 the house where he lived.

The Rue St. Maurice, running from the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Vill to the other side of the town, contains several curious old houses The *Church of St. Maurice*, of the 12th, 15th, and 16th cent., has a partly Romanesque tower and large and fine vaulting. It contains a painting of the Madonna attributed to Sassoferrato (on the 2nd pillar to the right).

The view of the château from the quay should not be missed.

Branch-railway to *Port-Boulet* (Saumur), see p. 283. Other railways, see *Baedeker's Southern France*.

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c. To Loches. — Railway, 29 M., in 1¼-1½ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 30 c.). This is a very attractive excursion. — Beyond Loches the railway goes on to (73 M.) *Châteauroux*; see *Baedeker's Southern France*.

We diverge from the Chinon line at (3½ M.) *Joué-lès-Tours* (p. 283), pass under the Bordeaux line, and ascend a wooded plateau.

10½ M. *Montbazon*, a village on the *Indre*, commanded by the huge square keep of a castle dating from the 11th century. On the top is a modern statue of the Madonna.

The line now begins to ascend the valley of the Indre, crossing the river beyond (13½ M.) *Esvres*. 16½ M. *Cormery* possesses a beautiful tower and other remains of a Benedictine abbey, founded in the 8th century.

29 M. **Loches** (*Hôtel de la Promenade*, Rue de Tours 3; *de France*, Rue de la République, near the Porte Picoys), a town with 5162 inhab., picturesquely situated on the hills on the left bank of the Indre, is chiefly noteworthy for its famous castle.

Inhabited by the Romans, and the site of a monastery in the 5th cent., Loches with its castle came in 886 into the possession of the house of Anjou, of which Geoffrey Plantagenet, father of Henry II., was a descendant. John Lackland surrendered this cradle of his race to the French in 1193, but Richard regained it next year, on his return from the Holy Land. It fell to France with the rest of John's French possessions in 1206, but was again held by the English for about 50 years in the following century. After 1249 the castle was used as a state-prison, and it is perhaps best known in connection with the unscrupulous and cruel use to which Louis XI. (d. 1483) put its noisome subterranean dungeons (*Cachots*). James V. of Scotland was married to Madeleine of France in the castle of Loches in 1536, and three years later Francis I. entertained Charles V. here with great magnificence. — *Alfred de Vigny* (1799-1863), the poet, was born here, in a house at the end of the Rue des Jeux.

In the Place de la Tour, a few hundred yards from the station, is the massive *Tour St. Antoine*, a relic of a 16th cent. church. From the Rue de la Grenouillère, which leads hence in a straight direction, we diverge to the left through the *Porte Picoys* (15th cent.), adjoining the **Hôtel de Ville*, a tasteful Renaissance building of the middle of the 16th century. The Rue du Château, a little farther on, to the right, leading to the castle, contains some picturesque *Houses* of the Renaissance period (Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 23).

The castle of Loches was surrounded by a wall and moat, $1^1/_4$ M. in length, most of which still remains. Passing through the old gateway on the left, and then turning to the left, we reach the collegiate Church of St. Ours, a unique building dating from the 10-12th centuries. The W. arm consists mainly of a porch, surmounted by a tower, and two square bays, covered by two huge pyramidal structures in stone; the tower above the crossing has also a pyramidal roof. The carving around the W. door is very beautiful. In the porch in front of this doorway is a holy-water basin, formed of an ancient altar, shaped like the stump of a column and embellished with sculpture. Inside the nave are heavy pointed arches in the Southern style, dating from 987-1040. An interesting feature is that the Norman roundarch style (12th cent.) has been built over and upon these earlier arches (Fergusson). The first choir-stalls (16th cent.) and the ciborium (17th cent.) should be noticed.

Adjoining the church rises the former Château Royal (now used as the Sous-Préfecture), in which have dwelt Charles VII. (d. 1461), Louis XI. (d. 1483), Charles VIII. (d. 1498), and Louis XII. (d. 1515). It dates from the 15-16th cent., and the façade is fine (apply to the concierge). The *Tomb of Agnes Sorel* (d. 1450), mistress of Charles VII., in one of the towers of the façade, is surmounted by a recumbent marble statue of the 15th century.

Agnes Sorel, known as 'La Belle des Belles', was born at Fromenteau, about 20 M. from Loches. As a maid-of-honour to the Countess of Anjou

she attracted the attention of Charles VII. of France; and it was very largely her patriotic influence that inspired that monarch to carry on his struggle against the English. She left a large sum of money to the monks of Loches, and was buried in the church of St. Ours. The monks, alleging scruples as to her past life, requested permission from Louis XI., himself hostile to Agnes, to remove her remains. The king agreed on condition that they also surrendered her endowments; but the condition was not accepted by the monks. The tomb was removed, however, under Louis XVI. Opened in 1793, it is now empty.

One of the oldest parts of the Château Royal contains the beautiful *Oratory of Anne of Brittany* (p. 275), wife of Charles VIII. and of Louis XII.

The *Donjon, or Keep, at the other end of the enclosure, to reach which we turn to the right at the church, is still the most interesting part of the castle. The attendant explains the various points of interest. To the left of the entrance rises the donjon proper, a rectangular tower of the 12th cent., 80 ft. long, 45 ft. broad, and 130 ft. high, of which nothing now remains but the four walls. Adjacent, to the left, is a similar tower, but smaller and in worse preservation. To the right of the donjon is the *Martelet*, which contains the dungeon in which Ludovico Sforza, 'il Moro', Duke of Milan, was confined for nine years (d. 1510). The walls bear various curious inscriptions by him and his portrait. Farther to the right is the *Tour Ronde* or *Tour Neuve*, built by Louis XI. This tower contained the famous iron cages in which Cardinal de la Balue (p. 226), their inventor, Philippe de Comines, the historian, and others, were confined. — Below the donjon are secret subterranean passages (11th cent.) which served for provisioning the castle.

On quitting the castle-enclosure, we turn to the right, to obtain a view of it from the outside. We may then return to the Place de la Tour, by the lower street, which passes in sight of the *Porte des Cordeliers*, a town-gate dating from the 15th century.

On the other bank of the Indre, farther up, lies *Beaulieu*, with an interesting abbey-church in the Romanesque style, partly in ruins and partly restored in the 15th century.

From Tours to *Le Mans*, see p. 201; to *Angers*, see R. 31c; to *Bordeaux*, and to *Les Sables-d'Olonne*, see *Baedeker's Southern France.*

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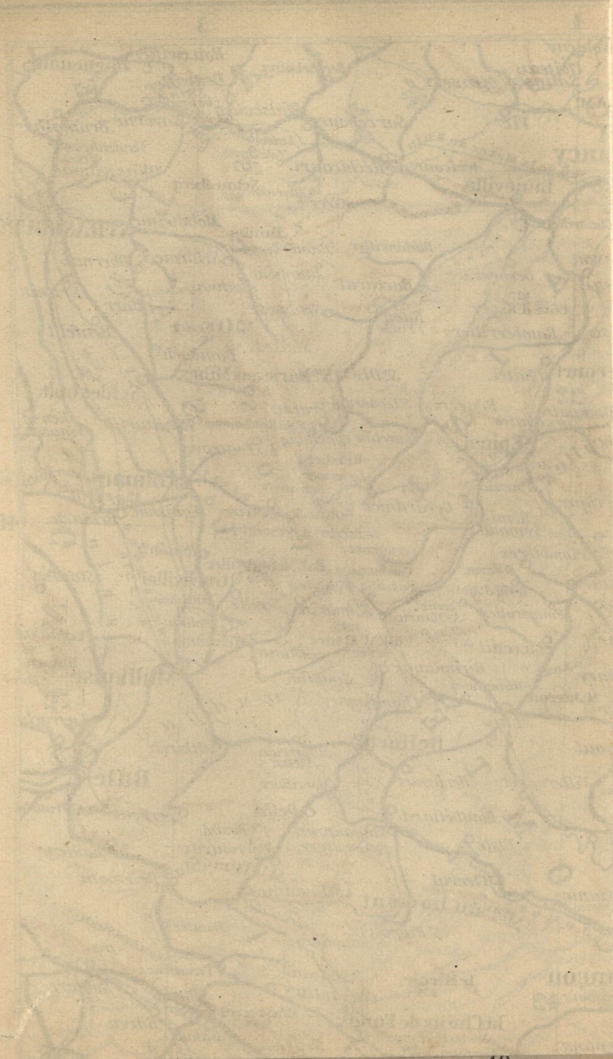

France, Est et Centre

Les numéros (8, 9, etc.) désignent les départements. Les noms des chefs-lieux de département sont soulignés.

8, Marne; 9, Seine-et-Marne; 10, Seine-et-Oise; 11, Seine; 12, Eure; 13, Calvados; 15, Orne; 17, Loiret; 18, Yonne; 19, Aube; 20, Meuse; 21, Meurthe-et-Moselle; 22, Vosges; 23, Haute-Marne; 24, Haute-Saône; 25, Côte-d'Or; 26, Nièvre; 27, Cher; 28, Loir-et-Cher; 38, Indre; 39, Allier; 40, Saône-et-Loire; 41, Jura; 42, Doubs; 43, Haute-Savoie; 45, Ain; 46, Rhône; 47, Loire; 49, Puy-de-Dôme; 50, Creuse.

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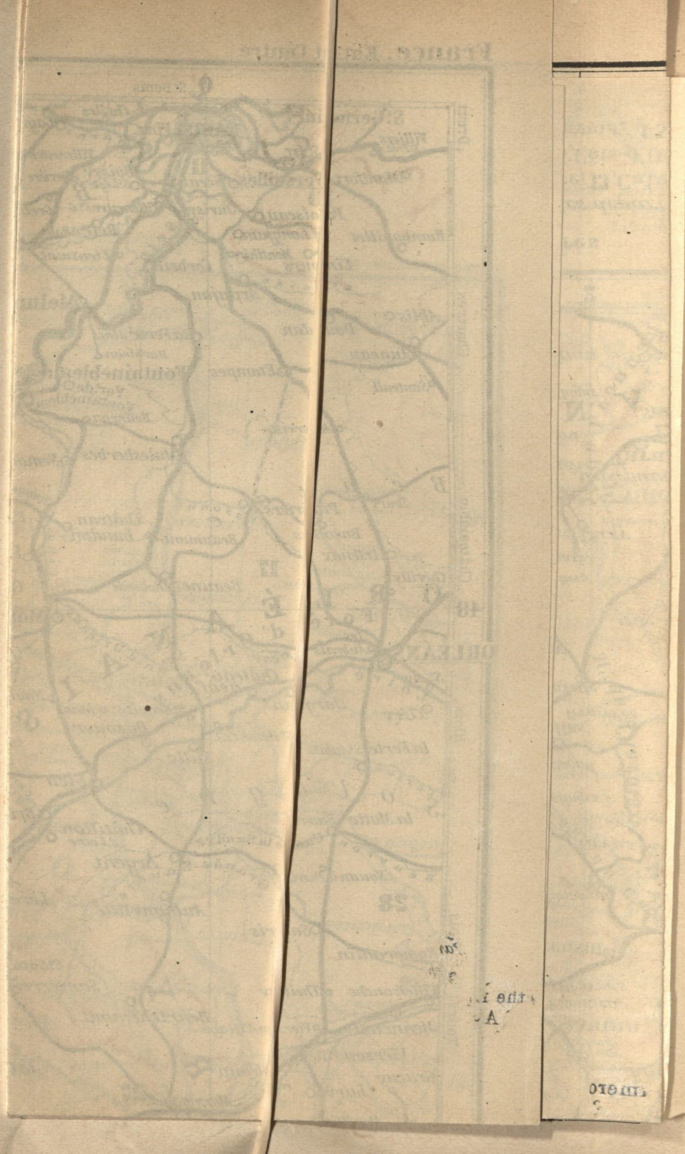

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40. From Paris to Troyes and Belfort.

I. From Paris to Troyes.

104 M. Railway (Gare de l'Est; ticket-office to the left, at the end of the station; see Pl. C, 24, p. 1) in 2¼-5¼ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 80, 12 fr. 75, 8 fr. 25 c.). See also the Map at p. 100.

Another line, starting from the Gare de Vincennes (Pl. F, 25 at p. 1), runs viâ *Vincennes* (3¾ M.), *Nogent-sur-Marne* (5½ M.; see below), *Champigny* (10 M.), *Brie-Comte-Robert* (22½ M.; Hôtel de la Grace de Dieu), etc., to (33½ M.) *Verneuil-l'Etang* (p. 290), where it joins the direct line. For details, see *Baedeker's Paris*.

From Paris to (5½ M.) *Noisy-le-Sec*, see p. 135. — 8 M. *Rosny-sous-Bois*. To the right we see the fortress of that name; to the left is the plateau of Avron (p. 135). — 10½ M. *Nogent-sur-Marne*, a place with 10,586 inhab., extending on the right as far as the Bois de Vincennes (see *Baedeker's Handbook to Paris*). The line passes numerous country-houses and crosses the Marne by a curved viaduct, 910 yds. long and 90 ft. high. Farther on we diverge to the

left from the Paris Suburban Railway (Chemin de Fer de Grande-Ceinture), which runs to the S. past *Champigny*, memorable for the battles of 30th Nov. and 2nd Dec., 1870. — 13 M. *Villiers-sur-Marne*, a village occupied by the Germans during the battles of Champigny. We next traverse the plateau of *La Brie*. To the left rises the fortress of Villiers-sur-Marne. — 20 M. *Ozouer-la-Ferrière.*

About 3½ M. to the N. is the village of **Ferrières-en-Brie**, with a fine *Church* of the 13th cent. and a handsome modern *Château*, in the style of the Italian Renaissance, belonging to Baron Alphonse de Rothschild. It was in this château, on the 19th and 20th Sept., 1870, that Prince Bismarck and M. Jules Favre met to arrange an armistice; the negociations, however, proved fruitless. Visitors are not admitted without an order.

The line now passes through a forest. To the right as we emerge is the *Château Pereire*, a handsome modern building in the style of the 17th century. — 24 M. *Gretz-Armainvillers* (buffet).

From Gretz-Armainvillers (Paris) to Vitry-le-François, 102 M., railway in 6½ hrs. (fares 19 fr. 5, 12 fr. 60, 8 fr. 10 c.). — 7 M. *Marles.* Branch to Verneuil-l'Etang, see below. A narrow-gauge line runs hence viâ *Jouy-le-Châtel* to (25½ M.) Nangis (see below). 8 M. *La Houssaye-Crèvecoeur.* La Houssaye, to the left of the line, has a château of the 16th cent., with a fine park. — 10½ M. *Mortcerf*, the junction of a line to Paris viâ Villeneuve-le-Comte and agny (p. 135). — The train enters the valley of the *Grand-Morin*, which it ascends nearly as far as Sézanne (see below). 14 M. *Guérard*, a village with a fine château, ¾ M. to the left. The train next passes *La Celle* (to the left), with a ruined abbey.

20 M. **Coulommiers** *(Hôtel de l'Ours)*, an ancient but somewhat uninteresting town on the Grand-Morin, with 6505 inhabitants. It possesses a *Church* (St. Denis) of the 13th and 16th cent., containing some stained glass of the 16th cent.; the ruins of a *Château* of the 17th cent.; and a bronze statue, erected in 1884, of *Beaurepaire*, commandant of Verdun in 1792, who killed himself rather than surrender the town. *Jean de Boullongne* or *Valentin*, the painter (1591-1634), was born here.

25 M. *Jouy-sur-Morin-le-Marais*, with large paper-mills; 26 M. *La Ferté-Gaucher* (Hôtel du Sauvage), a small town.

47½ M. *Esternay* is also a station on the lines from Mézy (Château-Thierry) to Romilly (p. 137), and from Provins (see p. 291). Beyond (52½ M.) *Meix-St-Epoing* the train issues from the valley of the Morin by a tunnel 600 yds. long.

57½ M. **Sézanne** *(Hôtel de France)*, a town with 4575 inhab., prettily situated on a plateau, with beautiful walks in the vicinity. In the town is the fine *Church of St. Denis* (16th cent.). Railway to Romilly, see p. 293.

The train now traverses the dreary and barren expanse of the *Champagne Pouilleuse* (p. 293). At (71 M.) *La Fère-Champenoise* the left wing of the French army was defeated by the Allies on 25th March, 1814. Line to Epernay, see p. 138. — 81½ M. *Sommesous*, also a station on the line from Troyes to Châlons (p. 298). Beyond (100 M.) *Huiron* the line to Valentigny (pp. 145, 300) diverges to the right and that to Châlons and Paris to the left (R. 18). — 102 M. *Vitry-le-François*, see p. 140.

33 M. *Verneuil-l'Etang* is the junction of a line from Paris viâ Vincennes (p. 289), and of a branch to (9 M.) *Marles* (see above). Tramway to *Melun* (p. 356). — 44 M. *Nangis*, a small town with a ruined castle and an interesting church of the 14th century; 50 M. *Maison-Rouge.* Short tunnel. To the left we notice the well-preserved church of *St. Loup-de-Naud*, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, with a richly adorned portal. We then cross the *Voulzie* by a curved viaduct, 455 yds. long and 65 ft. high.

55½ M. **Longueville** *(Buffet)* is the terminus for the suburban trains from Paris, and the first halt of the express-trains. Continuation of the railway to Troyes, see p. 292.

From Longueville to Provins and Esternay, 20½ M., railway through the valley of the *Voulzie*.

4 M. **Provins** (*Boule d'Or*, Rue de la Cordonnerie 22; *Fontaine*, Rue Victor-Arnoul 10), a quaint old town with 8794 inhab., is situated partly on the bank of the Voulzie and partly on a steep hill above it.

In the middle ages Provins was a prosperous manufacturing town, containing, it is said, more than 80,000 inhab., of whom 60,000 were workmen. At that time it belonged to the Counts of Champagne, and it was not definitely united to the royal dominions till 1433. Its period of decadence, mainly brought about by the wars with the English, had then already begun, and its downfall was completed in 1589, when Henri IV besieged it during the religious wars.

On quitting the station, in the lower and less ancient part of the town, we cross a canal to the right, and follow the Rue des Bordes, at the end of which we turn to the left and so reach *St. Ayoul*, a Gothic church with Romanesque features, dating from the 12-16th centuries. The fine reredos of the high-altar, executed by Blasset (1612-63), is embellished with a painting by Stella, representing Jesus among the Doctors. The Lady Chapel, to the right, contains sculptures by Blasset, and the Baptistery, to the left of the entrance, contains two 16th cent. statues of St. Cecilia. The transept, choir, and apse have been converted into store-rooms. — To the right of St. Ayoul is the *Gendarmerie*, established in an old Benedictine convent, and to the left of the square rises the fine *Tower of Notre-Dame-du-Val*, a relic of another 16th cent. church.

Recrossing the Place St. Ayoul and proceeding in a straight direction through the Rue de la Cordonnerie to the Rue du Val, and then turning to the right, we reach *Ste. Croix*, a church of the 13th, 15th, and 16th cent., containing several interesting works of art. Among these may be mentioned the stained-glass windows of the 16th cent. (in grisaille), the fonts with mutilated high-reliefs of the same period, and the holy-water stoup at the S. door.

The Rue St. Thibaut, a prolongation of the Rue du Val, leads to the upper town. At the lower end of the street, to the left, stands the *Hôtel-Dieu*, dating in part from the 13th century. In the Rue des Capucins, beyond the Rue Christophe-Opoix, to the left, shortly before the Hôtel-Dieu, is the *Hôtel de Vauluisant*, a dwelling-house of the 13th century. The street to the left beyond the Hôtel-Dieu ascends to St. Quiriace, passing in front of the *Collège*, occupying the site of the palace of the Counts of Champagne, some remains of which dating from the 12th cent., still exist.

The *Church of St. Quiriace* is conspicuous by its ugly modern dome. This interesting edifice dates from 1160. It was once of much greater extent, but the nave has been curtailed to practically the same length as the choir. The fine choir with its gallery is in the Transitional style. The profusion of pointed arches in the vaulting should be noticed.

A little beyond St. Quiriace, to which it serves as bell-tower, rises the *Grosse Tour, or *Tour César*, an ancient keep of the 12th cent., surrounded by a strong rampart of masonry built by the English in the 15th cent. (keeper within the enclosure). The lower story is square, with round turrets at the angles, the upper story is octagonal. There were formerly four stories, and the present parapet and roof date from the 17th cent. only. In the interior are two vaulted chambers, the upper one containing several small cells said to have been used for prisoners. A fine view of the surrounding country is obtained from the passage round the base of the octagon.

At the foot of the keep, as we descend the ramparts (see below), we notice further the *Tour du Luxembourg*, the *Maison du Bourreau*, and the *Pinacle* (higher up), another residence of the Counts of Champagne.

Farther on is the *Place du Châtel*, with an ancient *Cross* and *Well*, beside which is a fragment of a 12th cent. church. The street at the end of the Place leads to the Porte de Jouy (see below). To the left is the Rue St. Jean, with the 13th cent. *Grange des Dîmes*, or tithe-barn (apply at the house opposite), the basement of which communicates with a series of huge vaults.

The Rue St. Jean ends at the half-ruined *Porte St. Jean*. Outside this gate is the best preserved part of the **Ramparts*, which date mainly from the 13th century. They are strengthened at intervals by round and square towers, and are bordered by a fosse. At a little distance to the left is the *Tour aux Pourceaux* or 'Hogs' Tower'. If we proceed to the right we reach the *Tour aux Engins*, beyond which the ramparts turn at right angles, and we see the so-called *English Breach* ('Brèche aux Anglais') made in 1432, and the *Porte de Jouy*. We should here descend by a footpath into the fosse to visit the *Trou au Chat*, a postern in a tower. The enceinte here is double, one wall enclosing the upper town, the other descending to the *Durteint*, an affluent of the Voulzie, about 220 yds. off.

The ramparts of the lower town were less important, and have been partly destroyed. They were bordered by a moat full of water, which still exists and is now skirted by the *Remparts d'Aligre*, a pleasant promenade 3/4 M. long. On a hill to the left is the *General Hospital*, occupying the site of a 13th cent. convent.

Farther along the promenade is a *Mineral Water Establishment* (closed in winter) with weak chalybeate springs, efficacious in cases of chlorosis and anæmia (fee 25 c. per day or per litre; bath 1 fr.). Beyond the promenade lies the pleasant public *Garden*, with the *Villa Garnier*, containing a *Library* and a small *Museum* (open Thurs. and Sun., from 12 to 4). Quitting the garden at the other side, we follow the Rue de la Bibliothèque to the Rue du Val (p. 291).

Railway to Troyes (continuation). — The train now passes through some pretty wooded valleys, and beyond (57 1/2 M.) *Chal*

0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Mètres
N
S
1. Bibliothèque et Musée D 2.
2. Eglise St Jean B 3.
3. —— St Nicolas A 3.
4. —— St Pantaléon AB 3.
5. Hôtels particuliers A3,B2,B3.
6. Mon.t des Bienfaiteurs A3.
7. Poste et Télégraphe B2,D2.
8. Préfecture C 3.
9. Archives département. C 3.
Boulevard Gambetta
Boulevard Carnot
Rue Thiers
Rue Pasteur
Rue Claude Nuez
Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville
Rue Notre-Dame
Rue de la Cité
Rue de la Commune
Rue de la Porte de France
Rue de la Porte de Belfort
Rue de la Porte de Brisach
Rue de la Porte de Colmar
Rue de la Porte de Mulhouse
Rue de la Porte de Huningue
Rue de la Porte de Strasbourg
Rue de la Porte de Thann
Rue de la Porte de Paris
Rue de la Porte de Besançon
Rue de la Porte de Dijon
Rue de la Porte de Lyon
Rue de la Porte de Vesoul
Rue de la Porte de Montbéliard
Rue de la Porte de Belfort
Rue de la Porte de Brisach
Rue de la Porte de Colmar
Rue de la Porte de Mulhouse
Rue de la Porte de Huningue
Rue de la Porte de Strasbourg
Rue de la Porte de Thann
Rue de la Porte de Paris
Rue de la Porte de Besançon
Rue de la Porte de Dijon
Rue de la Porte de Lyon
Rue de la Porte de Vesoul
Rue de la Porte de Montbéliard
Boulevard du 14 Juillet
Boulevard Hugo
Boulevard Carnot
Boulevard Gambetta
Boulevard Danton
Cours St Pierre
Cours St Jacques
Cours St Etienne
Cours St Chanmilles
Quai du Comte Henri
Quai Laromaine
Quai des Comtes de Dampierre
Quai de la Ill
Quai de la Ill
Quai de la Ill

aison descends again to the valley of the Seine. — From (59½ M.) Lamboin-Gouaix (buffet) a branch-line runs to (10½ M.) Monreau (p. 361). — 62 M. *Hermé*; 64½ M. *Melz*.

69 M. **Nogent-sur-Seine** *(Cygne-de-la-Croix)*, a town with 3818 inhab., contains nothing of interest but the church of *St. Lawrence*, a building of the 15-16th centuries. The top of its graceful tower is ornamented with a grille in the form of a gridiron. — Near Nogent stood the abbey of *Paraclet*, founded in 1123 by the celebrated Abélard, who was interred here along with Héloïse; the empty vault, in a farm, is all that remains.

We now cross the Seine and ascend its valley to Troyes. 74½ M. *Pont-sur-Seine* is a village with a modern château. In the neighbourhood is a stalactite cavern 1¼ M. long.

80 M. *Romilly-sur-Seine* (Buffet-Hôtel; Cygne), an industrial place with 9000 inhab. and large railway-works.

Railway viâ Esternay to *Mézy* and *Château-Thierry*, see p. 137; to (7 M.) *Anglure*, on the Aube, and to (18½ M.) *Sézanne* (Epernay), see p. 290.

Several small stations are passed. Beyond (100 M.) *Barberey* the railway to Sens diverges to the right, and that to Châlons to the left (see p. 298). — 104 M. *Troyes*.

Troyes. — **Hotels.** Hôtel des Courriers (Pl. a; B, 2), Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 53, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 8½ fr.; du Mulet (Pl. æ; A, 3), Place de la Bonneterie; du Commerce (Pl. b; B, 3), Rue Notre-Dame 35, R. 2½-5, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 8½, omn. ½ fr.; St. Laurent (Pl. c; C, 3), Rue Notre-Dame, well spoken of; de France, Rue Thiers 2.

Cafés. *Café de Paris*, *Café du Nord*, Place de la Bonneterie; *Café de la Ville*, opposite the Hôtel de Ville. — **Buffet* at the station.

Cabs for 2 pers., per drive 1½ fr.; for 4 pers. 2 fr.; per hr. 2 & 2½ fr.

Electric Tramways. From the *Pont Hubert* (Pl. E, 2) to *Ste. Savine* (Pl. A, 2); from the suburb of *Croncels* (Pl. B, 4) to that of *Preize* (Pl. C, 1); and from the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 2) to the *Cemetery* viâ the Rue de Paris (Pl. A, 1).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 7; B, 2), Rue Charbonnet 1.

American Consular Agent, *Gaston Baltet*.

Troyes, the ancient capital of *Champagne*, the chief town of the department of the *Aube*, and the seat of a bishop, is situated on the Seine, which here divides into several arms. Pop. 53,146. Its narrow and crooked old streets, its timber houses, and its important churches combine to render it one of the most quaint and interesting towns in Eastern France. Troyes was formerly a place of great commercial importance, and is said to have lent its name to 'Troy weight' (?). It is now chiefly celebrated for its hosiery and pork.

Troyes, the capital of the Celtic *Tricassi*, was called by the Romans *Augustobona*, and afterwards *Trecae*. St. Loup or St. Lupus, one of its first bishops, diverted an attack by Attila in the 5th cent., but the town was sacked by the Normans in 890 and 905. In the interval Louis II. was crowned king here by Pope John VIII (in 877). Subsequently it became the capital and residence of the Counts of Champagne, the best-known of whom was Thibaut IV. (1201-53), surnamed the Minstrel ('le Chansonnier'). It was afterwards allied to the crown, but fell into the hands of the Burgundians and English during the madness of Charles VI., and it was here that the disgraceful treaty of 1420 was signed, which acknowledged Henry V. of England as Regent of France, and declared the illegitimacy of the Dauphin,

afterwards Charles VII. One of the articles of the treaty provided for the marriage of Henry V. with the Princess Catharine of France, which was soon after solemnised in the church of St. Jean (comp. '*King Henry V.*', V. ii). In 1429, however, the town was taken by the Maid of Orléans. A century later (1525) Troyes was taken and partly burned by Emp. Charles V. Protestantism found ready acceptance among the inhabitants of Troyes, and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes ruined its industrial prosperity and reduced its population from 50,000 to 12,000. Troyes also suffered greatly from the campaign of 1814, owing to its position near the centre of the strategic operations. Among the famous natives of Troyes are Chrestien the 'Trouvère', Pope Urban IV., Mignard the painter, and the sculptors Girardon and Simart.

Shortly after leaving the station we are confronted with the conspicuous **Monument of the Sons of the Aube** (Pl. A, 2), a marble group ('conquer or die'), by *A. Boucher*, commemorating the war of 1870-71.

Turning to the right along the boulevard, we see, to the left, the church of **St. Nicolas** (Pl. 3; A, 3), a Gothic building of the 16th cent., with a porch of the 17th.

Above the projecting porch is the interesting and handsome *Calvary Chapel* (reached by a stone staircase from the S. aisle), with mural paintings by Nicolas Cordouanier, and an Ecce Homo by Gentil, two 16th cent. artists of Troyes. To the left of the nave is a Holy Sepulchre (closed), surmounted by a figure of Christ of the 16th century. The fonts in front of the Sepulchre and the fine sculpture representing the Adoration of the Shepherds belong to the Renaissance period. The aisles contain some good stained glass of the 16th century. In a niche below the staircase to the left of the choir is a painted sculpture of St. Jerome(?) at prayer, and beyond it is an old painting on wood.

Behind this church are the Market and the *Place de la Bonneterie* (Pl. A, 3), containing a *Monument* erected in 1900 by the town of Troyes to those who have rendered her service. Farther on begins the Rue Notre-Dame, the principal street in the town.

A little to the right is **St. Pantaléon** (Pl. 4; A, B, 3), another Gothic church of the 16-17th cent., with an 18th cent. façade.

In the nave, to the right, is a large and curious *Calvary* by Gentil, the best part of which is the group of Holy Women. In the adjacent chapel is an interesting group of *St. Crispin and St. Crispinian* by the same artist. The windows in the S. aisle contain fine stained glass of the 16th cent., in grisaille. Against each pillar in the nave are two *Statues*, one above the other, sheltered by canopies, ascribed to Gentil and his Italian colleague Domenico Rinucci. The vaulted timber ceiling, with a fine pendentive in the choir, is 75 ft. high. In the aisles are eight large *Paintings:* six by Carré, a pupil of Lebrun, representing the life of St. Pantaléon, a physician of Nicomedia, martyred about 305, and two by Herluison, representing the Nativity and the Entombment.

Opposite the church is the *Hôtel de Vauluisant* (Pl. 6; A, 3), a private house of 1564, now occupied by a club. Not far from this point, in the Rue de Turenne (No. 55) is the *Hôtel de Chapelaines*, and in the Rue de la Trinité (No. 7), the first street beyond the Rue Turenne, the *Hôtel de Mauroy*, two interesting houses of the 16th century.

Returning to the Rue Notre-Dame, we follow it as far as the sixth cross-street on the left, where we turn aside to visit **St. Jean** (Pl. 2; B, 3), a church of the 14th and 16th cent., of insignificant

appearance and almost concealed by the surrounding houses, but containing some interesting works of art.

Some of the windows in the aisles are filled with rich stained glass of the 16th century. The reredos at the high-altar, designed by Girardon in the Corinthian style, contains two paintings by P. Mignard, representing the Baptism of Christ, and God the Father (covered; the verger is summoned by the bell at the right of the entrance to the choir). In the chapel behind the choir is an *Altar-Piece* with fine marble reliefs, representing scenes from the Passion, by Jacques Juliot (? 1580), finished by Girardon (casts in the Musée). A chapel to the right of the choir contains the Visitation, a group of the 16th century, and one to the left, near the sacristy, an Entombment of the 16th century.

A little beyond St. Jean, to the left, is the Rue Champeaux, at No. 26 in which is the *Hôtel des Ursins*, of 1526 (Pl. 5; B, 2). Farther on, the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 2), an uninteresting and decayed structure of the 17th century. A niche in the façade formerly contained a statue of Louis XIV, now replaced by a figure of Liberty, dating from 1793, which the Restoration endeavoured to transform into a Minerva. The large hall on the first floor contains a marble medallion of Louis XIV, which is one of the best works of Girardon.

The Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, a little farther on, leads to the E. to **St. Urbain** (Pl. C, 2), a small church of the 13th cent., now undergoing restoration. It is considered a gem of the purest Gothic architecture, in the style of the Sainte Chapelle at Paris. It was founded in 1263 by Pope Urban IV., son of a shoemaker of Troyes, but has been left unfinished, with only three bays in the nave. The side-portals, with porches in front, deserve notice. The height of the vaulting in the nave is 85 ft. The windows, with stained glass of the 13-14th cent., are notable for the delicacy and beauty of their tracery.

In a large square to the right is an 18th cent. convent occupied by the *Préfecture*. Adjoining it is the *Canal de la Haute-Seine*, which we cross in order to visit the *Cité*. On the other side of the bridge, to the right, stands the *Hôtel-Dieu* (Pl. C, 2), a building of the 18th cent., in front of which is a fine railing of the same period.

The **Cathedral of St. Pierre** (Pl. D, 2), to the right in the same street, is an imposing and highly interesting building, in spite of the want of unity in style, due to the fact that its construction was spread over four centuries (13-16th). It has lately undergone a thorough restoration. The oldest and most beautiful part is the choir; the most recent is the richly and characteristically decorated W. front, due to *Martin Chambiges* (16th cent.), with its fine rose-window. The façade is flanked with two towers, of which, however, that to the N. has alone been finished; it is in the style of the 17th cent. and is 242 ft. high (fine view from the top). The crossing was formerly surmounted by a spire 197 ft. high.

The interior is noteworthy for its pleasing proportions. The beautiful *Stained Glass Windows of the choir, as well as those of the triforium and the rose in the N. transept, date from the 13th century. In the first chapel to

the right, in the nave, is a polychrome *Group* of the 16th cent. (attributed to Gentil), representing the Baptism of St. Augustine by St. Ambrose; in the Lady Chapel is a Madonna and Child by Simart. The 4th chapel in the left aisle contains the celebrated 'Wine Press Window', by Gonthier of Troyes. The *Treasury*, to the right of the choir, contains many fine old enamels and reliquaries.

Continuing to follow the Rue de la Cité, we soon reach the church of *St. Nizier* (Pl. D, 2), a Gothic building of the 16th cent. with a N. portal in the Renaissance style. It is chiefly remarkable for its stained-glass windows of the 16th century, which were, however, much damaged by anarchists in 1901.

Retracing our steps to the cathedral, we now turn to the right into the Rue St. Loup, which passes in front of the **Public Library and Museum** (Pl. 1; D, 2), established in the old abbey of St. Loup.

The *Museum* is open on Sun. and holidays, from 1 to 5 in summer, and from 12 to 4 in winter, but is accessible also on other days. It contains sculptures, paintings, and objects of natural history.

The Archæological Collection (catalogue 75 c.) is arranged in the court, in the open arcade running along the main building, and in some of the rooms of that building. — The Natural History Collections occupy three halls in the same building. — To the left of the court are the stair-case leading to the Picture Gallery, and the entrance to the *Salle des Sculptures*.

The Sculptures comprise an interesting collection of models and casts and a few original works by the native artists *Simart* (1806-57; 91 pieces), *Girardon* (1628-1715), *Paul Dubois* (b. 1829), *Valtat* (1838-71), *Janson* (1823-81), *Alfred Boucher*, etc. Among the best of these are Nos. 85, 92, 150 (Minerva restored according to classic texts and ancient monuments), 116-140 (bas-reliefs from Napoleon's Tomb), 100, 87, 157, and 114, by *Simart;* 13, by *Beylard;* 173 and 172, by *Valtat;* 248 and 59, by *Janson;* 71 and 73, by *Ramus;* 21, 224, and 225, by *Boucher;* 243, 34, 242, 36, and 38, by *Dubois*.

The Paintings are on the first floor (staircase, see above). Room I: Old Masters. To the right, 318. *Giulio Romano*, Madonna; no numbers, *Unknown Artists*, Last Supper, with ancient painted frame, Adoration of the Magi; 151. *R. Tassel* (1580-1660), Tree of Jesse; 216. *Unknown Artist*, Assumption; 172. *Vasari*, Last Supper; 42. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna and Child with SS. John the Baptist and Dominic; 68. *Greuze*, Portrait of a child; 140. *H. Robert*, Roman bridge; 24. *Boullongne the Younger*, Judgment of Solomon; 75. *Hudson*, Portrait; 20. *Fr. Boucher*, Genii of the Fine Arts; 179. 180. *Watteau*, Charmer, Adventuress; 108-122. fifteen paintings by *Natoire*, of mythological and allegorical scenes and scenes from the life of Clovis; 163. *Tiepolo*, St. Thomas Aquinas; 269. *Dutch School*, Landscape and animals; 38. *De Champaigne*, Portrait of an official and archcantor of Notre-Dame at Paris; no number, *Unknown Artist*, Italian view; 153. *Tassel*, The 'just man' of Horace; no numbers, *Unknown Artist*, *P. Mignard*, Portraits; 73. *Hesse*, Girardon the sculptor; 103. *P. Mignard*, Mme. de Montespan; 59. *Van Dyck*, Snyders, the animal painter; 39. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Louis XIII. receiving Henri II of Longueville as Knight of the Holy Ghost; 218. *Unknown Artist*, Flowers and fruit; 47. *Daverdoingt*, P. Mignard; 89. *Lenain*, Portrait; 162. *Teniers the Elder* (?), Boors; several interesting portraits.

Between the glass-cases is an antique *Apollo*, in bronze, discovered in Champagne in 1813. The glass-cases contain antiquities, lace, embroidery, objects of the middle ages, enamels, fayence, arms, medals, and jewels, some of which are supposed to be those of Theodoric I., King of the Visigoths (slain at Châlons in 451), also found in Champagne (Pouan, 1842). Most of the objects have inscriptions.

Room II. Modern Paintings. To the right: 107. *Monginot*, The tithe; 81. *Laugée*, Eust. Lesueur and the Carthusians; 15. *Biennoury*, Dives; 40

Chintreuil, After the storm; 142. *Ronot*, St. Elizabeth of Hungary distributing alms; 148. *Schitz*, Rood-screen of La Madeleine (see below); 101. *Merson*, Martyrdom of St. Edmund of East Anglia; 149. *Schitz*, Valley of Grésivaudan (Isère). — *Biennoury*, 16. Apelles painting the judgment of Midas, 17. Æsop and his master Xanthus; 150. *Sebron*, Baalbec; 49. *P. Delaroche*, Joash found by Josabeth; no number, *Beaucé*, Napoleon on the bridge of Arcis-sur-Aube; *Gleyre*, Portrait. — In the glass-cases are weapons, enamels, antique ornaments; on a stand, *Yan Dargent*, Breton landscape.

In a new wing to the right of the court are the *Musée des Arts Décoratifs*, founded in 1894, and the *Bibliothèque*. The *Musée* (open as the preceding) comprises furniture, clocks, vases, mirrors, various objects, and fine old tapestries. The *Library* is open on week-days from 10 to 3, and on Sun. from 1 to 5 in summer and from 12 to 4 in winter; it is closed on Wed., on festivals, and during the vacation (20th Aug.-1st Oct.). It contains upwards of 110,000 volumes and 2700 MSS., and also some stained-glass windows by Linard Gonthier, illustrating the life of Henri IV.

We return towards the centre of the town by the Rue Hennequin, which leads to the left beyond the museum, and again cross the canal by the bridge to the right, in order to reach **St. Remi** (Pl. C, 2), a church of the 14-16th cent., the lofty spire of which is seen from a great distance. The chief objects of interest in the interior are a bronze figure of Christ by Girardon, at the high-altar, and the very curious paintings on wood, of the 16th cent., in the transepts.

Farther on in the same direction is **La Madeleine** (Pl. B, 2), a church in the Transition style of the 12th cent., enlarged in the 16th cent., which well deserves a visit for its magnificent **Rood Screen*, executed by Giovanni Gualdo in 1508-17, looking almost as if it were hung between two pillars, with ornamentation of extraordinary richness and delicacy. This church also possesses some fine stained-glass windows of the 16th cent., one of which, in the chapel at the end of the choir, represents the creation of the world in very naïve fashion. We may also notice the paintings (scenes from the life of Mary Magdalen) by Jean Nicot, of Troyes.

To the right of the main entrance of this church stands a gateway of the 16th cent., a relic of the convent formerly connected with it. A little to the S., at a corner of the street, is the *Hôtel de Marisy*, dating from the 16th cent., with a graceful turret, and fine grilles at two of the windows. — A little to the N. is the *Boulevard Gambetta* (Pl. A, B, C, 2), the finest in the town, containing the *Theatre*, the *Lyceum*, and a *Circus*. It ends on the W. near the station.

To the N. of the station, in the Rue de Paris, is the 16th century. Church of *St. Martin-ès-Vignes*, presenting a curious mixture of Renaissance and late-Gothic forms.

From Troyes to (43 M.) *Sens*, see p. 362; to *Dijon*, viâ Châtillon-sur-Seine, see p. 364.

From Troyes to Châlons-sur-Marne, 58 M., railway in 2½ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 65, 7 fr. 10, 4 fr. 65 c.). — This line, a continuation of that from Sens, diverges from the line to Paris at (1¼ M.) *Troyes-Preize*. Both (3 M.) *Pont-Ste-Marie* and (5 M.) *Créney* have fine churches of the 16th century. — 23½ M. Arcis-sur-Aube (*Buffet; Hôtel du Mulet; de la Poste*), a

very old town on the Aube, with 2774 inhab., is the native place of Danton (1759-94), one of the chief figures during the Reign of Terror. It was the scene of an obstinate contest between Napoleon and the Allies on Mar. 20th-21st, 1814, and part of the town was then destroyed by fire. The façade of the finely-situated *Château*, a building of the 18th cent., still bears marks of the projectiles. The *Church*, dating from the 15th cent., has a fine portal. In front of it is a bronze statue of *Danton*, by Longepied. Arcis is situated in the centre of the *Champagne Pouilleuse*, which was formerly a totally bare and sterile district, but is now partly clothed with pine-woods. — 40 M. *Sommesous* (p. 290). At (54½ M.) *Coolus* we join the Strassburg line, to the E. of Châlons. — 58 M. *Châlons-sur-Marne*, see p. 138.

From Troyes to Toul *(Nancy)*, viâ Brienne, Montier-en-Der, and Pagny-sur-Meuse, 115 M., railway in 7¼-8½ hrs. (fares 20 fr. 35, 14 fr. 5, 9 fr. 5 c.). This line diverges to the left from the Belfort line, crosses the *Seine* and the *Barse*, and beyond (16 M.) *Piney* enters the basin of the *Aube*, which it crosses beyond (22½ M.) *Mathaux*. — 26 M. *Brienne-le-Château*, see p. 141. — 30½ M. *Valentigny* (p. 141). — 40½ M. *Montier-en-Der* (p. 305); branch to St. Dizier (p. 305). — Thence we proceed viâ (50 M.) *Wassy* (p. 305) and several other stations to (63½ M.) *Joinville* (p. 306), beyond which we cross the *Marne*. — 69 M. *Poissons* is an industrial village, with a Gothic church of the 16th century. — 85½ M. *Gondrecourt* is also a station on the line from Bar-le-Duc to Neufchâteau (p. 308). At (104 M.) *Sorcy* we join the line from Paris to Nancy, 3 M. before *Pagny-sur-Meuse* and 11 M. before *Toul* (p. 143).

From Troyes to St. Florentin, 35 M., railway through an uninteresting district. — 8 M. *Bouilly*, with a church containing a fine Renaissance altar-piece. To the right stretches the *Forest of Othe*. — 20 M. *Auxon*, on the site of a Roman town (perhaps Blenum). — 35 M. *St. Florentin* (p. 362).

II. From Troyes to Belfort.

171 M. Railway in 4¼-9¼ hrs. (fares 30 fr. 90, 20 fr. 85, 13 fr. 60 c.).

Beyond Troyes the line to Belfort crosses the Seine and quits its valley. 108½ M. (from Paris) *Rouilly-St-Loup*. At (117 M.) *Montiéramey* are the remains of a Benedictine abbey and a church with 16th cent. windows. We cross a large viaduct over the *Barse*. 123½ M. *Vendeuvre* (Hôt. André), to the right, a country town containing a château of the 12th, 16th, and 17th cent., and a church of the Renaissance period with a handsome portal and some interesting works of art.

At (130½ M.) *Jessains* we enter the valley of the *Aube*. Fine view from the station. — Railway to Vitry, see p. 141.

The line now ascends the picturesque valley of the Aube, crossing the river several times. 134 M. *Arsonval-Jaucourt*.

137 M. **Bar-sur-Aube** *(Hôt. du Commerce; St. André; St. Nicolas)*, an old town with 4590 inhab., containing a church *(St. Pierre)* of the 12-13th cent., another *(St. Maclou)* of the 12-14th cent., and a bridge with a chapel of the 15th century. On Feb. 27th, 1814, the Allies under Schwartzenberg defeated the French here.

The stretch between (142 M.) *Bayel* and (144½ M.) *Clairvaux* is one of the prettiest parts of the valley. The latter village, where St. Bernard founded the celebrated *Abbey of Clara Vallis* in 1115, lies 1¼ M. to the right of the station. The monastery (now a prison) no longer presents any interesting features.

The train now leaves the valley of the Aube. 149 M. *Maranville.* At (155 M.) *Bricon* the line to Châtillon-sur-Seine and Nuits-sous-Ravières diverges to the right (see below). Beyond (159½ M.) *Villiers-le-Sec* the lines to Blesme and Neufchâteau (p. 308) diverge to the left. Our line then crosses the valley of the *Suize* by the imposing **Chaumont Viaduct*, which is 700 yds. long and rises in three tiers of arches to a height of 170 ft. Fine view to the left.

163 M. **Chaumont** (**Buffet; Grand Hôtel de France; de l'Ecu; du Centre; de la Gare*), formerly the capital of Bassigny and now of the department of the *Haute-Marne*, is a town of 14,622 inhab., situated on a barren hill ('Calvus Mons') between the Suize and the Marne. The Allied Sovereigns concluded a treaty here in 1814, the object of which was to reduce France to the limits of 1789.

In front of the station, in the Place Philippe-Lebon, is the *Monument aux Enfants de la Haute-Marne* who fell in 1870-71, by Tony Noël and A. Dupuy (1898). Farther back, in a small square, is a bronze statue, by Péchinet, of *Philippe Lebon* (1767-1804), the pioneer of gas-lighting in France and a native of Chaumont, erected in 1887.

The *Church of St. Jean*, to the left, farther on, dates from the 13th, 15th, and 16th centuries. The S. portal, with its beautiful double porch, is a fine example of Flamboyant Gothic; the severe W. portal is in the Renaissance style.

The choir and transept are surrounded by a handsome triforium, with trilobate arches filled with Flamboyant tracery. The triforium in the transept is embellished with an exquisite cornice, supported on corbels and ending on the left in a staircase-turret; the ornamentation of the whole is very rich and varied. The transept has a fine vaulted roof, and the choir is enclosed by a handsome iron grille. In the right transept is a painting of St. Alexis, ascribed to Andrea del Sarto. The lady-chapel contains some ancient mural paintings; a tree of Jesse is cut in the wall of the chapel to the left. A chapel in the N. aisle (closed) contains a curious Holy Sepulcure, dating from 1460. The pulpit, the stalls, and the altar in the lady-chapel are the work of Bouchardon, father of the well-known sculptor, who was a native of Chaumont.

The large *Tour Hautefeuille*, of the 11th cent., a little to the W. of St. Jean's, is a relic of a castle of the Counts of Champagne.

The Rue St. Jean, to the left as we leave the church, ends near the modern *Hôtel de Ville.* — In the Rue de Bruxereuilles, to the right, is the *Lycée*, a large building erected by the Jesuits. To the right is a fountain with a bust of Bouchardon, the sculptor (1698-1762). — Farther on, to the left, are the *Library* and the *Musée* (Tues., Thurs., & Sun., 1-4), containing paintings, etc.

From Chaumont to *Blesme* (Calais, Amiens, Laon, Rheims, Châlons), see pp. 305-306.

A branch-line runs from Chaumont to (35 M.) *Châtillon-sur-Seine* (p. 364), where it unites with those from Troyes and Nuits-sous-Ravières. It diverges from the Paris line at (7½ M.) *Bricon* (see above).

The train now ascends the valley of the *Marne*, and beyond (170 M.) *Foulain* passes through two tunnels.

184 M. *Langres-Marne* (buffet). This station lies 1 M. to the

N. of the town, with which it is connected by a rack-and-pinion railway (fares 60, 35 c.; down 35, 20 c.). Cabs and omnibuses wait at the town terminus of the latter.

There is another station, *Langres-Ville*, 3/4 M. to the S., on the Poinson and Beneuvre railway (see p. 301).

Langres (*Hôtel de l'Europe*, Rue Diderot, R. from 2½, B. ¾, déj. or D. 3, omn. ½ fr.; *de la Poste*, Place Ziegler; *du Faisan*, Rue Diderot), a town with 9921 inhab., a fortress of the first class, and the seat of a bishop, is situated on a plateau rising at its N. end to a height of 1550 ft.

Langres was the ancient *Andematunnum*, the capital of the *Lingones*, and became subject to the Romans after the defeat of the celebrated chief Sabinus in 71 A.D. Afterwards it was several times devastated by barbarian hordes, and its rise has been slow and its historical importance inconsiderable. It was occupied by the Austrians in 1814-15. *Diderot*, the Encyclopædist (1713-84), was born at Langres. The town is famed for its cutlery.

The Rue de la Crémaillère, opposite the upper terminus of the rack-and-pinion railway, and then the second turning on the left, lead to the —

*Cathedral of St. Mammès, a handsome edifice in the Transitional style of the 12th cent., in which the pointed and the circular arch are used in happy combination. The W. portal, however, with its towers, was rebuilt in the 18th century.

Among the most noteworthy objects in the imposing Interior, which is characterised by great symmetry of proportion, are the monolithic columns of the choir, with their beautiful capitals; the reproduction of the Crucifix of St. Martin (see p. 301) at the high-altar; the Calvary, in the S. transept, with its marble statues of the Virgin, St. John, and Mary Magdalen; a fine figure of the Virgin of the 14th cent., known as Notre-Dame-la-Blanche (in the apsidal chapel); a figure of the Immaculate Virgin by J. Lescorné of Langres (1843); the handsome monument of Mgr. Guérin (1793-1877; statue by Bonnassieux) in the N. transept; some 16th cent. tapestries (Life and Martyrdom of St. Mammès) in the transept chapels; and the small monuments with bas-reliefs in the choir-ambulatory. To the right, in the choir, is the elaborately decorated door of the Chapter House, which contains several paintings and encloses a fragment of the 13th cent. cloisters. Above the door is a bust of Cardinal de la Luzerne (1738-1821). At the end of the N. aisle is a Renaissance chapel with a coffered ceiling.

Crossing the Place in which the cathedral stands and turning to the right (Rue St. Didier), we reach the *Museé*, in the old church of St. Didier. It is open to the public from 2-4 on Sun. in summer, but on other days on application.

The Ground Floor contains mediæval and Renaissance works, and numerous Gallo-Roman statues, bas-reliefs, altars, inscriptions, and funereal monuments, found in or near the town. Most of these are in the old apse of the church, round the tomb of St. Didier, who was bishop of Langres in the third century. — The First Floor contains a collection of natural history, including specimens of the fauna of middle and lower Egypt, and a small ethnographical collection. — The Second Floor contains a small picture-gallery, with specimens of *Corot* (16), *Luminais* (72, 73), *Mantegna* (78), *Poelenburg* (96, a miniature), *Tassel* (121-130), *Teniers* (130 bis, 131), *A. Carraci* (12), and others. The glass-cases contain Egyptian, Celtic, Roman, and Gallo-Roman antiquities, and numerous mediæval and Renaissance objects are also exhibited here.

Beyond the museum we pass a handsome *Renaissance House* and

reach the ramparts (fine view), whence we see, to the right, the *Gallo-Roman Arch.* This gateway, now built up, consists of two arches, and is ornamented with five Corinthian pilasters. — We next retrace our steps to the cathedral, and follow the Rue de Nevers. The small square here contains a *Statue of Diderot* (p. 300), by Bartholdi. The street is continued by the Rue Diderot; on the left is the *Collège*, built by the Jesuits in 1746. Farther to the S. stands *St. Martin's*, a low double-aisled church, dominated by a lofty tower, and dating from the 13th, 16th, and 18th centuries.

The interior has been recently restored. It contains a fine *Crucifixion* carved in wood (behind the high-altar), attributed to Gentil (16th cent.), a statue of St. Louis Gonzaga, and the model for a monument to Abp. Morlot, both by Lescornel.

The Rue Diderot ends at the handsome *Porte des Moulins*, a 17th cent. gateway, and at the *Promenade de Blanche-Fontaine*, planted with fine trees. The *Citadel* is on the other side, to the left.

FROM LANGRES TO THE VOSGES BATHS. The quickest route from Paris to *Martigny-les-Bains*, *Contrexéville*, and *Vittel* (see pp. 314, 313) runs viâ Troyes and Langres; 230 M. in 6-12 hrs., fares 41 fr. 55, 28 fr. 5, 18 fr. 35 c.; from Langres, 45½ M. in 1¾-3 hrs., fares 8 fr. 20, 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 60 c. From Langres a line runs N.E. to (11 M.) *Andilly*, on the Nancy and Dijon railway (p. 312). Thence to (22½ M.) *Merrey* and *Vittel*, see p. 312 and R. 42b. — From Langres to *Bourbonne-les-Bains* (see below; 35½ M. in 1½-2 hrs.) viâ *Vitrey*, comp. below. — To *Bains-les-Bains* (p. 314; 67 M. in 3-4¼ hrs., 12 fr. 25, 8 fr. 20, 5 fr. 30 c.); *Luxeuil* (p. 318; 68 M. in 4½-5½ hrs., 12 fr. 40, 8 fr. 30, 5 fr. 40 c.); and *Plombières* (p. 316; 65 M. in 3¾-4¾ hrs., 11 fr. 95, 8 fr., 5 fr. 20 c.). From Langres to (40½ M.) *Port-d'Atelier* see below; thence to (59 M.) *Ailevillers* and Bains-les-Bains, see p. 316. From Ailevillers to Plombières and Luxeuil, see R. 43.

From Langres another branch-line runs to (29 M.) *Poinson-Beneuvre* (p. 365); comp. p. 300.

Beyond Langres our line crosses the Marne, which rises about 3 M. to the S.E., and then passes, through a tunnel nearly 1 M. long, from the basin of the Marne to that of the Saône. — 191 M. **Chalindrey** or *Culmont-Chalindrey* (**Buffet-Hôtel*). The village of Chalindrey lies 1 M. to the S.S.W. Farther on is *Le Pailly*, with a fine Renaissance château. For the line from Nancy to Dijon (Contrexéville, Vittel), see R. 42. A branch-line also runs hence viâ *Champlitte*, a small town on the *Salon* (steam-tramway to Dijon, p. 374), to (28 M.) *Gray* (p. 315).

Our train now crosses a viaduct and passes through another tunnel, 1200 yds. long. Beyond (196½ M.) *Hortes* we descend the smiling valley of the *Amance*. — 208½ M. **Vitrey** (*Hôt. de la Gare*).

FROM VITREY TO BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS, 11 M., railway in 35-40 min. (fares 2 fr., 1 fr. 35, 90 c.). We cross the Amance. — 5 M. *Voisey*.

11 M. **Bourbonne-les-Bains** (*Grand-Hôtel des Thermes*, Place des Bains; *Berthe-Gaillard*; *des Bains*, Rue des Bains, R. 2½-6, pens. 8½-13 fr.; *du Commerce*, *de l'Est*, Grande Rue), a town with 4038 inhab., is much resorted to on account of its *Thermal Springs* (110-150° Fahr.), known to the Romans as 'Aquæ Borvonis', which are strongly impregnated with chloride of sodium and are efficacious in lymphatic and scrofulous affections, rheumatism, gun-shot or other wounds, and paralysis. The subscription to the *Casino* is 20 fr. per fortnight or 30 fr. per month, including admission to the concerts, balls, and theatre. The *Band* plays at 12, 4, and 7.30

in the park; chair for nonsubscribers, 10 c. Bourbonne is scarcely a fashionable watering-place, and a large proportion of the visitors, who number 2500-3000 annually, are actual invalids. The season lasts from April 16th to Oct. 15th. The *Bath Establishment* includes the well-equipped *Civil Baths* (to the right; 1st & 2nd class) and the *Military Hospital* (to the left) with baths for soldiers (the springs being the property of government).

On an eminence to the right is the *Church*, of the 12-13th century. On the other slope of the hill, beyond the church, are some remains of the *Château* of the Seigneurs de Bourbonne, below which, to the left, extends the shady *Promenade de Montmorency*. — Pleasant walks may also be taken in the adjoining woods; to *Coiffy-le-Haut*, on a hill 4 M. to the S.W., with ruins of a fortified château; and to *Larivière-sous-Aigremont*, 5 M. to the N.N.W., with a chalybeate spring. — *Châtillon-sur-Saône*, 6 M. to the E., is an old fortified village, with a 16th cent. mansion.

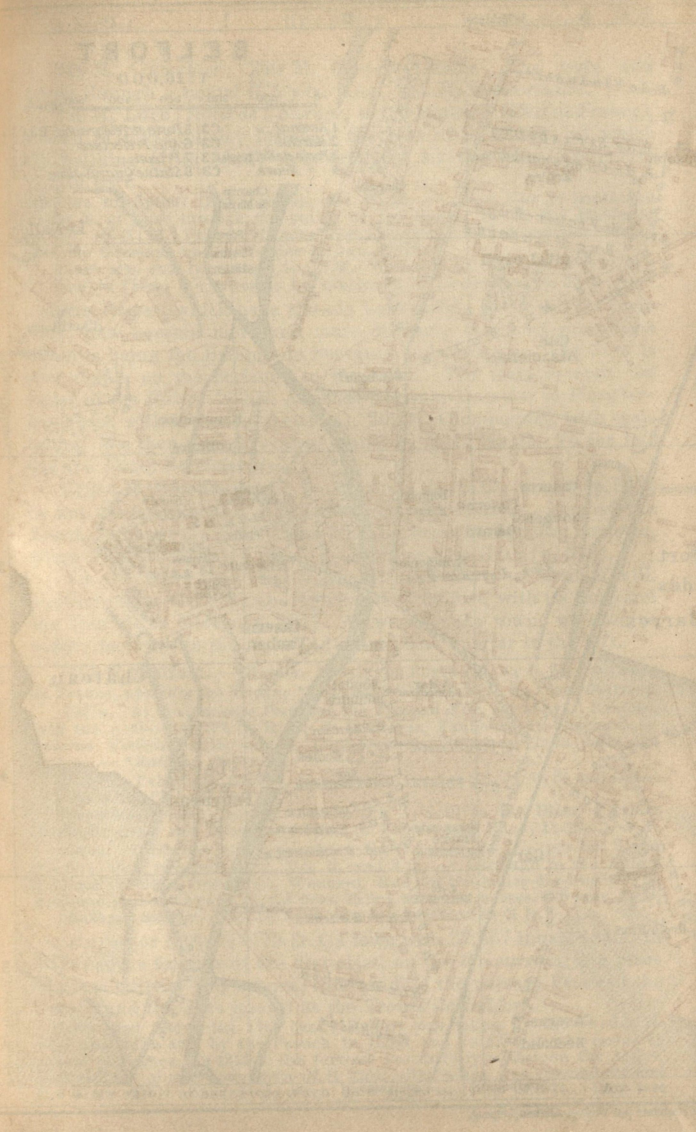
215 M. *Jussey* (Aigle Noir; du Commerce), a small town with 2600 inhab., is the junction of a line to Epinal (see p. 309). We cross the Saône, not far from its confluence with the Amance, and ascend its left bank, at some distance from the river.

224 M. *Port-d'Atelier* (Buffet; Hôt. de la Gare, plain), the junction of the line to Nancy viâ Epinal (see p. 315). Farther on we cross the *Lanterne* just above its confluence with the Saône. At (229 M.) *Port-sur-Saône* we leave the valley of the Saône and pass through a tunnel. 230 M. *Grattery;* 232 M. *Vaivre*, the junction of a line to Gray (Dôle, Dijon; see p. 315). As the train nears Vesoul we see to the left the hill of La Motte, with its monument (p. 304).

236 M. **Vesoul** (*Buffet; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, at the station; *Hôtel de la Madeleine*, Rue Carnot), the capital of the department of the *Haute-Saône*, is a town with 9704 inhab., situated on the *Durgeon*, a tributary of the Saône. It has been the scene of several sieges and has only belonged to France since the treaty of Nimwegen (1678). Gérôme, the painter (1824-1903), was a native of Vesoul.

The wide Rue de la Gare, to the right as we quit the station, and the Rue Carnot lead to the centre of the town. Beyond the river, to the left, we follow the Rue Alsace-Lorraine to the *Church of St. George*, a building of the 18th cent., with graceful vaulting, containing a Holy Sepulchre. In the adjacent Rue du Collège, to the left, stands a *Gothic House* of the 16th century. The Rue de l'Ecole Normale, following on the Rue Alsace-Lorraine, ends at the Rue des Annonciades, the former church in which now contains a small *Musée*, with paintings by Van Loo, Tassaert, Gérôme, etc. The Rue Gevrey leads from the church of St. George to the *Palais de Justice*, another edifice of the 18th century. We may ascend hence by the Rue de la Mairie in 20 min. to the top of the hill of *La Motte* (1265 ft.), which is surmounted by a figure of the Virgin. — Proceeding to the left from the Palais de Justice, we reach (2 min.) the Place Neuve, with the *Monument des Gardes Mobiles*, a memorial of the war of 1870-71. At the end of the Place is the *Breuil*, a promenade with fine plane-trees and pleasant grounds. The Rue du Breuil, at its other end, leads back to the Rue Carnot.

From Vesoul to *Gray*, to *Dijon*, and to *Besançon*, see p. 315 and R. 49b.



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241 M. *Colombier;* 245 M. *Creveney-Saulx.* The train now passes through a tunnel 675 yds. long. 250 M. *Genevreuille.*

255 M. **Lure** *(Hôtel de l'Europe*, at the station; *Hôtel de France)*, a town of 6062 inhab., formerly the seat of an abbey, of which the building (18th cent.) now occupied by the Sous-Préfecture formed part.

Line to *Epinal* (Plombières), see R. 43. — This line is continued to the S. of Lure through the valley of the *Ognon*, to (25 M.) *Montbozon* (p. 344), viâ (11 M.) *Villersexel*, near which Bourbaki won a fruitless victory over the Germans under Werder in Jan., 1871.

Lines also run from Lure to (27 M.) *Héricourt* (p. 343) and to (17½ M.) *Le Haut-du-Them;* the latter to be continued to *Remiremont* (p. 337).

The *Vosges*, which have already been visible to the left for some time, now become more and more distinct, the most prominent summits being the Ballons de Servance and d'Alsace. The Jura is also visible on the horizon, to the right. The train ascends the valley of the *Rahin*. 262 M. *Ronchamp* (steam-tramway to *Plancher-les-Mines*, with important factories). 266 M. *Champagney*, with coal-mines. We then pass through a tunnel ¾ M. in length. To the left lies the *Etang de Malsaussé*.

270½ M. *Bas-Evette*, the junction of a line to Giromagny (p. 342) is not improbably the *Magetobria* where Ariovistus, king of the Suevi, defeated the Ædui about 70 A.D. Some authorities, however, place Magetobria near Luxeuil (p. 318) or near Gray (p. 315).

To the right rises the *Montagne du Salbert*, a fortified hill. Farther on, to the left, are the citadel of Belfort, with its lion, and the Tour de la Miotte (p. 304). As we near the town, we observe sundry factories to the right and an artizans' quarter to the left.

275 M. **Belfort.** — **Hotels.** *Ancienne Poste (Pl. a; B, 3), Faubourg de France, opposite the bridge; *Tonneau d'Or (Pl. b; C, 3), Place d'Armes.

Cafés. At the *Ancienne Poste* and the *Tonneau d'Or*, see above; *Danjean*, near the post-office (Pl. 5; B, 3); *de la Bourse*, Faubourg de France 3. — *Taverne Gauloise*, with garden, *Café-Brasserie Terminus*, both near the station. — **Railway Buffet.*

Post & Telegraph Offices, opposite the theatre (Pl. 5; B, 3) and in the Grande Rue (Pl. 5; C, 3).

Tramways from the rail. station (Pl. A, 4, 5) to the Place d'Armes (Pl. C, 3; 10 c.) and from the station to *Valdoie* (see Pl. A, 1; 25 c.).

Cabs. With one horse, per drive 1¼ fr., at night 1¾, per hr. 2 and 2½ fr.; with two horses, 2, 2½, 2, and 3 fr. — Carriage to the *Ballon d'Alsace* (p. 341), from Mich. Wandrès, Rue du Faubourg-des-Ancêtres 7, with one horse, 1-2 pers. 20, 3-4 pers. 25 fr.; with two horses, 6-8 pers. 35 fr.

Baths. *Stiegler*, Rue du Faubourg-des-Ancêtres 30 (1 fr.).

Belfort or *Béfort* (1175 ft.), a town with 32,567 inhab. (8400 in 1870) and a fortress of the first class, on the *Savoureuse*, is a place of great military importance, commanding the passage between the Vosges and the Jura known as the *Trouée de Belfort.*

Founded about the 11th cent., Belfort was taken by the Swedes in 1632 and 1634 and by the French in 1636; and in 1648 it was formally united to France. In 1814-15 the fortress successfully withstood the Allies, who did not obtain possession of it until after peace was concluded; and the same result attended the siege by the Germans in 1870-71. This last

siege lasted from Nov. 3rd, 1870, to Feb. 16th, 1871; and the bombardment began on Dec. 3rd. The Germans, however, succeeded only in taking the detached forts of Hautes-Perches and Basses-Perches, to the S.E., and it was not till the conclusion of an armistice and under orders from the French government that the garrison capitulated with the honours of war. The attack was carried on by General von Treskow, the defence by Lieut.-Col. Denfert-Rochereau. Bourbaki attempted in vain to raise the siege (see p. 343).

Belfort contains little to interest the tourist. It is divided into two chief parts: the well-built modern quarter on the right bank of the Savoureuse, still named the *Faubourg de France*, though within the line of fortification; and the old town on the left bank, which we reach from the station by turning to the left and traversing the Faubourg. The town is commanded by an imposing *Citadel*, on the summit of a rock 220 ft. high. In front of it is the colossal **Lion of Belfort* (Pl. C, 3), 36 ft. high and 72 ft. long, carved in red sandstone by Bartholdi in commemoration of the defence of 1870-71.

We enter the old town by the wide Boulevard Carnot and soon reach the Place de la République (Pl. B, C, 3), with the *Préfecture* on the right, and the *Palais de Justice* on the left. A little farther on is the Place d'Armes, with the *Church of St. Christopher*, dating from 1729-50; the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a Salle d'Honneur, with modern paintings from the history of the town; and the *Quand-Même* (Pl. 8; C, 3), a bronze group by Mercié, dedicated to the memory of Thiers and Denfert-Rochereau.

To the N.E. of the Place d'Armes, in the Grande-Rue, is a small *Museum* of art, archæology, and natural history, open on Sun. 2-4 and accessible also on other days. It also contains a *Library* of about 10,000 vols., open on Sun. 10-12 and Thurs. 2-4.

Those who desire a nearer view of the above-mentioned Lion follow the street to the right of the Hôtel de Ville and pass through the Porte Neuve (Pl. 4; C, 3). The custodian lives at No. 20, Rue de la Grande-Fontaine (daily in summer, 9-12 and 2-6, in winter Sun. & Thurs. only, 1-4; adm. 50 c., more than 3 pers. 25 c. each, on Sun. & holidays 10 c. each pers.).

The Rue de la Grande-Fontaine, to the right of the church, leads towards the *Porte de Brisach* (Pl. 3; C, 3), of 1687, one of the finest examples of military architecture in the 17th century. Beyond it is the *Vallon* (Pl. C, 1, 2), which has been transformed into an entrenched camp and is traversed by the highroad to Strassburg. To the right is the Bâle road, which passes between the rocks of the Citadel and of the *Fort de la Justice*. At the end of the Vallon (2 M.) rises the *Fort de la Miotte*, with an old tower which is considered in some sort the palladium of Belfort. It was battered to pieces in the siege of 1870-71 and has since been rebuilt. The fortifications have been made still stronger since the last siege, chiefly by the erection of detached forts on the neighbouring hills, some at a distance of 15 M.

At the village of *Cravanche*, 1¾ M. to the N.W. of Belfort, are some interesting *Stalactite Caverns* (1-3 pers., 1 fr., more 25 c. each).

From Belfort to *Epinal*, see R. 43; to *Bussang*, see pp. 342, 341, 338; to *Besançon* and *Dijon*, see R. 49.

From Belfort to Bâle viâ Delle, 63 M., railway in 2½-5¼ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 45, 6 fr. 60, 4 fr. 6 c.). Swiss time is 55 min. in advance of French railway-time. — 4 M. *Méroux*. At (7 M.) *Bourogne* the train crosses the small river *St. Nicolas* and the *Rhône-Rhine Canal*; 8½ M. *Morvillars*, the junction of a line to Montbéliard (p. 343); 10½ M. *Grandvillars*. 13½ M. Delle *(Buffet; Hôt. du Nord)*, the French frontier-station (custom-house), is a small town on the *Allaine*, with the ruins of a fortified château. About 1 M. from the station (in Swiss territory) are the large **Grottoes of Milandre*, with remarkable stalactites and stalagmites (adm. 1 fr.). — 18 M. *Courtemaiche*. Then a tunnel. — 21 M. **Porrentruy** *(Hôtel National; Cheval Blanc)*, an old town with 6900 inhab., containing the ancient ruined château of the bishops of Bâle, is the seat of the Swiss custom-house. From Porrentruy to *Bâle*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

From Belfort to Bale viâ Mülhausen, 51 M., railway in 1¾-3½ hrs. (fare as above), see R. 44.

41. From Paris to Epinal.

Epinal may be reached from Paris by seven different routes, served either by through-trains or by trains in connection, and corresponding in part with the lines to Strassburg and Belfort. The shortest route is that viâ Chaumont, Neufchâteau, and Mirecourt (R. 41 f); the quickest that viâ Toul and Mirecourt (R. 41 d).

a. Viâ Blesme, Bologne, Neufchâteau, and Mirecourt.

262 M. Railway in 11¾-13¼ hrs. (fares 50 fr. 55, 34 fr. 10, 22 fr. 30 c.).

From Paris to (135½ M.) *Blesme*, see pp. 134-141. We then diverge to the left from the line to Nancy. 142 M. *St. Eulien*.

146½ M. **St. Dizier** *(Buffet-Hôtel; Soleil d'Or)*, an industrial town on the *Marne*, with 14,600 inhab., important iron-works, and an extensive timber-trade. The chief buildings are the *Parish Church*, which still preserves its fine Gothic façade, and an old convent, now an *Ecclesiastical College*.

From St. Dizier to Troyes, 58½ M., railway in 2½-2¾ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 65, 7 fr. 10, 4 fr. 65 c.). — The train crosses the canal of the Marne and the river itself, and traverses a wooded district. 7 M. *Eclaron*, the junction of a line to Doulevant (see below); 18 M. *Montier-en-Der*, or *Montiérender* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), a village containing an interesting *Abbey Church*, with a Romanesque nave of the 10th cent. and a Gothic choir of the 13th cent. 28 M. *Valentigny*, the junction of a line to Vitry (see p. 141). Thence to (58½ M.) *Troyes*, see p. 298.

From St. Dizier to Doulevant, 25½ M., railway in 1½-2¾ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 35 c.). — From St. Dizier to (7 M.) *Eclaron*, see above. We now ascend to the S. through the industrial valley of the *Blaise*, with its forges and iron-mines. — 15 M. **Wassy** or **Vassy** *(Hôtel du Commerce)*, an industrial town with 3670 inhab., well known as the scene of the massacre of the Huguenots, which was the signal for the religious wars in France (1562). The immediate cause was a quarrel between the attendants of François, Duke of Guise, and a body of Protestants assembled for worship in a barn (rebuilt; inscription) in the street opposite the Hôtel de Ville. We enter the town by an ancient *Gateway* with a belfry. The *Church*, dating from the 11-16th cent., has a fine Romanesque tower and a handsome Gothic portal. — 25½ M. *Doulevant-le-Château* (Lion d'Or), a village with iron-forges. About 3 M. farther up the valley (omn. 50 c.) is the *Château of Cirey* (17th and 18th cent.), the residence of Voltaire and Mme. Duchâtelet for some years.

Branch-railway to *Revigny*, see p. 141.

The main line next ascends the beautiful valley of the Mar with its iron-works and foundries. — 148 M. *Ancerville-Gué.* T church of Ancerville contains some good carvings and reliefs.

From Ancerville-Gué a branch-railway runs to (20½ M.) *Naix-Mer court* (see below), passing several localities with factories and stone-quarri

152½ M. *Eurville*, 158 M. *Chevillon*, manufacturing villag 159½ M. *Curel* lies to the W. of the *Val d'Osne*, in which are t foundries of that name (3 M. from the station).

164½ M. **Joinville** *(Soleil d'Or)*, a town with 3942 inhab. a large metal-works, is picturesquely situated on a branch of t Marne and on the slope of a hill on which stood the château of t Seigneurs de Joinville. The most celebrated member of the fami was Jean de Joinville, the chronicler (1224-1318), the friend a counsellor of Saint Louis. The domain was made a principality 1552, in favour of François, Duke of Guise, and the famous Lig du Bien Public was signed here in 1584 with Spain. To the righ as we quit the station, is the *Château du Grand-Jardin*, of th 16th cent., formerly a country-seat of the Guise family, with a beauti ful park (open to visitors). Farther on, to the right, in the Ru du Grand-Pont, rises a modern *Statue of the Sire de Joinville*. Th *Church*, still farther on, to the left, is in the Gothic and Renaissanc styles. The *Hospital of Ste. Croix*, founded in the 16th cent., contain some interesting objects brought from the old château, when it wa sold and pulled down during the Revolution. Hard by is the ceme tery, with the *Chapelle Ste. Anne* (1502), the burial-place of th Sires de Joinville. — To Troyes and Pagny-sur-Meuse, see p. 298.

From (172 M.) *Gudmont* a short line (13 M.), runs through the valley of the *Rognon* to *Rimaucourt* (p. 308). Several small stations.

At (182½ M.) *Bologne* (Hôt. de la Gare) we join the line from Paris to Epinal viâ Troyes and Chaumont. 188 M. *Jonchery.* — 191 M. *Chaumont.* Thence to (262 M.) *Epinal*, see pp. 308-310.

b. Viâ Bar-le-Duc, Neufchâteau, and Mirecourt.

256 M. Railway in 12-14 hrs. (fares 46 fr. 15, 31 fr. 35, 20 fr. 40 c.).

From Paris to *Bar-le-Duc* and (164½ M.) *Nançois-Tronville*, see p. 143. — Our line now runs for some time to the S.E., parallel with the *Marne-Rhine Canal*, through the valley of the *Ornain*, crossing the river several times. 167 M. *Ligny-en-Barrois* (Cheval Blanc), an industrial town of 5857 inhab., with the remains of a château; 170½ M. *Menaucourt*, the junction of a line to St. Dizier (see above). *Naix-aux-Forges*, 1¼ M. to the S., is believed to be the Roman *Nasium* (important remains). — 174½ M. *Tréveray*, like several of the following stations, contains large metal-works. At (181 M.) *Demange-aux-Eaux* the canal quits the valley of the Ornain, turns to the E., and enters the valley of the Meuse by a tunnel nearly 3 M. long. — 186 M. *Gondrecourt*, junction for Troyes and Pagny-sur-Meuse (see p. 298). — 193½ M. *Grand-Avranville.*

Grand (Auberge Prévôt), lying 2-2½ M. to the S.W. of the station, occupies the site of an ancient Roman city. Numerous antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood, including a mosaic of the time of the Antonines, 20 yds. long and 15 yds. broad (50 c.). The considerable remains of a large amphitheatre, of a basilica, and other buildings are still *in situ*. — 203 M. *Frébécourt*, to the right, with the old *Château de Bourlémont*, richly decorated and surrounded by a large park. We now enter the valley of the *Meuse*. To the right diverge the lines to Chaumont (p. 308) and Merrey (p. 308).

206½ M. *Neufchâteau*, and thence to (256 M.) *Epinal*, see p. 309.

c. Viâ Pagny-sur-Meuse, Neufchâteau, and Mirecourt.

270 M. Railway in 10¾-13¾ hrs. (fares 48 fr. 80, 33 fr., 21 fr. 60 c.).

From Paris to (191 M.) *Pagny-sur-Meuse*, see pp. 134-143. Our line then turns to the S. and ascends the pleasant valley of the Meuse, between partly-wooded hills. At (195½ M.) *St. Germain* we cross the Meuse. 200 M. *Vaucouleurs* (Hôt. Jeanne-d'Arc), where Joan of Arc made known her mission to the Sire de Baudricourt and begged him to send her to the French court. — Beyond (207½ M.) *Pagny-la-Blanche-Côte* we thread a tunnel and cross the Meuse.

213 M. *Domremy-Maxey-sur-Meuse* (Café-Restaurant Didier). To the W. of the station lies the little village of *Domremy-la-Pucelle*, the birthplace of Joan of Arc.

To reach (1½ M.) Domremy (inns) from the station (omn. 1, return 1½ fr.) we may either follow the road which crosses the stream in Maxey, on this side of the station, or the shorter footpath which crosses the stream beyond the station, and then the Meuse, opposite the church of Domremy.

There is little to see at Domremy, which is a village of the humblest character. In front of the church is a bronze *Statue of the Maid of Orleans*, by E. Paul (1855), and above the portal is a mural painting, by R. Balze, of Joan listening to the mysterious voices. A little farther on is the modest *Cottage* in which Joan of Arc (Jeanne d'Arc, La Pucelle) was born in 1411 (fee). The court in front is embellished with a group by A. Mercié, representing Joan quitting the paternal roof led by the Genius of France. Above the arched door of the cottage are the royal arms of France and those assigned to Joan of Arc and her family. The inscription, dating from 1481, runs 'Vive labeur; vive le roy Loys'. Above is a niche containing a kneeling figure of the heroine, a reproduction of one inside the cottage, which is said to date from 1456. The interior has been altered with a view to accommodate a museum; it contains at present a bronze model of a statue by Princess Marie d'Orléans, a few statuettes, a bust, and some pictures and books. — The place where Joan heard the mysterious voices urging her to her task, on a hill about ¾ M. farther on, is marked by the modern *Basilica of Le Bois-Chenu* (not yet finished), with a fine monument to Joan of Arc, by Allar. The interior (contribution expected) contains some mural paintings, mosaics, etc. — Domremy is 7 M. from Neufchâteau by the road crossing the Meuse.

216 M. *Coussey*. Farther on diverges the line to Toul (see below).

220 M. *Neufchâteau*, and thence to (270 M.) *Epinal*, see p. 309.

d. Viâ Toul and Mirecourt.

256¹M. Railway in 10¾-14¼ hrs. (fares 46 fr. 70, 31 fr. 50, 20 fr. 50 c.).

From Paris to (196½ M.) *Toul*, see pp. 134-143. Our line turns to the S. and passes between the hills surmounted by the detached

forts by which Toul is protected. — 206 M. *Blénod-lès-Toul*, a v lage with a church of the 16th cent., containing the interesting to of a bishop of Toul; 207 M. *Bulligny-Crézilles*. From (210½ M *Barisey-la-Côte* a branch-line runs to Dijon viâ Neufchâte (see below). Farther on our line traverses part of the *Forest St. Amond*. From (220 M.) *Favières*, on the other side of the fore we descend into the valley of a small affluent of the Moselle. Six small stations. — At (232½ M.) *Frenelle-la-Grande* we j the line from Nancy to Mirecourt (p. 313). 234 M. *Poussay*.

237 M. *Mirecourt*, and thence to (256 M.) *Epinal*, see p. 309.

e. Viâ Nancy and Blainville-la-Grande.

265 M. Railway in 6¼-12 hrs. (fares 47 fr. 90, 32 fr. 20, 21 fr. 25 c.).

From Paris to (219 M.) *Nancy*, see R. 18; from Nancy to (233 M *Blainville-la-Grande*, see pp. 321, 322. Our line here turns to the and crosses the *Meurthe*. 243 M. *Bayon*. The train ascends the vall of the *Moselle* and passes through a wood. — 249 M. *Charmes* (Poste a town with 3696 inhab., on the left bank of the Moselle, has a Goth church (16th cent.), with fine carvings and stained glass.

From Charmes a branch-line runs to (17½ M.) *Rambervillers*, passi (5½ M.) *La Verrerie-de-Portieux*, with an extensive glass-work ('verrerie — 17½ M. *Rambervillers* (Poste) is an ancient industrial town (5675 inhal on the *Mortagne*. It possesses some remains of its old fortifications, church of the 15th, and a Hôtel de Ville of the 16th century. — The li goes on to (13½ M.) *Bruyères* (p. 331). Diligence (2 fr.) to (9½ M.) *Baccar* (p. 325).

Beyond Charmes our line again crosses the Moselle. Beyor (260½ M.) *Thaon-les-Vosges* the line from Neufchâteau to Mirecou is seen to the right, and Epinal to the left. 265 M. *Epinal*, see p. 31

f. Viâ Chaumont, Neufchâteau, and Mirecourt.

251 M. Railway in 10½-13¾ hrs. (fares 45 fr. 35, 30 fr. 60 c., 20 fr.

From Paris to (163 M.) *Chaumont*, see pp. 289-299. Our lin returns towards Paris for 2½ M. and then bends to the N. — 166 M. *Jonchery*. 171½ M. *Bologne*, on the left bank of th *Marne*, is the junction of a line to Blesme (see p. 306). Farther o we cross the stream and quit its valley. 177 M. *Chantraines* 181 M. *Andelot*, a small and ancient town on the *Rognon*, know to history as the place where Childebert II., King of Austrasia made a treaty in 587 with Guntram, King of Burgundy. From (182½ M.) *Rimaucourt* a branch-line runs to Gudmont (p. 306) Beyond (195½ M.) *Liffol-le-Grand* our line enters the valley of th *Meuse* and unites with the lines from Merrey (right; p. 307) and Bar-le-Duc (left; see p. 307).

202 M. **Neufchâteau** (*Hôtel de l'Europe*, at the station; *Hôtel de la Providence*, *de l'Agriculture*, near the station), a pleasant-look- ing town with 3963 inhab., partly situated on a hill, at the con- fluence of the Meuse and the *Mouzon*.

Towards the end of the Rue de France, near a bridge over an arm of the Meuse, stands the *Church of St. Christopher*, a Gothic edifice with old wood-carvings and modern stained-glass windows. The Rue St. Jean ascends hence to the upper town, passing the *Hôtel de Ville*, with its handsome entrance, on the left, and an interesting private house on the right. At the end of the street is a square with a *Statue of Joan of Arc*, in bronze, by Pètre (1857). In this square, and in the Rue Neuve, which descends to the left, are several interesting old houses. Higher up, in the same direction, is the *Church of St. Nicholas* (11th, 13th, and 16th cent.), with a fine nave, a transept at the W. end, and a crypt under the choir. It contains two carved altars and the remains of a Holy Sepulchre.

Railways from Neufchâteau to *Bar-le-Duc*, *Pagny-sur-Meuse* (Domremy), and *Chaumont*, see pp. 307, 308. — To *Nancy* and *Dijon*, see R. 42a.

The line to Mirecourt and Epinal skirts the E. side of Neufchâteau, commanding a fine view of the upper town (to the right). We now traverse an undulating and partly wooded district, with vineyards and extensive pasturages. The insignificant Mouzon is twice crossed. — 212 M. *Aulnois-Bulgnéville*. Diligence to (5 M.) the small town of Bulgnéville (p. 314) to the S.E., 3¾ M. to the N.E. of Contrexéville (p. 313). — 226 M. *Rouvres-Baudricourt*. To the left are the lines to Toul and Nancy (pp. 298, 313).

230½ M. **Mirecourt** *(Hôtel de la Gare; des Halles)*, a town on the *Madon*, with 4953 inhab., who make lace, embroidery, and musical instruments. To the right of the Place Thiers are the imposing *Market-Halls*, of the 16-17th centuries. Near them is the early-Gothic *Church*, with a spire in the Transition style, and farther on in the same street is the *Hôtel de Ville*, with a Renaissance portal.

From Mirecourt to *Nancy*, see p. 313; to *Vittel*, *Contrexéville*, *Martigny*, *Chalindrey*, *Langres*, etc., see pp. 313, 314; to *Toul*, see p. 303.

At (233 M.) *Hymont-Mattaincourt* the line to Chalindrey (see above) diverges to the left. The church of Mattaincourt, to the left, contains the tomb (now a pilgrim-resort) of St. Pierre Fourier (1565-1640), a former curé of the place, canonized in 1897. — At (246 M.) *Darnieulles*, the junction of the line to Jussey (see below), we join the line from Lunéville-Saint-Dié (R. 46). — 251 M. *Epinal*, see p. 310.

g. Viâ Jussey and Darnieulles.

264½ M. Railway in 9¼-15 hrs. (fares 47 fr. 80, 32 fr. 30, 21 fr. 10 c.).

From Paris to (215 M.) *Jussey*, see pp. 289-302. Our line now diverges to the left from the line to Belfort, and runs to the E. through the valley of the Saône. After leaving (220 M.) *Aisey*, with its ruined château, we cross the river. — 224 M. *Corre*, near the confluence of the Saône and the *Coney*. The railway now cuts off a bend of the river, but rejoins it farther on. 230 M. *Passavant*. 236 M.

Monthureux-sur-Saône, with 1364 inhab., is situated on one of t peninsulas formed by the winding course of the river.

240 M. *Darney* (Elephant), a small and ancient town with 1416 i hab., situated on the Saône, 6 M. to the W. of its source, in a wood district, has manufactures of cutlery. The train now crosses t river for the last time, and runs towards the N. to the small *Mo Faucilles*, which form the watershed between the Saône and t Madon, an affluent of the Moselle, and consequently between t Mediterranean and the North Sea. — Several small stations.

At (261 M.) *Darnieulles* we join the line to Mirecourt (s p. 309). — 264½ M. *Epinal* (see below).

Epinal. — **Hotels.** *De la Poste (Pl. a; C, 3), D. 3½, pens. 8 12 fr., du Louvre (Pl. b; B, 3), de Paris (Pl. c; C, 3), Nos. 40, 2, and in the Rue des Bons-Enfants, the first street to the right on the way fr the station; Grand Hôtel (Pl. d; B, 3), Rue de la Faïencerie 1; des Vosg (Pl. e; B, 3), at the station, déj. 2½ fr.

Cafés. *Arnould*, at the Cercle de Commerce (Pl. 3; C, 3); *Thomas*, Qu des Bons-Enfants 26; in the Place des Vosges, etc. — **Railway Restaura*

Cabs. Per drive, 1 fr. by day, 2 fr. at night; per hr. 1½, 2½ f luggage, 25 c. each trunk.

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue de la Faïencerie (Pl. C, 2), to the le

Epinal, capital of the department of the *Vosges*, is a commerci town with 28,080 inhab., situated on the *Moselle*, which runs throug it in two arms, dividing it into three principal parts: the Faubou d'Alsace adjoining the station, the Petite Ville, and the Grand Ville. Epinal was founded in the 10th cent. and belonged to th Duchy of Lorraine until its union with France. There are no scarcely any remains of its ancient ramparts, but the neighbourin hills are surmounted by modern forts.

From the *Station* (Pl. B, 3) the street to the right leads to th Canal des Grands-Moulins, a branch of the Moselle, which we cros here by the Pont des Quatre-Nations. Straight on, beyond th Petite Ville, we cross the Grand Pont to the Grande Ville. In square to the left rises a *Monument* (Pl. 8; B, 2) to the victims o the war of 1870-71. The Rue du Pont leads farther on to the *Plac des Vosges* (Pl. C, 2), which lies in the centre of the town and i surrounded by interesting old houses. No. 20, of the 18th cent., with arcades in front, and No. 5, in the Renaissance style, are the most noteworthy of these.

The Church of St. Goëry or *St. Maurice* (Pl. 5; C, 2), near the Place des Vosges, built in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, has a tower in the Transition style, two turrets, and a N. portal. The nave, with a trefoil-arched triforium, is imposing but sombre. Near the choir, to the right, is a Holy Sepulchre. — The *Palais de Justice* (Pl. 9; C, 1, 2), behind the church, is modern.

The Rue d'Arches, almost opposite the church, passes between the *Theatre* (Pl. 10; C, 2), on the left, and the *Market Hall*, on the right, and leads to the Rue Sadi-Carnot, which descends to the Pont

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du Cours. To the left is the *Cours*, a promenade on the bank of the Moselle, shaded with fine trees. Near the bridge are the *Public Library* (Pl. 1; C, 3) and the *Museum*. The former contains 37,600 vols. and 233 MSS.

The ***Departmental Museum** (Pl. C, 3) is open on Sun. and Thurs., 1-5 in summer and 1-4 in winter, and on other days on application. Illustrated guide (1900), 1 fr.

The Ground Floor is devoted to the Antiquities. — The *Vestibule* contains Roman antiquities (chiefly found at Grand, p. 307), sculptures, and inscriptions. — In the *Court* are tombstones, altars, and sculptures. On the wall to the right of the door at the end of the court is a sadly defaced bas-relief from the Donon (p. 325), representing a lion and a boar, with the inscription 'Belliccus Surbur'. Below are some large pieces of sculpture, also from Donon. In the middle of the court is a bronze figure of David preparing to attack Goliath, by Watrinelle (1868). — In the *Hall* at the end are casts of ancien and modern statues. — The *Garden* beyond it also contains antiquities. — The room to the right of the hall contains a rich collection of arms, etc.; and the last room has antiquities from the Vosges, Frankish weapons, Gallo-Roman remains, and some paintings.

First Floor. On the staircase: *Vien*, Hector and Andromache; *Lange*, Episode in the Crimea; *Cesbron*, Wednesday in the home of the painter Français; *J. and A. Both*, Landscape; *Médard*, A retreat. — To the right is a *Cabinet d'Histoire Naturelle*, containing a fine Ichthyosaurus. — To the left are collections of *Renaissance Furniture*, *Weapons*, and *Stained Glass* of the 16th cent., and an important Picture Gallery. Among the most noteworthy works in the last are the following. From right to left: 221. *Isabey*, Portrait; 46. *J. M. Molenaer* (not *Fr. Hals*), Boy with a cat; 23. *Chardin* (?), Portrait of a woman; 130. *J. R. de Vries*, 12, 13. *Bouts* and *Boudewyns*, Landscapes; 6. *Van Balen*, Diana and two nymphs; 7. *Giorgione*, Martyrdom of St. Sebastian; 116. *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest; 20. *P. Bril*, Landscape; 27. *Courtois (Le Bourguignon)*, Battle-piece; *Panini*, 90. Pyramid of Cestius, 91. Arch of Titus. — *33. *Français*, On the Seine; 97. *Le Poittevin*, Festival at a château. — 118. After *Girardet*, Charles Alexander of Lorraine, regent of the Austrian Netherlands; 123. *Velazquez* (?), Portrait of a child; 26. *School of Clouet*, Young woman with a dog and a carnation; 191. *Brispot*, Holy water; 28. *Coques*, Portraits; 127. *Vouet*, Entombment; 37. *Master of the Death of Mary*, Holy Family; 194. *Feyen-Perrin*, Elegy. — 68. *Lepaulle*, Duke of Choiseul-Stainville; 63. *Largillière*, Portrait; 8. *Bonvicino (Moretto)*, Magdalen praying; 88. *J. van Neck*, Portrait; *101. *Rembrandt*, Half-length of an old woman (1661); 59. *A. Kessel* (?), Marshal Bassompierre; 81. *Mignard*, Portrait; 55. Attributed to *Holbein*, Calvin (?); 145. *Unknown Artist*, Portrait; 10. *Natoire* (not *Boucher*), Bust of a girl; 126. *Ribera*, Pilgrim praying to St. Jerome; 71, 72. *C.* and *M. Vanloo*, Portraits; 39. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 107, 108. *Ricci*, Cenobites tormented by demons; 35. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape; 112. *Salvator Rosa*, Landscape; 102. *Rembrandt*, Christ ascending Calvary, a sketch; 132. *Schalcken*, Woman visiting a prisoner; 25. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait; 80. *P. Mignard*, Charles IV. of Lorraine; 56. *Carel de Hooch*, Thermæ of Titus at Rome (1637); 106. *Ribera*, St. Jerome awakened by an angel; 1. *Bourgeois*, Child killed by a bomb-shell, in marble; 235. *Marchal*, Alsatian 'pardon'; 58. *School of Poussin*, Jesus healing a sick man; 109. *H. Robert*, The Pont Neuf.

The hall also contains *Small Antiquities*, *Objects of Art* of the middle ages and the Renaissance, *Enamels* (St. Thomas of Aquinas by Laudin), a **Statuette of a Hermaphrodite* (Gallo-Roman bronze), and a precious collection of *Medals* and *Jewels*.

The Rue Aubert, prolonged by the Rue Rualménil, nearly opposite the Museum, on this side of the bridge, brings us back to the town on the side by which we first entered it, passing the *Fontaine du Pinau* (Pl. C, 2), with a column surmounted by a bronze copy

of the 'Thorn Extractor', at Rome, adopted as the canting arm Epinal (from épine, 'thorn').

The **Promenade du Château** or *Jardin Doublat* (Pl. B, C, 1, and i Plan), at the opposite (N.E.) end of the town from the station, is a pu park of 65 acres, recently bequeathed to the town. It occupies the of the old castle of Epinal, now represented by some scanty ruins. trances in the Rue d'Ambrail and the Faubourg St. Michel. — The *de St. Antoine* (Pl. E, 3), and other woods on the E. bank of the Mose also offer attractive walks.

From Epinal to *St. Dié* and *Lunéville*, see R. 46; to the *Vosges*, R. 48; to *Plombières* and *Belfort*, see R. 43; to *Dijon*, see R. 42c.

42. From Nancy to Dijon.

a. Viâ Toul, Neufchâteau, and Chalindrey.

138½ M. Railway in 6-9 hrs. (fares 25 fr. 10, 16 fr. 95, 11 fr. 10 c.).

Nancy, see p. 145. Thence to (21 M.) *Toul*, see p. 144; a thence to (33 M.) *Barisey-la-Côte*, see p. 308. Our line then leav that viâ Mirecourt on the left and runs to the S.W., viâ (36½ M *Punérot*, (39 M.) *Ruppes*, and (45 M.) *Soulosse*. — 48 M. **Neu château**, see p. 308. — The line now ascends the valley of th Meuse, quitting the river for some time beyond (64 M.) *Hacour Graffigny*. — 72½ M. *Merrey* is also a station on the line viâ Mire court (see p. 313). We now return to the valley of the *Meuse*; th train crosses the river and ascends on the left bank. From (84 M *Andilly* a branch-line runs to Langres (p. 300). 90 M. *Chaudena* We now join the railway from Paris to Belfort (p. 301), which w follow to (94 M.) *Chalindrey* (buffet). Here our line turns to th S.W., leaving the Gray line (p. 301) to the left, and begins to tra verse a monotonous plateau. 102 M. *Villegusien*, on the *Vingeanne* an affluent of the Saône; 116 M. *Selongey*. Farther on we cross th *Tille*, another affluent of the Saône. To the right runs the line t Troyes viâ Châtillon. — 121 M. *Is-sur-Tille*, a small town o 1719 inhab., on the *Ignon*, to the right of the railway, with iron mines and stone-quarries. It is a station on the line from Troyes to Châtillon-sur-Seine (see p. 365), and a line runs hence t Besançon viâ (30 M.) Gray (p. 315). — 135 M. *Dijon-Porte-Neuve* a station on the E. side of Dijon. To the right lies the park (p. 373) The line now makes a wide sweep towards the S., unites with the Dôle and Pontarlier line, crosses the *Ouche* twice, skirts the *Canal de Bourgogne* (p. 364), and joins the Lyons line. Near the central station, to the right, lies St. Bénigne.

138½ M. *Dijon*, see p. 365.

b. Viâ Mirecourt and Chalindrey.

142 M. Railway in 8½-9½ hrs. (fares 25 fr. 75, 17 fr. 35, 11 fr. 40 c.).

Nancy, see p. 145. Our line coincides with that to Strassburg as far as (2 M.) *Jarville-la-Malgrange*. — 5½ M. *Ludres*; 1½ M. to the left is *Fléville*, with a fine 16th cent. château (visitors admitted).

— 9 M. *Neuves-Maisons*. We now cross the *Moselle*, near its confluence with the *Madon*, and ascend the valley of the latter. 10 M. *Pont-St-Vincent;* branch to Toul, see p. 144. After several small stations we cross the *Brenon*. — 20 M. *Tantonville*, with a large brewery.

About 2 M. to the E. is *Haroué*. *Marshal Bassompierre* (1579-1646), born here, and *Marshal C. J. de Beauvau* (1720-93), once proprietor of the local *Château*, are commemorated by busts, erected in 1897.

22 M. *Vézelise*, on the Brenon. 25½ M. *Praye-sur-Vaudémont*, near which is *Sion*, with a pilgrimage-church. About 2½ M. farther on is *Vaudémont*, with the ruined château of the Counts of Vaudémont. — 33 M. *Frenelle-la-Grande* is also a station on the line from Toul to Mirecourt (p. 308). At (35½ M.) *Poussay* we re-enter the winding valley of the Madon. To the right is the Neufchâteau line.

37½ M. **Mirecourt** (p. 308), the junction of lines to Neufchâteau (for Bar-le-Duc and Chaumont), Toul, Epinal, etc. (see pp. 306-309).

39 M. *Hymont-Mattaincourt*, where the Epinal line diverges to the left. 46 M. *Remoncourt*. To the right is the hill of *Montfort*, with the remains of a fortified château; to the left, at some distance, are the *Monts Faucilles* (p. 310). Beyond (48½ M.) *Haréville* the bathing-establishment of Vittel comes into view on the right.

52 M. **Vittel.** — **Hotels.** *Vittel Palace, in the park, a first-class house; *Grand-Hôtel de l'Etablissement, adjoining the baths and the casino, also 1st class, pens. 11-20 fr., incl. adm. to casino; Suisse, pens. 8½ fr.; des Sources, R. 2-3½, B. ¾, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7-8½ fr.; Lorraine, 8-12 fr.; Continental et de Châtillon, 8-12 fr.; des Tilleuls, 6-7 fr.; de Paris, 7-8 fr.; de la Gare, 5-6 fr.; de la Providence, des Vosges, in the town.

Casino. Adm. (incl. theatre) 3 fr. Subscription for 25 days to casino alone 10 fr.; to casino and theatre, 25-50 fr. — **Mineral Waters.** Bath 1½-2½ fr., douche 1¼-1½ fr., drinking-spring (for the season) 20 fr. No charge for drinking at the *Source Bienfaisante* (see below).

Vittel (1100 ft.), a small town with 1713 inhab., to the left (S.) of the railway, is frequented for the sake of its cold *Mineral Springs*, which are used both externally and internally, and are efficacious in gout, gravel, dyspepsia, and urinary affections. The season lasts from May 25th to Sept. 25th. The springs lie in a pretty park, to the right, reached by a passage under the railway. The bathing-establishment has recently been rebuiltby Garnier. The handsome domed building at the top of the park is the *Casino*, the terrace in front of which affords a fine view. Adjacent are the *Grand-Hôtel*, also with a terrace, and the *Vittel Palace*. Below are the *Baths* and the *Springs*. The small *Source Bienfaisante* is situated in the town.

54½ M. **Contrexéville.** — **Hotels.** Hôtel de l'Etablissement, at the baths, R. from 4 fr.; Cosmopolitan Hotel, new; de la Providence, de Paris, Martin-Félix, Martin Aîné, des Apôtres, de France, all near the baths; Harmand, near the park, pens. 7-9 fr.; de l'Europe, pens. 7½ fr. — Numerous *Maisons Meublées*.

Baths and douches from 1½ fr. Subscription for the drinking-spring at the Etablissement, 20 fr.; at the *Source le Clerc*, 5 fr.; no charge at the *Source du Dr. Thiéry* and the *Source Mongeot*. — **Casino.** Subs. for 1 pers. for 3 weeks 30 fr., 2 pers. 50 fr., etc.

Contrexéville (1155 ft.), a village with 937 inhab. on the Va is much frequented for its *Mineral Springs*, which resemble tho of Vittel (p. 313). The *Bathing Establishment* is a tasteful stru ture, with a long glass colonnade, containing the *Source du P villon*, the most important of the springs. To the right and l of the court in front are the offices of the managers, the hotels, t baths, and the post-office. At the end of the court, to the left, the *Casino*, beyond which are gardens, with shops and stalls. T garden is open to subscribers and their friends only. Season, M 20th to Sept. 20th.

Excursions. Viâ *Crainvillers* to (5 M.) the *Chêne des Partisans*, a hu oak tree, 108 ft. high and 15 yards in girth. — To (3¾ M.) *Bulgnévi* (Lion d'Or), with a ruined convent and castle and a church containing reproduction of Ligier Richier's Entombment at St. Mihiel (p. 130). Di gence to Aulnois, see p. 309. — To (7 M.) the *Valley of Bonneval*, vi â (3 M *Lignéville* and (5½ M.) *St. Baslemont*, with a ruined castle; etc.

61½ M. **Martigny-les-Bains.** — **Hotels.** International, pens. fro 12½ fr.; de l'Etablissement, pens. 8-25 fr.; d'Alsace, du Château, pen 6-7 fr.; St. Pierre. — **Baths** from 1½ fr.; subscription to drinking-spri for three weeks, 20 fr. — **Casino.** Subscription 15 fr.

Martigny-les-Bains (1200 ft.) is another village with spring resembling those of Vittel and Contrexéville, a large and fine publi garden, a casino, etc. Season, May 15th to Sept. 15th.

65 M. *Lamarche* (Soleil d'Or), the birthplace of Marshal Victo Duke of Belluno (1764-1841; bust). — 68 M. *Rozières-sur-Mouzon* 72 M. *Damblain*.

At (75 M.) *Merrey* we join the preceding route (p. 312).

c. Viâ Epinal, Vesoul, and Gray.

182½ M. Railway in 10-12 hrs. (fares 32 fr. 15, 21 fr. 70, 14 fr. 20 c.). — From *Nancy* to *Epinal*, 46 M., in 1¾-3 hrs. (fares 8 fr. 30, 5 fr. 60, 3 fr. 65 c.)

From Nancy to (46 M.) *Epinal*, see pp. 308-310. Our train crosses two viaducts, diverges to the right from the Vosges railway and quits the valley of the Moselle. View to the left. Beyond (53 M.) *Dounoux* it passes through some rock-cuttings and crosses a viaduct, spanning a pretty valley. Fine view to the right.

64½ M. **Bains-les-Bains.** — **Hotels.** Grand Hôtel des Bains, at the New Bath (see below); Hôtel Mathieu, at the bridge, pens. 7 fr. — *Maisons Meublées.*

Baths. Public baths: at the New Bath 1 fr., at the Roman Bath ¾ fr.; private baths 1¼ fr., 90 c.; with douche 2¼ fr., 1 fr. 90 c.; 'peignoir chaud' (obligatory) 20 c.; towel 5-10 c.

The station lies 2½ M. to the E. of the town (omn. 55 c.).

The small and prettily situated town of *Bains-les-Bains* is so called on account of its warm sodio-sulphated springs (84-112° Fahr.), which were known to the Romans. The springs are of the same kind as those at Plombières (p. 317), but the watering-place is much quieter and less pretentious. The *Roman Bath*, of insignificant appearance and built half underground, lies near the centre of the town, beyond the bridge over the *Bagnerot*, the river which runs

through the town. The *New Bath* rises to the right, on this side of the river. The same building contains the Hôtel des Bains and the *Casino*.

Beyond Bains-les-Bains the railway traverses a wooded district and turns to the E. At (73 M.) *Aillevillers* we diverge to the right from the lines to Plombières and to Lure-Belfort (R. 43), and turn towards the S.W. into the valley of the *Augrogne*.

From Aillevillers to Faymont, 12½ M., railway in 50-80 min. (fares 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr.). This branch, leaving the main line at *Corbenay*, ascends the pretty *Val d'Ajol* (p. 318), watered by the *Combeauté*, passing (5 M.) *Fougerolles* (5695 inhab.) and (9½ M.) *Le Val-d'Ajol* (7440 inhab.). — 12 M. *Faymont*, see p. 318.

78 M. *St. Loup*, a small industrial town at the confluence of the Augrogne and the *Sémouse*. Our line now traverses the *Combeauté*. 81 M. *Conflans-Varigney*, near the confluence of the Sémouse and the *Lanterne*. The railway crosses the latter river and follows its valley. At (89 M.) *Faverney* is a depot for cavalry-horses.

92 M. *Port-d'Atelier* (buffet) is also a station on the line from Paris to Belfort (R. 40), which line we now follow as far as (104 M.) **Vesoul** (p. 302). From Vesoul the railway runs back to (106½ M.) *Vaivre*, where it turns again to the S.W. — 120 M. *Fresnes-St-Mamès* is situated on the *Romaine*, an affluent of the *Saône*. The *Château de Ray* rises from a height on the opposite bank of the river. — 123 M. *Vellexon*, a picturesquely situated village, with iron-works and a sugar-refinery. The line now reaches the bank of the winding Saône. At (126 M.) *Seveux*, another industrial village engaged in the smelting of iron from the surrounding mines, we cross the Saône. 129 M. *Autet*. — 133 M. *Véreux* has a 17th cent. château. 135 M. *Beaujeux-Prantigny*. To the left is an interesting church of the 12th century. — To the right is the railway to Chalindrey (p. 301).

139 M. **Gray** *(Buffet; Hôtel de Paris; de la Ville-de-Lyon)*, a town with 6676 inhab., is finely situated on the left bank of the Saône, from which it rises in the form of an amphitheatre. It is the centre of a considerable trade, and its river-port is a scene of some animation. The right bank of the river, on which the railway-station stands, is united with the town (tramway) by a handsome *Stone Bridge* of 14 arches erected in the 18th century. The *Parish Church*, in the higher part of the town, belongs, with the exception of its modern portal, to the 15th century. The *Hôtel de Ville*, which we reach by a street to the right of the church, is an edifice dating from the second half of the 16th cent., with a façade adorned with monolithic columns of red granite. It contains a small Musée.

Railway to *Chalindrey*, see p. 301; to *Is-sur-Tille*, see p. 312. A branch-line also runs from Gray viâ (12 M.) *Gy*, a small industrial and wine-growing town, to (13½ M.) *Bucey-lès-Gy*. Steam-tramway from Gy to *Marnay*.

From Gray to Besançon (Labarre-Dôle), 35 M., railway in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 40, 4 fr. 30, 2 fr. 80 c.). — 13½ M. *Montagney*, the junction of a branch-line to (4 M.) *Ougney*, with the important ruins of a château of the 15th cent., and to (10½ M.) *Labarre* (p. 344). — 20½ M. *Marnay*, an in-

dustrial town on the *Ognon*, with the remains of fortifications, and a châtea of the 13-14th cent. transformed into a school. Tramway to Gy (see p. 315 — At (31 M.) *Miserey* we join the line to Vesoul, and farther on, tha from Belfort to Besançon (R. 49a and 49b).

The line continues to descend the valley of the Saône, crossing viaduct. Beyond (142 M.) *Mantoche* we thread a short tunnel an cross the *Vingeanne*. 150 M. *Talmay*, with a fine 18th cent. château 153 M. *Pontailler*, formerly a fortified town; 156 M. *La Marche* We here join the line from Dijon to Dôle and follow it to —

163 M. *Auxonne* (p. 375). Our train then backs out of the statio in the same direction as we entered it, and proceeds to the W. t (182½ M.) *Dijon* (p. 365).

43. From Epinal to Belfort. Plombières.

67 M. Railway 2½ hrs. or more (fares 12 fr. 25, 8 fr. 25, 5 fr. 40 c.); to *Plombières*, 34 M., in 2⅓-2¾ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 15, 4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 70 c.).

From Epinal to (27 M.) *Aillevillers*, see p. 315. The line to Plombières diverges here to the left from of the railway to Lure and Belfort (see p. 318) and ascends the beautiful wooded valley of the *Augrogne*, which contracts as we proceed. — 32 M. *La Balance.*

34 M. **Plombières-les-Bains.** — **Arrival.** The station lies at the W. extremity of the town, near the Nouveaux Thermes and below the park. Railway-omnibus into the town 25 c., to the traveller's residence 50 c., trunk 20 c. The hotel-omnibuses also meet the trains.

Hotels. Grands-Hôtels des Nouveaux-Thermes, at the entrance to the town, near the Casino; Grand-Hôtel Stanislas, behind the Casino; Grand-Hôtel de la Paix, to the right, opposite the Casino; Nouvel Hôtel, at the beginning of the Rue Stanislas, to the right; Tête d'Or, near the church, to the left, at the end of Rue Stanislas, R. 2-3, B. ¾, D. 3 fr.; de l'Ours, near the last, to the right, R. from 3¾, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; des Bains, Rue Stanislas 19; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, Avenue Louis-Français. In the height of the season (July and August) it is advisable to secure rooms in advance. — **Maisons Meublées** are numerous, in the Rue Stanislas, Avenue Louis-Français, etc.; some have tables-d'hôte. — **Cafés.** *Du Casino*, on the Promenade; *des Arcades*, Rue Stanislas; *Leduc*, near the church.

Tariff of Baths. First-class baths (Nouveaux Thermes, Bain Stanislas, and Bain Romain) 2 fr. 80 c.; douche from 1 fr. 5 to 2 fr. 5 c. — Second class baths: Bain National from 1 fr. 20 to 1 fr. 80 c.; douche 60 c.-1½ fr.; Bain des Dames 1 fr. 80 c.; douche 1 fr. 30 c. — Third-class baths: Bain Tempéré 1 fr. 20 c.; douche 40 c.-1 fr. 10 c.; Bain des Capucins 80 c. — Etuves Romaines: vapour bath with douche 2 fr., without douche 1½ fr. — Drinking-fountains ('Buvettes') free.

Carriages with one horse 3, with two horses 5 fr. per hr., cheaper in the forenoon; drives to neighbouring points of interest from 12-16 fr. upwards; apply at the Office, and see also the notices on the promenade. The fares are reduced at the end of the season. — **Omnibus** to the *Feuillées* (p. 318), starting in front of the church, three or four times a day (there and back 1½ fr.); to Remiremont (p. 318), in 1½ hr., twice daily (fare 1 fr. 60 c.).

Post & Telegraph Office, Avenue Louis-Français, behind the Bain National.

Casino. Subscription for casino alone for 1, 2, & 3 pers., 20, 40, & 50 fr. for the season (24 days); for the casino and theatre 40, 60, & 75 fr. Single admission to casino 1 fr.; to theatre 3-5 fr.

Protestant Service in the hall of the old casino, at the Bain National.

Plombières (1410 ft.), a small town with 1830 inhab., prettily situated in a ravine, on the banks of the *Augrogne* or *Augronne*, is celebrated for its *Thermal Springs*, which were known to the Romans and are the most important in the Vosges. The fame of the waters was revived in the middle of the 18th cent. by Stanislaus, then Duke of Lorraine; and since Napoleon III. spent several seasons here and effected great improvements, Plombières has become a fashionable watering-place, which may be described as a miniature Vichy. The springs, like those at Vichy, are the property of the State and are farmed out to a company. There are 27 springs in all, ranging in temperature from 59° to 160° Fahr. and yielding 750 cubic mètres of water per day. They are divided into three classes: the thermo-mineral, the alkaline, and the ferruginous. The first belong to the sodio-sulphated waters, but they contain a very small quantity of mineral ingredients and owe their efficacy mainly to their thermal qualities. The alkaline springs seem to owe their oily nature to the presence of silicate of alumina. The waters are chiefly used externally, but a few springs are used for drinking. The waters are efficacious for diseases of the digestive organs, nervous affections, gout, and rheumatism. The climate of Plombières is somewhat changeable.

At the entrance to the town, on the left, are the large and well-equipped *Nouveaux Thermes*, erected in 1857. They contain four public baths and two stories of private baths ranged round a gallery. The buildings at the sides are the two *Grands Hôtels*.

A few yards farther on is the *Small Promenade*, where the band plays, the chief rendezvous of the bathers. The left side is occupied by the *Casino*. On the other side of the Promenade is the *Rue Stanislas*, the chief street. Halfway up, to the right, is the wider and more modern Avenue Louis-Français, where a monument, by E. Peynot, was erected in 1901 to *Louis Français*, the painter (1814-97). The Rue Stanislas contains the other bathing-establishments and the principal springs. To the left are the *Bain des Capucins* and the *Bain Tempéré*, both baths of the third rank. To the right is the *Bain National*, of the second class, the most frequented of all, with four public basins, private baths, and a vapour bath with a douche known as 'L'Enfer'. Farther on, in the middle of the street, is the *Bain Romain*, a first-class bath, and beyond it are the *Etuves Romaines*, situated below the level of the street (entrance by the Bain Stanislas). To the right again, behind the houses, are the *Bain des Dames* (second-class), with the *Source des Dames*, a drinking-spring, so called because it formerly belonged to the Canonesses of Remiremont, and the *Bain Stanislas* (first-class), with which the neighbouring hospital is connected. Opposite is the *Maison des Arcades*, an edifice of 1760 containing the *Source du Crucifix* (110° Fahr.), and the *Source Savonneuse* (varying temperature), two other drinking-springs. — A little farther on is the *Church*, a modern building with a fine spire.

At the end of the town is the *Promenade des Dames*, which is shaded by noble elms and contains (near the middle) the *Source Bourdeille*, the most important of the ferruginous springs (cold; used for drinking).

To the N. of the town rises a small plateau surmounted by a *Statue of the Madonna* and the small *Chapelle St. Joseph*, from which a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained. To reach it we follow the Rue d'Epinal, to the N. of the Place de l'Eglise, and then ascend a flight of steps to the right.

The *Park* stretches along the railway, beyond the Nouveaux Thermes, and forms a delightful and shady walk. It is strewn with curious granite boulders. At the end of the park we reach a wood, where there are guide-posts pointing out the way to the (1¼ M.) *Fontaine Stanislas* and other favourite points for walks.

Among the most frequented points in the neighbourhood are the rustic cafés known as *'Feuillées'*, or arbours. The most popular of these is the *Feuillée Dorothée*, about 3 M. to the S. (carr., see p. 316), the road to which diverges from the highroad above the Petite Promenade (guide-posts). The Feuillée overlooks the picturesque *Val d'Ajol* (see below), but a still better view is obtained farther on. The *Feuillée Nouvelle* is on the other side of the valley which we skirt on arrival, to the right of the Val d'Ajol road.

From Plombières to Remiremont. The railway-route from Plombières to Remiremont, viâ Epinal, is 51 M. long, whereas the highroad over the mountains (omn. in summer; see p. 316) is only 9 M. in length. The charge for a private carriage with one horse by the direct road is 14 fr., with two horses 20 fr. A much more interesting route leads through the *Val d'Ajol* (see above; carr. 20 or 30 fr.), passing the *Cascade de Faymont* (to the left, on this side of the village of the same name), and then through the *Vallée des Roches*. From Plombières to the Val d'Ajol (stat., see p. 315) the distance is 5 M., to Faymont 6 M., and to Remiremont 13½ M. (p. 337).

Continuation of the Railway to Lure and Belfort. — At (28½ M.) *Corbenay* (see p. 315) the branch-line to the Val d'Ajol diverges to the left. Beyond (33½ M.) *Fontaine-lès-Luxeuil* we pass through a tunnel. View to the right.

37 M. **Luxeuil-les-Bains** (*Hôtels du Parc, des Thermes*, and *du Casino*, Rue Carnot, near the baths, belonging to the same company, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Gr. Chalet des Thermes*, also near the baths; *Lion-Vert*, Rue Carnot; *Maisons Meublées*), the ancient *Luxovium*, is a town with 5254 inhab., noted for its *Thermal Springs*, which were known to the Romans. Like the springs at Plombières they are national property, but they are less frequented and less pleasantly situated. Three of the springs contain manganese and iron, and thirteen contain chloride of sodium. The waters, used both externally and internally, and efficacious for anæmia in all its forms, are but slightly mineralised, and owe most of their virtue to their temperature, which varies from 65° to 125° Fahr. Luxeuil was noted in the middle ages for its abbey, founded in 590 by St. Columbanus, the Irish missionary.

At the corner of the Rue Carnot, or principal street, to the right as we come from the station, is the handsome *Maison du Juif* or *François I.*, in the Renaissance style, with arcades. Farther up, to

the right, is the old *Hôtel de Ville* or *Maison-Carrée*, a fine building of the 15th cent., in three stories, with a crenelated tower, a graceful turret, and picturesque Gothic windows. Opposite stands the *Maison Jouffroy* or *Pressinge*, also of the 15th cent., with a balcony to which 18th cent. columns have been added. — A little below the Maison du Juif is a Place, containing the *Church of St. Pierre* and the present *Hôtel de Ville*, the former a fine edifice of the 14th cent., the interior of which has been carefully restored. It contains a fine organ-loft of the 17th cent., resembling an enormous corbel or bracket supported by a colossal Hercules. To the S. are the remains of a Gothic cloister (15th cent.). Some of the private houses in this Place are also interesting. Farther on, within the ancient abbey (13th cent.), is a small *Seminary*.

The *Etablissement Thermal*, standing in a small park at the end of the town, beyond the old Hôtel de Ville, is a building of the 18th cent., of unimposing exterior but well fitted up inside. It contains all the springs (baths 1-2 fr.; douches 1-3 fr.). In the gallery to the left are a few antiquities. Between the main street and the park of the establishment is a small *Casino* (adm. 1 fr.; subscrip. for 25 days, 20 fr.), including a theatre (adm. 1-3 fr.). Farther on, to the right of the park, is a fine modern *Hospital*.

The neighbouring woods afford various walks, the pleasantest of which is that to the (3½ M.) *Ermitage de St. Valbert* to the N. (adm. 25 c., daily except Tues. & Thurs.). We follow the road to Plombières, which forms a prolongation of the main street, then turn to the right viâ the (2½ M.) village of *St. Valbert*.

Beyond (42 M.) *Citers-Quers* the train passes through woods. 48 M. *Lure*, and thence to Belfort, see p. 303.

44. From Belfort to Strassburg.

101 M. Railway in 4-5¾ hrs. (fares 16 fr. 10, 11 fr. 80, 6 fr. 85 c.). From Belfort to *Mülhausen*, 31 M., in 2-3 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 10, 3 fr. 45, 2 fr. 25 c.; express 5 fr. 60, 3 fr. 95 c.). From Mülhausen to *Colmar*, 27 M., in ¾-1¼ hr. (fares 3 *M* 50 pf., 2 *M* 80, 1 *M* 50 pf.; express 4 *M*. 2 *M* 80, 1 *M* 95 pf.). From Colmar to *Strassburg*, 40½ M., in 1-2¼ hrs. (fares 5 *M* 30, 3 *M* 50, 2 *M* 25 pf.; express 5 *M* 90, 4 *M* 25 pf., 3 *M*).

For a more detailed account, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

Belfort, see p. 303. We diverge to the left from the lines to Besançon and Delle. 4 M. *Chèvremont*.

7½ M. *Petit-Croix* (buffet) is the French frontier-station, where the luggage of travellers entering France is examined. 9 M. *Alt-Münsterol*, Fr. *Montreux-Vieux* (buffet), the German frontier-station. The railway-time is now that of 'Central Europe', 55 min. in advance of French railway-time. The train crosses the *Rhine-Rhône Canal*, which is 216 M. long and forms, in combination with the Doubs, the Saône, and other rivers, an unbroken waterway between the Rhine and the Rhône. Farther on we cross two large viaducts, 65-80 ft. high. Beyond (15 M.) *Dammerkirch* the train crosses three

other viaducts, the last two spanning the *Ill*, the pretty valley o which we now descend all the way to Strassburg.

20 M. **Altkirch** *(Hôtel Geber)*, a town of 3300 inhab., with a modern Romanesque church. Branch-line to (15 M.) *Ferrette*, or *Pfirt* (Hôt. New York), a good centre for excursions in the Alsatian Jura. — 25½ M. *Illfurth;* 27½ M. *Zillisheim.* To the right rises the handsome spire of the new church at Mülhausen.

30½ M. **Mülhausen** *(Central Hôtel; Hôtel Wagner)*, a town with 88,500 inhab., is the most important manufacturing town in Alsace (cotton goods, chemicals, machinery, etc.) but contains little to arrest the tourist. Leaving the station and crossing the Rhine-Rhône Canal, we reach the *Post Office* and the *Museum*, the latter of some interest. Farther on, to the left of the Rue de la Porte de Bâle, are the old *Rathaus*, built in 1551, with a painted façade (restored), and the modern *Protestant Church*, in the Gothic style. The ARBEITERSTADT or artizans' colony, founded in 1853 by the 'Société des Cités Ouvrières', lies to the N.E. of the old town.

FROM MÜLHAUSEN TO BÂLE, 20 M., railway in ¾-1 hr. This line runs towards the S.E. and enters Switzerland beyond (17 M.) *St. Ludwig.* — *Bâle*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland.*

From Mülhausen to *Wesserling*, *Bussang*, *La Bresse*, etc., see pp. 339-337.

Beyond Mülhausen our line runs back for a short distance in the direction of Belfort and then turns to the N.W. (right). 32½ M. *Dornach;* 34 M. *Lutterbach*, the junction for Wesserling (p. 339); 39 M. *Wittelsheim.* To the left rises the Grosse Belchen (p. 339). — 41 M. *Bollweiler.*

From Bollweiler a branch-railway runs to (8 M.) *Lautenbach*, passing through an industrial valley, the busiest place in which is Gebweiler, Fr. *Guebwiller* (*Zum Engel*, at the station), a town of 13,300 inhab., possessing a fine *Church (St. Legerius)* in the Transition style. The *Grosse Belchen* may be ascended hence in 3¾-4 hrs. (see p. 339).

45½ M. *Merxheim;* 49 M. *Rufach*, with a fine church in the Transition and Gothic styles; 52½ M. *Herlisheim;* 54½ M. *Egisheim*, with a picturesque ruined castle.

57½ M. **Colmar** *(*Terminus*, at the station; *Zwei Schlüssel; Central Hotel)*, a picturesque old town with 38,000 inhab., on the *Lauch* and the *Logelbach.* The road from the station leads to a large square in which rise the former *Préfecture*, the *Post Office*, and two bronze monuments, one to *Admiral Bruat* (1796-1855), and the other to *Marshal Rapp* (1771-1821), both natives of the town. Bartholdi, who executed these monuments, was himself born at Colmar. These modern structures are in strange contrast with the quaint and interesting buildings in the tortuous streets of the old town, such as the *Old Custom House*, dating from the 14-17th cent.; the beautiful *Pfister House*, adorned with mural paintings of the 16th century; the '*Maison des Têtes*', with its fine carvings; and the *Police Office*, with a doorway and balcony of the 16th century. To the N.W. of the *Church of St. Martin*, a fine edifice of the 13-14th cent., is the *Museum* (Sun. and Thurs., 9 or 10-12 and 2-4 or 6 gratis; on other

days, 50 c.), occpuying the old Dominican monastery of *Unterlinden*, and containing antiquities and paintings, more especially by Martin Schongauer (d. 1488).

From Colmar to *Münster*, the *Schlucht*, and *Gérardmer*, see pp. 330-337; to *Kaysersberg*, *Schnierlach*, and *St. Dié*, see pp. 330, 329.

Beyond (62 M.) *Bennweier* the train crossses the *Fecht*. 64 M. *Ostheim*.

65½ M. **Rappoltsweiler** *(Stadt Nancy; Zum Lamm*, R. 1½ *M)*, an old cotton-making town with 6100 inhab., lies 3 M. to the W. of the railway-station (steam-tramway), at the entrance to a picturesque valley. On the rocks above the town rise the three castles of the Counts of Rappoltstein (Ribeaupierre): the **Ulrichs-Burg*, erected about the middle of the 15th cent. (reached from the town in ¾ hr.); the *Girsberg*, of the 13th cent., boldly situated on a precipitous cliff; and *Hohen-Rappoltstein*, ½ hr. beyond the Ulrichsburg. — Route to the *Hohenkönigsburg*, see p. 328.

68 M. *St. Pilt;* the village lies 2 M. to the W. — 71 M. **Schlettstadt** *(Adler und Bock; Goldnes Lamm)*, a town with 9500 inhab., formerly a fortified town and free city of the German Empire, contains two interesting churches, *St. Fides* and *St. George*.

From Schlettstadt to *Barr* and *Zabern*, see p. 323; to *Markirch* and *St. Dié*, see p. 328.

Our line now bends to the right from the lines to Zabern and Markirch, and begins to leave the Vosges. Seven small stations are passed. 96 M. *Geispolsheim*. Two of the new forts of Strassburg now come into sight on the right. 93½ M. *Illkirch-Grafenstaden*. To the right soars the spire of Strassburg Cathedral. To the left diverges the line to Rothau (p. 327), to the right the junction-line to Kehl. The train traverses the new fortifications, describes a wide sweep round the town, and enters the station of —

101 M. *Strassburg* (see p. 324).

45. From Nancy to Strassburg.

93 M. Railway in 3-6 hrs. (fares 16 fr. 35, 9 fr. 70, 6 fr. 85 c.; express 17 fr. 25 c., 12 fr.). 'Express d'Orient', see also p. 134.

Nancy, see p. 145. As far as Lunéville our line ascends the valley of the *Meurthe*. Beyond (2 M.) *Jarville-la-Malgrange*, the junction of the line to Chalindrey and Dijon (p. 312), we cross the Meurthe. To the left is an aqueduct carrying the *Rhine-Rhône Canal* across the river. — 8 M. *Varangéville-St-Nicolas*. Varangéville, on the right bank of the Meurthe, which separates it from St. Nicolas-de-Port, has a 15th cent. church with some fine 16th cent. works of art.

St. Nicolas-de-Port (*Du Faisan;* cafés at the harbour), a town of 5827 inhab., was of considerable importance before it was sacked by the Swedes in 1636. Its **Church*, an edifice of about 1495-1553, has an interesting interior, with several works of art. The remains of its once very rich treasury are now preserved in a *Musée* (adm. 25 c.), in a small apartment beyond the 3rd chapel on the right of the nave. The church is still a

pilgrim-resort on Whitmonday, the chief treasure being a finger-joint o St. Nicolas of Myra.

Beyond (9½ M.) *Dombasle-sur-Meurthe* the line is flanked o both sides by salt-works. 11 M. *Rosières-aux-Salines*, with remain of old fortifications; 14 M. *Blainville-la-Grande* (buffet), the junction of a line to Epinal (R. 41 e). — 17½ M. *Mont-sur-Meurthe.*

A branch-line runs hence to the S. to (5½ M.) *Gerbéviller*, an in dustrial town with 1600 inhab. in the valley of the *Mortagne*, whence th railway is to be prolonged to Rambervillers (p. 308) and Bruyères (p. 331)

Our line crosses the Meurthe twice. The Vosges are seen on the horizon to the right.

20½ M. **Lunéville** *(Hôtel des Vosges*, R. 2½-3 fr.; *du Faisan, des Halles)*, a town with 23,269 inhab., near the confluence of the Meurthe and the *Vezouze*. From 1702 to 1737 it was the residence of the Dukes of Lorraine, and it still retains a flavour of decayed grandeur. Here, in 1708, was born Francis of Lorraine, son of Duke Leopold, who became Emp. Francis I. through his marriage with the Archduchess Maria Theresa and so founded the present imperial house of Austria. The Peace of Lunéville, between France and Austria, signed here on 9th Feb., 1801, assigned the Rhine and the Alps as the frontiers of the one and the Adige as the frontier of the other.

The Rue Carnot leads from the station to the Place Léopold, whence the Rue Banaudon diverges to the left to the Place Thiers (with a *War Monument* for 1870-71) and the Grande Rue. On one side of the Place Thiers stands the *Hôtel de Ville*, in which are a small Musée and a library. Beyond the latter rises *St. Jacques*, the principal church, erected by Boffrand, a pupil of J. H. Mansart, in 1730-45. It possesses an Ionic portico, with a clock supported by a figure of Time, and at the sides rise domed towers surmounted by figures of St. Michael and St. John of Nepomuc. The organ-loft, the doors, and other wood-carvings should be noticed, also the paintings by *Girardet* (1709-78), of Lunéville. By the entrance is an urn, which formerly contained the heart of Stanislaus Leszczinski, ex-king of Poland, who died at Lunéville in 1766.

The *Château*, which we reach hence by the Place de l'Eglise and the Rue du Château, is a huge and imposing structure, erected by Duke Leopold I. in 1703-6 from the plans of Boffrand, and afterwards embellished by Stanislaus. Though several times injured by fire, and now converted into cavalry-barracks, it still retains its imposing aspect. In the court is an equestrian *Statue of General Lasalle* (1775-1809), erected in 1893. Visitors may pass through the château to visit the large gardens on the other side, where a *Monument of Erckmann* (1822-1899), the author of 'L'Ami Fritz', was set up in 1902. The gates to the right lead to the interior of the town.

In the Place des Carmes, at the end of the Grande Rue to the N. of the Place du Château, rises a statue of the *Abbé Grégoire*, the famous member of the Convention (1750-1831), by Bailly.

From Lunéville to *St. Dié* and to *Epinal* (the Vosges), see R. 46.

From (35 M.) *Igney-Avricourt* (buffet), the French frontier station (custom-house), a branch-line runs to (11 M.) *Cirey*, with a large mirror-manufactory, connected with that of St. Gobain (p. 104).

36 M. **Deutsch-Avricourt** *(Buffet)*, with the German custom-house. A long detention usually takes place here. The German railways observe 'Central Europe' time, 55 min. in advance of French railway-time (comp. p. 319).

From Deutsch-Avricourt a branch-line runs to (21½ M.) *Bensdorf* or *Bénestroff* (p. 134), viâ (14 M.) *Dieuze* (Lion d'Or), a small town (p. 150), with extensive salt-works.

Near (38 M.) *Rixingen*, Fr. *Réchicourt-le-Château*, is the forest of that name, with the *Etang de Gondrexange* (to the N.) and other ponds. 44 M. *Hemingen*.

49 M. **Saarburg**, Fr. *Sarrebourg*, a small town on the *Saar (Sarre)*, still partly surrounded with walls, is the junction of lines to Metz (p. 134) and Saargemünd (Sarreguemines; see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

51½ M. *Rieding*. The train now quits the rich plains of Lorraine, penetrates a spur of the Vosges Mts. by the tunnel of *Arzweiler*, 1½ M. in length, and enters the valley of the *Zorn*. The *Rhine-Marne Canal* also passes through a tunnel here. 55 M. *Arzweiler*. Opposite (59 M.) *Lützelburg*, the last station in Lorraine, rises a picturesque ruined fortress.

A steam-tramway runs hence to (4 M.) *Pfalzburg*, where Marshall Lobau (1770-1838) and Erckmann (p. 322) were born; and a diligence plies viâ the valley of the Zorn to (8 M.) *Dagsbourg*, *Fr. Dabo* (Bouhr; Riebel), a summer-resort, the birthplace of Pope Leo IX. (1002-54).

Tunnels, bridges, and cuttings now follow each other in rapid succession. To the right are the two old castles of *Geroldseck;* then, on the top of a hill, that of *Hoh-Barr*. On a wooded height to the right, farther on, are the ruins of *Greiffenstein*. The train now quits the Vosges Mts. and enters Alsace.

65 M. **Zabern** *(*Hôtel des Vosges; de la Gare; Sonne)*, French *Saverne*, the Roman *Tabernae*, with 8500 inhab., is picturesquely situated at the mouth of a defile. The *Episcopal Palace*, dating from the 18th cent., is now a barrack. The *Church* dates mainly from the 15th century. Adjacent is a small *Museum of Antiquities*.

Excursions. To reach (1 hr.) the ancient castle of Greiffenstein (1257 ft.), a fastness of the 12-15th cent., we follow the highroad to the W. for ¾ M. (or along the canal), then cross the Zorn and the railway, and ascend through wood to the left; fine view from the castle. — A still finer walk is that to the (¾ hr.) *Hoh-Barr, an extensive and picturesque ruined castle of the 11-12th cent. to the S.W. About 1 M. farther on is the ruin of *Gross-Geroldseck* (1578 ft.), and ½ M. beyond it the *Klein-Geroldseck*.

From Zabern to Hagenau, 26 M., railway in 2½ hrs. (fares 3 *M* 40, 2 *M* 30, 1 *M* 50 pf.). — The principal intermediate station is (10½ M.) *Buchsweiler*, a small town with chemical works, the remains of an old château, and some Renaissance buildings. — For *Hagenau*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

From Zabern to Schlettstadt, 41 M., railway in 2¾ hrs. (fares 5 *M* 30, 3 *M* 50, 2 *M* 30 pf.). — 5 M. *Maursmünster*, with a handsome late-Romanesque abbey-church. — From (9 M.) *Romansweiler* a diligence runs to (6 M.) *Wangenburg*, whence the *Schneeberg* (3160 ft.; *View) may be ascended in 1½ hr. The descent may be made to (3 hrs.) Urmatt (p. 327). — 11 M. Wasselnheim *(De la Gare)*, a small town prettily situated on the *Mossig*,

with the ruins of an old castle and extensive stocking-factories. — 17 M. *Sulzbad;* 20 M. *Molsheim*, the junction of the Strassburg and Rothau railway (p. 328). From (22½ M.) **Rosheim** *(Pflug)* a local railway runs viâ (5½ M.) *Ottrot*, near the ruins of *Lützelburg* and *Rathsamhausen*, to (7½ M.) *St. Nabor*, the best starting-point for an ascent of the Odilienberg (see below). — 26 M. **Ober-Ehnheim** *(Wagner; Vormwald)*, a town with 3900 inhabitants. — 30 M. **Barr** (**Rotes Haus*), a busy little town of 5300 inhab., at the mouth of the *Kirnecktal*, is a convenient starting-point for an excursion to Hohwald (see below). To the Odilienberg, see below. 31 M. *Eichhofen*, the station for (2 M.) Andlau (see below); 33 M. *Epfig*. 36 M. *Dambach*, with remains of fortifications; 38½ M. *Scherweiler*. — 41 M. *Schlettstadt*, see p. 321.

From St. Nabor (see above) we may ascend the Odilienberg either by a road (3 M.), or by a footpath (1¼ hr.) passing the *Odilienbrunnen*, a spring by the roadside. The *Convent of St. Odile*, on the E. side of the ***Odilienberg** (2470 ft.), said to have been founded in the 7th cent., is much frequented by pilgrims to the tomb of St. Odile and by tourists (pens.). The convent-garden commands a charming view, and a still more extensive one is obtained from the **Mennelstein* (2675 ft.), the highest point of the Odilienberg ridge, which rises ½ hr. to the S.E.

The road from Barr to the Odilienberg (2½ hrs.) leads from the station direct to the N., viâ (1 M.) *Heiligenstein*, ½ M. beyond which a finger-post indicates the way (to the left) to (¾ M.) *Truttenhausen*. Thence we proceed though a wood (1½ M. to the left is the ruined castle of *Landsberg* and pass the Odilienbrunnen (see above).

Another interesting excursion may be made from Barr to Hohwald, 6 M. to the S.E. (omn. 1 *M* 60 pf.). The road leads by (2¾ M.) *Andlau* (Krone), a small town with a Romanesque *Abbey Church of the 12th cent. and then ascends the pleasant valley of the *Andlau*, passing the ruins of *Andlau* and *Spesburg* on the right. — **Hohwald** (2200 ft.; *Kuntz; Stauffer*) is one of the most frequented summer resorts in the Vosges and its wooded environs afford numerous pleasant excursions (way-posts). Among the favourite points are *Bellevue* (1 hr.), the *Neuntenstein* (1¼ hr.), and the *Hochfeld* or *Champ-du-Feu* (2¼ hrs.; 3590 ft.).

Soon after leaving Zabern the train reaches (68 M.) *Steinburg* the junction of the line to Hagenau (p. 323). 87 M. *Vendenheim*.

93 M. **Strassburg** (*Hôtel National, Terminus, Pfeiffer, Christoph* at the station; *Ville de Paris, Angleterre, Maison-Rouge, Europe*, etc.), the capital of the German imperial territory Alsace-Lorraine, and the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, with 150,000 inhab. (in 1871, 85,654; ½ Rom. Cath.), is situated on the *Ill*, 2 M. from the Rhine, with which it is connected by the *Rhine-Marne Canal*. In the centre of the city rises its celebrated **Cathedral*, a building in the Romanesque, Transition, and Gothic styles (12-15th cent.), with an exquisite façade and a lofty tower (465 ft.; adm. to the platform 15 pf.). The Protestant *Church of St. Thomas*, containing the tomb of Marshal Saxe (by Pigalle), the *Imperial Palace*, the *University* (in the extensive new quarter on the N.E. bank of the Ill), and the statues of *Gutenberg* (by David d'Angers), *Kléber*, and *Lezay-Marnésia* are among the other chief objects of interest. See *Baedeker's Rhine*.

From Strassburg to *Metz*, see p. 134; to *Rothau* and *St. Dié*, see pp. 327, 326; to *Belfort* (Dijon, Lyons), see R. 44.

46. From Lunéville to St. Dié and Epinal.

Railway to *St. Dié*, 32 M., in 1½ hr. (fares 6 fr. 40, 4 fr. 10, 2 fr. 55 c.); thence to *Epinal*, 38 M., in 1¾-2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 70, 4 fr. 55, 2 fr. 90 c.). — From Lunéville to *Epinal* viâ *Blainville-la-Grande*, 38 M., Railway in 1-2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 60, 2 fr. 95 c.); see pp. 322, 303.

Lunéville, see p. 322. This line ascends the valley of the *Meurthe*. 7 M. *St. Clément*, with a large manufactory of fayence, generally named after Lunéville; 10 M. *Menil-Flin;* 12 M. *Azerailles*.

15½ M. *Baccarat* (Hôtel du Pont), a town with 7014 inhab., contains one of the largest *Glass Works* in France (no admission).

A branch-line runs hence to the (9 M.) small industrial town of *Badonviller*. — Diligence to (9½ M.) *Rambervillers* (p. 308), 2 fr.

Beyond (18 M.) *Bertrichamps* we see the *Vosges* to the left and cross the *Meurthe* several times. 20 M. *Thiaville*. — 21 M. *Raon-l'Etape* (Hôtel des Halles), a small town (4450 inhab.), picturesquely situated at the junction of the valleys of the Meurthe and the *Plaine*.

From Raon-l'Etape to Schirmeck (the Donon), 23 M. Diligence, starting about 7 a.m., to (14 M.) Raon-sur-Plaine in 2½ hrs. (fare 2¼ fr.; steam-tramway projected); thence in a hired conveyance or on foot. It is possible to make the excursion to the Donon from Raon-l'Etape and catch the return-diligence (at 3.30 p.m.) to the railway in time to sleep at St. Dié the same day. — The road ascends the left bank of the *Plaine*, between two rows of wooded hills. 6 M. *Celles;* 10 M. *Allarmont*. About 4 M. to the S.E. of (12 M.) *Vexaincourt* (hotels) lies the pretty little *Lac de la Maix*. 13 M. *Luvigny*. — 14 M. **Raon-sur-Plaine** (*Cheval Blanc*), a village close to the German frontier, which our route crosses 2½ M. farther on (custom-house). About 550 yds. farther we reach the *Plateforme du Donon* (2430 ft.; Hôtel Velléda, D. 3, S. 2 fr.; Barth's Inn), a col to the S. of the mountain of that name, the top of which is reached hence in ¾ hour.

The **Donon** (3313 ft.) is one of the chief summits of the Central Vosges, rendered imposing by its isolation. It affords an extensive survey of the surrounding mountains, of Alsace (on the W.), and of the hills and plain of Lorraine (on the E.). On the summit are two 'mountain-indicators'. To the N.E. is the *Petit Donon* (3016 ft.). Numerous Roman antiquities discovered in the neighbourhood are kept in a small 'temple' on the summit of the Donon; others are in the museum at Epinal (p. 310).

The road now descends in windings to (2½ M.) *Grandfontaine* (hotels), which may also be reached by a shorter footpath, diverging to the right as we leave the Plateforme du Donon. From Grandfontaine an omnibus runs to the station of (2¾ M.) *Schirmeck* (see p. 327).

Beyond Raon-l'Etape the valley of the Meurthe becomes a picturesque ravine. 24 M. *Etival* possesses a large paper-mill.

From Etival to Senones, 5½ M., railway in 20-30 min. (fares 95, 70, 55 c.). This short branch-line ascends the industrial valley of the *Rabodeau*, which contains numerous spinning, weaving, and other factories. — 4 M. *Moyenmoutier* (Des Trois Jumeaux), a large manufacturing village, with the church and other remains of an abbey, founded by St. Hydulphus in the 7th century. — 5½ M. **Senones** (*Hôtel Barthélemy*), a picturesquely situated town with 4150 inhab., also sprang up round an ancient abbey, founded about the same time by St. Gondebert, Bishop of Sens. The abbey buildings have been converted into a spinning and weaving mill. The *Church*, in the Romanesque style, contains the tomb of Dom Calmet, Abbot of Senones (1672-1757), with a modern statue by Falguière (first chapel to the left). Senones was the residence of the princes of Salm (now extinct), and their *Château* (18th cent.) has been almost wholly destroyed, with the exception of a part now occupied by the *Hôtel de Ville*. — Senones is 10 M. from *St. Blaise*, a station on the line from Saales to Strassburg (p. 327).

Beyond Etival the train crosses the Meurthe and skirts its bank. Near St. Dié, to the right, rises the *Côte St. Martin* (see belo

32 M. **St. Dié** (1030 ft.; *Hôtel de la Poste; du Commer Continental*, at the station), a town with 21,480 inhab., occupi picturesque site on the left bank of the Meurthe, surrounded v mountains. Its name is derived from St. Deodatus or Dieudon who founded a monastery here in the 6th cent., which afterw became a powerful collegiate establishment. St. Dié is still the of a bishop. In 1757, after a destructive conflagration, the W. of the town was rebuilt on a regular plan by Stanislaus Lesczin then Duke of Lorraine. The rest of the town, however, is ba laid out and meanly built. St. Dié carries on an extensive trade timber, and contains several weaving, hosiery, and other factori

From the station we reach the centre of the town viâ the R Gambetta and the Rue Thiers. In the latter is the *Hôtel de Ville*, the left, containing a *Museum* (in which the natural history colle tions are noteworthy) and an extensive *Public Library*. The R Stanislas, the chief street of the modern quarter, begins here. T *Stanislaus Obelisk* stands in front of the Palais de Justice. In square at the end of the Rue Thiers is the *Monument of Jules Fer* (1832-93), a native of St. Dié, by Mercié; the statue of France a portrait of Mme. Ferry.

The *Cathedral*, a little farther on, is an edifice of grey sandston erected at different periods and partly Romanesque and partly Goth in style. To the N. is a fine **Cloister* of the 15th cent., which co nects the cathedral with the so-called *Petite Eglise*, a charmin Romanesque building, perhaps of the 9th cent. (recently restored Opposite the cathedral is the *Canons' House* (1557), adorned wit the heads of four sages of antiquity.

On the right bank of the Meurthe, near the bridge, is a pleasan *Park*. — The *Promenade du Gratin*, outside the town, about 2½ M to the E. of the cathedral, commands a beautiful view.

Another good view is obtained from the *Sapin Sec* (2935 ft.), th highest point of the *Montagne d'Ormont*, also to the E. of the town. Th ascent may be made in 2¾-3 hrs. by the S. side (guide-posts), while the de scent may be made in 1¾-2 hrs. by the ridge to the W.

To the W. of St. Dié, beyond the railway, rises the *Côte St. Martin* (2410 ft.), which is surmounted by a picturesque group of rocks, re sembling a ruined castle. A shady path leads in ¾ hr. to the top, the view from which is very extensive.

For longer excursions from St. Dié, see R. 47.

Beyond St. Dié the train continues to follow the valley of the Meurthe, skirting the heights on the left bank of the river. 35 M. *Saulcy*. — From (36½ M.) *St. Léonard* to Fraize by branch-railway and thence over the Col du Bonhomme into Alsace (see p. 329). Our line turns to the W., quits the valley of the Meurthe, and passes through two short tunnels. — 46 M. *La Chapelle*.

48 M. *Laveline* (Buvette), the junction for Gérardmer (see p. 331). — Continuation of the line to *Epinal*, see R. 48.

St Sauveur
Fourcheaux-Scierie
Scierie du Marquis
Chaume de Requival
Côte du Moutiers
Pt Donon
Donon
Kohl-B.
Plate-Forme
Raon
le Tadruqt
Thidrilly
Basse Margeate
le Gd Breheux
le Halbach
Lurupt
les Mouteres
Grand Fontai
Granviller
Bionville
Veraimecourt
la Cerbeille
Framont
Wacke
les Noires Cotes
Allarmont
Lac d'Allarmont (Projet)
Tête Mathias
Haut Fourneau
la Bye
Précampui
les Collines
la Saye
Tête des Harrins
Bopieux
Rothau
Celles
le St Gredin
le Gd Brécard
Côte des Chiens
la Chatte penlue (Katzenstein)
Pont des Bœufs
Moussey
la Baraque
Scierie des Cochot
Plaine
Piesbach
le Sauley
la Noire Côte
Champenay
Pautay
la Pte Bazon
Belrupt
St Blaise la Roche
SENONES
Vx Moulin
le Faid
Sauxures les Saales
le Vermont
la Forain
Ménil
Mre du Pransieux
Gramdrupt
St Stail
Solamont
la Chapelle
les Baraques
Chatas
le Bourg
l'Erreuil
Saales
Bourg-Bruche
la Fontenelle
Nayemont
Clinpeur Windberg
Demipaire
la Gde Fosse
la Ronne Font
Nayemont
St Jean d'Ormont
le Praiteau
Abreuvoir
la Pte Fosse
Colroy
Lubine
Pont des Raids
Raide de Robache
le Pont de Robache
Robache
Proyenchères
Mesne d'Ormont
Reulay
Lusse
les 3 Maisons
St-DIE
Nayemont-les-Fosses
Chap. St Fleur
Frapelle
la Parrière
Merbaupaire
Nouvelliers
Lesseux
Bémoménil
Lambrimont
le Mont
Bertrimoutier
Bonipaire
Marguerite
le Paire
Raves
le Repas
Wisembach
Remomont
Gemaingoutte
Combes
Laveline
Quebreuce
MARKIREH
Saulcy
Coinchement
Pouchijol
Verpellière
Pruche
Entre-deux-Eaux
Tête de Bœuf
la Croix
Mandray
Leb
Etival
Jeanménil
Moyen Etape
Strasbourg
Molsheim
Marlenheim
Obernai
Schirmeck
Saales
Senones
Etival
Jeanménil
Raon l'Etape

Urmatt
Mühlbach
Hohnenbg
645
Mollkirch
Dreispitz
Dorlisheim
Bhf. Rosheim
Rosheim
Grendelbruch
Wasserbach
Wischenheim
Hohbühl-Kopf
Schwarzkopf
Heidenkpf.
Börsch
St. Leonard
Treiskopf
Obernai
Ottrott
Münzfeld
Steinthäler
Hohenburger
Bernhardswr.
Gaxweiler
Heiligenstein
Burgheim
Rothlach
Mendelkopf
BARR
Gertweiler
Rosskpf.
Hohwald
Hürlberg
Zellwiller
ANDLAU
Eichhof
St. Peter
Stotzheim
Bernhardsreier
Breitenbach
Ungersberg
Reichsfeld
Hersweiler
Epfig
Erlenbach
St. Martin
Weiler
(Ville)
Hohwarth
Nothalten
St. Margarethen
Trembach
Bilenschweiler
Schorrets
Prudhomme
St. Moritz
St. Petersmühl
Breitenau
Thannweiler
DAMBACH
Diefenbach
Diefenthal
Gereuth
Neubois
Ritterbg.
Altenberg
Scherwiller
Leberau
Kestenholz
Hohnenbg
Kinkheim
SCHLETTSTADT
Orschweiler
ST. PIUT
(SCHIPPOLYTE)
Rodern
Thannenkirch
Rorschweier
Strasburg

47. Excursions into the Vosges from St. Dié.

a. To Strassburg viâ Saales.

50½ M. Motor Omnibus and Diligence several times daily from St. Dié to (12½ M.) *Saales* in 2 hrs. (fare 2 fr.). — Railway from Saales to (38 M. *Strassburg* in 3½ hrs. (fares 4 ℳ 90, 3 ℳ 30, 2 ℳ 10 pf.).

St. Dié, see p. 326. The road leads to the S.E. from the Rue Gambetta, not far from the station, and crosses the Meurthe at (2 M.) *Ste. Marguerite*. Farther on it diverges to the left from the road to Markirch (p. 328) and ascends the wide valley of the *Fave*, passing *Remomeix*, *Vanifosse*, and *Neuvillers*. Beyond the long village of (8 M.) *Provenchères* (inn) we again turn to the left, leaving the road to Weilerthal (p. 328) on the right, and ascend through a side-valley to the German frontier. To the right rises the *Voyemont* (2650 ft.), with the 'Roche des Fées'.

From (12½ M.) **Saales** (1830 ft.; *Hôt. de l'Europe*, *du Commerce*), the first German (Alsatian) village, with the custom-house, the railway descends into the industrial valley of the *Bruche* or *Breusch*, where French is spoken as far as Urmatt (see below). — 14 M. *Bourg-Bruche*.

This is the usual starting-point for an ascent (1½ hr.) of the Climont (3216 ft.), the third highest summit of the Central Vosges, commanding an extensive view, especially fine in the direction of St. Dié. The route leads to the E. and then to the S.E., passing *L'Evreuil* and the farm-house of *Schlag*.

18 M. *St-Blaise-Poutay* (to Senones, see p. 325). 19½ M. *Urbach*, Fr. *Fouday* (Poste), belongs, like Rothau and five other villages, to the ancient lordship of *Steinthal*, Fr. *Ban de la Roche*.

22½ M. **Rothau** (1105 ft.; *Deux Clefs*), a pleasant-looking and busy village on the Bruche, is a convenient centre for several interesting excursions (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

23½ M. **Schirmeck-Vorbruck** (1084 ft.; *Hôtel Vogt*, in Vorbruck), two busy little places separated by the Breusch. *Vorbruck* (Fr. *La Broque*), with the railway-station, is on the left bank. A road to Raon-l'Etape viâ the Donon (p. 325) diverges here. From Schirmeck the *Donon* may be ascended in 2½–3 hrs.

At (29 M.) *Urmatt* (Hôtel de la Poste) the French language gives way to the German.

From Urmatt to Nieder-Haslach and the Valley of the Nideck, an interesting excursion of 2 hrs. — *Nieder-Haslach*, on the *Haslach*, 1¾ M. to the N. of Urmatt station, has a large and fine Gothic church, a relic of the abbey of St. Florian. Its stained-glass windows, of the 14th cent., are very fine. — Beyond Nieder-Haslach the road ascends to (1 M.) *Ober-Haslach*, above which the valley is very picturesque. About 2½ M. farther on, near the fifth saw-mill, to the right, opens the beautiful pine-clad *Valley of the Nideck, enclosed by rocks of porphyry, which vies with the finest scenery of the Black Forest. At the (1 M.) upper end of the valley the *Nideck* forms a waterfall, 80 ft. in height. High above it stands the square tower of the *Castle of Nideck* (rfmts.), to which a zigzag path ascends to the right. The walk may be prolonged to the Schneeberg and Wangenburg (2½ hrs., p. 323) or to the Donon (1½ hrs., p. 325). Numerous guide-posts.

Beyond Urmatt the train affords a view, to the right, of the *Cast of Girbaden* (see below). 33 M. *Heiligenberg.*

Heiligenberg is the most convenient starting-point for a visit to (1½ hr. Schloss Girbaden (1850 ft.), one of the oldest and most extensive fortresses in Alsace, said once to have possessed 14 gates and 14 courtyards, and still an imposing ruin. It was probably built in the early part of the 13th century. We cross the railway and follow a path (guide-posts) ascending to the right by the edge of the wood. The descent may be made to (1¼ hr.) Gressweiler (see below), to (2 hrs.) Rosheim (p. 324), or to (2½ hrs.) Ober-Ehnheim (p. 324).

The railway now quits the mountains. 35 M. *Gressweiler*, 37½ M. *Mutzig*; 38½ M. *Molsheim*, also a station on the line from Zabern to Schlettstadt (p. 324). — Several unimportant stations. 50½ M. *Strassburg*, see p. 324.

b. From St. Dié to Schlettstadt viâ Markirch.

28½ M. DILIGENCE 2 or 4 times daily from St. Dié to (15 M.) *Markirch* in 3-4 hrs. (fare 4 fr., coupé 4½ fr.). — RAILWAY from Markirch to (13½ M.) *Schlettstadt* in 50 min. (fares 1 ℳ 80, 1 ℳ 20, 75 pf.).

Beyond (2 M.) *Ste. Marguerite* (see p. 327) our road diverges to the right from that to Rothau and leads towards the E. to (5½ M.) *Raves*, (7½ M.) *Gemaingoutte*, and (9 M.) *Wissembach*. About 2½ M. farther it crosses the frontier and the ridge of the Vosges, and begins to descend into the pretty wooded valley of the *Leber* or *Lièpvrette*.

15½ M. **Markirch**, Fr. *Ste. Marie-aux-Mines* (**Grand Hôtel*), the capital of the valley, with 12,400 inhab., has considerable wool and cotton factories. Work has recently been resumed in the old silver-mines in the neighbourhood.

From Markirch a road leads over the *Col des Bagenelles* (inn) to (10 M.) the Bonhomme (p. 329). The ascent of the *Bressoir* (p. 330) may be made from Markirch in about 3¼ hrs., either from this road or from the parallel road in the *Rauenthal* or *Vallée du Faunoux*, viâ the farm of (2½ hrs.) *Heycot*.

17½ M. *St. Kreuz* or *Ste. Croix-aux-Mines*. 20 M. *Leberau*; 23 M. *Wanzell*, whence a good footpath (guide-posts) ascends to the (2 hrs.) Hoh-Königsburg. — 25 M. *Weilerthal* (inn) lies at the entrance of the valley ascending to the left to (6½ M.) *Weiler* (branch-line). Above it, to the left, rises the ruin of *Frankenburg*.

From Weilerthal a good road ascends in windings through woods to the (8 M.) Hoh-Königsburg. About ½ hr. below the top is a *Hotel*. Shortcuts, indicated by way-posts, enable the pedestrian to complete the ascent in 2½ hrs. — The ***Hoh-Königsburg**, 1680 ft. above the sea-level, is, after Girbaden (see above), the largest castle in Alsace. Its huge walls of sandstone, towering above the dark-green chestnut wood, are strikingly picturesque. It was bombarded and burned by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, but the ruins are still in tolerable preservation. It is now the property of Emp. William II. and is to be entirely rebuilt. Extensive *View from the E. tower. The descent may be made to Wanzell (see above), to Kestenholz (see below), or to the S. to (2¾ hrs.) Rappoltsweiler (p. 321).

25½ M. **Kestenholz** (*Weisses Lamm*), a place with 2700 inhab. and two cold mineral springs.

A road leads from Kestenholz to (1 M.) **Kinzheim**, an ancient village, commanded by a castle of the same name, a ruin since the Thirty Years' War. The Hoh-Königsburg may be ascended hence in 2 hrs. — The direct route from Kestenholz to the Hoh-Königsburg takes 1½ hr. — To the N. of Kestenholz, on the other side of the valley, are the ruined castles of *Ramstein* and *Ortenburg*.

We now leave the mountainous district and join the Zabern and Strassburg lines. — 28½ M. *Schlettstadt*, see p. 321.

c. From St. Dié to Colmar viâ Fraize, the Col du Bonhomme, and Schnierlach.

Railway to (9½ M.) *Fraize* in 40-50 min. (fares 1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 20, 80 c.). — Road from Fraize to *Schnierlach*, 12 M. (short-cuts for walkers); public conveyance daily at 11 a.m. in 3½ hrs. — Steam Tramway from Schnierlach to (12½ M.) *Colmar* in 1½ hr. (fares 1 *M* 30, 90 pf.).

From St. Dié to (5 M.) *St. Léonard*, see p. 327. The branch-line to Fraize continues to follow the valley of the Meurthe. — 6 M. *Anould*. Route hence to Gérardmer, see p. 333.

9½ M. **Fraize** *(Poste; Gare)* is a small town of 4270 inhabitants.

The road to Schnierlach leads to the right from the station. — 11 M. (from St. Dié) *Plainfaing* (1715 ft.), a large village (5422 inhab.) with a paper-mill and a weaving-factory. The road now quits the valley, which here bends to the S.

From Plainfaing to Le Valtin and the Schlucht. From Plainfaing we may reach the (10½ M.) Schlucht in 3½ hrs. through the *Vallée de Habeaurupt* or *du Valtin*, the upper valley of the Meurthe, a picturesque ravine, enlivened with numerous spinning, weaving, and saw mills. The carriage-road passes *Noirgoutte*, *La Truche*, *Habeaurupt*, and (5½ M.) *Le Rudlin* (2300 ft.), about ¾ M. to the left of which is the picturesque *Fall of the Rudlin* (way-post). [From Le Rudlin we may proceed to the N., viâ the col of *Louchpach* (3220 ft.; inn), and then to the E., through wood, to (1½ hr.) the Weisse See (p. 335).] About 1½ M. beyond Le Rudlin we reach *Le Valtin* (2478 ft.; inn), a village where we quit the road (which leads to the right to Gérardmer, 8 M.; see p. 331) and ascend the valley on foot. At (½ hr.) the second bridge we follow the fatiguing path to the left, which ascends through wood to (¾ hr.) the *Schlucht* (p. 334).

Beyond Plainfaing the road, which is here unattractive, ascends in windings to (5 M.) the Col du Bonhomme. A footpath to the right at the first bend shortens this distance by one-half.

The (16 M.) **Col du Bonhomme** (3120 ft.), one of the most frequented passes of the Vosges, both in ancient and modern days, is now the frontier of Alsace (custom-house). The road makes another wide detour to the right, where pedestrians may save 1 M. by turning to the left at the bend. — 19 M. *Diedolshausen*, Fr. *Le Bonhomme* (Hôtel des Lacs; Cheval Blanc), situated on the *Béchine*, a tributary of the Weiss. Route to Markirch (and the Bressoir), see below.

A good path leads hence to the S. to (1½ hr.) the *Weisse See* (p. 335). From the Col du Bonhomme we reach the lake direct in 1½ hr. by the *Chemin des Sapins*, which turns to the right and after 50 min. joins the path from Le Rudlin to Louchpach (see above).

The Colmar road descends the valley of the Béchine, and then that of the *Weiss*, which receives the Béchine. As far as Hachimette French is still the prevailing language.

22 M. **Schnierlach**, Fr. *La Poutroye (Poste; Couronne)*, is a cotton-making place with weaving and spinning mills.

The **Brézouard**, *Bressoir*, or *Brüschbückel* (4040 ft.), commands a most extensive view over hill and plain, including the Alps in clear weather. It may be ascended from Schnierlach in 3 hrs. We retrace our steps in the direction of the Bonhomme as far as the first bend, and then ascend towards the N., viâ the *Col de Châmont* and the farm-house of *Barlin*. We may descend on the N., viâ the farm of *Heycot*, to *Markirch* (p. 328), or on the S.E. to *Urbach* (see below).

The steam-tramway follows the line of the road. 23 M. *Hachimette* or *Eschelmer*, at the confluence of the Béchine and the Weiss.

Hachimette is the starting-point for a visit to the (ca. 2 hrs.) *Weisse See* and *Schwarze See* (see p. 335), the road to which passes **Urbeis** or *Orbey (Cornelius)*, an industrial village, 2¼ M. to the S.W., in the valley of the Weiss (omn.). A way-post then indicates the routes to the two lakes, which are respectively 5½ M. and 4 M. farther on. The path to the Weisse See turns to the left at a cross, a little farther on, and ascends over the heights on the right bank of the Weiss. The road to the Schwarze See, which is at first suitable for carriages, passes the old Cistercian abbey of *Päris*.

24 M. *Urbach* or *Fréland*, the railway-station for the village of this name, which lies 1½ M. to the N.W. — 25 M. *Alspach*. The tramway halts on the W. side of Kaysersberg and then skirts the S. side of the town.

27 M. **Kaysersberg** *(Zwei Schlüssel)*, an interesting old town, is commanded by the ruins of the *Kaiserburg*. The *Town Hall* dates from 1604 and the *Church* from the 12th century. Several quaint houses of the 15-16th cent. also remain. For details, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

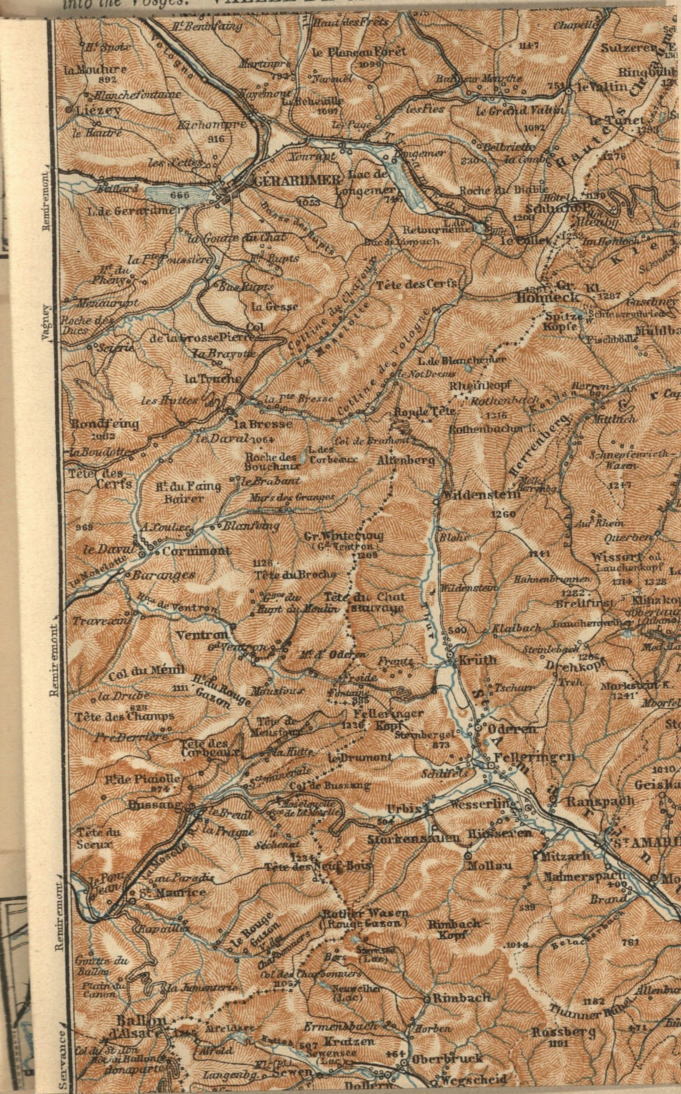
28 M. *Kienzheim;* 28½ M. *Sigolsheim;* 29 M. *Ammerschweier.* — 34 M. *Colmar*, see p. 320.

48. Excursions into the Vosges from Epinal.

a. From Epinal to the Schlucht viâ Gérardmer.

42 M. — Railway to (33 M.) *Gérardmer* in about 2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 90 c., 4 fr., 2 fr. 60 c.). — Tramway thence hourly (except at noon) to (7 M. in ¾ hr.) *Retournemer* (fare 90 c. or 15 c. per section); and Tramway thence (in connection) to (3½ M. in ½ hr.) the *Schlucht* (1½ fr.), going on to the (6 M.; 50 min.) *Hohneck* (2 fr. 40, return 3 fr. 60 c.). — There is also a Diligence from Gérardmer, at 9.30 to (9½ M.) the Schlucht in 3 hrs. (fare 3 fr., return-fare 5 fr.). Descent to Gérardmer in 1½ hr. (2 fr.). The vehicles leave the Schlucht for Gérardmer at 3.30 p.m. Travellers, however, cannot count upon a place for the Schlucht alone, as a preference is given to those who book through to Münster or take a return-ticket from Gérardmer.

Epinal, see p. 310. — The train follows the Aillevillers line for some distance, then diverges to the left, and continues to ascend the picturesque valley of the *Moselle*. — 4 M. *Dinozé*. To the left are fortified heights. The train crosses a viaduct and reaches (7½ M.) *Arches* (buffet), the junction of a line to Remiremont and Bussang (see p. 337). Farther on, to the right, is the *Fort de la Savonnerie*. Our line now crosses the Moselle and runs to the N.E. up the pretty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Rothenbach
Altenberg
Wildenstein
Wissort
Kruth
Oderen
Fellering
Urbis
Wesserling
Ranspach
Storckensohn
Rimbach
Rossberg
Oberbruck
Wegscheid
Ballon d'Alsace
Sulzern
Le Valtin
Le Tanet
Le Grand Valtin
Schluchsee
Titisee
Rinquelfing
Liézey
Kichompré
Bellard
Le Haut
Le Rondfaing
Le Daval
Le Corumont
Le Buranges
Le Ventron
Col du Mém
Tête des Champs
Tête des Corbeaux
Tête du Sceux
Le Rudlin
Le Drumont
Col de Bussang
Le Bussang
Le Breuil
Le Pont de Fer
Le Pont Jean
Le Rathier
Le Rimbach
Le Ballon
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Le Rothenbach
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Le Wissort
Le Schnepfenried
Le Collet
Le Retournemer
Le Lac de Longemer
Le Lac de Gérardmer
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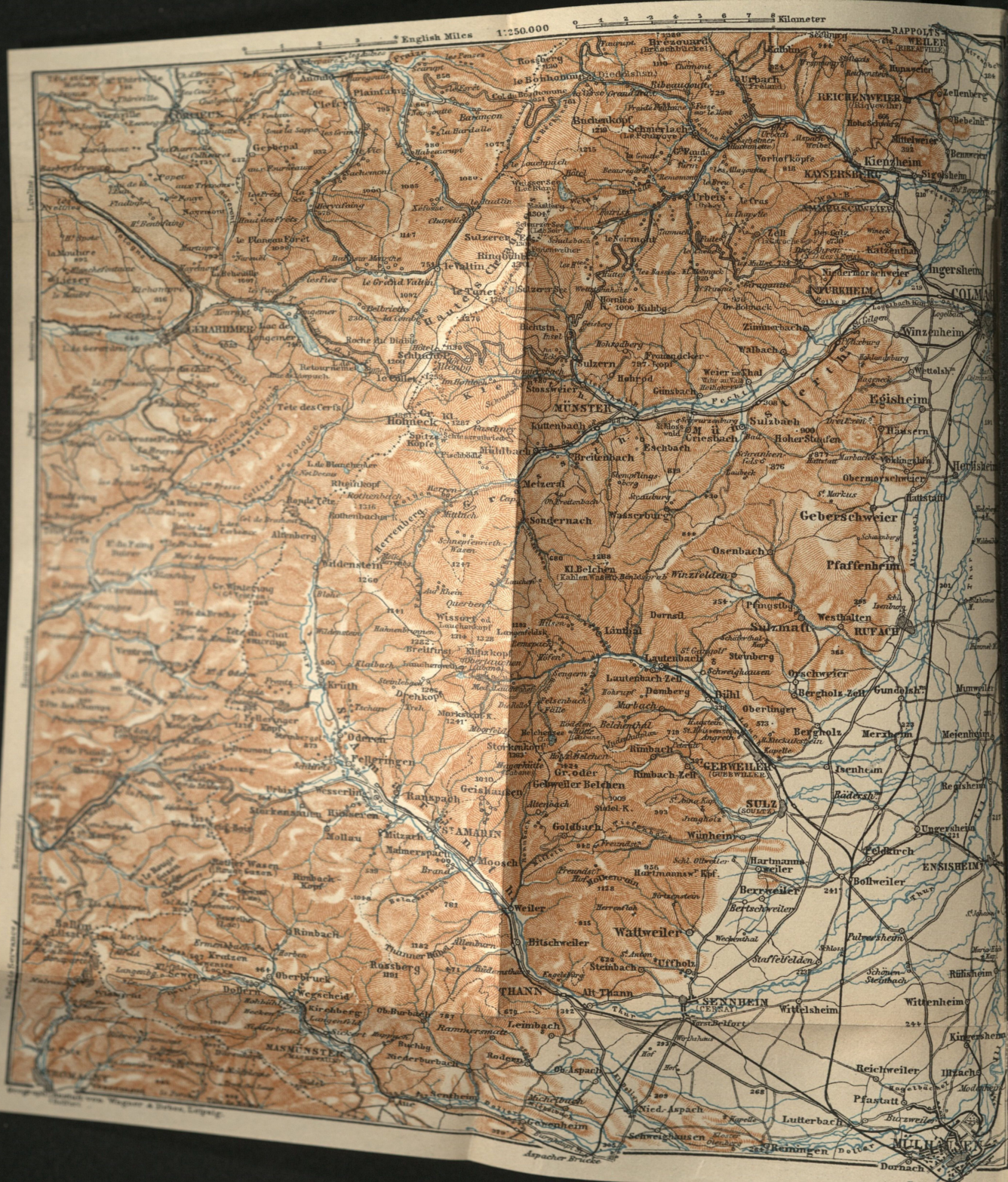
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Lutterbach
Pfastatt
Reichweiler
Illzach
Wittenheim
Kingersheim
Rülisheim
Wittelsheim
Ensisheim
Feldkirch
Bollweiler
Berrwiller
Hartmannsweiler
Wattweiler
Bitschweiler
Steinbach
Uffholz
Staffelfelden
Pulversheim
Wuenheim
Goldbach
Ungersheim
Isenheim
Regisheim
Gundolsheim
Merxheim
Meienheim
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Bergholz-Zell
Oberlinger
Dühl
Domberg
Lautenbach-Zell
Lautenbach
Steinberg
Orschwiller
Westhalten
Pfaffenheim
Osenbach
Geberschweier
Obermorschweier
Hattstatt
Sondernach
Wasserburg
Metzeral
Breitenbach
Eschbach
Griesbach
Hohe Staufen
Sulzbach
Egisheim
Hüsern
Winzenheim
Turkheim
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Kaysersberg
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Reichenweier
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Bebelnheim
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Bennwier
Hohe Scherb
Schmierlach
Buchenkopf
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Birkenwald
Plaintain
Clefcy
Gerbépal
Le Plongeon Forêt
Le Rabodeau
Schnepfenried
Sulzern
Ringeldorf
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Roche du Diable
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Wegscheid
Kirchberg
Obburbach
Leimbach
Ramersmatt
Aspach
Niedaspach
Michelbach
Grenzheim
Aspacher Brücke
Schweighausen
Rauenthal
Sulzern
Hohrod
Weier im Thal
Münsterthal
Gunsbach
Walbach
Frauenackerkopf
Zimmerbach
Winzelfelden
Pfingstberg
Dornsul
Lämmlin
Kl. Belchen
Wissort
Storkenkopf
Gr. Oder
Rimbach-Zell
Gebweiler Belchen
Belchenthal
Belchenkopf
Hohrupt
Felsenbach
Markstein
Hundsrück
Schratzmannle
Hohneck
Spitzkopf
Rothenbachkopf
Rheinkopf
Tête des Cerfs
Le Gaschney
Le Rudlin
Le Frankenthal
Le Grand Valtin
Le Petit Valtin
Le Bonhomme
Col du Bonhomme
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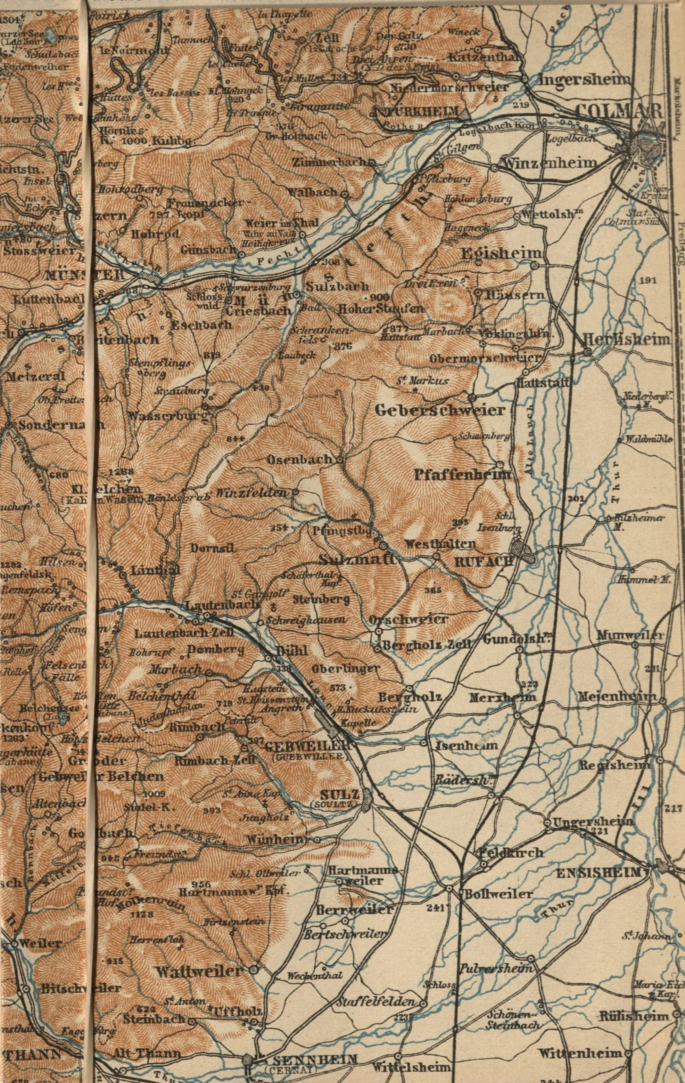
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Hohrod
Weier im Thal
Gunsbach
Egisheim
Sulzbach
Griesbach
Hoher Staufen
Häusern
Eschbach
Obermorschweier
Mattstatt
Herrlisheim
Wasserburg
Geberschweier
Osenbach
Pfaffenheim
Winzfelden
Dornsd.
Westhalten
Sulzmatt
RUFACH
Lautenbach
Steinberg
Orschweier
Lautenbach Zell
Bühl
Bergholz-Zell
Gundolsh.
Munwiller
Oberlinger
Bergholz
Merxheim
Meienheim
Rimbach
GEBWEILER
Isenheim
Rimbach-Zell
Belchen
Stalel-K.
SULZ
Ungersheim
Münchein
Feldkirch
Hartmannsw. Sattel
Hartmannsw. Kpf.
Bollweiler
ENSISHEIM
Berrgweiler
Wattweiler
Fulrsheim
Steinbach
Staffelfelden
Rülisheim
Alt-Thann
SENNHEIM
Wittelsheim
Wittenheim

valley of the *Vologne*. — 10 M. *Jarménil*, at the confluence of the two rivers. About 1/2 M. below, the Moselle forms the fall of *Saut-Broc*. — 12 1/2 M. *Docelles-Cheniménil*. Docelles, to the right, lies at the mouth of the valley of the *Barba*, an affluent of which, beyond the village of (4 1/2 M.) *Barba*, forms the *Cascade du Tendon*, one of the finest waterfalls in the Vosges, 100-120 ft. high.

Beyond (18 M.) *Laval* the train quits the Vologne, describes a wide curve, passes through a short tunnel, and regains the river near (19 1/2 M.) *Bruyères* (Ange; Renaissance), a small town, to the left, among wooded hills. Line to Gerbéviller, see p. 322.

22 M. *Laveline* (buvette), the junction of the line to St. Dié (see p. 326). We continue to follow the valley of the Vologne. Views to the left. Beyond (25 1/2 M.) *Granges* we enter the romantic *Vallée de Granges* (see below). Views still to the left.

31 M. *Kichompré* (2050 ft.; Hôtel de la Vologne, at the station), a modern industrial village, lies at the confluence of the Vologne with the *Jamagne*, the outlet of the Lake of Gérardmer.

Pedestrians who make Kichompré the starting-point for a visit to the Vallée de Granges, instead of Gérardmer, spare themselves 2 M. of an uninteresting and shadeless road (see below). The *Vallée de Granges, one of the finest points in the district, is a wild and picturesque defile, 4 M. in length, through which the Vologne flows in a tortuous and capricious course, hemmed in by rocky and wooded banks. A charming walk or drive may be enjoyed on the right bank of the Vologne, especially upstream. Numerous finger-posts indicate the way to various points of view, etc., which may be disregarded by the passing tourist. Leaving the path to the Basse de l'Ours (see below) to the left, we proceed from the station to (1/2 M.) the *Pont Marie-Louise*, which crosses to the road from Kichompré to Gérardmer. About 1/2 M. farther on is the *Pont des Fées*, a picturesque point, which may also be taken on the route to Gérardmer viâ the Schlucht. In 10-15 min. more we reach the *Pont de Vologne* and the *Saut des Cuves*, which, however, we may visit on our way to the Schlucht (see p. 334). — From the Pont des Fées a footpath ascends to the N., through the romantic *Gorge des Roitelets*, to the *Grange de Chenit*. Thence we may descend to the S.W. to (1 1/2 hr.) Kichompré, through the *Basse de l'Ours*, a wild and singular defile, strewn with blocks of granite, through which it is at some points difficult to find a way. The rocks are slippery and the soft green moss often hides unsuspected edges and corners. — The chief point of interest below Kichompré is (3/4 M.) the 'glacière', or ice-cavern, of *Kertoff*, a chaos of rocks where ice may be found even in summer. We may return by a road leading along the heights of the left bank to (3 1/2 M.) Gérardmer. It passes the *Haut de la Haie-Griselle*, a fine point of view not far from Kichompré, from which it may also be reached direct.

Beyond Kichompré the railway skirts the Jamagne towards the S.

33 M. **Gérardmer.** — **Hotels.** Grand Hôtel du Lac, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; Beau-Rivage, both near the lake; *de la Poste, Place du Tilleul, déj. 3 1/2, D. 4 fr., incl. wine; Cholé-Terminus, de la Providence, both at the station; des Bains, Boul. du Lac; des Vosges, to the left, recommended to tourists, R. 2, déj. or D. 3 fr., incl. wine. — *Pens. Bouton.* — Rooms should invariably be engaged beforehand in summer. The chief hotels are closed in winter. — *Hydropathic Establishment*, in the Boulevard du Lac. — Baths. *Bains du Lac* (25 c.), to the N. of the town.

Cafés. At the *Hôtel Cholé-Terminus*; *Café du Boulevard*, near the station; *Paxion*, Place Albert-Ferry; *des Canotiers*, on the lake.

Carriages with one horse (2 pers.) 12-15 fr., with two horses (4 pers.)

20-25 fr. per day; to the *Schlucht* and back 15 or 25 fr.; round the lak 6 or 10 fr.; to the *Saut des Cuves* and the *Vallée de Granges* 9 or 15 fr. to *La Bresse* or *Cornimont* 15 or 25 fr.; etc., see the tariff.

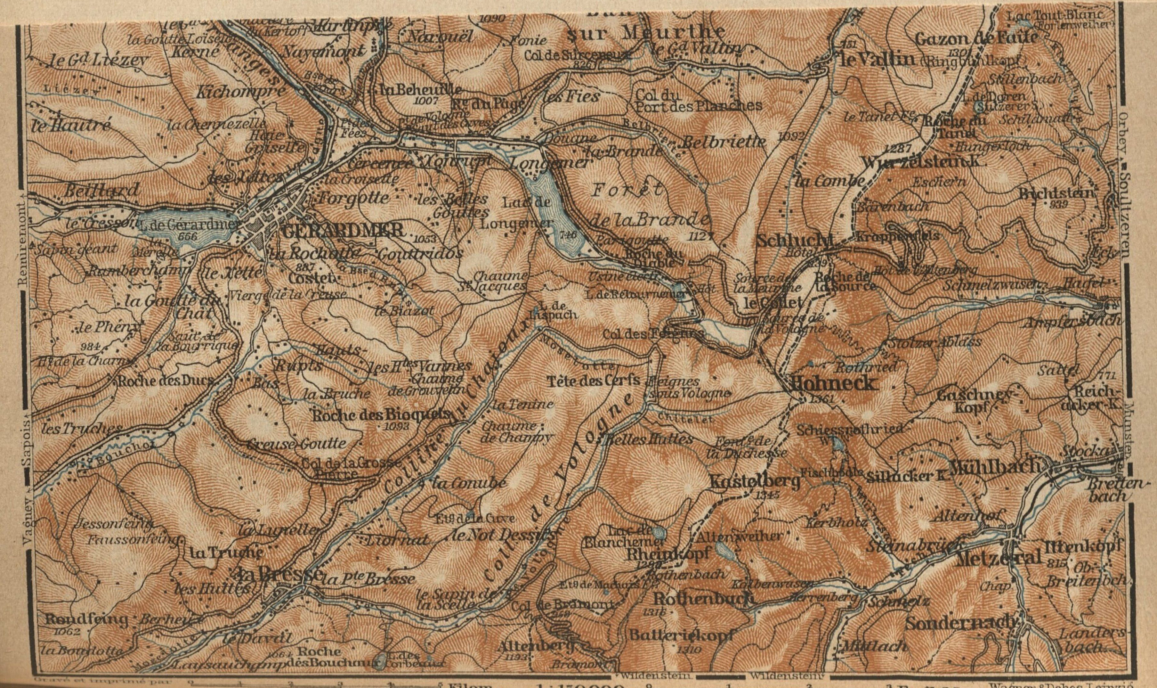
Tramway to *Retournemer* and thence to the *Schlucht* and the *Hohneck* see pp. 330, 333. Another line leads from Gérardmer to (17 M.) *Remiremon* (p. 337) in 1¾ hr. (fares 3 fr. 35 and 1 fr. 95 c.), viâ (6 M.) *Le Tholy* an (13½ M.) *St. Amé* (p. 339).

Gérardmer (final *r* silent; 2200 ft.), a town of 9100 inhab. prettily situated on the lake of the same name, is the favourite summer-resort on the French side of the Vosges and a good starting-point for numerous charming excursions. It possesses several large weaving-factories and bleaching-works, and carries on a considerable traffic in the 'Géromé' cheeses made in the district. The origin of the town is ascribed to Gerard of Alsace, who built a tower on the bank of this lake ('mer') about 1070. In the middle of the market-place stands a fine lime-tree, 300 years old, which is 100 ft. high and 19 ft. in circumference a yard above the ground.

The *Lake of Gérardmer* (2185 ft.), which lies to the W. of the town, surrounded by verdant hills with wooded tops, is nearly oval in shape, measuring 1½ M. in length and ½ M. in width. Its superficial area is 285 acres, and its greatest depth 115 ft. Walkers can make the circuit of the lake in 1½ hr., and boats may be hired for 1-1½ fr. per hour. The banks are nearly destitute of shade and the private gardens on the S. bank make frequent detours necessary.

Walks and Excursions. Numerous pleasant walks and excursions may be taken from Gérardmer, but almost every one of them includes a stretch of shadeless and unattractive highroad, which pedestrians should arrange to avoid when possible. Finger-posts have been liberally supplied by the Club Alpin Français (C. A. F.). For the *Walk round the Lake*, see above; the *Vallée de Granges*, see p. 331; the *Saut des Cuves*, the lakes of *Longemer* and *Retournemer*, and the *Schlucht*, see pp. 334, 335. — The Vallée de Ramberchamp, to the S. of Lake Gérardmer, is a favourite point for a walk (unpretending inn). The first path to the left, on the bank of the lake, leads to (¼ hr.) a point, indicated by a finger-post, where a good echo may be awakened. About 20 min. farther on we reach a small gorge, with the waterfall called *Saut de la Bourrique*. About ¾ M. to the right is the *Haut de la Charme* (3230 ft.), a fine point of view, whence we may return by a somewhat longer, but equally picturesque route, along the heights on the W. side of the valley. The whole excursion takes about 3 hrs. — On the S.W. side of the lake (there and back 1½ hr.) grows a *Giant Fir*, 160 ft. high. — To the *Vierge de la Creuse*, see p. 333. — A visit should also be paid to the picturesque ravine of the Basse des Rupts (2-2½ hrs. there and back). We follow the path diverging to the right, beyond the church, from the route to the Schlucht. At the top we again turn to the right and reach the *Biazot* (2950 ft.), a commanding point of view. We may return either by the heights on the left bank or by those on the right bank. By the former we pass the *Tête du Costet* (2910 ft.), a good view-point; by the latter, the longer route, we pass the *Gouttrides*, the view from which is held to be even finer than that from the Biazot.

From Gérardmer to La Bresse, 8 M. by road (carr. 15 or 25 fr., viâ Retournemer 18 or 30 fr.). The pedestrian route takes about 2½ hrs. The Road, which is unattractive, is the prolongation of the main street to the S.W., turning to the S. on this side of the Vallée de Ramberchamp. After 2½ M. it diverges to the left from the road to (7½ M.) *Rochesson* and (11 M.) *Vagney* (p. 340). It then ascends the *Valley of the Creuse-Goutte*, watered by the *Bouchot*, which forms a cascade to the right (3½ M. from Gérardmer). Farther on we cross the (5⅓ M.) *Col de la Grosse-Pierre* and


sur Meurthe
le Gd Valtin
le Vallin
Gazon de Faulx
Lac Tout-Blanc
Kerné
Navémont
Naroüel
Col de Sircospe
le Gd Liézey
Kichompré
la Beheuille
Rg du Puge
les Fies
Col du Port des Planches
le Hautré
la Chevrezelle
Haute Griselle
Belbrietle
Wurzelstein K.
la Combe
Bellfard
Forgotte
les Belles Goutes
Longemer
Forêt de la Brande
le Gd Osselle
de Gérardmer
GERARDMER
la Rochotte
Gouttridos
Schluchl
Krappenfels
Bréchstein
Ramberchamp
la Xette
Costets
Chaume St Jacques
Lac de Retournemer
le Collet
Roche de la Source
Schnelzwasen
Haufet
la Goutte du Chat
le Phénix
Roche des Ducs
Rupts
les Hts Vannes
Tête des Cerfs
Rohneck
Gaschney Kopf
Reichacker K.
les Truches
Roche des Bioquets
Chaume de Champy
Schiessrothried
Col de la Grosse Pierre
Kastelberg
Silbacker K.
Mühlbach
Bretten-bach
la Comûbe
Altenhof
la Truche
la Brèsse
la Pte Brèsse
Rheinkopf
Altenweiher
Metzeral
Ilfenkopf
Roudfeing
Berhey
Rothenbach
Rothenbach
Sondernach
Altenberg
Batterielkopf
Landers-bach
Wildenstein
Wildenstein

Laveline
Petempré
au Neupré
Navemont
la Basse de Mard
St Dié
les Frets
Clefcy
le Chavolé
Herchaing
le Quinfaing
Fraize
le Bonhomme
Hôtel
Xefosse
le Rudlin
les Crostes
la Haine de Mard
Plainfaing
Straitire
Serichamp
Sulzeren Eck
Col du Faing
Bois B.

descend to the S.W., along the right bank of the *Moselotte*, to *La Bresse* (p. 340). — The Pedestrian Route ascends directly from the market-place, through a valley, to the (½ hr.) *Vierge de la Creuse*, a rock with a rude painting of the Madonna. It then joins the road, but quits it again a little farther on, though it also ascends the valley of the *Creuse-Goutte* and passes the *Col de la Grosse-Pierre* (see p. 332; finger-posts).

The Tramway from Gerardmer to Retournemer and the Schlucht begins near the railway-station and runs viâ the *Saut des Cuves* (see below) and *Longemer*. — 7 M. *Retournemer* (small hotel).

The lakes of Longemer and Retournemer, which are skirted by the tramway, lie amid wooded hills at the end of the valley, respectively 4½ and 7 M. from Gérardmer. — The Lac de Longemer (2480 ft.), so called on account of its elongated form, is about 1¼ M. long and ¼ M. wide. The owner of the house at the lower end of the lake forbids the transit from one bank to the other at that point. — The Lac de Retournemer (2550 ft.), 1¼ M. beyond the other, is only 330 yds. long by 220 yds. wide, but it is much the more picturesque of the two. Its name is derived from the fact that the valley of the Vologne just beyond closes in a sort of amphitheatre which apparently forbids farther progress. The Vologne forms a graceful waterfall as it issues from the lake. A steep path ('Chemin des Dames') ascends from near this point to the Bresse road (p. 340; for the Schlucht), which it reaches about 550 yds. from Le Collet and at the beginning of another steep path leading to the (1⅓ M.) Hohneck (p. 334). The ascent to the Schlucht from this point takes 1⅓ hr.; to the Hohneck (p. 334) 1¾ hr. (way-posts).

From Retournemer another tramway runs to the S.E., crossing and recrossing the Vologne, then ascends to the N. viâ *Le Collet* (see below), where the branch to the Hohneck diverges (p. 334). Fine retrospect of the lakes as we ascend. — 3½ M. The *Schlucht*, see p. 334.

The Road from Gérardmer to the Schlucht and to Münster, which is better for driving than walking (diligence, etc., see p. 330), at first runs to the N.E., towards the valley of the Vologne. 2¼ M. *Pont de Vologne* (Café-Restaurant). Above the bridge is the **Saut des Cuves*, a triple fall, or rather a series of picturesque rapids (time to visit it allowed by the diligence). Route hence to the Vallée de Granges, see p. 331. The road ascending to the N. leads to St. Dié viâ the (1½ M.) *Col de Martimpré* (2625 ft.), the village of (4½ M.) *Gerbépal*, and (8 M.) *Anould* (p. 329). — From the bridge the road leads to the right through the valley. To the left (¾ M.) is a path ascending to *Le Valtin* (8 M. from Gérardmer; route to Le Rudlin and the Weisse See, see p. 329). About ¾ M. farther on a road to the lakes of Longemer and Retournemer (see above) diverges to the right.

The road now ascends through the *Forêt de la Brande*, on the slope of the hill of that name (3700 ft.), which rises to the N.E. of the lakes; good views of the lakes are obtained through clearings to the right. We then pass by a short tunnel below the (6 M.) *Roche du Diable*, the top of which commands an extensive view (short halt made here by the diligence). A still finer view of the valley and lakes is obtained 1¼ M. farther on (beyond the 12th kilomètre-stone).

8 M. *Le Collet* (3640 ft.), with the source of the *Vologne* to the

right and that of the *Meurthe* to the left. To the right diver the paths to the lakes (p. 335), to La Bresse (p. 335), and to t Hohneck (see below).

9½ M. The **Schlucht**, Fr. *Col de la Schlucht* (3775 ft.), picturesque mountain-pass between the valley of Gérardmer a the valley of Münster, forms the boundary between Germany a France. The large *Hôtel de la Schlucht* (R. 3-8, D. at 11.30 & 1 o'cl. at 7 o'cl. 3½ fr.) is on the French side. Just beyond the frontier t the right is a German refreshment-bar.

The differences between the E. and W., the German and French side of the Vosges, are well exemplified in the contrast offered to the valley Gérardmer by the rocky and wooded, but waterless Münsterthal (p. 336 The summits on the E. are higher, the slopes more abrupt. The climat and vegetation also differ. Less rain falls in the Alsatian valleys, and th vine, which does not grow on the French side, is successfully cultivated i those to the S. Their political situation and the great highways whic pass them have from time immemorial combined to lend an importanc to the places on the Rhenish slopes which has been denied to the les accessible places on the W., hidden among the long lateral ramification of the range. The numerous ruined castles of Alsace also lend an addi tional attraction to the German side of the Vosges.

No tourist should end his journey in this direction at the Schlucht; but those who are unable to explore the Alsatian side of the Vosges should at least go on to the first bend of the road beyond the Schlucht or to the Hôtel Altenberg (p. 336), where they obtain a fine view of the valley under a new aspect, with Münster in the background. The view from the *Roche de la Source* (see below) and the ascent of the (20 min.) *Kruppenfels* (4120 ft.) is also specially recommended to those who do not visit the Hohneck or the Weisse See.

Continuation of the route to *Münster*, see p. 336. To *Fraize* viâ *Le Valtin*, see p. 329; to *La Bresse*, see p. 335; to *Gérardmer* viâ the *Lakes* (3½ hrs.), see pp. 333, 335; to the *Lac de Retournemer* viâ the *Roche du Diable* (2 hrs.), see p. 333.

From the Schlucht to the Hohneck. a. By Tramway, 2½ M. in 20 min. (fare 90 c.). The cars descend to *Le Collet* (p. 333) and there diverge to the left from the line to Retournemer. — On Foot. An easy and pleasant ascent of 1-1¼ hr. by a path entirely on French soil marked out by way-posts and boundary-stones (guide unnecessary). The German path begins beyond the hotel. We ascend at first through wood, starting opposite the hotel. The (¼ hr.) *Roche de la Source*, to the left, commands a splendid *View of the Münsterthal. Farther on we traverse '*Chaumes*', or pastures, and see several of the '*Marcaireries*', or dairies, in which the well-known cheese of the district is made. The *Hohneck (4465 ft.; rfmts. in summer), the highest of the Vosges Mts. after the Grosse Belchen (p. 339), and more centrally situated, affords a beautiful and extensive *View. The view extends far beyond the Vosges Mts., embracing the plain of the Rhine as far as the Black Forest, the Jura and the Alps towards the S., and the French Department of the Vosges towards the W. In the foreground towards the E. is the beautiful Münsterthal, towards the W. the valley of Gérardmer with the Retournemer and Longemer lakes. — Those who wish to return to Gérardmer without going back to the Schlucht diverge to the left about halfway down and descend to Le Collet (p. 333), situated about 200 yds. lower down, whence a walk of 1¼ hr. brings us to the Lac de Retournemer (p. 333). — Proceeding from the summit of the Hohneck towards the E., we reach by a stony path (1½ M.) a finger-post indicating the way (left) to (2¼ hrs.) Münster, and

1/2 M. farther on another pointing towards the left to Mühlbach (and Metzeral, see p. 336), and towards the right to (3 M.) the *Fischbödle*, a small lake in a romantic situation. From the Fischbödle to Metzeral, 1 1/2 hr.

From the Schlucht to the Weisse See (Bonhomme, Urbeis, etc.), 9 M. (3 1/2 hrs.). The picturesque and easy path runs along the crest of the range called *Les Hautes Chaumes*, which forms the boundary between Alsace and Lorraine and affords fine views in both directions. Except at the beginning and end of the route, the path is comparatively level. — At first our route coincides with that to the Krappenfels. After about 1 hr. we cross a path leading from Le Valtin to Sulzern (p. 336). The *Roche du Tanet* (4252 ft.), 10 min. farther on, at the boundary-stone No. 2800, commands an extensive view. To the left lies the farm of the same name. To the right, near the boundary-stone No. 2791, lies the **Daren-See**, or *Sulzerner See* (3425 ft.), a small and picturesque mountain-lake, the water of which is used for various industrial establishments. In 1 hr. after leaving the Roche du Tanet we reach (boundary-stone No. 2782) the *Gazon de Faite* (4275 ft.), where we have a view of the tiny *Lac Tout-Blanc* or *Forellenweiher*. About 20 min. farther, at *Sulzerner Eck* (4210 ft.; stone No. 2779) a path diverging on the right skirts and then traverses a small wood, beyond which is a point commanding a view of the **Schwarze See**, or *Lac Noir* (3140 ft.), which is separated from the Weisse See by the huge granitic mass of the *Reisberg* (4235 ft.). Evidences of a former glacier may be clearly traced here. To descend to the bank of the Schwarze See from this point would add at least 3/4 hr. to the walk between the two lakes. Returning, therefore, to the main path along the crest, we pass (to the right) the point called *Château du Lac Noir*, affording a view of both the lakes, and soon reach the final descent to the Weisse See, in sight of the *Hôtel du Lac Blanc* (D. 2 1/2 fr.). — The **Weisse See**, or *Lac Blanc* (3450 ft.), which derives its name from the quartz at the bottom, is about 3 M. in circumference; it lies in a sort of circus formed by huge masses of granite piled together, the Reisberg (see above) towering to the S. The Weisse See is kept full by embankments, and the surplus water is drawn off for industrial purposes. The natural discharge of the two lakes forms the *Weiss*. — We may now descend to the floor of the valley viâ *Urbeis* (p. 330) and go on thence to Colmar (p. 320). Those returning to the Schlucht may make the detour by the Schwarze See (see above). Route to *Le Rudlin*, see p. 329; to the *Bonhomme*, see p. 329.

From the Schlucht to La Bresse. — 1. By the Road, 9 1/2 M. (3 1/2 hrs. walk). We follow the road to Gérardmer as far as (1 1/3 M.) *Le Collet* (p. 333) and then turn to the left in the direction of the Lac de Retournemer, which is 1 1/4 M. from this point by the footpath and nearly 3 M. by road. At (3 M.) the *Col des Feignes-sous-Vologne* (2770 ft.) the road forks, both branches, however, leading to La Bresse. The branch to the right, 1/2 M. longer than the other, passes the small *Lac de Lispach* (2970 ft.) and descends the valley of the *Moselotte* (see below). The road to the left follows the valley of the *Vologne*, an affluent of the Moselotte, which must not be confounded with the torrent of the same name near Gérardmer. — 5 3/4 M. Footpath to the *Lac de Blanchemer* (see below), a visit to which makes a digression of 1 hr. — 7 1/2 M. Bridge of the road to the Col de Bramont (p. 340). — 9 M. Footpath to the Lac des Corbeaux (see p. 336). — 9 1/2 M. *La Bresse*, see p. 340.

2. Viâ the Hohneck, 4 1/2-6 1/4 hrs. according to the route chosen after the ascent of the Hohneck (1-1 1/4 hr.) and descent on the S. side (1/2 hr. more), see p. 334. The shortest route leads to the right from the frontier, passes (20 min.) the chalet of *Schmargult*, turns to the left, again (1/2 hr.) turns to the left, and reaches (10 min.) the **Lac de Blanchemer** (3445 ft.), a small and picturesque lake on the W. slope of the Rheinkopf (p. 336). Route thence, along the Vologne, see above.

The longer route from (1 1/2-1 3/4 hr.) the S. base of the Hoheneck (see above) follows the frontier, more or less closely, for about 2 hrs. After 10 min. we reach the *Fontaine de la Duchesse*, named in honour of Marie de Gonzaga, wife of Henri II. of Lorraine (1622). We then skirt the *Haut des Fées* (4326 ft.; to the right) to (35 min.) the boundary-stone 2876,

beyond which we skirt the Rothenbachkopf and obtain a view (to the rig of the *Lac de Blanchemer* (p. 335). The path then turns to the left (cor Map, p. 332) and ascends to (35 min.) the top of the **Rheinkopf** (4260 f which commands an extensive view, stretching from the Donon to Ballon d'Alsace and the Black Forest. A little to the S. rises the *Roth bachkopf* (4327 ft.). We now descend along the frontier to (¼ hr.) sto 2896, then diverge to the right, and reach (25 min.) the tiny *Lac Marc* or *Machais* (2920 ft.). To the right diverges a footpath, which leads to Bresse in 1½ hr. A little beyond the lake we join the road from Wess ling (p. 339) to La Bresse and follow it to (40 min.) the **Col de Bram** (2920 ft.). Hence to La Bresse by road, see p. 340. An old timber-sl ascends to the right from the Col to (35 min.) the *Haut de la Vie* (3540 ft.), whence we proceed in a straight direction to (½ hr.) the **Lac** Corbeaux (2950 ft.), 500 yds. long and 250 yds. wide, romantically situat among lofty rocks and surrounded by sombre pines. Finally we desce along the left bank of the discharge of this lake to (1 hr.) *La Bresse* (p. 34

b. From Epinal to Colmar viâ the Schlucht and Münster.

65 M. — Railway to (33 M.) Gérardmer (p. 331); thence Diligence summer to (20 M.) Münster in 7¾ hrs., including a halt of about 3 hrs. the Schlucht (fare 5 fr., down 5½ fr.); and finally Railway in ¾ hr. fro Münster to (12 M.) Colmar (fares 1 *M* 60, 1 *M* 10, 65 pf.).

From Epinal to the (37 M.) *Schlucht*, see pp. 330-334. The fir part of the descent into the **Münsterthal* is very fine, and the whol of the upper part of the road is cut through the granite rocks. Abou ½ M. after leaving the Schlucht we pass through a tunnel and reac a bend of the road commanding a particularly fine view. [Pedestrian here follow a by-road to the right, which brings them to Münster i about 2-2½ hrs.] About 1 M. from the col is the large and hand some **Hôtel Altenberg* (3610 ft.; first-class., pens. from 12½ fr.) with a cheaper restaurant for tourists. Farther on, the main roa descends in windings, the last of which, 2½ M. long, advances the traveller little more than ½ M. in a direct line. This curve ends in the floor of the valley, near Stoss weier (see below). — 5½ M. (15 M. from Gérardmer) *Im Eck*, with the German custom-house. — 6¼ M. *Insel*, a hamlet, whence a road leads to Urbeis (p. 330) and a path to the Daren-See (p. 335). — From (7½ M.) *Sulzern* another om nibus runs to Münster. — 9 M. *Stossweier*, at the confluence of the two streams that form the *Kleinthal*.

10½ M. **Münster** (1256 ft.; *Münster Hotel*, at the station), a manufacturing town with 6100 inhab., situated at the base of the *Mönchsberg*, at the union of the Kleinthal with the *Grossthal*, the latter of which is watered by the *Fecht*.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Münster to the *Schloss wald, 1¼ M. to the E., an eminence laid out in pleasure-grounds and crowned by the ruin of *Schwarzenburg*.

From Münster to Metzeral, 3½ M., branch-railway, ascending the picturesque valley of the *Fecht*. — From (½ M.) *Luttenbach* we may as cend in 2½ hrs. (finger-posts) to the top of the Kahlenwasen, or *Kleine Belchen* (4160 ft.), which commands an extensive view of the Münsterthal and the Lauchthal. It may also be ascended direct from Münster in 3 hrs., or from Sulzbach (see below). — 3½ M. **Metzeral** *(Goldene Sonne)*, an industrial village with several cotton-mills. A fine road leads hence to (4 hrs.) *Wildenstein* (p. 340).

The Railway from Münster to Colmar (see p. 320) descends the industrial valley of the Fecht. 2 M. *Günsbach.* — 4 M. *Weier-im-Thal*, about 1 M. to the S. of which is a small bath-establishment near the ancient town of *Sulzbach*. Ascent of the Kahlenwasen, see p. 336. — 5 M. *Walbach.* — 6½ M. *St. Gilgen.*

8 M. *Türkheim* (Zwei Schlüssel), an old town still partly surrounded by walls and towers.

An electric tramway runs hence in 40 min. to **Drei Æhren**, Fr. *Les Trois-Epis* (1910 ft.; *Trois-Rois* and *Trois-Epis*, same proprietor; *Bellevue; Notre-Dame*), a finely situated pilgrim and summer resort, 5 M. to the N.W. — About 1½ M. to the N. rises the *Galz* (2400 ft.), a rocky height commanding an extensive view. — To the S.W. (3 M.) is the *Grosse Hohnack* (3215 ft.), another good point of view. The *Kleine Hohnack* (3018 ft.), to the N. of the last, is crowned with a ruined castle.

On the other side of the valley, 1 M. to the S.E. of Türkheim and 3 M. from Colmar (steam-tramway in ¼ hr.; fares 40, 20 pf.), lies the village of *Winzenheim* (Meyer, well spoken of), from which a visit may be paid to the ruins of Hohlandsburg and Plixburg. A footpath, not to be mistaken (guide-posts), issuing from the W. end of the village, leads to the top in 1 hour. The ruin of **Hohlandsburg** (2070 ft.; view) consists of little more than the outer walls of an extensive castle, which was destroyed by the French in 1635. The return should be made by *Plixburg*, and thence to the station of *St. Gilgen* (see above).

The railway now skirts the *Logelbach*, in the plain where Turenne surprised and signally defeated the German imperial army in 1675. To the left runs the tramway to Schnierlach (p. 330). — 10 M. *Logelbach.* — 12 M. *Colmar*, see p. 320.

c. From Epinal to Mülhausen viâ Bussang and Wesserling.

66½ M. — Railway to (37 M.) *Bussang* in 2-2¼ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 70, 4 fr. 55, 2 fr. 95 c.). — Omnibus from Bussang to (8½ M.) *Wesserling* in 2 hrs. (fare 2¼ fr.), at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. — Railway from Wesserling to (20½ M.) *Mülhausen* in 1-1⅓ hr. (fares 2 *M* 80, 1 *M* 90, 1 *M* 20 pf.).

From Epinal to (7½ M.) *Arches*, see p. 330. Our line now diverges to the right from that to Gérardmer and continues to ascend the valley of the *Moselle*.

17½ M. **Remiremont** (1340 ft.; *Buffet; *Hôtel de la Poste; *Cheval de Bronze; Deux Clefs*), a pleasant-looking town with 10,322 inhab., pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Moselle, at the base of the fortified hill of *Parmont* (2010 ft.). It owes its origin to a monastery founded by St. Romaric on the *Saint Mont* (see p. 338). A nunnery established in the town became afterwards a chapter of noble ladies and acquired some celebrity before its suppression at the Revolution.

Remiremont is a particularly clean little town, and streamlets of clear water run through its streets. The principal edifice is the *Parish Church*, formerly the abbey-church, which lies to the S. of the main street. Founded in 910 and consecrated in 1050, it is now substantially an edifice of the 14-15th centuries. The W. tower dates from 1804, the crypt under the choir from the 10th century. — Adjoining the church is the former *Palace of the Abbesses*, now the Hôtel de Ville, rebuilt in the original 18th cent. style after a fire in

1871. Some of the *Houses of the Canonesses* are also extant, near the church. The Sous-Préfecture is one of these. — To the S. of the town is the fine *Promenade du Calvaire*.

Branch-railway from Remiremont to *Cornimont*, see p. 340; route to *Plombières*, see p. 318. Omnibuses leave the Hôtel de la Poste at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. — *Tramway* to Gérardmer, see p. 332.

Excursions may be made from Remiremont to the *Saint Mont* (2240 ft.), an isolated hill, 1½ hr. to the N.E. (see p. 337) viâ (1 M.) *St. Etienne* (3289 inhab.); to the pretty *Valley of Hérival*, 1½ hr. to the S.; and to the *Forêt du Ban* and the *Valley of the Géhard*, to the S.W.

Beyond Remiremont the train crosses the Moselle near its confluence with the *Moselotte*. 20½ M. *Vecoux*. The valley now contracts. 25 M. *Rupt-sur-Moselle* (4435 inhab.). To the right is a fort commanding the road to Luxeuil. 31 M. *Le Thillot* (Cheval Blanc) at the mouth of the valley of the *Presle*, also protected by a fort. A large reservoir for the Moselle and Saône canal is being constructed here. To the Ballon de Servance (p. 342), 6½ M.

35 M. **St. Maurice-sur-Moselle** (1824 ft.; **Hôtel de la Poste; de la Gare*), an industrial village with 2916 inhab., at the beginning of the route to the Wälsche Belchen (p. 341).

Near the church, to the right of the road, begins the interesting *Colline des Charbonniers* (finger-posts). About 2 M. up this valley, to the left, opens the *Vallon de la Grande-Goutte*, through which we may ascend to the (1½ hr.) *Chaume* (3517 ft.) and the (½ hr.) *Tête des Neufs-Bois* (4048 ft.; view). Continuing to ascend the Colline des Charbonniers, we first pass (4 M.) a rough path leading (to the right) to the (1 hr.) *Col des Charbonniers* (3625 ft.), and then reach (6½ M.) the chalet on the *Chaume du Rouge-Gazon* or *Rothe Wasen* (4098 ft.), whence a walk of 20 min. to the S. brings us to a rock commanding a good view of the pretty *Lac de Bers* or *de Perche*, Ger. *Sternsee*. Thence we ascend in 20 min. more to the *Gresson* (4230 ft.), a fine point of view. From the Rouge-Gazon we may return to the N., along the frontier, to the (½ hr.) *Chaume des Neufs-Bois* (see below), the forester's house of *Séchenat*, and to (2 hrs.) *Bussang* (see below).

The railway, leaving St. Maurice to the right, crosses the Moselle twice.

37 M. **Bussang** (2045 ft.; *Grand Hôtel des Sources*, at the bath establishment, pens. 9-15 fr.; *Deux Clefs*, *Central*, in the village), a village with 2500 inhab., is visited on account of its *Mineral Springs*, situated 1¼ M. farther up the valley of the Moselle. The waters, which are cold, ferruginous, and strongly effervescent, are not much used on the spot, but they are exported in large quantities. — About ¾ M. away, in a small and muddy hole located by a notice-board, is the *Source of the Moselle*.

Excursions. Paths indicated by finger-posts and coloured marks on rocks, trees, etc. — On the N. of the Moselle Valley. Viâ the valley of *La Hutte*, beyond the bridge between Bussang and its springs, to the (1½ hr.) *Col d'Oderen* (p. 341), to the N.E., by which we may reach Cornimont (p. 340); to the (2¾ hrs.) *Drumont* or *Petit-Drumont* (3965 ft.; view); the *Grand-Drumont* or *Tête de Fellering* (4020 ft.), the summit of the mountain, is 35 min. farther on. — On the S. of the Moselle Valley. From the *Pont du Séchenat*, 1 M. from Bussang, to (1 hr.) the *Roche du Sabbat* and (½ hr. thence) the *Chaume des Neufs-Bois* (see above); or viâ the (1 hr.) forester's house of *Séchenat* to the (1 hr.) *Chaume des Neufs-Bois*, etc.

The Road to Wesserling diverges to the right from the old road

which is 1/3 M. shorter and leads past the mineral spring, but rejoins it at the Col. At the head of the valley rise the *Côte des Russiers* (3910 ft.) and the *Tête des Allemands* (3320 ft.). — 2 1/2 M. *Col de Bussang* (2405 ft.; French custom-house). At the top is a tunnel about 270 yds. in length, with a gate marking the frontier (inn at the other end). Beyond the Col the road, hewn in the rock, descends circuitously, affording a series of fine views. To the left rises the Grosse Belchen (see below). — 6 1/2 M. *Urbis* or *Urbès* (Couronne), with the German custom-house. We now enter the valley of the *Thur*.

8 1/2 M. **Wesserling** (*Hôtel de Wesserling*, near the station), an industrial village with cotton-mills. — Route to La Bresse, see p. 340.

The Railway to Mülhausen descends the *Valley of St. Amarin*, watered by the *Thur*. — 2 M. *St. Amarin*, one of the oldest places in the valley. — 3 M. *Moosch*. — 5 M. *Weiler*.

The **Grosse Belchen** (*Ballon de Guebwiller*, or *de Soultz*; 4670 ft.), the highest of the Vosges Mts., is best ascended from Weiler (3 1/2 hrs.). The route leads to the N. viâ (1 1/2 hr.) *Altenbach* and the (1 3/4 hr.) *Haager Hütte* (rfmts.), whence the summit (hotel) may be reached in 1/2 hr. Extensive panorama. The descent may be made to St. Amarin (see above).

6 M. *Bitschweiler*, between two short tunnels. — 8 M. **Thann** (*Hôt. des Voyageurs; Zwei Schlüssel*), the chief town of the district, with 7600 inhab. and thriving cotton and silk factories, is dominated by the ruined castle of *Engelburg*. The **Church of St. Theobald*, dating from the 14th cent., is a gem of Gothic architecture and possesses a beautiful tower of the 15th century.

11 M. *Sennheim* (Hôt. Bornot), a small industrial town.

A branch-line runs hence viâ (12 M.) *Masmünster*, Fr. *Massevaux* (Goldner Adler) to (17 1/2 M.) *Sewen* (Krone), whence the ascent of the *Wälsche Belchen* or *Ballon d'Alsace* (p. 341) takes about 3 1/4 hrs. The route leads viâ the small *Lake of Sewen* and the *Hôt. du Ballon* (p. 341), about 1/2 hr. from the top. — About 4 M. from Masmünster is *Rougemont* (inn), whence a diligence (2 1/2 fr.) plies twice daily in 3 hrs. to (10 M.) *Belfort* (p. 303).

Our line now joins the Strassburg railway. 17 M. *Lutterbach*; 18 1/2 M. *Dornach*. — 20 1/2 M. *Mülhausen*, see p. 320.

d. From Epinal to Mülhausen viâ Cornimont and Wesserling.

I. Viâ Cornimont, La Bresse, and Wesserling.

73 1/2 M. — Railway to (32 M.) *Cornimont* in 1 3/4-2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 85, 3 fr. 90, 2 fr. 60 c.). — Omnibus twice daily from Cornimont to (5 M.) *La Bresse* in 1 hr. (fare 1 fr.) and from *Wildenstein* thrice daily to (7 M.) *Wesserling* in 1 1/2 hr. (fare 1 1/2 fr.). The distance by road between La Bresse and Wildenstein is 9 M. (carr. 12 fr.), but pedestrians can save 2 M. by shortcuts. — Railway from Wesserling to (20 1/2 M.) *Mülhausen* as above.

From Epinal to (17 1/2 M.) *Remiremont*, see p. 337. The branch railway to Cornimont turns to the left, beyond the bridge over the Moselle, and ascends the valley of the *Moselotte*. — 21 M. *Dommartin-lès-Remiremont*; 22 M. *Syndicat-St-Amé* (tramway to Gérardmer, see p. 332). — 23 1/2 M. *Vagney* (Hôt. de la Poste). The village lies 1/2 M. from the station, on the *Bouchot*, which forms the pretty fall

of the *Saut du Bouchot* (85-100 ft. high), 3 M. farther on, beyond *Sapois*. Route thence to Gérardmer, see p. 332. — The valley continues to be picturesque; best views to the left. The railway has at several points been hewn out of the living rock. 29 M. *Saulxures-sur-Moselotte*, a small manufacturing town (3507 inhab.).

32 M. **Cornimont** (1910 ft.; *Cheval de Bronze*), a manufacturing town with 5268 inhab., possesses a fine modern *Church* in the Gothic style of the 13th cent. and a modern *Château*.

CARRIAGE with one horse (2 seats) to *Gérardmer* viâ Grosse Pierre, 15 fr., with 2 horses (2-8 seats), 25 fr.; to *Bussang*, 15 or 25 fr.; to the *Schlucht*, 13 or 30 fr.; to *Wesserling*, 15 or 30 fr.

Route to *Ventron* and the *Col d'Oderen*, see p. 341.

The ROAD TO WESSERLING ascends the valley of the Moselotte.

4½ M. **La Bresse** (2080 ft.; **Hôtel Bellevue*; **du Soleil* or *Thissier*), another small industrial town (4787 inhab.), with traces of glacial action and other interesting geological phenomena in its environs. The houses of the little town extend for a considerable distance up the valleys of the two streams that form the Moselotte.

Hence to *Gérardmer*, see pp. 333, 332; to the *Schlucht*, the *Hohneck*, the *Lac des Corbeaux*, and the *Lac de Blanchemer*, see pp. 335, 336, and below.

Beyond La Bresse the road to Wesserling coincides at first with that to the Schlucht, but diverges from it after 3 M. and crosses the *Vologne*. Fine view, to the left, of the head of the valley. We ascend through wood. In another 1½ M. (4½ M. from La Bresse) a footpath on the left leads to the Lac de Blanchemer (p. 335), and a little farther on diverges that leading to the Lac Marchet and the Rheinkopf (p. 336). In ¼ hr. more we reach the —

9¼ M. (from Cornimont) **Col de Bramont** (2920 ft.), on the frontier between France and Germany. [Pedestrians may reach this point viâ the Lac des Corbeaux in 2½ hrs.] The view from the Col itself is limited, but beyond the small custom-house (examination) it becomes more free and picturesque. The road describes several wide curves, which pedestrians may avoid. — 14 M. *Wildenstein* (1970 ft.; Sonne), the first village in Alsace. Route to Metzeral, see p. 336. On hill in the middle of the valley stood the castle of Wildenstein, destroyed in 1644. — 17 M. *Krüth*. At (18 M.) *Oderen* our road unites with that over the Col d'Oderen (p. 341). Then (left), the pilgrimage-chapel of *Notre-Dame-des-Aides*. — 19½ M. *Fellering*. — 20½ M. *Wesserling*, see p. 339.

II. Viâ Cornimont, Ventron, and Wesserling.

67 M. RAILWAY, see p. 339. From Cornimont to *Wesserling* 15 M., of which the first 3½ M. are traversed by a diligence from Cornimont to *Ventron*, and the last 3½ M. by the diligence from Wildenstein to Wesserling. Carriage from Cornimont to *Wesserling*, see above.

From Epinal to (32 M.) *Cornimont*, see above. The road to Ventron leaves the Remiremont road at some distance to the left of the railway, and ascends the industrial valley of a tributary of the Moselotte.

35½ M. **Ventron** *(Hôt. Valroff)* is a manufacturing village situated among pasture-lands and wooded hills. — 36½ M. *Le Grand-Ventron* is a hamlet at the exit of the valley of Ventron. We cross the stream, leave the road on the left, and ascend sharply among woods.

The (38½ M.) **Col d'Oderen** or *de Ventron* (2900 ft.) lies on the frontier, between the *Grand-Drumont* (4020 ft.; p. 339), on the right, and the *Haut de Felza* (3765 ft.; ascent in 35 min.; view), on the left. The path to the right, partly through wood, descends direct to Fellering (see p. 340). Our path descends in windings (fine views) to the valley of the Thur. — From (41½ M.) *Chapelle-St-Nicolas* another shorter path leads to the right to Oderen. — 43 M. *Krüth.* Thence to Wesserling, see p. 340.

e. From Epinal to Belfort viâ the Wälsche Belchen.

60 M. — Railway to (35 M.) *St. Maurice-sur-Moselle* (p. 338) in 2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 75 c.). — Road from St. Maurice to *Giromagny*, 16 M. (short-cuts for walkers); to the Wälsche Belchen, 10 M. Public vehicles sometimes ply. Carr. from St. Maurice to the Belchen 10-12 fr., with two horses 20-24 fr. — Railway from Giromagny to (9 M.) *Belfort* in 30-45 min. (fares 1 fr. 55, 1 fr. 5, 70 c.).

From Epinal to (35 M.) *St. Maurice-sur-Moselle*, see pp. 337, 338.

Pedestrians may cover the distance from St. Maurice to the Belchen in about 2 hrs. by following the Old Road, which leaves the village opposite the Hôtel de la Poste. This is now little more than a pathway, parts of which are very steep, and is best used for the descent only (1⅓ hr.). It crosses the new road several times (way-posts) and finally unites with it at the Jumenterie (see below), about 3¾ M. from St. Maurice.

The new Highroad to the Wälsche Belchen (2½ hrs.) starts at the beginning of the village of St. Maurice and after 2 M. enters the forest. About ¾ M. farther on is the *Plain du Canon*, a col with a forester's house (rfmts.), where a famous echo may be awakened (cannon-shot 50 c.). A finger-post indicates the way hence to the (4 M.) Ballon de Servance (p. 342). We ascend from the Plain du Canon through wood (no view) to (6 M.) the *Jumenterie* (3490 ft.), a cheese-manufactory, where the pedestrian route joins the high-road (see above). Soon after the Wälsche Belchen comes into view on the left, and the Ballon de Servance on the right. About ¾ M. farther on we pass the *Ferme du Ballon* or *de Rosaye* (inn), whence the top of the Wälsche Belchen is reached in 10-15 minutes.

The ***Wälsche Belchen**, or *Ballon d'Alsace* (4085 ft.), is one of the chief summits of the Vosges Mts. The highest point, a little to the left of the statue of the Virgin, is marked by a 'mountain indicator' showing the chief heights in the neighbourhood. The *View from the top is magnificent, particularly towards the S.E., and it is unimpeded except on the N.W., where the Ballon de Servance rears its bulky form. To the N. are the Drumont, the Grand Ventron, and the Hoheneck; to the N.E., the Rouge Gazon, the Gresson, and the Grosse Belchen; to the E., Mülhausen, the Rhine, and the Blauen, Belchen, and other summits of the Black

Forest; to the S.E., in clear weather, the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Eiger, Jungfrau (named from left to right), and other peaks and glaciers of the Bernese Oberland are visible; to the S., Belfort; to the S.W., the Jura. By proceeding to a point about 5 min. to the N. of the summit we obtain a view of the Colline des Charbonniers (p. 338) and of the valley of the Moselle, with Bussang, St. Maurice, and other villages. — The descent may be made to (1¾ hr.) *Sewen* (p. 339), the lake of which is seen to the E., 2400 ft. below us.

The view from the **Ballon de Servance** (3970 ft.) is more limited, and the summit is occupied by a fort to which visitors are not admitted. We reach the top from the Wälsche Belchen (way-posts) in about 2 hrs., viâ (¾ hr.) the *Col du Stalon* (3120 ft.) and the (½ hr.) *Ferme du Beurey* (3792 ft.). The direct ascent from St. Maurice (3¼-3½ hrs.) leads viâ the Plain du Canon (see p. 341). — *Servance* (hotel), the industrial village after which the Ballon is named, lies about 12 M. to the W.S.W. An omnibus plies thence twice daily to (14 M.) *Lure* (p. 303) in 2½ hrs. (fare 2 fr.).

On the road descending to Giromagny, about 1 M. from the summit of the Wälsche Belchen, is the large **Hôtel du Ballon d'Alsace* (3675 ft.; R. 3, déj. or D. 4 fr.). Pedestrians effect a considerable saving by taking the path which descends through the wood opposite the hotel. The path is somewhat rough and fatiguing at the other end, especially for those coming in the opposite direction (ascent of the Belchen from Giromagny by this route 3 hrs.). It passes the (½ hr.) *Etang des Fagnies*, or *du Petit-Haut* (3034 ft.), on the right, and in its lower part skirts the *Savoureuse*. About ¼ hr. beyond the hotel another but less interesting path diverges to the left, leading eventually to the same point. — The road descends still more circuitously than on the St. Maurice side of the ridge. A little beyond the hotel is the *Chalet Bonaparte* or *Boisgeol*. The footpath joins the road about 5½ M. farther on. Here, to the right, is seen the pretty waterfall called the *Saut de la Truite* (2316 ft.; inn); and there is another fall about ¾ M. farther on. The road on this side affords fine views. The second inn is at (7½ M.) *Le Malvaux*, near the bottom of the valley. We then pass *Le Puix* and reach —

10 M. **Giromagny** (1560 ft.; *Hôtel du Boeuf; Soleil*), a town on the Savoureuse (pop. 3467), with thread and cotton mills. On the W. it is commanded by a fort. The modern Gothic church has a fine tower. The railway station lies on the opposite side of the town.

The railway and the road to Belfort descend to the S. across a plain dotted with small lakes. 4 M. *La Chapelle-sous-Chaux*. At (5 M.) *Bas-Evette* we join the Paris and *Belfort* line (p. 303).

49. From Belfort (Strassburg) to Dijon.

a. Viâ Montbéliard and Besançon.

116½ M. Railway in 5¼-6½ hrs. (fares 21 fr. 5, 14 fr. 20, 9 fr. 85 c.). From Belfort to *Besançon*, 59½ M., railway in 1¾-3 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 85, 7 fr. 25, 4 fr. 70 c.). The direct through-trains from Strassburg to Dijon by this picturesque line take 8¾-11¼ hours.

Belfort, see p. 303. For some distance beyond Belfort we proceed in the direction of Mülhausen, and then turn to the S. — 6 M. *Héricourt* (Poste), a small manufacturing town, is famous for the battle of Jan. 15-17th, 1871, in which Bourbaki attempted in vain to raise the blockade of Belfort, and was obliged to retreat to Switzerland (comp. p. 303). Line to *Lure*, see p. 303. — Farther on, the line descends the valley of the *Lisaine*.

11 M. **Montbéliard**, Ger. *Mömpelgard* (1050 ft.; *Hôtel de la Balance*), a town with 10,034 inhab., is situated at the confluence of the *Allaine* and the Lisaine, and on the Rhône-Rhine Canal (p. 319). It is an industrial centre of some importance, its chief products being clocks and watches. In the middle ages Mömpelgard was the capital of a countship, which passed to Wurtemberg in 1397 and remained united with it until 1793.

The *Château*, situated on a rock near the station, is a building of the 18th cent., with two towers dating from 1425 and 1594; its fortifications, of which some remains are extant, made it one of the chief positions of the Germans during the battle of Héricourt. — The Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville is embellished with a fine bronze statue, by David d'Angers, of *Cuvier* (1769-1832), a native of Montbéliard. The Place d'Armes, farther on, contains a statue of *Colonel Denfert-Rocherau* (1823-78), the gallant defender of Belfort (p. 304). Beyond is the Place Dorian, with a *Bust of Dorian* (1814-73), member of the National Defence.

A branch-railway runs from Montbéliard to (18 M.) *Delle*, passing several industrial places with iron-works, manufactures of hardware and household articles, etc. At (8½ M.) *Morvillars* we join the line from Belfort to Delle.

From Montbéliard to St. Hippolyte *(Doubs and Dessoubre Valleys)*, 20 M., railway in 1¼-1½ hr. This branch-line diverges from the main line at *Voujeaucourt* (see p. 344) and ascends for some distance the upper valley of the *Doubs*, which soon turns to the S. — 15 M. *Mathay*, the station for *Mandeure*, a village on the right bank, on the site of the important Roman town of *Epomanduodurum*. Numerous antiquities found here are now preserved in the museum at Besançon. — 13 M. *Pont-de-Roide*, a finely-situated industrial and commercial town with 2758 inhabitants. — 20 M. **St. Hippolyte** (1200 ft.; *Coupe-d'Or*), an industrial village, in a picturesque district at the confluence of the Doubs and the *Dessoubre*.

A diligence plies daily from St. Hippolyte up the winding valley of the Doubs to (20½ M.) *St. Ursanne*, crossing the Swiss frontier beyond (7 M.) *Vaufrey* (Inn). — Another diligence (thrice daily) ascends the valley of the Dessoubre to (7 M.) **Maiche** (2540 ft.; *Hôtel National*), an industrial town occupying the centre of the district, with diligence-connection with (11 M.) *Morteau* (p. 351), with *Clerval* (p. 344; 4½ hrs.), and with *Chaux-de-Fonds* (p. 352; 3¼ hrs.), etc.

The line crosses the Savoureuse and the canal, and passes through a tunnel. The branch-railway to Delle diverges on the left. Our line reaches the right bank of the *Doubs*, which it crosses several times farther on. — 13½ M. *Voujeaucourt* is a large iron-making village. — 18 M. *Colombier-Fontaine*. 20½ M. *St. Maurice*. The train passes through a tunnel. The scenery becomes more picturesque; fine glimpses of the Jura to the left. — 23 M. *L'Isle-sur-le-*

Doubs (Hôt. du Nord), a small iron-making town. Tunnel (1230 yds long). Beyond (29½ M.) *Clerval* are three tunnels, and between (35½ M.) *Hièvre-Paroisse* and Baume are five more. This picturesque rocky part of the valley between Hièvre and Laissey (see below) repays the pedestrian.

39½ M. **Baume-les-Dames** *(Hôt. du Commerce)* is a town with 3134 inhab., which before the Revolution possessed a wealthy convent of noble ladies of the Benedictine order.

At *Fourbanne*, about 4 M. from Baume, near the railway, is a fine stalactite cavern, with twenty-one chambers.

Diligence (1½ fr.) twice daily to (1 hr.) *Guillon-les-Bains* (Hôtel de l'Etablissement), a watering-place, with a cold mineral spring.

The line continues to run through a picturesque district, and threads three other tunnels. 47 M. *Laissey*, with iron-mines. 54 M. *Roche*. On the left bank of the Doubs is *Arcier*, a hamlet named from the arches of a ruined Roman aqueduct, restored in 1854-55. — Farther on, to the left, is the *Signal de Montfaucon* (2000 ft.), with the ruins of a château of the same name below a modern fortress. — Beyond a tunnel, 1170 yds. long, we obtain a good view, to the left, of Besançon and the fortified heights round it.

59½ M. **Besançon** (Gare de la Viotte), see p. 345.

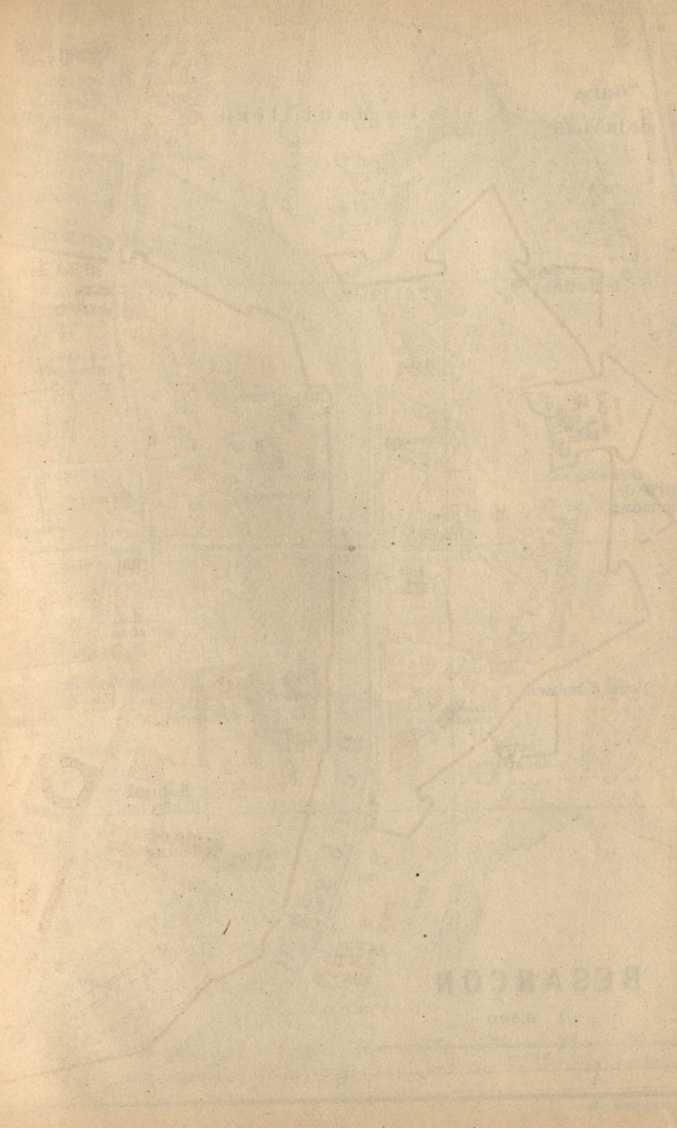
Beyond Besançon the railway to Dôle and Dijon runs at some distance from the Doubs, but it again approaches the river and the Rhône-Rhine Canal farther on. The district traversed becomes less mountainous. — 83 M. *Franois*, where the line to Bourg and Lyons (p. 353) diverges. About 2 M. to the E. of (94 M.) *Ranchot* is *Fraisans*, with important iron-works. 95 M. *Labarre*, the junction for Gray (p. 315); 102 M. *Rochefort*. — For (106 M.) **Dôle**, and the continuation of the railway to (135½ M.) *Dijon*, see p 375.

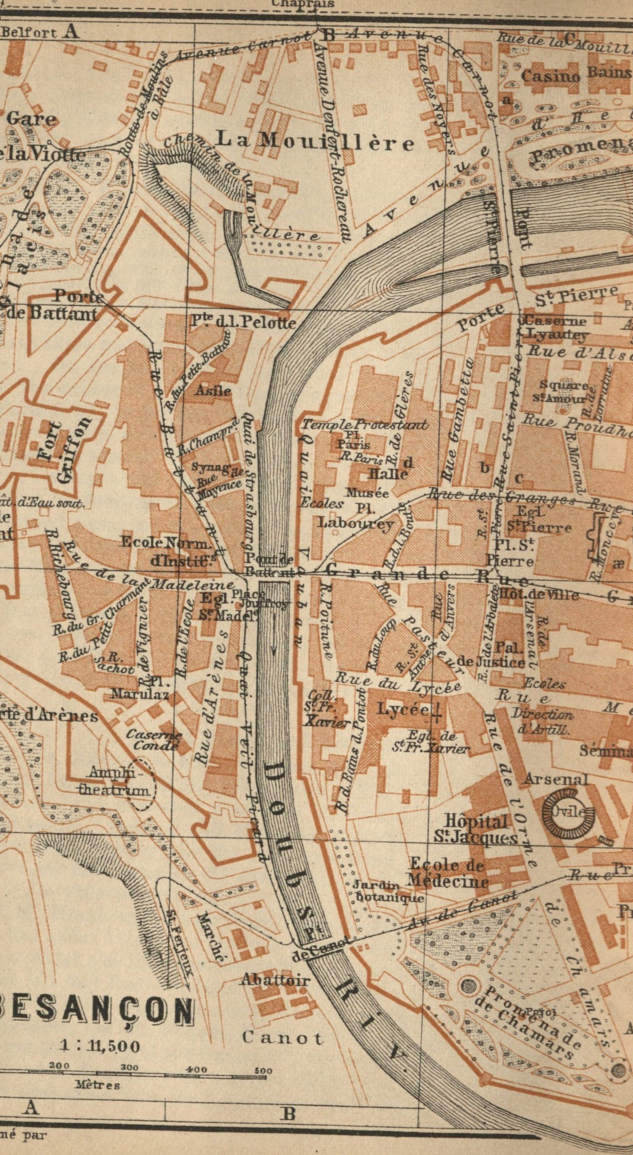
b. Viâ Vesoul and Besançon.

144½ M. Railway in 6-9¼ hrs. (fares the same as for R. 49a).

From Belfort to (39 M.) *Vesoul*, see p. 302. The line now turns to the S.E., and traverses a wooded district, crossing several high embankments. Beyond (43 M.) *Villers-le-Sec* the train passes through some cuttings in the rock and turns to the S. — 47 M. *Vallerois-le-Bois*, with an old castle, lies to the left. About 8½ M. to the E. is *Villersexel* (p. 303).

54 M. *Montbozon;* the village, with a fine château of the 16th cent., lies about 1¼ M. to the left, on the banks of the *Ognon*, the valley of which the line now descends. Line to *Lure*, see p. 303. — Beyond (57 M.) *Loulans-les-Forges* we cross the winding Ognon. Beyond (60½ M.) *Rigney* is a lofty viaduct. 65 M. *Moncey*. The Jura now appears to the left. 67½ M. *Merey-Vieilley;* 70½ M. *Devecey*. The line quits the valley of the Ognon and traverses another wooded and hilly district. Extensive view to the right. — At (72½ M.) *Auxon-Dessus*, with salt-works, the line to Gray (p. 315) diverges to the right.




Chaprais
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A
B
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Avenue Carnot
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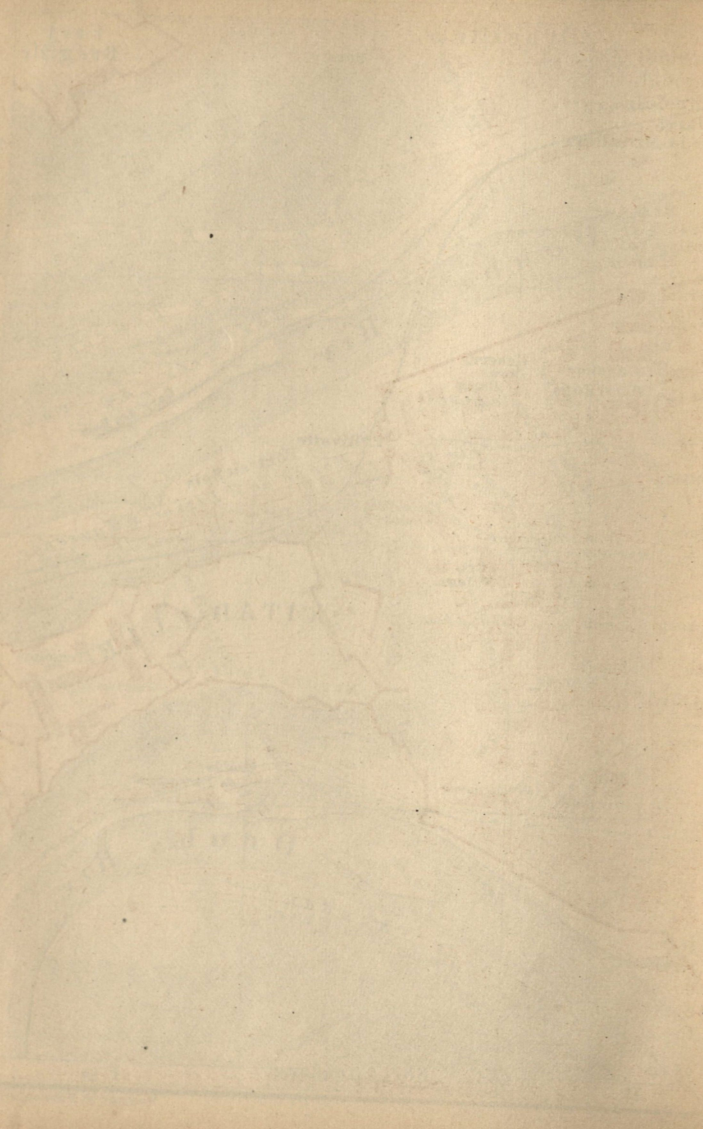
Casino Bains
Gare
la Viotte
La Mouillère
Chemin de la Mouillère
Avenue de Fontaine-Argent
Rue des Noyers
Rue de la Pale
Rue de la Viotte
Rue de Battant
Porte de Battant
Ptes de la Pelotte
Rue Petite Battant
Rue Pasteur
Rue Champrond
Asile
Fort Griffon
Synagogue
Rue Mayence
Temple Protestant
Rue de Glères
Rue Gambetta
Rue Saint-Pierre
Caserne Lyautey
Rue d'Alsace
Square St-Amour
Rue Proudhon
Rue Morand
Halle
Musée
Ecoles
Labourey
Rue des Granges
Egl. St-Pierre
Pl. St-Pierre
Rue Moncey
Rue de la Madeleine
Ecole Normale d'Instit.
Pont de Battant
Grande Rue
Hôt. de Ville
Rue Pasteur
Rue Voltaire
Rue Proudhon
Rue Richebourg
Rue du Gr. Charmont
Rue du Petit Charmont
Rue de Vignier
Rue d'Echot
Egl. St-Madeleine
Place Pasteur
Rue de Glères
Rue de la Préfecture
Rue d'Arènes
Pal. de Justice
Rue du Lycée
Lycée
Coll. St-Fr. Xavier
Egl. de St-Fr. Xavier
Rue de la Direction d'Artill.
Pl. Marulaz
Caserne Condé
Amphitheatrum
Rue de l'Orme
Arsenal
Hôpital St-Jacques
Ecole de Médecine
Jardin botanique
Rue de Canot
Marché
Abattoir
Promenade de Chamars
Rue des Chamars
Doubs R.
Canot
BESANÇON
1 : 11,500
200 300 400 500
Mètres
A
B

D
E
F
Fort Beauregard
Bregille
Nord
Chemin des Fontenottes
Gare de la Mouillère
Chemin de Fer Franco-Suisse
Chemin de Rigot
Chemin de Fer de Morteau
Doubs Riv.
Chemin des Prés de Vaux
Gare des Bois
Casernes Victor Hugo
Caserne Duras
Ecole d'Artillerie
Rue de Bregille
Génie
Rue de la Luc
Rue Rivotte
Pl.te Rivotte
Port au Bois
Route de St Dizier à Lausanne
Egl. St Maurice
Rue Quentin
PLS.t
Ecole Normale d'Instit.
Aqueduc Romain
Théâtre
Thermes
Dir. d'Artill.
Egl. St Jean
Chât. d'Eau
CITADELLE
Magnus Vicus
Rue du Perron
Rue de la Vlle Monnaie
Rue de Battant
Rue du Chapitre
Rue Ste Anne
Hôt. de la Div. milit.
Gendarmerie
Tunnel de la navigation
Moulins de Terraumont
Porte Notre Dame
Charles Vodier
Ile des Gds Bouez
Barrage
Chemin de Chaudane
Fort Chaudane
Wagner & De



Beyond (74 M.) *Miserey*, also with salt-works, the train passes through three tunnels, the last two of which succeed each other immediately and are together 3/4 M. long. — 78 1/2 M. **Besançon** (Gare de la Viotte), see below. — Thence to *Dôle*, see p. 344.

50. Besançon.

Railway Stations. *Gare de la Viotte* (Pl. A, 1; Buffet), for all trains; *Gare de la Mouillère* (Pl. D, 1), for the line to Morteau and Neuchâtel (R. 51), the trains for which start from the central station and pass here 1/4 hr. later.

Hotels. *Grand Hôtel des Bains Salins (Pl. a; C, 1), beside the Casino R. from 3, B. 1 1/4-1 1/2, déj. 3 1/2, D. 4 fr.; *de Paris (Pl. c; C, 2), Rue des Granges, R. 2 1/2-5, déj. 1-3, D. 3, omn. 1/2-3/4 fr.; du Nord (Pl. æ; C, 2), Rue Moncey, déj. or D. 3 fr.; de l'Europe (Pl. b; C, 2), Rue St. Pierre; Couronne (Pl. d; B, 2), Rue de Glères, R. 1-3, déj. or D. 2 1/2 fr.

Restaurants. *Colomat*, Rue des Granges 28; *Verguet*, Grande-Rue 86, déj. 3 1/2, D. 4 fr.; *Gavillon*, Rue St. Pierre 18, déj. from 2 fr.; *Bouillon Duval*, Grande Rue 12. — Café-Restaurant at the *Bains Salins*. — *Buffet* at the Viotte Station. — **Cafés.** *Café Parisien*, *Granvelle*, *du Helder*, all in the Promenade Granvelle (Pl. D, 3); *du Commerce*, near the Hôtel de Paris; *de la Bourse*, in front of the Musée (p. 348); *Taverne Alsacienne*, Rue St. Pierre 26; *Brasserie Félix Brelin*, in the Square St. Amour (Pl. C, 2).

Cabs. Per 1/2 hr. with one horse 1 fr., two horses 1 1/4 fr., each additional 1/2 hr. 75 c. and 1 fr.; at night (10-6 in summer, 9-7 in winter), 1 1/2 and 1, 2 and 1 1/2 fr.

Electric Tramways. From the *Gare de la Viotte* (Pl. A, 1) to *Tarragnoz* (see Pl. F, 4); from *St. Claude* (see Pl. A, 1) to the *Porte Rivotte* (Pl. E, 2); from *Chaprais* (see Pl. B, 1) to the *Préfecture* (Pl. C, D, 4) and the *Place Jouffroy* (Pl. B, 2, 3); from the *Place Jouffroy* to *St. Ferjeux* (Pl. B, 4). Fares 10-20 c.; correspondance, 5 c. extra. — A Motor Omnibus leaves the Préfecture (Pl. C, D, 4) twice daily for *Salins* (p. 353).

Baths. *Bains Salins*, p. 350; *Bains Granvelle*, Rue de la Préfecture 10.

Post & Telegraph Office, Grande-Rue 100, near the Palais Granvelle.

Besançon (820 ft.), a venerable town with 55,362 inhab., formerly the capital of the *Franche-Comté*, and now of the department of the *Doubs*, is mainly built on a tongue of land surrounded by the river Doubs. It is a fortress of the first class, defended by a citadel on the hill rising from the middle of the neck of the peninsula (1205 ft.; to the S.E.), and by detached forts on the neighbouring heights. Besançon is the headquarters of the VIIth Army Corps and the seat of an archbishop, of a university, and of an artillery-school. It is also an important industrial centre, the staple industry being the manufacture of clocks and watches, which affords employment to one-fifth of the population and furnishes more than four-fifths of the watches sold in France (450,000 annually), representing at the lowest computation the sum of 500,000*l*. On account of its advantageous situation near Switzerland, at the junction of several railways, and on the Rhône-Rhine Canal, the trade of Besançon is equally important. The canal coincides at this point with the Doubs, except where it flows through a tunnel, 415 yds. long, underneath the citadel, shortening the navigation by 2-3 M.

Besançon, the *Vesontio* or *Bisontium* of the Romans, was the capital of the Sequani at the time (58 B.C.) when Cæsar conquered Ariovistus, king of the Suevi. Owing to its great importance as a strategical position,

it became a flourishing city under the Romans and was made the capital o Sequania Maxima. The town was plundered several times during the bar baric invasions and belonged in turn to the Burgundians and the Franks. I was then successively united to the kingdoms of Burgundy and Arles an to the Germanic Empire, and in the 12th cent. it was created a free tow by Frederick Barbarossa, who held several diets here. It was ceded t Spain by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, was taken, lost, and re-take by the French during the 17th cent., and has belonged to France since th Treaty of Nimwegen in 1678. Besançon was unsuccessfully besieged b the Austrians for four months in 1814. In 1870-71 it was not attacked b the Germans, but served as a base for the operations of Bourbaki's arm against Werder, who was besieging Belfort. Among the famous sons o Besançon are Cardinal Granvella, Marshal Moncey, General Pajol, Charle Nodier, and Victor Hugo.

From the *Gare de la Viotte* (Pl. A, 1) we reach the centre of the town either by making a rather long detour to the left through the *Faubourg de la Mouillère* and following the road that the omnibuses take, or by turning to the right through the *Faubourg de Battant*. In the first case we proceed through the Rue Saint-Pierre to the Place St. Pierre (Pl. C, 2), which is skirted by the Grande-Rue; in the second, we reach the Pont de Battant (p. 348), where the Grande-Rue begins (p. 350).

The church of *St. Pierre* (Pl. C, 2), an uninteresting edifice of the 18th cent., contains a Pietà in marble, by Luc Breton (S. transept), and a Madonna and Child by Clésinger (N. transept), both artists being natives of Besançon. — Opposite the church stands the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 3), a building of the 16th cent., with a time-blackened front in rusticated masonry. Behind it is the *Palais de Justice*, also of the 16th cent., with a pleasing façade.

The **Palais Granvelle** (Pl. D, 3), farther on, to the right, at the corner of the Rue de la Préfecture, was built in 1534-40 by Nicolas Perrenot de Granvelle (p. 351), the famous chancellor of Charles V. and father of Cardinal Granvella. The court is surrounded with arcades, resembling cloisters, and in 1897 was embellished with a statue (by Jean Petit, of Besançon) of *Cardinal Granvella* (1517-86), who was born at Besançon and became its archbishop near the end of his life. The palace is now occupied by local learned societies. Beyond the court (which is a thoroughfare) is the *Promenade Granvelle*, with a *Statue of Victor Hugo*, by Becquet (1902), where a band plays in summer from 8.30 to 10 p.m.

At the opposite corner of the Rue de la Préfecture is the *Fontaine des Carmes*, with a figure of Neptune by Claude Arnould, surnamed Lulier (1570), said to be a portrait of the Duke of Alva, Charles V.'s general and a contemporary of Cardinal Granvella (see above).

A little beyond the Palais Granvelle, to the left, is the church of *St. Maurice* (Pl. D, 2), built by the Jesuits in 1712-14. It contains some fine wood-carvings and a rich gilded altar, with a large reredos in carved wood, representing the Assumption.

In the street to the left of this church is the *Public Library* (Pl. D, 2), which contains about 100,000 printed volumes and 2200 MSS. Among the latter are 80 folio volumes of Cardinal Gran-

vella's state-papers. It also contains a collection of 10,000 medals and coins and various other curiosities. The library is open daily, 1-5 in summer and 12-4 in winter.

At No. 140, Grande-Rue (tablet), *Victor Hugo* (1802-85) was born.

In the *Square Archéologique Castan* (Pl. D, 2), to the left of the Grande-Rue, are the ruins of what was probably the *Ancient Theatre*, afterwards succeeded by a baptistery. A few columns, whole or in fragments, and various other remains have been collected at each end of the square, which also contains the ruins of the 'podium' or internal foundations (custodian, Rue des Martelots 13). A reference to the Plan will show other places where vestiges of ancient buildings are still to be seen.

The **Porte de Mars,** *Porte Noire*, or *Porta Nigra* (Pl. D, 2, 3), near the end of the street, is the principal relic of Besançon's ancient importance and is said to have been erected by Marcus Aurelius in 167 A.D., as a triumphal arch to commemorate his victories over the Germans. It consists of a single arch, 32 ft. high and 16 ft. wide, adorned with eight columns arranged in two rows, but it is much dilapidated and part of it had to be rebuilt in 1820.

The **Cathedral of St. Jean** (Pl. E, 3), at the end of the Grande-Rue and on the outskirts of the town, near the base of the citadel, is the most interesting edifice in Besançon, but is unfortunately somewhat crowded by the neighbouring buildings. It is one of the few churches in France with two apses, and in plan resembles the churches on the banks of the Rhine. The only entrance is in the side adjoining the Grande-Rue. The cathedral was founded in the 4th cent., but the greater part of the present building dates from the 11-13th cent., and the E. apse was rebuilt in the 18th century. The edifice thus presents a curious mixture of styles. The arches and windows in the nave are Romanesque, the latter being preceded by fine Gothic galleries. The principal apse, to the W., containing some poor modern stained glass, is also Romanesque.

The interior contains numerous paintings and other works of art. Near the organ is a picture by *Fra Bartolomeo*, representing the Madonna and Child, with saints and a portrait of the donor, Jean Carondelet, archbishop of Palermo. To the left of the entrance is the Death of Sapphira, by *Sebastian del Piombo* or *Tintoretto*. Below is the monument of *Ferry Carondelet* (d. 1528; brother of Jean), dean of the metropolitan church of Besançon. At the end of the smaller apse is a Resurrection by *Van Loo*, and on the walls of the same apse are some interesting works by *Natoire*, representing four scenes of the Passion. To the right of the entrance is a statue of a *Cardinal de Rohan* (d. 1833), by Clésinger the Elder, and to the left, a statue of *Cardinal Mathieu* (d. 1875), by Bourgeois. To the right of the smaller apse is a fine *Astronomical Clock*, with 72 dials, a modern work (1860) by Vérité, of Beauvais (see p. 35). The nave contains a Gothic stone pulpit of the 16th century. Behind is a chapel with waggon-vaulting and carved panelling.

The *Archbishop's Palace*, adjoining the cathedral, also contains some interesting works of art. Among these are a scene from the History of Venice by Paul Veronese, a Bearing of the Cross by Cigoli, two landscapes by Claude Lorrain, four sea-pieces by Joseph

Vernet, two portraits by Rigaud, the sketch for Poussin's Rape o the Sabine Women, a mitre of the 15th cent., and the processiona cross of Cardinal Granvella, a work in silver of the 16th century.

The **Citadel** (Pl. E, F, 3), which occupies the site of a Roma 'castrum', was built in the 17th cent., chiefly from the designs o Vauban. It is commanded by some of the neighbouring heights, bu these are now defended by modern forts (no admission). Fine viev from these heights and from the slopes of the rocky plateau (1200 ft. on which the citadel stands, surrounded by the Doubs.

A little to the N.E. of the cathedral, at the end of the Rue Rivott (Pl. E, 2) are the interesting Gothic *Maison Mareschal* (No. 19; 1520) an the old *Porte Rivotte*. — About ¾ M. to the E., on the bank of the Doub below the citadel, is the *Porte Taillée* (see Pl. F, 2, 3), a gateway built i a cleft of the rock, through which the road to Lausanne now passes. I dates from the time of the Romans, who constructed it for the passag of an aqueduct, now restored (above). Fine views both on this side an beyond the Porte.

At the end of the town next the Pont de Battant is the Plac de l'Abondance, with the *Market Hall* (Pl. B, 2), a building of n architectural merit, on the first floor of which is the **Museum**, contain- ing an important collection of over 500 paintings and a considerable number of antiquities. It is open to the public on Thurs. and Sun from 12 to 4, and to strangers on other days also.

Ground Floor. In the VESTIBULE and on the STAIRCASE are arranged fragmen s of Roman monuments and casts. — GALLERIES TO THE RIGHT. *Archaeological Collection.* To the right of the entrance, Head of a bronze statue of Gen. Pichegru, which was erected at the Restoration and over- thrown in 1830. Glass-case to the right: Vases, marble and bronze busts, bronze statuettes. In the middle of the gallery, Case 1: Medals, above are sculptures; Case 2: Old coloured plan of Besançon, watch, Renaissance clock, statuettes, etc.; Case 3: Medals; Cases 4-6: Collection Louis Chevet (mediæval objects, Roman antiquities, books, autographs, paintings and engravings, fayence). Case 7: Antiquities and objects found in tombs: Case 8: Antique terracottas and glass; Case 9: Roman objects found in the Doubs. Round the gallery is a collection of antique and other sculptures, a fine piece of old tapestry, handsome cabinets, etc. Next the windows are sculptures, coins, medallions, ancient weapons, objects found in the Doubs, etc. CROSS GALLERY at the end: Brazen *Bull* with three horns in the Gallo-Grecian style; Mosaic, small antiquities (keys, buckles); several cases with Gallo-Roman antiquities. To the left are sarcophagi, mummies, and other Egyptian antiquities.

First Floor. *Paintings.* ROOM I, to the right at the top of the stair- case. From left to right: 430. *Copy of Rubens*, Rainbow; 76. *Copy of Cig- nani*, Joseph and Potiphar's wife; 451, 450. *Snyders*, Flowers and fruit; 270. *Grimou*, David; 343. *Massimo*, Lot and his daughters; 353. *P. van Mol*, Venus interceding for Æneas; 428. After *Rubens*, Bearing of the Cross; 356, 355. *Ant. More*, Portraits; *368. *Bern. van Orley*, Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows, a magnificent triptych from an oratory in the Palais Gran- velle, long attributed to Dürer; 17. *Bavoux*, Rocks on the banks of the Doubs; 437. *Ary Scheffer*, General Baudrand, of Besançon (d. 1848); 251. *Gigoux* (of Besançon), Père Lecour, wine-grower; 105. *Courbet*, Portrait of the artist; 13. *Baron* (Besançon), 'Noces de Gamache' (a luxurious ban- quet); 280. *Guido*, Lucretia; 473. *C. Van Loo*, Theseus and the Minotaur. — 246. *Gigoux*, Death of Leonardo da Vinci; 254 (below), *Giorgione*, Venetian patrician. — 438. *Ary Scheffer*, Procession of the Leaguers at Paris (1589); 409. *Ribera*, Portrait; 66. *Ph. de Campaigne*, Old man; 468. *L. van Uden*, Valley in Belgium; 499. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Forced halt; 425. *Rottenhammer*,

Crucifixion; 286. *A. Hanneman*, An abbé, chancellor of the Golden Fleece; 153. *Flemish School* (18th cent.), Ecce Homo; *57. *Bronzino*, Descent from the Cross, a better work than the replica in the Uffizi at Florence; 463. *Titian*, Cardinal Granvella (p. 346); 469. *L. van Uden*, Landscape; 501. *Wyrsch*, Infancy of the Madonna; 1. *Achard*, Banks of the Ain; 62. *B. Strozzi (Il Cappuccino)*, Death of Lucretia; 240. *Gaetano*, Cardinal Granvella; 326. *Fr. Le Moyne*, Tancred and Clorinda (from Tasso); 472. *Valentin*, Gamblers; 291. After *Holbein the Younger*, Erasmus; 270. *Grimou*, David and Goliath; 211. *Italian School* (16th cent.), Statesman dictating a despatch; 129. *Domenichino*, Landscape with figures. — 248. *Gigoux*, Eve of Austerlitz; 291 (below), *After Holbein*, Erasmus reading; 439. *Schidone* (?), Adoration of the shepherds. — Sculptures in the middle of the room: *Perrey*, Jezebel; *Perraud*, Venus chastising Cupid, an unfinished group; *Dalou*, Bust of Courbet; *Franceschi*, Awakening; *Malherbe*, The last nymph.

Room II. To the right, 407. After *Ribera*, Astronomer; 479. Attributed to *Velazquez*, Portrait; 236, 235. *Franck the Elder*, Passage of the Jordan, Passage of the Red Sea; 108. *Noël Coypel*, The artist and his daughter; 406. *Ribera*, Cynic philosopher; 408. After *Ribera*, Geometrician. — Copies of *Poussin* and of *Rubens*. 247. *Gigoux*, Pygmalion and Galatea. — 52. '*Velvet*' *Brueghel*, Flight into Egypt; 299. *Rubens*, Head of John the Baptist (replica); 493. *J. Victoors*, Dutch kitchen; 278. *Guercino*, Head; 170. *Dutch School*, Old man. — In the middle: 287. *Harpignies*, Valley of the Aumance; several busts.

Room III. To the right, 383. *G. Pietersz* (?), Portrait of a German prince; no number, *Giacomotti*, Chapuis, the artist; 322. *Largillière*, Court-lady of the reign of Louis XV.; 244. *Giacomotti*, Martyrdom of St. Hippolyte; 254. *Giorgione*, Venetian patrician. — 30-38. *Boucher*, Chinese scenes, designs for tapestry executed for Mme. de Pompadour; 128. *Domenichino*, Childhood of John the Baptist; 321. *Largillière*, Family-group. — *G. Courtois*, 107. Elaine (from Tennyson), 106. Dante and Virgil in the ninth circle of the Inferno (traitors); 386. *Poirson*, Extreme unction.

Room IV. To the right, Portraits of the French School; 72. *Th. Charan* (Besançon), Martyrdom in the catacombs at Rome; 146. *German School* (style of Aldegrever) Portrait. — 169. *Flemish School* (style of Brueghel the Elder), Filial ingratitude; 129. *Domenichino*, Landscape with figures; no number, *Brouillet*, Cupid; 46. *Brascassat*, Torrent; 483. *J. Vernet*, Seapiece; 460. *Teniers the Younger*, Temptation of St. Anthony; 86. *Cormon*, Jealousy in the seraglio; *Mabuse*, 337. Ecce Homo, 338. Jean Carondelet (p. 347); 444. *Fr. Schommer*, Mary Magdalen. — 238. *Francken the Younger*, Bearing of the Cross, 50. '*Hell-fire*' *Brueghel*, Burning of Troy; 47. *Brauwer* (?), Tavern; 359. *P. Neeffs the Elder*, Church in Flanders; 202 (below), *Italian School*. Capture of Athens by Minos; 303. *Kalf*, Saying grace; '*Velvet*' *Brueghel*, 55. Village festival, Terrestrial Paradise, 56. Skaters; 517. *Zurbavan*, St. Francis of Assisi; 9. *Baille*, Obsequies of St. Sebastian; 295. *Clouet (Janet)*, The Sire de Vieilleville; 426. *Van Thulden*, Easter Morning; 344. *Matsys*, Philosopher meditating on a skull.

Room V. To the right, no number, *Clairon*, Victor Hugo at the Arc de Triomphe (1885); *Solimena*, Godfrey of Bouillon wounded; 25. *Besson*, The Zuccati, Venetian workers in mosaic. — 207 (above the door), *School of Giulio Romano*, Justice of Trajan.

Room VI. From right to left: 233. *Français*, Landscape; no number, *Gros*, The Doubs at Charbonnière; *Enders*, Will of Père Tiennot; 22. *N. Berthon*, Funeral in Auvergne. — 104. *Courbet*, Stag-hunt; no number, *Giacomotti*, Soitoux, the sculptor; *Muenier*, Catechism; *Enders*, A break in the gloom, Washing; *Pointelin*, Slope in the Jura. — In the middle, drawings.

Room VII contains less important paintings, including portraits by *Murillo*, *Giorgione*, *Hals* (?), *Schorel*, *Aldegrever*, *Rigaud*, *Holbein* (?), *Bellini*, *Largillière*, *Terburg*, *Lawrence*, *Ingres*, *Tintoretto*, *Rubens* (?), *Titian*, *Gérard*, *Van der Weyden*, *Bol*, etc. Also the following, to the right: *Copy of Van der Weyden*. Descent from the Cross; *Cranach*, Adam and Eve; *Italian School*, Madonna. — *Matsys*, Head; *Tilborg*, The blessing; *Bega*, Still-life; *Lievens*, Child blowing soap-bubbles; *Lor. di Credi*, Holy Family; *Poussin*, Landscape; *Hogarth*, Clockmaker's workshop; *Borgognone*, Christ and St. John; *Titian*, St. Christopher; *Both*, Landscape; *Jordaens*, Merry couple;

Ribera, St. Sebastian; *Poussin*, Fountain; *Bonifazio*, Madonna; *Poussin* Roman stabbing himself; *Bellini*, Noah; *Guido* (after Titian), Truth; *Cranach*, Nude woman stabbing herself; *Domenichino*, St. Sebastian; *Cranach* Nymph; *Van Ostade*, Smokers; *Goltzius*, Last Judgment. — *Poussin*, Nymph and Cupids; *Granet*, Cloister; *Ph. Wouwerman*, Rustic bridge; *Heda*, Still life; *P. Delaroche*, Nude woman; *Style of A. Cuyp*, Landscape; *Matsys*, Madonna; *Van Orley*, Madonna; *Decamps*, Landscape.

Behind the Musée are the *Protestant Church* (Pl. B, 2), formerly the church of the Holy Ghost, dating from the 13th cent., and house (to the left) with an interesting wooden balcony (15th cent. in the court.

On the other side of the *Pont de Battant* (Pl. B, 2, 3), which dates in part from the Roman period, stands the 18th cent. church of *Ste. Madeleine* (Pl. B, 3), near which rises a bronze statue, by Gauthier, of *Claude de Jouffroy* (1751-1832), one of the inventors of the steamboat.

The Rue de la Préfecture, which skirts the Promenade Granvelle (p. 346), intersects the Rue St. Vincent, in which are the *Theatre* (Pl. D, 3), the *Church of Notre-Dame* (16th and 19th cent.), and the *Université*. The *Natural History Museum* in the last is open free on Sun. & Thurs., 1-4, on other days on application. — The *Préfecture* (Pl. C, D, 4) occupies the old palace of the Intendants of Franche-Comté, dating from the 18th century. To the S.W., on the site of a Roman circus, is the *Arsenal* (Pl. C, 4). Farther on, between a canal and the Doubs, is the *Promenade de Chamars* or the *Champ-de-Mars*, with a bronze statue of *General Pajol* (d. 1844), by his son, also a general (d. 1891). Not far off are the *Hospital* (Pl. C, 3), the *Lycée Victor-Hugo* (Pl. B, 3), etc.

The small but pleasant and shady *Promenade Micaud* (Pl. C, 1) lies at the N. or opposite end of the town from the Promenade de Chamars, near the Gare de la Mouillère (p. 345). It affords a fine view of the citadel and the other fortified heights round the town.

In the *Mouillère Quarter* (Pl. C, 1) is a new and handsomely equipped **Saline Bathing Establishment** with *Hotel* (p. 345), *Casino* (adm. 50 c., 1 fr. on Sun. and special fêtes), *Theatre* (1-3½ fr.), etc. The water, which is furnished by the brine springs of Miserey (p. 345), 4 M. to the N.W., is very strongly charged with mineral salts (baths 60 c.-3 fr.).

From Besançon to *Gray* and to *Chalindrey*, see pp. 315 and 302; to *Neuchâtel*, see R. 51.

51. From Besançon to Neuchâtel.

73 M. Railway to (50 M.) *Le Locle* in 3¾ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 95, 6 fr. 5, 3 fr. 95 c.). Railway from Le Locle to (23½ M.) *Neuchâtel* in 1⅓-1½ hr. (fares 5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 80 c.).

Besançon, see p. 345. We may start from either station (p. 345). Starting from the *Gare de la Viotte*, the train skirts the N. side of the town, passes through a long tunnel, and stops again at the Gare de

la Mouillère. It then crosses the Doubs by a lofty trellis-bridge and ascends along the slope of the rocky hill surmounted by the *Citadel* of Besançon. Beyond the first of three short tunnels we obtain a good view to the left of the *Porte Taillée* (p. 348). Farther on, the line continues to ascend and affords a fine bird's-eye view of the valley. The *Fort de Montfaucon* (p. 344) is conspicuous on the other side of the valley, while the citadel long forms the background. The train finally passes through two long tunnels, quits the valley, and traverses a plateau covered with meadows, arable land, and woods. — 10 M. *Mamirolle*, with a national dairy-school. — 13½ M. *L'Hôpital-du-Gros-Bois*.

From L'Hôpital-du-Gros-Bois to Lods, 15½ M., railway in 1-1¾ hr. (fares 2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 90, 1 fr. 20 c.). Beyond (7½ M.) *Maizières* this line turns to the S.E. and enters the picturesque valley of the *Loue*, passing the following industrial places, engaged in nail-making, wire-drawing, and the distilling of kirsch and absinthe. — 8½ M. **Ornans** (**Hôtel des Voyageurs*, moderate), a picturesquely situated town (3153 inhab.), the birthplace of Nicolas Perrenot de Granvelle (1486-1550), chancellor of Charles V. and father of Cardinal Granvella (p. 346). The painter Courbet (1819-77), notorious for instigating the overthrow of the Vendôme Column in 1871, was born in the vicinity. 12 M. *Montgesoye*; 13½ M. *Vuillafans*, with a ruined château. — 15½ M. **Lods** (*Hôtel de France*). In the neighbourhood are the stalactite grottoes of *Grande-Baume*. From Lods or from the neighbouring village of *Mouthier* (hotels) we may visit the upper part of the valley and the **Source of the Loue*, which issues in copious volume in a large circular opening among the hills 6 M. to the S.E., and has been proved to be a subterranean branch of the Doubs. The road ascending the valley leads to Pontarlier (p. 376), which is about 14 M. from Lods (diligence in summer).

16½ M. *Etalans*. From (25½ M.) *Avoudrey* an omnibus plies to (8 M.) *Fuans* (inn), at the head of the picturesque valley of the *Dessoubre*. — The country becomes more hilly and picturesque. 29 M. *Longemaison*. The railway traverses rocky cuttings and affords a fine view to the left. Long tunnel. — 34 M. *Gilley* (Hôtel des Voyageurs).

From Gilley to Pontarlier, 15 M., railway in 50-75 min. (fares 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 20 c.). This line ascends the valley of the *Doubs*. At (5 M.) *Montbenoît* are some interesting remains of an Augustine abbey (13-16th cent.). — 15 M. *Pontarlier*, see p. 376.

Beyond Gilley the train descends, and passes through a tunnel into a rocky and wooded gorge. 39½ M. *Grand-Combe-de-Morteau*. The line runs for some distance through the valley of the *Doubs*.

41½ M. **Morteau** (*Hôtel du Commerce*), a watch-making town with 4110 inhab., possessing little interest for the traveller. French custom-house.

An interesting route leads hence to (32 M.) *St. Hippolyte* (p. 343), viâ the valley of the *Dessoubre*.

We change at Morteau from the French to the Swiss train, which has corridor-coaches. The train then crosses the Doubs and skirts its banks, passing through a tunnel beyond which opens a fine view to the right.

44½ M. *Le Lac-ou-Villers* (Hôt. de France; de l'Union), the last French station, an industrial town with 3138 inhab., on the left bank of the Doubs, is the starting-point of the steamboats to the Saut

du Doubs (see below), but it is better to join the boat at Les Brenets. — We have a fine view of the valley as we ascend. The line passes through a short tunnel, traverses a lofty viaduct, and threads two other longer tunnels. The road (see below) also runs through a tunnel, below the railway, to the left.

47½ M. *Les Brenets-Col-des-Roches*, the first Swiss station (custom-house). An interesting road diverges here through the *Col des Roches* (tunnel and rock-galleries) to the village of *Les Brenets* (2½ M.; see below).

49½ M. **Le Locle** (3020 ft.; *Hôtel des Trois-Rois*), a pleasant and prosperous town with upwards of 11,350 inhab., is well known for its watches and jewellery.

FROM LE LOCLE TO LES BRENETS, 3 M., narrow-gauge railway in ¼ hr. (fares 60, 40 c.). The train line ascends to the right, passing through a tunnel, to the station of *Les Frêtes*. Thence it proceeds through wooded valleys and meadows, and along the deep gorge of the *Bied* (opposite, the line to Morteau, see p. 351) and through two tunnels to the large watch-making village of *Les Brenets* (Couronne; Bellevue), in the valley of the Doubs. From the station we descend through the village to the (¼ hr., ascent 20 min.) *Pré du Lac*, on the ***Lac des Brenets**, or de *Chaillexon* (2470 ft.), a lake 2½ M. in length, which the Doubs forms above the waterfall. An electric launch (80 c. there and back) now conveys us down the dark-green lake, narrowing between precipitous wooded sandstone rocks, and presenting a series of picturesque scenes. In ½ hr. we reach the ***Saut du Doubs** (*Hôtel du Saut-du-Doubs*, with garden, on the Swiss side; *Hôt. de la Chute*, on the French side, both unpretending). Visitors should first order their meal on the Swiss side, and then cross to the French side. In about 6 min. from the French inn we obtain a fine view from a point high above the picturesque waterfall, which is 80 ft. in height. A new road through beautiful woods, affording charming glimpses of the basin of the Doubs, leads back to (3 M.) *Les Brenets*.

54½ M. **La Chaux-de-Fonds** (3260 ft.; *Gr. Hôt. Central; Fleur-de-Lys*), a town with about 30,000 inhab., is also known for its watches. A pleasant excursion may be made hence to the picturesque *Côtes du Doubs;* see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

The train then passes through two tunnels, the second being more than ¾ M. long. — 57 M. *Les Convers*. For the railway to Bienne, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*. — Immediately beyond Les Convers we pass through another tunnel, 2 M. long. 60 M. *Hauts-Geneveys* (3140 ft.). Beyond (62½ M.) *Geneveys-sur-Coffrane* (2770 ft.) we have a magnificent *View (right) of Lake Neuchâtel and the Alps. — 66½ M. *Chambrelien* (2296 ft.), beautifully situated almost perpendicularly over the valley of the *Reuse*. The train here turns back towards Neuchâtel, finally running parallel with the lines to Pontarlier and Lausanne. — 70 M. *Corcelles*. *View to the right. Tunnel.

73 M. **Neuchâtel** (1433 ft.; *Grand Hôtel Bellevue; Grand-Hôtel du Lac; Terminus*, at the station), a town of 21,000 inhab., the chief attractions of which are the old *Church*, the *Château* on the hill above the town, and the *Picture Gallery* on the lake. For details, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

52. From Besançon (Belfort) to Bourg (Lyons).

95½ M. Railway in 3-6¼ hrs. (fares 17 fr. 35, 11 fr. 75, 7 fr. 60 c.). From Besançon to *Lyons*, 147 M., railway in 8¾-11½ hrs. (fares 26 fr. 65 c., 18 fr., 11 fr. 80 c.).

Besançon, see p. 345. We follow the line to Dôle and Dijon as far as (4½ M.) *Franois* (p. 344). Beyond (7½ M.) *Montferrand* the train crosses two bridges over the Doubs. 9 M. *Torpes*. Farther on we cross the Rhône-Rhine Canal and the river, skirting a height surmounted by *Osselle*, the 'Auricella' of the Romans, the interesting stalactite grottoes of which may be visited from (13½ M.) *Byans*. 18 M. *Liesle*. At (21 M.) *Arc-et-Senans* we join the line from Dijon to Switzerland viâ Mouchard and Pontarlier (R. 55).

25½ M. **Mouchard** *(Buffet; Hôtel de la Gare)*, also on the line from Dijon to Neuchâtel (R. 55).

From Mouchard to Salins, 5 M., railway in 14 min. (fares 90, 60, 40 c.). — **Salins** *(Grand-Hôtel des Bains; Hôtel des Messageries; Hôtel du Sauvage)*, a town with 5525 inhab., is situated in the narrow gorge of the *Furieuse* and dominated by the hills of Belin, St. André, and Poupet, the first two of which are fortified. As its name implies, it possesses several saline springs, of which one only is used medicinally, while the others are reserved for the manufacture of salt.

Soon after leaving the station we reach a promenade planted with fine trees, to the left of which stands a *Monument* to the memory of those who fell at the battles of Salins, 25-27th Jan., 1871.

The *Bathing Establishment* (bath 1½-2 fr., swimming-bath ¾ fr.; towels 10-50 c.) lies farther on in the same direction, near the centre of the town, which consists of little more than one long street. The establishment, which is unpretending in appearance, is admirably fitted up inside, and contains a swimming-bath. The waters of the cold medicinal spring (60 c. per litre) are strongly impregnated with chloride of sodium and bromide of potassium, and contain 30 grains of mineral ingredients per litre.

The Place d'Armes, adjoining the Bath Establishment and the Hôtel de Ville, is embellished with a bronze statue, by Perraud, of *General Cler* (1814-59), who was killed at Magenta, and with a *Fountain* dating from 1720. — The *Salt Works* lie to the right, beyond the Place d'Armes; visitors are admitted on Thurs. at any hour and on Sun., 1-4. Opposite is the Place du Vigneron, with a *Fountain* decorated with the figure of a vintager, by Max Claudet (1864), a native of Salins.

The church of *St. Anatoile*, on the slope of Mont Belin, overlooking the town, is reached from the Place du Vigneron by ascending to the right. It is an interesting Transitional building, with fine doors of carved wood in the florid Gothic style, and has been skilfully restored. — The Rue des Claristes descends hence to the right to the Place St. Jean, in which is the *Collège*, with a former church now containing the *Musée* (adm. on Sun., 1-4, on other days on application).

Both the *Mont Belin* (2125 ft.), to the E. of Salins, and the *Mont St. André* (1920 ft.), to the W., command good views, but a still finer point of view is *Mont Poupet* (2800 ft.; 1½ hr.), which rises to the N., near the railway. — From Salins an interesting excursion may be made to the *Source of the Lison*, 8½ M. to the N.E. (omn. in 2 hrs., 1½ fr.; carr. 12-15 fr.).

Beyond Mouchard our line diverges to the right from the railway to Pontarlier, the viaduct (p. 376) of which is seen to the left, and traverses a hilly district, at the base of the outliers of the Jura. — 30 M. *Arbois* (Cerf) is a town with 4220 inhab., situated in the pleasant valley of the *Cuisance*, which is noted for its excellent

wine. It is also a station on the railway to Pontarlier (see p. 376). *Pasteur* (1822-90) spent his boyhood at Arbois; he is commemorated by a statue. — Beyond (35 M.) *Grozon*, with salt-works, the railway to Dôle (p. 375) diverges to the right.

38 M. **Poligny** *(Hôtel Central; Hôtel de France)*, a town with 4090 inhab., about $^3/_4$ M. from the station, is dominated by a rock of height crowned with the scanty ruins of an old castle. It still shows traces of the Spanish domination in the architecture of several of its fountains, gateways, etc., but presents otherwise little of interest. In the Place Nationale is a fountain with a statue of *General Travot* (1767-1836), a native of Poligny. Farther on, to the right, is the *Eglise de Moutier-Vieillard*, with a fine alabaster reredos of the 16th century. The *Sous-Préfecture*, in the Rue du Collège, is established in an old convent, the church of which is used as a corn-market; the early-Gothic church of *St. Hippolyte* has a portal and chapels of the 13-15th centuries, and contains some good ancient and modern wood-carving in the choir. Lower down in the Rue du Collège is the ancient *Tour de la Sergenterie*. — Branch-railway to Dôle, see p. 376.

41$^1/_2$ M. *St. Lothain*, with an ancient abbey-church; 44$^1/_2$ M. *Passenans*. Tunnel. — 47$^1/_2$ M. *Domblans-Voiteur*.

About 4$^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. is *Baume-les-Messieurs*, with the ruins of the abbey of that name. The church, partly Romanesque and partly Gothic, contains a triptych of the 16th cent. and tombs of the 14-15th centuries. — About 1$^1/_4$ M. farther on are the curious **Roches de Baume*, with stalactite caves lighted by electricity (1 fr.).

Beyond Domblans we see, on a hill to the right, the *Château du Pin* (13th and 15th cent.). 51$^1/_2$ M. *Montain-Lavigny*.

56 M. **Lons-le-Saunier** (*Buffet; Hôtel de Genève*, Rue du Jura 17; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, Place de la Liberté), an industrial town with 12,953 inhab., on the *Vallière*, was the *Ledo Salinarius* of the Romans, and is now the capital of the department of the *Jura*.

The Avenue Gambetta leads from the station towards the town, passing to the left of the *Préfecture*, which occupies an old Benedictine convent. The adjoining church of *St. Désiré* contains a Romanesque crypt beneath the choir, some polychrome paintings, stained glass, and fine modern altars. Farther on, the Rue St. Désiré crosses the Vallière and ends at the *Place de la Liberté*, in the centre of the town, which is embellished with a fountain, surmounted by a bronze statue, by Etex, of *General Lecourbe* (1759-1815), a native of Lons-le-Saunier. At the other end of the Place is the *Theatre*, a large building designed by Soufflot and originally intended for a church. Farther on beyond the Place de la Petite-Chevalerie, and near the Palais de Justice, is the fine *Promenade de la Chevalerie*, adorned with a bronze statue, by Bartholdi, of *Rouget de l'Isle* (1760-1836), writer and composer of the 'Marseillaise', who was born in the Rue du Commerce, No. 12.

The Rue du Commerce, which begins at the Grande Place and

is flanked with arcades, leads to the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a *Museum*, open to the public on Thurs. and Sun., 2-4.

Ground Floor. SCULPTURES, mainly plaster-casts of modern works. — ROOM I chiefly contains works by *Perraud*, a native of the Jura (see below), who remained faithful to classic traditions. ROOM II contains works by *Max Claudet* (p. 353), etc. — In ROOM III are the remainder of *Perraud's* works, other plaster-casts, two marble sculptures, etc.

First Floor. ROOM I contains small Egyptian, Celtic, Gallic, Roman, Merovingian, and Prehistoric Antiquities; a Natural History Collection; a small Ethnographical Collection; Armour; Medals; a pretty marble statuette of Mme. Dubarry; and other objects. — ROOM II. Pictures (MS. catalogue). No. 142. *Carracci*, Adam and Eve; 5, 6. *Brueghel the Elder*, Flemish village fête, Massacre of the Innocents; 82. *Unknown Master* (Flemish?), Martyrdom of St. Peter; 121. *P. della Vecchia*, Rosamond forced to drink from her father's skull; 86. *Unknown Master*, Judith with the head of Holofernes; 3. *Giordano*, Rape of Europa; 79. *Mierevelt*, Portrait of a woman; 187. *Lefèvre*, Potiphar's wife (1885). — The museum also contains a few other works of art, medals, curiosities of various kinds, engravings, and inscriptions.

Behind the Hôtel de Ville lies the Place Perraud, with a bronze *Bust of Perraud* (1819-76), the sculptor, by Claudet, and the *Hospital*, a building of the 18th cent., preceded by a fine iron railing.

The salt-works ('salines') from which the town derives its name have been superseded by a *Saline Bath Establishment*, with a casino, situated in a large park, facing the Promenade de la Chevalerie (see above). The waters are strongly sodio-chlorinated, and are efficacious in cases of rickets, scrofula, anæmia, etc.

About 1¼ M. to the W. are the salt-works of *Montmorot*, dominated by the *Montciel* (1260 ft.), the summit of which commands a fine view. — From Lons-le-Saunier a 'courrier' (fare 3½ fr.) plies daily to (22 M. in 4¼ hrs.) *St. Julien-sur-Suran* (Hôt. du Midi), a small town with a trade in mules, by a picturesque road passing *St. Laurent-la-Roche* (6 M.), *Cressia* (12 M.), and *Gigny* (17½ M.).

Railways to *Chalon-sur-Saône*, *Champagnole*, *St. Claude*, etc., see *Baedeker's Southern France*. Branch-line to *St. Jean-de-Losne* (p. 375) under construction.

Farther on, our line skirts the Montciel, and leaves the railway to Chalon on the right. 59½ M. *Gevingey*, with a château of the 17th cent.; 62 M. *Ste. Agnès*; 65 M. *Beaufort*, with the ruins of a 12th cent. château; 71½ M. *Cuiseaux*, a small town at the foot of a picturesque group of rocks; 77 M. *St. Amour*, a small and ancient town, the junction of a line to Dijon (see p. 374); 80½ M. *Coligny*, the birthplace of the celebrated Admiral, killed in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572; 85 M. *Moulin-des-Ponts*.

For (95½ M.) **Bourg** *(Hôtel de l'Europe, de France, de la Paix)*, with its famous *Church of Brou*, and the railways to Mâcon, Lyons, and Geneva, see *Baedeker's Southern France*.

53. From Paris to Dijon.

a. By the Direct Line.

195½ M. RAILWAY in 5¼-9¾ hrs. (fares 35 fr. 40, 23 fr. 90, 15 fr. 60 c.). We start from the Gare de Lyon (Pl. G, 28; p. 1). See the Map at p. 100.

Besides the direct line to Montereau *viâ Fontainebleau* (49 M. in 1½-2½ hrs.; fares 8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 95, 3 fr. 90 c.) there is a new line *viâ Corbeil* (58½ M. in 2¾-4¼ hrs.; same fares), diverging from the former at Ville-

neuve-St-Georges (see below). — For farther details as far as Fontainebleau and Corbeil, see *Baedeker's Paris.*

Near (3 M.) *Charenton* the train crosses the *Marne*, not far from its confluence with the *Seine*. Some distance beyond (4 M.) *Maisons-Alfort* we cross the Ligne de Grande-Ceinture de Paris.

9½ M. *Villeneuve-St-Georges*, with a large station and a fort, is situated at the confluence of the *Yères* and the Seine.

From Villeneuve-St-Georges to Montereau viâ Corbeil, 49 M., railway in 2⅓-4 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 15, 4 fr. 80, 3 fr. 15 c.). Our line turns to the right and crosses the *Yères*. Beyond (1¾ M.) *Draveil-Vigneux* it crosses the *Seine* and runs parallel with the Orléans line. — 4½ M. *Juvisy-sur-Orge* (p. 262). Our line now ascends the valley of the Seine. — 7 M. *Ris-Orangis*. On the opposite bank are *Champrosay* and the *Forest of Sénart*. — 9½ M. *Evry Petit-Bourg*. To the left are the iron-works of Decauville. — 11¼ Corbeil (p. 396); to *Montargis*, see p. 397. Our line passes under the Montargis railway, and beyond (13 M.) *Villabé* and a bridge over the *Essonne* enters a tunnel, ⅓ M. in length, finally emerging on the picturesquely wooded left bank of the Seine. Three small stations are passed. — 26½ M. Melun (see below). — The railway now crosses the Seine and ascends the right bank. — 30 M. *Chartrettes*. From (32½ M.) *Fontaine-le-Port* a road leads through the forest to (6 M.) Fontainebleau (see below). 42½ M. *Vulaines-sur-Seine-Samoreau* lies only 1¾ M. from the station of Fontainebleau and 1¼ M. from the Tour Denecourt. 43 M. *Champagne*, ½ M. from Thomery (p. 357). We cross the Seine. — 49 M. *Montereau* (see p. 358).

The line next crosses the Yères, the beautiful green valley of which is seen to the left. 11 M. *Montgeron*. Beyond (13½ M.) *Brunoy* the train crosses a viaduct 410 yds. long and 105 ft. in height, commanding a beautiful view. 16 M. *Combs-la-Ville;* 19 M. *Lieusaint;* 23½ M. *Cesson*. Near Melun the Seine is again crossed.

28 M. **Melun** *(Grand-Monarque*, R. or D. 2½ fr.; *du Commerce)*, a town with 13,059 inhab., situated on the Seine, is the capital of the department of *Seine-et-Marne*. The chief buildings of interest are the church of *Notre-Dame*, dating from the 11th cent. (to the right of an island which we traverse in order to reach the principal quarter of the town), and the church of *St. Aspais*, of the 14th cent., on the other bank. In the upper part of the town, to the left, are the *Préfecture* and the *Belfry of St. Barthélemy*, near which is a *Monument to Pasteur* (p. 354), by Houdain. A little to the right of St. Aspais is the *Hôtel de Ville*, a handsome Renaissance building, in the court of which is a marble statue of *Amyot* (1513-93), the author, a native of Melun (1860).

Beyond Melun we see the *Château de Vaux-le-Pénil* on the left. Then, after passing through a short tunnel and affording picturesque glimpses of the valley of the Seine (to the left), the train reaches (31½ M.) *Bois-le-Roi* and enters the forest of Fontainebleau.

36½ M. **Fontainebleau** *(Buffet)*. — **Hotels.** De France et d'Angleterre, de l'Aigle Noir, R. from 5, B. 1¼, déj. 4, D. 5, omn. ½ fr.; de la Ville de Lyon et de Londres, pens. from 12 fr.; du Lion d'Or; de la Chancellerie; de Moret et d'Armagnac; Cadran Bleu, R. 2½-4, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 10, omn. ½ fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Launoy, R. from 3½, B. 1, déj. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 10-13 fr.; Victoria, pens. 8-10 fr.

Fontainebleau, a town with 14,160 inhab., about 1¼ M. from

the station (electric tramway, 30 c.), is famous for its palace and its forest.

The *Palace, open every day from 10 to 5 in summer and from 11 to 4 in winter, dates chiefly from the reigns of Francis I. and Henri IV, and was the favourite residence of Napoleon I. Its interior, decorated in the style of Giulio Romano, is deservedly admired. The custodian who conducts visitors over the palace gives all necessary explanations. The parts to be visited comprise the Chapel, with a ceiling painted by *Fréminet* (d. 1619); the apartments of Napoleon I.; those of Marie Antoinette, particularly her bedroom; the Galerie de Diane, or de la Bibliothèque, adorned with paintings of mythological scenes by *Blondel* (d. 1853) and *Abel de Pujol* (d. 1861); the magnificent Salons; the *Galerie Henri II, or Salle des Fêtes, decorated by *Primaticcio* (d. 1570) and *Nic. dell' Abbate* (d. 1571); the Galerie de François Ier, painted by *Rosso* (d. 1541); and the Appartements des Reines Mères, occupied by Pius VII. when a prisoner at Fontainebleau (1812-14).

Behind the palace, to the right, are the *Gardens*, with ornamental sheets of water. To the left, beyond the Cour de la Fontaine, which we traverse in order to reach the gardens, is the *Porte Dorée*, an entrance to the *Cour Ovale* or *du Donjon*, one of the most interesting parts of the palace on account of its fine Renaissance architecture, but unfortunately not open to the public.

The *Forest of Fontainebleau, which covers an area of 42,500 acres, is justly regarded as one of the finest in France. The ground is of a very varied character, the rock-formation consisting chiefly of sandstone, which yields most of the paving-stones of Paris. There are many picturesque walks and gorges throughout the forest, such as the *Gorges de Franchard* and *d'Apremont*. The former are the nearer, about 3 M. to the N.W. of the town, and are reached by the Rue de France and the Route d'Etampes, to the left of which they lie. It is advisable to go by carriage as far as the *Restaurant de Franchard*. An excursion to the *Gorges d'Apremont* takes double the time; they lie to the left of the Route de Paris, which also begins at the end of the Rue de France. — The finest point of view near Fontainebleau is the **Tour Denecourt*, which is reached in 1/2 hr. from the railway-station. We turn to the left at the station, cross the railway, then follow it to the right, and soon after bear to the left, and follow the broad path leading to the height on which the tower is situated. It is reached from the town by the Rue Grande, the Route de Melun, and the Chemin de Fontaine-le-Port, to the right of which it stands. From this height we command a view for nearly 40 M. round.

A little beyond the station of Fontainebleau the train traverses a curved viaduct, 65 ft. high, and passes the village of *Avon* (to the right). — 40 M. *Thomery*. The village lies to the left and is celebrated

for its grapes, called Chasselas de Fontainebleau. At the neighbouring hamlet of *By* Rosa Bonheur, 1822-99) resided and died.

41½ M. **Moret** *(Buffet; Hôtel du Cheval Noir)*, a small and ancient town (2090 inhab.), picturesquely situated on the *Loing* about ¾ M. to the left of the station. At each end of the Rue Grande are Gothic *Gateways*, the remains of the former fortifications. Immediately beyond the second gate we obtain a picturesque view of the banks of the Loing. From this point also we see the remains of the *Donjon*, of the 12th cent., now used as a private house. In the same neighbourhood is the *Church*, a fine edifice of the 12th and 15th centuries. The portal is richly adorned with Flamboyant sculptures, and the apse has three rows of windows, those in the middle row being small and round, in the Burgundian Gothic style. Fine organ screen. — For the Bourbonnais Railway, see p. 393.

Our train now crosses the valley of the Loing, by a viaduct, 65 ft. high, commanding a fine view. 43 M. *St. Mammès*, at the confluence of the Loing and the Seine. Beyond, to the right, is seen the *Obelisque de la Reine*, marking the spot where Louis XV. received Marie Lesczinska in 1725.

49 M. **Montereau** *(Buffet; *Hôtel du Grand-Monarque*, R. 2, déj. 2¾, D. 3 fr.; *Cheval Blanc; de Lyon*, near the station; *Café des Oiseaux)*, an ancient and industrial town with 7929 inhab., at the confluence of the *Yonne* and the Seine. The *Church*, near the end of the Grande-Rue, is a fine building with double aisles, dating from the 13-15th cent., with a portal completed during the Renaissance period. The interior contains some interesting clustered columns and some fine canopied niches (outer N. aisle). The neighbouring bridge, on which is an inscription, was in 1419 the scene of the assassination of Jean sans Peur, Duke of Burgundy, by the partisans of the Dauphin, afterwards Charles VII. On the same bridge is an equestrian statue, in bronze, of *Napoleon I.*, erected in commemoration of the victory won here over the Wurtembergers in 1814. The statue is by Pajol, son of the general of that name, who distinguished himself at this battle. The *Château de Surville*, commanding a fine view, rises on a height on the right bank. Montereau is the birthplace of *Pierre de Montereau*, the architect of the Sainte Chapelle at Paris (13th cent.).

From Montereau a branch-line runs to (18½ M.) *Flamboin* (Nogent-sur-Seine, p. 393); and another (narrow-gauge) to (28 M.) *Souppes* (p. 393). The latter passes (9½ M.) *Voulx*, 5 M. to the N.W. of *Vallery*, which has two châteaux and a church containing the fine tomb of Henri de Condé (d. 1588), father of the Grand Condé.

Beyond Montereau the train ascends the left bank of the Yonne, passing three small stations before reaching Sens.

70 M. **Sens.** — **Hotels.** De Paris (Pl. a; C, 2), R. 3½, B. 1½, déj. fr.; de l'Ecu (Pl. b; C, 2), R. 3-4, B. ¾-1, déj. 2½, D. 3½ fr., both in the Rue de Lorraine; de la Gare, at the station. — Sens has two **Railway Stations**: *Grande Gare* (Pl. A, 2; buffet), to the W., for all trains, and *Sens-Est* or *Sens-Ville* (Pl. D, 1), to the N., on the Orléans and Troyes lines,

St Antoine
Faubg St Didier
Faubg St Savinien
Faubg Gare
Faubg d'Yonne
Petit Hameau
Faubourg St Pregts
Les Célestins
Abattoir
Caserne Gémeau
Vestiges de l'Amphithéâtre
Cimetière
Iles aux Toiles
Clos le Roi
Ste Mathie
Théâtre
Sous-Préfecture
Esplanade
Boulevard du Mail
Boulevard du Théâtre
Lycée
Hôt. d. Ville
Temple
Rue Thénard
Ste Etienne
Gd Séminaire
Marché Républ.
Grande Rue
Hôtel-Dieu
St Jean
Hôpital Militaire
Poste et Télég.
Musée
Palais de Justice
Cours Tarbé
Bd du Quatorze Juillet
Poterne
Caisse d'Epargne
Etang de Serbois
Rue des Moulins
Rue de la Croisette
Rue des Rosiers
Rue des Cordiers
Rue des Champs
Rue de la Réunion
Rue Victor Guichard
Rue du Mail
Rue Thénard
Rue d'Alsace Lorraine
Rue de Paris
Rue de la Poterne
Rue Jean Cousin
Rue de l'Epée
Rue Allix
Rue de Monderedin
Rue de la Berlauche
Rue de la Chaîne
Rue des Sablons
Rue du Port Bodot
Rue de la Blanchisserie
Rue du Fort Barreau
Rue du Pont Bourbon
Rue du Pont Bourbon
Rue du Pont Bourbon
Avenue Vauban
Quai Prosper Rivière
Quai de la Tannerie
Quai de la Tannerie
Quai de la Tannerie

connected by a *Tramway* (15 c.) traversing the town. *Hotel Omnibuses* also meet the trains.

Sens, a town with 15,000 inhab., is situated on the Yonne, two arms of which are crossed between the Main Station and the town.

Sens, the ancient *Agendincum*, was the capital of the *Senones*, who took part in the invasion of Italy and the capture of Rome in 396 B.C. It was made metropolis of the 4th Lugdunensis on the division of Gaul into seventeen provinces under the Emp. Valens. In the 8th cent. it became the seat of an archbishop, whose title was Primate of Gaul and Germany. Several church-councils have been held here, among which was that in which St. Bernard brought about the condemnation of Abelard. Sens entered with enthusiasm into the struggles of the League, massacred its Protestants in 1562, resisted Henri IV in 1590, and did not submit until 1594. It sustained a fortnight's siege in 1814, and was occupied by the Germans for four months and a half in 1870-71.

The *Cathedral *of St. Etienne* (Pl. D, 2), about 1 M. in a direct line from the station, is the most interesting building in the town and is said to occupy the site of a heathen temple. It dates from different periods and has been repeatedly restored, but the predominating style is 12th cent. Gothic. Begun in 1124 in the Romanesque style, the nave and choir (except the absidal chapel) were completed in 1168 by *William of Sens*, who afterwards built the choir of Canterbury Cathedral and practically introduced the Pointed style into England. The W. front, which is somewhat severe in style, is pierced with three portals, adorned with numerous fine sculptures, now unfortunately much injured. The subjects are drawn from the lives of St. Stephen, the Virgin, and John the Baptist. The façade is flanked with spireless towers. That to the left, which rises no higher than the roof of the church, dates from the 12th cent. and is relieved by Romanesque arches. The tower to the right, which is a story higher, dates from the 13th and 16th cent. and is adorned with a figure of Christ in an attitude of benediction, between two adoring angels, and ten statues of benefactors of the church, restored in the 19th cent. by Maindron (spoiled). The tower also contains two ancient bells ('bourdons'), one of which, weighing 15 tons, was cast in 1560 by Nongin-Viard. The lateral portals to the S. and the N. are of richer architecture, the transepts having been added in 1490-1504 by *Martin Chambiges*. They are embellished with splendid rose-windows, but the niches for statuettes are now empty.

Interior. The aisles flanking the large nave have Romanesque windows and side-chapels entered (with the exception of the first two on the right) by Romanesque arches. The Gothic window in the right aisle is filled with stained glass (Legend of St. Eutropius) by Jean Cousin (p. 360), executed in his youth (1530). In the nave and choir pillars alternate with double columns. Against the 5th pillar on the N. side is a finely carved Gothic altar-piece, with three statuettes from another source. The triforium of the nave and choir also deserves notice, but the windows are rather low. Some of the **Stained Glass Windows*, the oldest of which (N. aisle of choir) date from the 12th cent., represent scenes from the life of St. Thomas of Canterbury. Those in the choir itself date from the 13th century. The high-altar and its canopy, supported by red marble columns, which jar with the style of the church, are by Servandoni (1742). To the left of the choir a statue from the house where St. Thomas lived at Sens. In the first apsidal chapel to the left are sculptures collected from other parts of the church. Among these is

the **Tomb of the Dauphin* (d. 1756), father of Louis XVI., who was buried in the choir. It is adorned with white marble figures representing Religion, Immortality, Time, and Conjugal Love, genii, etc., by *Guillaume Coustou the Younger*. The same chapel contains *Bas-reliefs* from the tomb of Cardinal Duprat, archbishop of Sens (1525-35), and marble *Statues* of Jacques and Jean Duperron, archbishops of Sens in the 17th century. In the apsidal chapel is a fine 13th cent. altar-piece by Hermann, representing the Martyrdom of St. Savinien, the first Christian missionary to Sens. In the chapel to the right is another window (Tiburtine Sibyl) by J. Cousin. The Lady Chapel, to the right of the choir, contains an Assumption by Restout (d. 1768), and a figure of the Virgin, dating from the 14th century.

Under a graceful arcade on this side of the choir, to the right, is the entrance to a fine hall, roofed with barrel-vaulting, containing the *Treasury*, which is said to be the richest in France (adm. 50 c., 2-5 pers. 1 fr.; apply to the sacristan). Its treasures (comp. the 'Inventaire du Trésor', 2 fr.) comprise various coffers and ancient reliquaries, among which are a beautiful ivory coffer dating from the 13th cent., and a fine modern reliquary containing a large piece of the True Cross; a large ivory comb belonging to St. Lupus, Bishop of Sens (at the beginning of the 7th cent.); splendid pieces of tapestry of the 14th, 15th, and 16th cent.; a fine figure of Christ in ivory, by Girardon; the coronation robes of Charles X.; and the sacerdotal vestments of Thomas Becket, who found refuge at Sens in 1166.

To the right of the cathedral is the *Palais Synodal*, or *Officialité* (Pl. 3; D, 2), dating from the 13th cent., and well restored by Viollet-le-Duc. It has double trefoil windows, surmounted by rose-windows, and the walls terminate in battlements. On the groundfloor is an Archæological Museum (fragments from the cathedral), and on the first floor is the large and vaulted Salle Synodale, a fine specimen of a Gothic apartment. The dungeons are in good preservation. The Officialité is connected with the archbishop's palace by a structure of the Renaissance period, through the fine gateway of which we reach the S. portal of the cathedral.

In the Place Drapès, near the portal of the cathedral to the left, is the bronze statue of *L. J. Thénard* (1777-1857), the chemist, by Droz. Farther on is the new *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, D, 2), in the Renaissance style, after Poivert's design; the chief tower is crowned by a statue of Brennus, by Guillot.

We now follow the Rue de la République towards the S., passing the quaint old timber *Maison d'Abraham* (Pl. 2; C, 2), at the corner of the Rue Jean-Cousin, and reach the *Boulevards*. A square here is embellished with a *Statue of Jean Cousin* (Pl. 4, C 3; d. ca. 1589), the painter, by Chapu (1880). To the left, on the boulevard, is the 14th cent. *Poterne du Midi* or *des Quatre-Mares* (Pl. D, 2), a picturesque fragment of the old fortifications, inserted in a Roman wall.

The *Hospital*, in the suburb of St. Savinien, occupies a former abbey; visitors are admitted to the 13th cent. chapel *(St. Jean)* on Mon., 12-3, and Thurs. & Sun., 2-3. — The church of *St. Savinien*, farther on, was rebuilt in 1068, but retains a crypt of an earlier date.

The old *Hôtel de Ville*, in the Rue Rigault, contains the Musée (Pl. C, 2) and the *Library*. The most interesting part of the former (open daily, 1 to 4 or 5, apply to the concierge; Sun. & Thurs. free) is the *Lapidary Museum*, consisting of Gallo-Roman sculptures, architectonic fragments, etc. The *Collection Artistique*, on the first

floor, contains paintings, sculptures, and curiosities, the chief of which is a valuable ivory diptych (2nd or 5th cent.), used since the 13th cent. as the binding for a missal known as the 'Office de l'Ane'.

The *Eglise St. Pierre* (Pl. C, 2), to the right as we quit the museum, dates from the early-Gothic period, and contains some old stained glass and sculptures.

Railway to Orléans viâ Montargis, see pp. 273 and 393.

From Sens to Troyes (Châlons), 42 M., railway in 2-2¾ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 30 c.). This line, a continuation of the Orléans railway, has two stations at Sens: *Sens-Lyon*, on the main line, and *Sens-Ville*, to the N. It ascends the valley of the *Vanne*, thirteen streams from which river feed the principal aqueduct of Paris. — The church of (16½ M.) *Villeneuve-l'Archevêque* has a fine 13th cent. portal. 25 M. *Aix-en-Othe-Villemaur*, the station for two towns, the former containing the remains of some Gallo-Roman baths, and the latter a church in which are a fine Renaissance screen and other works of art. Beyond (37 M.) *Torvilliers* the line quits the valley of the Vanne, ascends the chalky plateaux of Champagne, and descends again into the valley of the Seine. 40 M. *Troyes-Preize*, a suburban station, where passengers for Châlons-sur-Marne change carriages. — 42 M. *Troyes* (Gare de l'Est), see p. 293.

A narrow-gauge railway runs from Sens to (25½ M., in 1¾ hr.) *Egre-Ville*, a station of the line from Montereau to Souppes (p. 358). In the church of (12½ M.) *St. Valérien*, the 6th station, is a fine Renaissance tomb by Michael Bourdin.

Beyond Sens the line skirts the broad Yonne, which is flanked by vine-clad hills. — 79 M. *Villeneuve-sur-Yonne* (Dauphin; Bon Laboureur), a town with 4768 inhab., possesses two Gothic gateways and a church of the 13th cent., with a Renaissance portal. — 84 M. *St. Julien-du-Sault*, a small town with a church of the 13-16th cent., containing magnificent stained-glass windows.

90½ M. **Joigny** *(Hôt. des Ducs de Bourgogne; Poste)*, the *Joviniacum* of the Romans, a town with 4768 inhab., on the Yonne, is noted for its wines of the Côte St. Jacques. It contains three interesting churches and several quaint old houses. Joigny is connected by railway with (22½ M.) *Toucy* (p. 394). — The train now crosses the Yonne and quits its valley.

96 M. **Laroche** *(Buffet*, with R.; *Hôt. de la Réunion)* lies at the junction of the *Canal de Bourgogne* with the Yonne. This canal, 150 M. long, unites the Seine with the Rhône viâ the Saône, penetrating the watershed of the first two rivers by a tunnel over 2 M. in length, near the source of the Armançon. The construction of the canal was begun in 1775, but it dates chiefly from 1832-34. — For the Morvan railways (Auxerre, etc.), see R. 56.

From Laroche to L'Isle-Angely, 46 M., a local railway ascending the winding valley of the *Serein*. — 11 M. **Pontigny**, with the remains of a celebrated Cistercian abbey, where Thomas Becket spent two years of his exile. Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, banished by King John, and other English prelates have also sought a retreat within its walls. The most interesting part of it is the *Church*, begun and completed in the second half of the 12th cent. and of great purity of style. — 20 M. **Chablis**, a small town noted for its white wine. At (45 M.) *L'Isle-sur-Serein* we join the line from Nuits-sous-Ravières to Avallon (see p. 362). 46 M. *L'Isle-Angely*.

The railway to Dijon now ascends the valley of the *Armançon*

and frequently skirts the canal. 102 M. *Brienon.* — 107½ M. *St-Florentin-Vergigny* is the station for **St. Florentin** *(Hôt. de la Porte-Dilo)*, ¾ M. to the left. St. Florentin has a handsome church of the 15th cent., containing bas-reliefs, stained-glass windows, a Renaissance choir-screen, and other interesting works of art.

From St. Florentin to *Troyes*, starting from a special station, see p. 298.

122 M. **Tonnerre** *(Buffet; Lion d'Or)*, the 'Castrum Ternodorense' of the Romans, a commercial and industrial town with 4685 inhab., largely engaged in the wine-trade, is situated on the slope of a hill on the bank of the Armançon. The *Hospital*, dating from the end of the 13th cent., comprizes a Library and Musée and a huge chapel with a vaulted wooden roof, and contains the tombs of the foundress, Marguerite de Bourgogne, Queen of Sicily (d. 1308), by Bridan (1826), and of Louvois, minister of Louis XIV., by Girardon and Desjardins (17th cent.). On the summit of the hill is the remarkable church of *St. Pierre*, of the Gothic and Renaissance periods. One of the curiosities of the town is the *Fosse Dionne*, a copious spring issuing from the side of a perpendicular mass of rock at the foot of the hill, and at once forming a small stream, which flows into the Armançon.

127 M. *Tanlay* possesses a **Château* which belonged to the Coligny family and was frequently the meeting-place of the Huguenot leaders. The château, which is one of the finest in Burgundy, was rebuilt in the second half of the 16th century. It consists of two parts separated by a moat 78 ft. wide (adm. with written permit from the steward).

The train now threads a tunnel ⅓ M. long, and beyond (131 M.) *Lézinnes* it crosses the Armançon and the canal and passes through another tunnel ¾ M. long.

136 M. *Ancy-le-Franc*, to the left, possesses important iron-forges and blast-furnaces. Its splendid **Château*, dating from the 16-17th cent., was begun by Primaticcio. Many of the rooms are decorated with paintings by Niccolo dell' Abbate and other pupils of Primaticcio.

140 M. *Nuits-sous-Ravières*, a village formerly fortified.

From Nuits-sous-Ravières a branch-line runs to (22½ M.) *Châtillon-sur-Seine* (p. 364), and another to *Avallon* (p. 381).

At (144½ M.) *Aisy* the railway quits the valley of the Armançon and enters that of its tributary, the *Brenne*.

151 M. **Montbard** *(Hôt. de l'Ecu; *de la Gare)*, a picturesquely situated town (3767 inhab.), was the birthplace of *Buffon* (1707-88), of whom a bronze statue, by Dumont, has been erected in the park. The chief part standing of the ancient château, pulled down in 1742, is the donjon of the 14th cent., 130 ft. high. — About 3 M. to the S. are the imposing ruins of the *Château de Montfort*, which belonged for a time to the Princes of Orange and was rebuilt in 1626.

159½ M. *Les Laumes* (Buffet; Hôt. de la Gare). Railway to Semur and Avallon, see p. 382.

About 1½ M. to the S.E. is the **Mont-Auxois** (1370 ft.), with the village of *Alise-Ste-Reine*. Mont-Auxois occupies an important strategical position at the head of three valleys, and it is extremely probable that Alise-Sainte-Reine occupies the site of the Roman *Alesia*, where Vercingetorix was finally conquered by Cæsar in 52 B.C. A bronze *Statue* of the Gallic chief, of whom it has been said that 'to take rank among the greatest of men he only needed another enemy and another historian', was erected here in 1865; the statue, executed by Millet, is 21 ft. high (without the pedestal) and is visible from the railway (to the right). Alise-Ste-Reine also possesses mineral springs, and pilgrimages are still made to its shrine. The existence of Ste. Reine, a Roman virgin martyr, has been clearly disproved, and the nature of the half-Pagan ceremonies formerly indulged in during the pilgrimage on Sept. 7th makes it probable that she is merely the personification of Gaul conquered by Cæsar. — About 3 M. farther on is **Flavigny**, with interesting mediæval remains, including relics of an abbey founded in the 8th cent. and a church of the 13th and 15th centuries. In the latter is a magnificent choir-screen dating from the 16th century. From Flavigny an omnibus runs to (8 M.) Darcey (see below).

About 4 M. to the N.E. of Les Laumes is the **Château de Bussy-Rabutin**, founded in the 12th cent., but partly rebuilt and richly decorated in the interior in the 17th cent. by Count Roger de Bussy-Rabutin, cousin of Madame de Sévigné. It is surrounded with water and flanked by four large towers. The paintings in the various apartments, several of which are by Mignard, represent allegorical subjects, the kings of France, and famous men and women. The chapel contains a Madonna by Andrea del Sarto (?), a St. James by Murillo, and two paintings by Poussin.

From Les Laumes to Epinac, 46½ M., railway in 2½-3½ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 40, 5 fr. 65, 3 fr. 70 c.). — 3½ M. *Pouillenay*, junction for Semur (p. 382). 24 M. *Pouilly-en-Auxois* is situated at the N.W. end of a tunnel, 2 M. in length, by which the Canal de Bourgogne passes from the basin of the Rhône into that of the Seine. — 34 M. **Arnay-le-Duc** (*Poste*), on the *Arroux*, is a town of 2666 inhab., where the Huguenots under Coligny gained a victory in 1570. It is the junction for Beaune and Saulieu (p. 387). 46½ M. *Epinac* (p. 389).

The line now quits the Brenne and the Canal de Bourgogne.

164½ M. *Darcey* (to Flavigny, see above). Beyond *Thenissey*, to the left, is the ruined château of *Salmaise*. 173 M. *Verrey*.

About 4½ M. to the N.E. is the small village of *St. Germain-la-Feuille*, near which are the *Sources of the Seine*. A monument was erected here in 1867 including a figure of *Sequana*, the river-deity, by Jouffroy. At this village were found the remains of a Gallo-Roman temple and some antiquities, now in the museum at Dijon.

The line rises rapidly as it passes from the basin of the Seine into that of the Rhône. Beyond (179 M.) *Blaisy-Bas* (1330 ft.), with a ruined château, the train threads a tunnel 2½ M. long (fine views before and after it), ventilated by fifteen air-shafts, and descends again rapidly toward Dijon. Between this point and Dijon the country is somewhat wild and rugged, and the line traverses numerous cuttings, tunnels, and viaducts over deep and narrow valleys, called here, as in Devonshire, *Combes* (comp. Welsh *Cwm*). — We pass over a viaduct 86 ft. high, and through a tunnel 360 yds. long, before reaching (184 M.) *Malain* (1210 ft.), with its ruined château on a steep rocky hill. Beyond the *Lée Viaduct*, 75 ft. high, we obtain a fine view, to the right, of the valley of the *Ouche*, which is dominated by the *Plan de Suzan* (1850 ft.) and *Mont Afrique* (1916 ft.), the two highest summits of the Côte-d'Or. We cross the *Combe de Fain*

Viaduct, 144 ft. high, with two tiers of arches. Between (190 M.) *Velars* and (192½ M.) *Plombières* are four other viaducts and two tunnels. To the left, near Dijon, is a range of rocky hills.

195½ M. *Dijon* (*Buffet), see p. 365.

b. Viâ Troyes and Châtillon-sur-Seine.

211 M. Railway in 8-12 hrs. (no through-tickets; the aggregate fares amount to about 37 fr. 75, 25 fr. 55, 16 fr. 55 c.). We start from the Gare de l'Est.

From Paris to (104 M.) *Troyes*, see pp. 289-293. Beyond (106½ M.) *St. Julien* the railway to Châtillon diverges to the right from the line to Belfort, and for some distance follows the valley of the Seine, here shut in by hills. — 115½ M. *St. Parres-lès-Vaudes.* In the distance, to the right, are the château and church of *Rumilly-lès-Vaudes*, two interesting buildings of the 16th century. At (117 M.) *Fouchères-Vaux* we cross the Seine.

124 M. **Bar-sur-Seine** *(Hôtel de la Fontaine)*, a town with 3123 inhab., is situated at the foot of a wooded hill on which the château of its counts formerly stood. It was a fortified town until 1596 and has been sacked several times, notably by the English in 1359.

At the entrance to the town is a double *Bridge* over the Seine, affording fine views. The bridge is succeeded by the Rue Thiers, in which, near the church, is a wooden house of the 16th century. To the right is the church of *St. Etienne*, an interesting building of the 16-17th centuries, with fine stained-glass windows of the same period. The chief objects of interest in the interior are an old basin for holy water, at the lateral entrance to the right; eight high-reliefs in the transepts, the subjects of which are derived from the lives of St. Stephen and the Virgin, and some fine bas-reliefs. The public *Clock* stands in a part of the old wall. The Rue Thiers ends in the Grande-Rue, at the S. extremity of which is the *Porte de Châtillon*, an unpretending erection of the 18th century.

The line now crosses the *Ource*, an affluent of the Seine, and then the Seine itself, which it again crosses and recrosses a little farther on. 127½ M. *Polisot.* Branch-lines (narrow-gauge) to (7 M.) *Les Riceys* and (15 M.) *Cunfin.* 136½ M. *Mussy*, with an interesting church of the 13th and 16th cent.; 140 M. *Pothières.* The train crosses the Seine for the last time and reaches (144 M.) *Ste. Colombe*, the junction for Nuits-sous-Ravières (p. 362).

145 M **Châtillon-sur-Seine** *(Poste)*, a town of 4800 inhab., with a trade in colonial products, is of ancient origin and was of considerable importance in the middle ages. A congress was held here in 1814 which pronounced the deposition of Napoleon I. In 1871 Ricciotti Garibaldi surprised the German troops in this town.

The Rue de la Gare leads to a bridge over the Seine adjoining a mill, from which we catch a glimpse of the old *Château Marmont*, which was burned down in 1871 and since rebuilt; it stands in

an extensive park. Continuing to follow the Rue de la Gare, we pass between a fine promenade (to the right) and the hospital, and reach the *Place Marmont*, so called in honour of the marshal of that name, the Duc de Raguse (1774-1852), a native of the town. It is embellished with a monumental fountain. Farther on we come to another fine promenade, and beyond this is the *Hôtel de Ville*, part of an ancient Benedictine convent.

We now follow the Rue des Ponts to *St. Nicolas*, a Romanesque and Gothic church with two stained windows (16th cent.), and then proceed (to the left) through the Rue de l'Isle and the Rue du Bourg to *St. Vorle*, the ancient chapel of the château, in the Romanesque style, situated on a height to the E. of the town. It contains an interesting Holy Sepulchre in stone, with eleven life-size figures. Of the *Château* from which the town derives its name nothing now remains but some parts of the surrounding wall, the space within which has been transformed into a cemetery. — The *Prison*, in the upper part of the town, beyond the church of St. Nicolas (see above), is a structure of the Renaissance period. The Congress of Châtillon was held in a house in the adjoining street.

From Châtillon to *Chaumont* and to *Nuits-sous-Ravières*, see pp. 299 and 362. Branch-lines (narrow-gauge) also run hence to (22 M.) *Aignay-le-Duc* and to (27 M.) *Baigneux-les-Juifs*.

Beyond Châtillon our line quits the valley of the Seine and enters (to the E.) the less interesting valley of the *Ource*. 162 M. *Recey-sur-Ource*, the chief place in this valley.

175 M. *Poinson-Beneuvre* is the junction of a line to Langres (p. 300). Our line now leaves the basin of the Seine and enters that of the Rhône, passing through a mountainous district into the valley of the *Tille*. 180 M. *Pavillon-lès-Grancey*, 2½ M. to the S. of *Grancey-le-Château*, the fine château of which was largely rebuilt in the 17th century. 183½ M. *Marey-sur-Tille*.

At (190½ M.) *Is-sur-Tille* we join the lines from Chalindrey and Vesoul to Dijon. Thence to (211 M.) *Dijon*, see p. 312.

54. Dijon.

Stations. *Gare de Paris* (Pl. A, 3; good buffet, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.), the principal station, to the W.; *Gare Porte-Neuve* (Pl. G, 3), to the E., for the railway to Chalindrey, Langres, etc., but connected with the former by a junction-line; *Gares du Tramway de Fontaine-Française* (Pl. A, 3 and G, 2), Boulevard Sévigné and Rue de Mulhouse.

Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel de la Cloche (Pl. a; B, 2), Place Darcy, R. 3½-8, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, omn. ½-¾ fr.; du Jura (Pl. b, A 2; English), near the station, R., L., & A. 2½-4½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, omn. ½-¾ fr.; de Bourgogne (Pl. c; B, 3), Place Darcy, nearer the centre of the town, R. 2½, déj. or D. 3½ fr., good cuisine; du Nord (Pl. e; B, 3), at the Porte Guillaume; de la Galère et des Négociants (Pl. f; C, 3), Rue de la Liberté 45, pens. 7½ fr.; Morot (Pl. d; A, 3), pens. from 8 fr.

Cafés. *Café de la Rotonde*, *Café Glacier*, both Place Darcy; *du Lion-de-Belfort* (Brasserie), Place Darcy; *de la Concorde*, at the Porte Guillaume; *Café-Restaurant Dosson*, Place d'Armes, moderate; *de Paris*, Place St. Etienne, at the theatre; *Georges*, corner of the Rue de la Liberté and Rue Bossuet.

Cabs. Per course, 1 fr. during the day, 1½ fr. at night; per h
1 fr. 60 c. and 2 fr.

Electric Tramways. From the *Gare de Paris* (Pl. A, 3): 1. To the *G Porte-Neuve* (Pl. G, 3); 2. To the *Place St. Pierre* (Pl. D, E, 5), going thence to the new *Cemetery* and the *Park;* 3. To the *Place de la Républi* (Pl. E, 1) and to the *Dragoons' Barracks;* 4. To the *Canal Harbour* (Pl. A, and the *Arsenal.* Fare 10 c., with correspondance 15 c.

Baths. *Bains du Parc,* near the Place St. Pierre (Pl. D, 5).

Post Office, Rue des Forges, to the left, behind the Hôtel de Ville.

Telegraph Office, at the Hôtel de Ville, to the right

American Consular Agent, *Ernest Bourette.*

Theatre, see p. 372. — *Cirque d'Eté,* Boulevard Tivoli. — *Alcaz* (Pl. C, 3), Rue des Godrans.

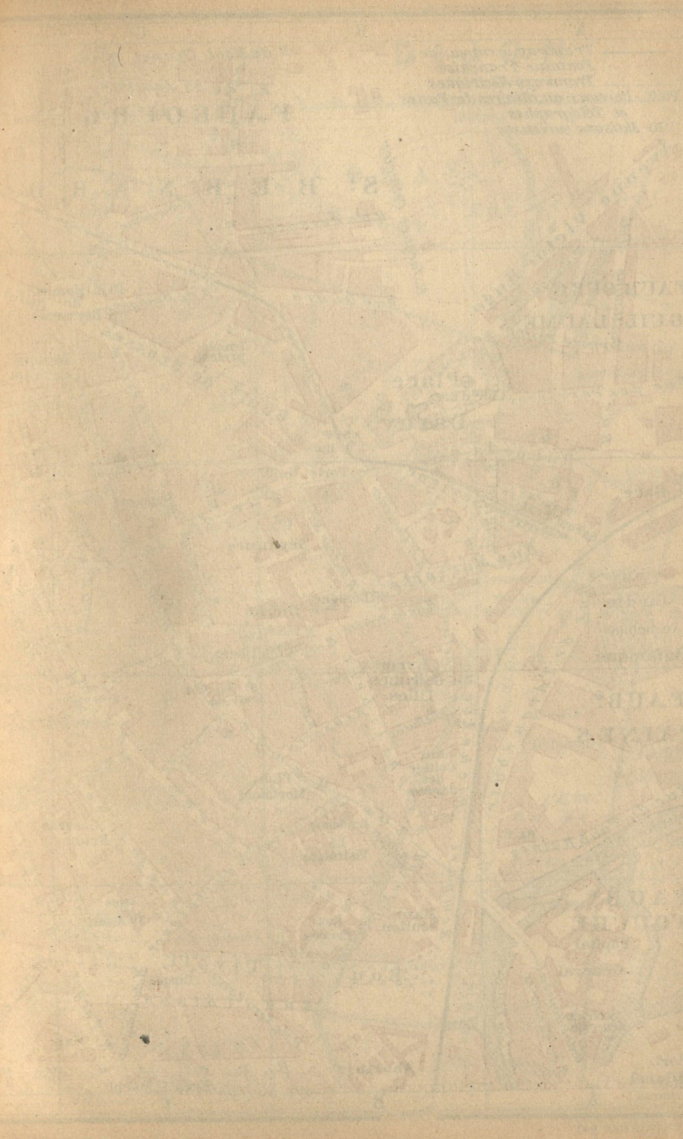
Dijon, the Roman *Dibio* or *Divio,* once the capital of Burgund and now that of the department of the *Côte-d'Or,* is a commerci town with 71,326 inhab., situated at the confluence of the *Ouc* with the *Suzon* and the *Canal de Bourgogne* (p. 361), at the foot the hills of the Côte-d'Or (p. 385), the highest summit of which is th Mont Afrique (1916 ft.). It is the seat of a bishop, a court of appeal a school of fine arts, and a university, and since the war of 1870 ha been a fortified town of great importance, defended by eight detache forts. Many of its most interesting buildings date from the period when it was the capital of the Dukes of Burgundy (see below). Dijon has an extensive trade in wine and corn, and its mustard and gingerbread enjoy a wide reputation.

Dijon was a fortified camp of the Romans, but it remained without importance until it became the capital of the duchy of Burgundy in the 11th cent., while it became conspicuous only after 1363 under its dukes Philippe le Hardi, Jean sans Peur, Philippe le Bon, and Charles le Téméraire. Louis XI. took possession of Burgundy on the death of Charles in 1477. Dijon espoused the Catholic side and supported the League in the religious wars, and was not reduced by Henri IV until after the battle of Fontaine-Française (p. 373) in 1595. From 1631 till the Revolution Burgundy was governed by the princes of Condé, and Dijon enjoyed great prosperity in the 18th century.

In spite of a valiant resistance (see p. 373), the town was occupied by the German army-corps under General Werder from the 31st Oct. to the 27th Dec., 1870. Afterwards evacuated on the approach of the French troops under Crémer, it was covered and defended by Garibaldi, who had to sustain an attack (21st-23rd Jan., 1871), made to enable Manteuffel to force back Bourbaki to the Swiss frontier (p. 377).

Dijon numbers many celebrated men among its former citizens, including, in addition to its dukes, Bossuet, Crébillon, Rameau, Piron, Guyton de Morveau, the chemist, Admiral Roussin, Marshal Vaillant, and the sculptors Ramey, Rude, and Jouffroy.

The Rue de la Gare leads to the *Place Darcy* (Pl. B, 2), called after the engineer of that name, to whom are due the two reservoirs and the public fountains of the town. It is embellished with a bronze *Statue of Rude* (1784-1855), the sculptor, by Tournois. Beyond this Place is the pleasant *Promenade du Château-d'Eau,* fringed with handsome modern mansions. Farther on, at the entrance to the town proper, is the *Porte Guillaume* (Pl. B, 3), a triumphal arch adorned with bas-reliefs (1784). The Rue de la Liberté leads directly from this point to the Place d'Armes (p. 367). We, however, turn to the right at the beginning of the street, to visit the —



Tramway à vapeur de Fontaine-Française
Tramways électriques
reaux auxiliaires des Postes
Télégraphes
sons curieuses
A
B
C
R. de Mont Chapet
Pl. Barbe
R. du 23 Janvier
FAUBOURG
ST BERNARD
R. Jacques Cellerier
Rue des Roses
R. de Fontaine
Rue Dubois
Rue Audra
R. de Montigny
Pl. et Monmt de St Bernard
Temple protest.
Banque de France
Place d'Arcy
Boul. de Brosses
Rue de la Gare
Porte Guill.
Rue de Sévigné
Rue Mariotte
R. d'Chaussier
Gd Séminaire
Alcazar
Rue de la Liberté
St Bénigne
Evêché
R. de la Prévôté
R. St Bénigne
St Philibert
Lycée de jeunes filles
St Jean
Pl. St Georges
R. Cazotte
Anc. Collège des Jésuites
Pl. du Morimont
Académie
La Visitation
Caserne Brune
Rue Richelieu
Rempart Richelieu
Rue de l'Arquebuse
Rue Monge
Rue Berbisey
Rue du Chapeau
Rue Ste Anne
Manutention
Les Frères
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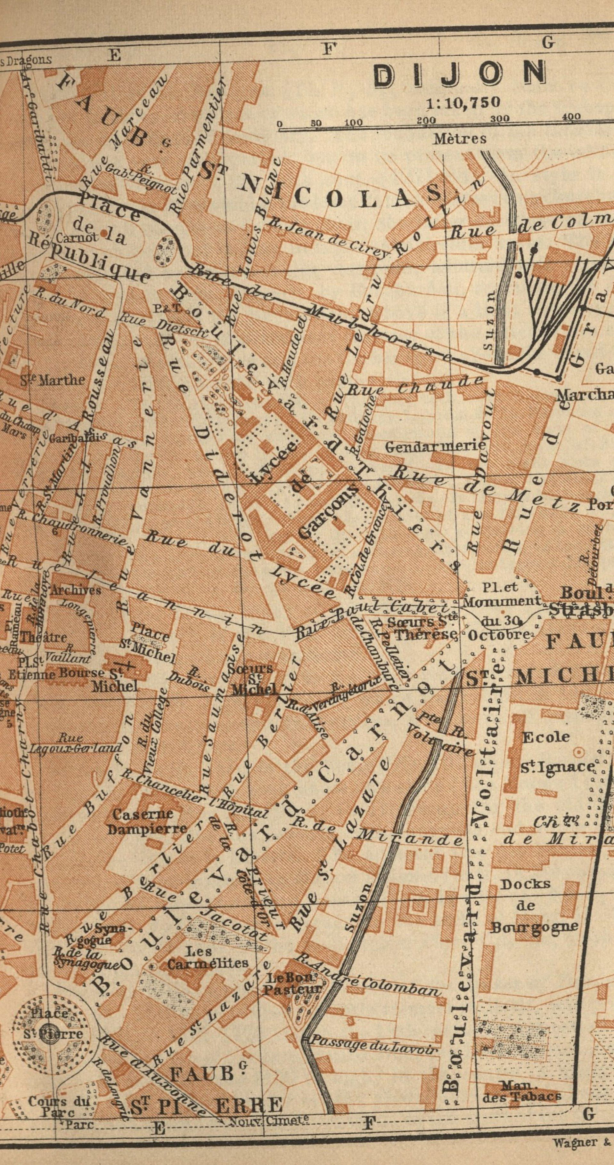
Rue Colson
Gaz
Abattoir
Rue du Gaz
Ecole St Joseph
Lyon


DIJON
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Mètres
E
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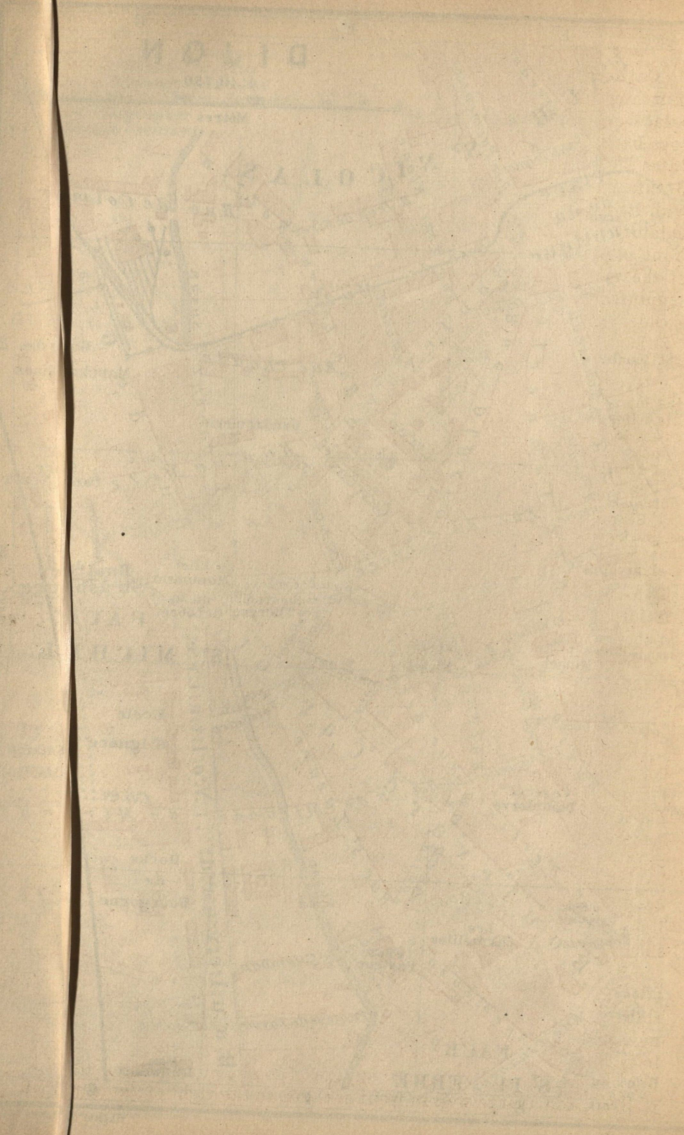
FAUBG St NICOLAS
Place de la République
Carnot
Rue Gabriel Peignot
Rue Parmentier
Rue Jean de Cirey
Rue Rollin
Rue de Colm
Rue du Nord
Rue Dietsch
Rue Rousseau
Rue Vannerie
Rue Diderot
Lycée
Rue du Lycée
Rue Chaudronnerie
Rue Lenoncourt
Rue Chaude
Rue Darcy
Rue de Metz
Gendarmerie
Ste Marthe
Garibaldis
Carrousel
Rue du Lycée
Rue Paul Cabet
Archives
Théâtre
Place St Michel
Pl St Etienne
Bourse
St Michel
Sœurs
Rue Berbisey
Rue Vauthier
Pl et Monument du 30 Octobre
Ste Thérèse
Rue Chancelier
Rue Buffon
Rue Berbisey
Rue Carnot
Rue Voltaire
Ecole
St Ignace
Caserne Dampierre
Hôpital
Rue de Mirande
Docks de Bourgogne
Rue Jacotot
Rue St Lazare
Suzon
Les Carmélites
Le Bon Pasteur
Rue de Colomban
Passage du Lavoir
Place St Pierre
Rue de Talant
Rue de Longvic
Cours du Parc
FAUBG ST PIERRE
Man. des Tabacs
Voies Ferrées
Wagner &



Cathedral of St. Bénigne (Pl. B, 3), originally built as the church of an abbey, the place of which has been taken by the bishop's palace and a theological seminary. The foundation of the cathedral goes back to a very early period, but in its present form the edifice dates substantially from the 13th cent. (1271-88). In style it is Gothic, but in plan it resembles the later Romano-Byzantine churches, with its short transepts and small choir, the latter destitute of ambulatory or chapels and ending in three semicircular apses. The W. front is preceded by a narthex, or vestibule, adorned with a group of the martyrdom of St. Stephen, by Bouchardon, replacing the old sculptures destroyed at the Revolution. Above is a light and elegant arcade. Among the other prominent features of the exterior are the two handsome lateral towers and the timber spire above the crossing, rebuilt in 1894-95, adorned with copper statues.

Interior. To the right and left of the fine 18th cent. organ-case are the interesting tombs (17th cent.) of President Legoux de la Berchère and his wife, who are represented kneeling. Inscriptions at the ends of the aisles indicate the site of the tombs of Jean sans Peur and Anne of Burgundy, his daughter, and of Philippe le Hardi. In the right aisle are the tomb of Jean de Berbisey (1720) and a memorial slab of Ladislaus the White, king of Poland (d. 1388). Against the pillars are statues by Bouchardon, Jean Dubois, and Attiret. Good choir-stalls of the 18th cent.

Behind the choir is a **Crypt* of the 11th cent. containing a curious round domed chapel, with two circles of columns, interesting as indicating how the early Burgundian churches terminated in circles instead of apses. Behind is the tomb of St. Benignus (d. ca. 179).

A few yards to the right of the cathedral rises *St. Philibert* (Pl. B, 3), a church of the 12th cent., with a Gothic stone spire of the 16th, now used as a warehouse.

The small Rue des Novices to the right leads in a few minutes to the church of *St. Jean* (Pl. C, 4), which was rebuilt in 1447-55. St. Urban, St. Gregory, and St. Tetricus, who were all bishops of Langres, are buried here.

In the Place St. Jean is the house (No. 10) where *Bossuet* was born; at No. 23 is a 16th cent. house. Close by (Rue Monge 1) is the Conservatoire de Musique (Pl. 2; C, 4), occupying the old *Hôtel Bouchu*, of 1643. The Rue Bossuet, at the opposite end of the Place, leads to the Rue de la Liberté. The adjacent Rue des Forges contains (No. 38) the interesting *Maison Milsand* (entr. in the passage), and at No. 52 another ancient house (Pl. 8, 10; D, 3). No. 8, Rue du Bourg (Pl. 9; D, 8) has a façade in the style of Henri II. The Rue de la Liberté ends at the semicircular *Place d'Armes*, on the N. side of which rises the —

Hôtel de Ville, formerly the *Palace of the Dukes of Burgundy* (Pl. D, 3). This huge edifice, of little interest in itself, was practically rebuilt in 1681-1725 and in the 19th century. Almost all that now remains of the old palace, dating from the 14-15th cent., is the lofty *Tour de la Terrasse* (150 ft. high) in the centre, a lower one behind, a few vaulted rooms on the groundfloor, the kitchens (see p. 368), and a large well in front of them, to the right of the principal

court. Visitors are permitted to see these, and may also pass through the centre of the building in order to see the other side. The most interesting part of the palace is the ***Musée**, which possesses one of the best provincial collections of paintings in France. It also contains the magnificent tombs of Philip the Bold and John the Fearless. It is open free on Thurs., Sun., and holidays from 12.30 to 4 or 5; and on other days (except on Mon. forenoon), for a small fee from 9 to 11 and from 12.30 to 4 or 5. The entrance is on the right side, in the Place Rameau (p. 371).

Ground Floor. Five rooms here contain sculptures. Room 1. Statue of Lazare Carnot by *Turcan;* antique Apollo Citharœdus (spoiled). — Room 2. Works by *Rude.* — Room 3. *Dampt*, Diana; *Cabet*, The terrible year; *Schroeder*, Œdipus and Antigone; *Larche*, The meadow and the brook; *A. Boucher*, Earth; *M. Moreau*, Girl spinning; *Eude*, Return from the hunt; *Cabet*, Awakening of spring. Casts and models. — Room 4. *Dampt*, Mignon; *Houdon*, Bust of Napoleon (terracotta); *Masseau*, Study; *Moreau*, Spring (terracotta); *Barye*, Jaguar and hare. — Room 5. Reconstruction of the Puits de Moïse (p. 373); casts of different parts of it; three altars carved in stone. — Upon Room 5 open the ancient *Kitchens of the Ducal Palace* (1445), with their six chimneys, central ventilating-shaft, and vaulted dome; they contain several fragments of sculptures and a fine chest in carved oak of the 13th century.

Staircase. Statue of the Republic, by *Coutan;* Victrix, by *Boutellier;* Baptism of Christ and Sermon on the Mount, two round reliefs of 1520.

First Floor. Room I contains engravings. Statuette of a shepherd, by *B. Blaise.* — Room II. contains the *Mme. Dècle Collection* of porcelain and small paintings. To the left: *Beschey*, Flora; *Senave*, Storm; *De Marne*, Setting off for market; *Greuze*, Girl's head; *Velvet-Brueghel*, Armour; *Beschey*, Pomona; *Ommeganck*, Landscape with animals. — *Cl. Gilot*, The dance; *Trinquesse*, Sacrifice to Venus, Oath to Cupid; *Malbranche*, Dutch canal; *J. Grimou*, Portrait. — *De Marne*, Gust of wind; *Rottenhammer*, Children dancing; *Boudewyns*, Town on the Rhine; *T. Michaud*, Two sea-ports; *C. de Baellieur*, Picture-gallery; *Wildens*, Mary Magdalen. — To the right, *French School* (18th cent.), Shepherd and Shepherdess. — Handsome carved cabinet.

Rooms III-VI contain the ***Trimolet Collection** bequeathed to the town in 1878 and consisting of fine old furniture, paintings and drawings, miniatures, enamels, bas-reliefs in ivory, silver, bronze, and wood, gems, vases, pottery, Chinese curiosities, etc. — Room III. Drawings, engravings, antiquities, porcelain, and cabinets. — Room IV. Pictures. To the left: 77. *Verelst*, Portrait; 37. *Roman School*, Madonna; 52. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; 3. *Bonifacio* (?), Madonna; 63. *Netscher*, A burgomaster; 27. *Verrocchio*, Madonna; 31. *Umbrian School*, Holy Family; 18. *C. da Sesto*, Madonna; 57 (between the windows), *School of Memling*, Madonna; 32. *Roman School*, Holy Family; 49. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; 29. *Italian School*, Christ in bonds; 71. *Rubens*, Isabella Brandt, his first wife; 11. *Palma Vecchio*, Holy Family; 74. *J. van Schuppen*, Portrait; 14. *Francia (Raibolini)*, Virgin and Child; 7. *Ghirlandaio*, Coronation of the Virgin. — This room contains also fine cabinets, enamels, ivory carvings, porcelain, and weapons. The central glass-case, on the side by the windows, contains translucent enamels, an embossed and enamelled plate of gold, clasps and brooches, gems, etc. The clasps or brooches for hats (Nos. *1409, *1410, and 1411), in chased gold, embossed and enamelled, are Italian works of the 16th cent., the first two being ascribed to *Benvenuto Cellini* or to *Ambr. Foppa*, surnamed *Caradosso*. In the large glass-case at the end of the room is a fine ewer after *Briot*, enamelled by *Bernard Palissy*. — Room V. Furniture, ornaments, and artistic glass. Pictures: No. 26. *Garofalo*, Madonna and Child; 95. *Greuze*, Study of a head; 57. *School of Memling*, Virgin and Child; 103. *Van Loo*, Portrait; 33. *Roman School*, Madonna and Child; 89. *Clouet* (?). Elisabeth of Austria, wife of Charles IX.; 25. *Solimena*, Assumption; 39. *Asselyn*, Italian landscape; 13. *Bassano*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 80.

Phil. Wouverman, Return from the chase; 24. *Solimena*, Death of Joseph. — 65. *J. van Oost*, Young man; 113. *H. Rigaud*, Portrait; 54. *Kobell*, Landscape; 59. *Moreelse*, Flemish lady; 62. *C. Dolci*, Pietà; 28. *School of Leonardo da Vinci*, Madonna and Child; 60. *A. Mytens*, 58. *Ant. More*, 12. *Giulio Romano* (?), Portraits. — 85. *Navaretto*, Holy Family; 1. *Fra Bartolomeo* (?), Holy Family; 19. *Solario*, Holy Family; 50. *Van der Heyden* (?), View of Rotterdam; 9. *Mazzolini*, Christ with the reed; 2. *Bellini* (?), Madonna and Child. — Room VI. No. 53. *Van Huchtenburgh*, Battle; 40. *Berghem* (?), Landscape with animals; 55. *Koekkoek*, Winterscene; 93. *G. Poussin* (*Dughet*), Landscape; 76. *Teniers the Younger*, Vision of St. Jerome; 101. *Lancret*, Park scene; 75. *Teniers the Elder*, Snow-scene; 87. *F. Boucher*, Allegorical scene; 41. *J. Both*, Italian landscape; 15. *Guido Reni*, Triumph of Venus; 108. *Nonnotte*, Portrait. — 128. *Vestier*, Voltaire; 79. *Ph. Wouverman*, Starting for the chase; 42. *Cuyp*, Landscape; 66. *G. de Poorter*, Condemnation of a sorceress: 98. *Guérin*, Anacreon. — The glass-cases contain medallions, No. 314 (near the entrance), Pascal at the age of 17 (1654). — Room VII (passage). Engravings and photographs of tapestry.

Room VIII contains the *Devosge Collection*, of drawings and paintings by Fr. Devosge, founder of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and the Musée of Dijon (1783). No. 715. *Rubens*, Rape of Ganymede; 693. *Lucatelli*, Landscape; 695. *Mierevelt* (?), Portrait of a lady; 701. *Prud'hon*, Fr. Devosge; drawings by Prud'hon.

Room IX. To the right and left: *P. da Cortona* (*Berrettini*), 10. Rape of the Sabine women, 11. Jacob und Laban, 12. Laban searching for his idols (copies); 158 (first window on the right), *Netscher*, Vertumnus and Pomona (copy); 75 (near the entrance), *Domenichino*, Judith. Behind, to the left, 465. *Suvée*, Death of Coligny. In the middle are objects of art and curiosities: 1370. Clock by *Boule* (*Buhl*), with figures after Michael Angelo; 1466. Old and New Testaments, a bas-relief in silver relieved with gold. — Bronzes, casts, terracottas.

Room X. Sculptures, mostly after the antique. No. *1075. *Rude*, Hebe playing with Jupiter's eagle; 1029, 1027. *Jouffroy*, Revery, Disillusion; 1022. *Girard*, Vintager (bronze); 1056. *Moreau*, The flower-fairy (bronze). The ceiling-painting, by *Prud'hon*, represents Burgundy conquering Death and Time and surrounded by the Virtues and the Fine Arts, an interesting work after the painting by Pietro da Cortona in the Barberini Palace at Rome.

Room XI. Drawings by the old masters, presented by His de la Salle.

Room XII. Less important paintings of the French school. In the middle, sculptures: Awakening of the source, by *Gasq*; Cleopatra, by *B. Blaise*.

Room XIII (landing at the top of the staircase). Sculptures: Cast of the head of Vercingetorix, by *Millet* (p. 363); no number, *Moltez*, Phryne; 393. *B. Masson*, Battle of Lake Trasimene; 1433. Tomb of the 15th cent.; etc.

Room XIV. Modern drawings (several by *Puvis de Chavannes*), engravings, and water colours; stone altar-piece of the 16th cent., with scenes from the life of Christ. Early Flemish and other pictures.

Room XV, the ancient *Salle des Gardes of the ducal palace, has a fine chimney-piece dating from 1503. The chief objects of interest in this hall are the ***Tombs of Philippe le Hardi and Jean sans Peur*, originally erected in the church of the Chartreuse (p. 373), but removed to the cathedral on the suppression of that church. They were partly destroyed during the Revolution, but have been judiciously restored. The tomb of Philippe le Hardi or Philip the Bold, executed at the end of the 14th and beginning of the 15th cent. by *Claus Sluter* and his nephew *Cl. de Werve*, is made of black and white marble, relieved with painting and gilding, and is surmounted by a recumbent figure of the duke, his feet resting on a lion and his head on a cushion between two angels with outspread wings, who hold his helmet. Round the sides of the tomb run Gothic arcades filled with forty statuettes of mourning ecclesiastics, the expression and drapery of which are particularly admirable. — The tomb of Jean sans Peur closely resembles that of his father, the main difference being that it possesses a second figure, that of Margaret of Bavaria, his

wife. This tomb, the work of *Jehan de la Huerta* and *Ant. le Moiturier*, was erected fifty years later than the other, and is still more elaborately ornamented. — Between the tombs stands a reproduction of the statue of Anne of Burgundy, Duchess of Bedford, daughter of Jean sans Peur. — Among the numerous other interesting works of art the following may be mentioned, beginning to the left of the door: 442. *Nic. Quentin* (d. 1636). Adoration of the Shepherds; *1420. Two portable Gothic altar-pieces in gilded wood, carved in 1391 by *Jac. de Baerze* and painted by *Melch. Broederlam* for the church of the Chartreuse, by order of Philip the Bold. Door carved by *H. Sambin*; 1434. Coloured high-relief of the 13th cent. (from the old chapel of the palace); *1421. Altar-piece from the Abbey of Claivaux, with five panels; 1454. Fragments of a 15th cent. altar-piece. In glass-case: 1467. Crown, said to have been found in the tomb of Margaret of Bavaria; cup of St. Bernard, 12th cent.; ivory caskets of the 13th and 15th cent.; crozier of St. Robert (11th cent.); weapons. Then, 1445. Piece of tapestry of the 16th cent., representing the Siege of Dijon by the Swiss in 1513; Statues of A. de Fontette and of St. Genêt (16th cent.); *Venetian School of the 16th cent.*, Virgin and Saints; 482. *De Troy*, Christ before Pilate. Before the chimney, 1439. Baptism of Christ and Sermon of St. John, relief in detached work. Retracing our steps, 206. *German School*, Triptych; 505, 506. Philip the Bold and John the Fearless, Dukes of Burgundy; 1045. *Lemoyne*, Model of a projected mausoleum for Crébillon; *Italian School of the 14th cent.*, Altar-piece in five compartments; 503, 507, 508. Isabella of Portugal, wife of Philip the Good and mother of Charles the Bold. 965. *Bridan*, Statue of Bossuet. ‡Various busts.

Room XVI contains most of the pictures. To the right: 413. *Nattier*, Portrait of Maria Leszcinska; 263. *Ant. Coypel*, Sacrifice of Jephthah; 267. *Noël Coypel*, Apollo crowned by Victory; 347. 348. *Lallemand* (of Dijon), Landscapes; 247. *Chardin*, Rameau; 421. *Parrocel*, Battle-piece; 135. *J. van Hoeck*, Martyrdom of St. Mary of Cordova; no number, *Rigaud*, Ponchartrain; 94. *F. Bol*, The five senses; 133. *F. Hals*, Laughing child; 250. *Clouet*, Portrait; 433. *Prud'hon*, Portrait; 252. *F. Colson* (of Dijon), Girl asleep; 541. *Unknown Master*, Charles the Bold; no number, *Largillière*, Portrait of Bouhier; *74. *Domenichino*, St. Jerome, one of the finest pictures in the collection; no number, *Lethière* (after *Ribera*), Descent from the Cross; *18. *Ann. Carracci*, The Canaanitish Woman; *Bassano*, *38. Noah making the animals enter the ark, *40. Journey to Emmaus; 136. *Hondecoeter* (?), Sparrow-hawks, cocks, and hens; 151. *Van der Meulen* (?), Siege of Besançon in 1674; 49. *Tintoretto*, Assumption; 91. *D. van Bergen*, Landscape and animals; 169. *Teniers the Younger*, Smokers; 163. *School of Rubens*, Virgin presenting the child Jesus to St. Francis of Assisi; 152. *Van der Meulen* (?), Siege of Lille in 1667; 215. *Allegrain*, Landscape. — 104. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Presentation in the Temple. — On the other side, returning towards the door: no number, *Fr. Hals*, Portrait of a nobleman; *Lenain*, Old man warming himself; 420. *Oudry*, Fish and ants; 134. *Heinz*, Woman asleep; *30. *Bern. Luini*, Madonna and Child; 432. *Prud'hon*, Portrait; 407. *Mignard*, Portrait of a painter; 452. *Rigaud*, Portrait of Girardon, the sculptor; 71. *School of Perugino*, Madonna and Child; 91. *Van Bergen*, Landscape with cattle; 89. *Van Balen*, Annunciation (on copper); 14. *School of P. Veronese*, Madonna enthroned; *13. *P. Veronese*, Moses in the ark of bulrushes; 108. *G. de Crayer*, Preparation for the Entombment; 120. *Franck*, Thomyris, or the Daughter of Herodias; 431. *Prud'hon*, Portrait; 1. *Albano*, Holy Family; 107. *G. de Crayer*, Assumption; 165. *School of Rubens*, Entry into Jerusalem; 296. *Gagneraux* (of Dijon; d. 1795), Battle of Sénef; 180, 187, 188. *Phil. Wouverman*, Starting for the chase, Travellers resting, Interval in the chase; *42. *Guido*, Adam and Eve; 65. *Strozzi*, St. Cecilia; 238. *L. de Boullongne*, Baptism of St. Augustin; *150. *H. Memling* (or *Master of Flémalle?*), Adoration of the Shepherds; 29. *Lanfranchi*, Repentance of St. Peter; 297. *Gagneraux*, Condé's troops passing the Rhine; 181. *Ph. Wouverman*, Camp; 384. *Carle Van Loo*, Condemnation of St. Denis; 439. *N. Quentin* (of Dijon; 17th cent.), Circumcision; no number, *Tocqué*, Portrait; 455. *H. Rigaud*, President Berbisey. — 456, 457. *H. Robert*, Antique temple, Stable under a vault; 39. *Bassano*, Scourging of Christ; 370. *Le Brun*. Crucifixion; 386.

C. Van Loo, Louis XV.; 103. '*Velvet' Brueghel*, Virgin among trees. — In the middle, *Schoenewerk*, The dangerous prisoner (marble).

Room XVII. No. 380. *Lenoir*, Portrait of Attiret, the sculptor; 88. *J. d'Arthois*, Landscape; 9. *Battoni*, Cleopatra showing to Augustus the bust of Cæsar; no number, *Revel*, Portraits; 426. *N. Poussin*, P. Corneille, the poet; no number, *Lallemand*, Watering horses; 265. *Coypel*, Adoration of the Shepherds.

Room XVIII. Less important paintings. No. 334. *Jourdy* (of Dijon), Theseus recognised by his father; 352, 351. *Lallemand*, Landscapes; 280. *Devosge*, Self-devotion of Cimon; 266. *Coypel*, Wrath of Achilles; *H. Michaud*, Still-life; *Trutat*, Portrait. — In the middle, antiquities, Etruscan vases, and two marble figures: Erigone by *Jouffroy* and Ariadne by *Lescorné*.

Room XIX. No. 260. *J. Courtois*, Cavalry skirmish; 402. *L. Mélingue* (1878), Raising the siege of Metz in 1553; 101. *Breemberg*, Landscape; 579. *British School of the 18th cent.*, Old man. — 322. *Jacquand*, Perugino painting among the monks of Perugia; 394. *Massenot* (of Dijon), Death carrying off a corpse; glass-cases containing Sèvres vases; 305. *Glaize*, Æsop and Xanthus. — 458. *Ronot*, Labourers of the Vineyard; 315. *Henner*, Byblis changed into a fountain; 379. *A. Legros* (of Dijon), The ex voto. — Sculptures: *Cabet*, Resistance; *M. Moreau* (of Dijon), The Vine.

Room XX. No. 313. *Guillaumet*, Bedouin women; 287. *P. Flandrin*, Souvenir de Provence; no number, *Parrot*, Aurora. — No number, *A. Guillon*, Vezelay; 235. *L. Boulanger*, 'Vive la joie', a scene from the 'Cour des Miracles'; 232. *Bouguereau*, Return of Tobias. — 497. *Ziegler*, The shepherds of the Bible; 417. *De Neuville*, Bivouac before Le Bourget (1870); no number, *Glaize*, The awakening. — *Rude*, Mercury, Neapolitan fisher (bronzes); in the glass-cases, small bronzes, Egyptian antiquities, ivory carvings, and enamels.

Room XXI. No number, *Français*, The Source, Portrait of the artist; 226. *Bertin*, View of Phocis; no number, *Coignard*, Morning-sleep; *Geoffroy*, The prayer of the humble; *Panini*, Landscapes; *Boulanger*, Portrait; *Billotte*, View of Paris. — Glass-case containing Sèvres porcelain (1901).

Room XXII. No number, *Lallemand*, Landscape with ruins; 176-179. *M. de Vos*, Visitation, Circumcision, Adoration of the Magi, Presentation in the Temple; 470. *Tassel*, Presentation; no number, *Raoux*, Portrait of Piron. — 371. *Le Brun*, Jesus quelling the rebellious angels; no number, *Swebach*, Skirmish in a wood; 156. *P. van Mol*, Head of a youth; 490. *H. Vernet*, Portrait of Marshall Vaillant; 411. *C. Nanteuil*, Reading of Don Quixote. — In the middle, 1050. *Mercié*, Delilah; 1058. *M. Moreau*, Ishmael (bronzes). Sèvres vase with paintings after Fragonard. *Yvon*, Portrait of President Carnot.

The Hôtel de Ville also contains an *Archaeological Museum*, which occupies three rooms on the groundfloor, on the E. side. It contains a rich collection of Roman monuments in stone, and is open to the public on Sun., from 1 to 3, on other days also on application to the doorkeeper, who is to be found under the staircase in the adjoining tower.

In the Place Rameau, between the Hôtel de Ville and the Theatre, is a *Statue of Rameau* (1683-1764), in bronze, by Guillaume. The *Theatre* is built in the classic style, with a colonnade facing the Place St. Etienne (to the S.). To the E. of the same Place is the old church of *St. Etienne* (Pl. E, 3), rebuilt in the 18th cent., and converted into a Commercial Exchange in 1897. At the S. end is the handsome modern *Savings Bank*. At No. 18 in the adjoining Rue Chabot-Charny is a 16th cent. house (Pl. 5; D, 4).

A little beyond St. Etienne is the church of **St. Michel** (Pl. E, 3,) consecrated in 1529, though the general plan is in the Gothic style.

The assumption that the Renaissance *Façade was rebuilt after 152 by *Hugues Sambin*, of Dijon, a pupil of Michael Angelo, and serve as a model for St. Eustache at Paris (1532-1637), rests on slend foundation. The tympanum of the main portal, by Sambin, represen the Last Judgment. The two flanking towers are ornamented wit rows of all the four orders of columns, terminating in balustrad and octagonal lanterns roofed with domes. The small portals of th transept are in the Flamboyant style. The interior contains a statu of St. Yves, by J. Dubois (first chapel to the right); a fresco ascribe to Fréminet (in the third chapel to the left); and an altar-piece, re presenting the Adoration of the Magi, with a fine Renaissance frame

From the Place St. Michel we proceed by the Rue Vannerie, the to the left by the Rue Jeannin, which is continued by the Rue Notr Dame.

The district contains some interesting old houses: Rue Vannerie 6 with a graceful turret; Rue Chaudronnerie 28 (*Maison des Cariatides*, Pl. 6 E, 3). — Rue Notre Dame 8 is the *Hôtel Vogué* (Pl. 7; D, 3), in the Renais sance style, with a façade looking on a garden; the large room on th groundfloor with a decorated ceiling and a handsome chimney-piece o 1616 may be inspected.

***Notre-Dame** (Pl. D, 3) is a remarkable church of the 13th cent. in the Burgundian Gothic style. The *W. Façade*, which has recently been well restored, is the most interesting part of the building. I consists of two arcaded stories forming a gallery above the beautiful triple porch, and is not unlike that of the churches at Pisa and Lucca. Above and below the arcades are richly carved friezes. Each story is also adorned with seventeen **Statuettes*, of the most varied expressions and attitudes, serving as gargoyles. Above, to the right of the façade, is a clock brought from Courtrai and presented to the town by Philip the Bold in 1383. It is ascribed to the Flemish mechanician Jacques Marc, and hence the name 'Jacquemart' is given to the figures that strike the hours on clocks of this description. Over the crossing of the church is a modern tower surmounted by a spire and with a round turret at each corner. At each end of the transept rises a similar turret.

The Interior, like that of St. Bénigne, has no ambulatory. It has columns instead of pillars, the capitals bearing smaller columns which support the arches of the vaulting in the nave. Above the fine triforium, in front of the small windows of the clerestory, runs a gallery. The choir has three rows of windows, those in the triforium being circular and preceded by beautiful arcades with slender columns. The transept, instead of portals, has five windows at each end below the rose-window, which are also preceded in the interior by an arched gallery. In the N. transept is a fragment of a fine fresco, and there is another, less well preserved, at the end of the N. aisle.

We return to the Place d'Armes, cross it, and follow, to the left, the Rue du Palais to the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. D, 4; entr. at No. 8), dating from the 16th cent., with a Renaissance façade and carved wooden ceilings of the Louis XII and Louis XIV periods. The Parlement of Burgundy formerly held its sittings here. Behind are

the *Law School* with the *Public Library*, and a *School*, the latter in a former college of the Jesuits.

The *Library* (open daily, 11-4; closed Aug. 15th-Sept. 20th) contains about 100,000 vols., 1100 MSS., and a collection of drawings and engravings. Some of the MSS., the early printed books, and specimens of binding are of interest.

The Rue Chabot-Charny leads from the Place St. Etienne (p. 371), past the left of the latter school, to the *Place St. Pierre* (Pl. D, E, 5), with a fountain. The Cours du Parc leads hence to (1 M.) the **Park**, a fine promenade more than 80 acres in extent, laid out by Le Nôtre for the Princes of Condé. It extends on the S. as far as the Ouche, beyond which is the old château, now private property. On this side of the river, at the end of the chief avenue, is a sun-dial marked out on the ground. — Kiosque Dijonnais, at the entrance.

The Boulevard Carnot, 1/2 M. long, leads from the Place St. Pierre (see above), past a handsome *Synagogue*, to the Place du Trente-Octobre. In the latter stands the **Monument du Trente-Octobre** (Pl. G, 3), erected to the memory of the inhabitants of the town who fell in the engagement before Dijon in 1870. It consists of a magnificent white marble figure of Resistance, by *Cabet*, standing on a high pedestal in the form of a round tower, with a high-relief representing the defence. — A little to the N.E. of this Place is the *Gare Porte-Neuve* (p. 365); to the N.W. is the new *Lycée* (Pl. F, 3). The Boulevard Thiers runs hence to the Place de la République (Pl. E, 1), containing a *Monument to President Carnot* (d. 1894), with allegorical statues, by M. Moreau and Gasq (1899). Not far off, at the 'Coin des Cinq-Rues', is a *Statue of Garibaldi* (Pl. E, 2), in bronze, by Auban (1900).

In the Place St. Bernard (Pl. C, 2) is a bronze **Statue of St. Bernard** (1091-1153), a native of Fontaine, 1 1/2 M. to the N.W. of Dijon, by *Jouffroy* (1847). The high pedestal on which it stands is ornamented with bas-reliefs representing Pope Eugene III., Louis VII. of France, Suger, Peter the Venerable, Abbot of Cluny, and the Duke of Burgundy and the Grand Master of the Templars who were contemporary with the saint.

To the left of the street leading to the station from the interior of the town lie the *Botanic Garden*, laid out in 1782, with a museum, and the *Promenade de l'Arquebuse* (Pl. A, 3). At the end of the Promenade is a black poplar of extraordinary size, said to be 500 years old. It measures 130 ft. in height and 40 ft. in girth at a height of 3 ft. from the ground.

About 1/2 M. farther on is the *Lunatic Asylum*, built on the site of the *Chartreuse de Champmol*, which was founded by Philip the Bold in 1383, and destroyed in 1793. The interesting remains of the original edifice are shown on application. These include the ancient Gothic *Entrance*, a *Tower*, and the *Portal* of the former church, with statues attributed to Claus Sluter (p. 369). The celebrated **Puits de Moïse* or *des Prophètes*, a well 23 ft. in diameter, has a pedestal in

the centre which formerly supported a Calvary and is still adorn with statues of Moses, Zachariah, and Daniel by *Claus Sluter*, a of David, Jeremiah, and Isaiah, by *Cl. de Werve* (p. 369).

ENVIRONS. 1. To the W., through the *Valley of the Ouche*, to *Plombi* and *Velars*, distant 3 M. and 5 M. respectively by railway (p. 364). engineering of this line exhibits many features of interest. At Velars a re picturesque *Rochers du Trou-aux-Ducs*. — 2. To the N., through the *Val Su* or *Val Courbe*, to the (8 M.) *Fontaine de Jouvence* (carr. 7 fr.; public c veyance as far as *Messigny*, 6 M.). Luncheon may be had at Jouver Beyond the Val Suzon is the *Val Courbe*, whence the station of *Blaisy-* (p. 363) may be reached. — 3. To the *Bois* and *Grottes d'Asnières*, 3½ from the town, partly by the above route. — 4. To the S., to (7 M.) *Gev Chambertin*, by railway (p. 385) or by carriage. The town lies about 1 to the W. of the station. Beyond it are the picturesque valleys cal *Combe de Lavaux* and *Combe de la Bussière* or *Boissière*. At *Fixin*, 1¼ to the N., is a monument erected to Napoleon I. by one of his old office It is by Rude and represents the emperor in his tomb, awaking to i mortality. — 5. To the S.W., to the (6 M.) *Mont Afrique* (p. 366; fine vie viâ (5 M.) *Corcelles-les-Monts* (2½ M. from Plombières).

A STEAM TRAMWAY, starting at the Boulevard Sévigné (Pl. A, 3), ser the district to the E. of Dijon, crossing the line from Is-sur-Tille (p. 3 to Gray at (17½ M.) *Mirebeau*, and going on viâ (27½ M.) *Fontaine-Françai* noted for the victory gained over the League by Henri IV in 1595, a (32½M.) *Mornay* to (38 M.) *Champlitte* (p. 301). — The railway from Is-s Tille runs also to *Bèze*, 5 M. to the N. of Mirebeau, near the *Source of the Bè*

Another STEAM TRAMWAY runs from the Boul. Sévigné to (23½ *St. Seine-l'Abbaye*, a village with a hydropathic establishment, not far fr the source of the Seine.

From Dijon to *Nancy*, see R. 42; to *Besançon*, *Belfort*, and *Strassbu* see RR. 49, 44; to *Neuchâtel* and to *Lausanne*, see R. 55.

FROM DIJON TO ST. AMOUR, 70 M., railway in 3¾-4¼ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 8 fr. 55, 5 fr. 55 c.). This line diverges to the left from the railway Lyons (see R. 57) and runs at first towards the S.E., in the same directi as the Canal de Bourgogne. — 19 M. *St. Jean-de-Losne* (Côte d'Or), a small a ancient commercial town on the right bank of the *Saône*, at the mouth the Canal de Bourgogne (p. 361). Railway to Auxonne, see below. Abo 2½ M. to the N.E. is the beginning of the *Rhône-Rhine Canal* (p. 375). Our line now crosses the Saône and turns to the S.W. 28½ M. *Seur* (Chapeau Rouge), another small commercial town, on the left bank of t Saône, connected by a branch-line with (12½ M.) *Allerey*, and so wi Chagny (see p. 375). Before reaching (33 M.) *Navilly* our line crosses t *Doubs*. 37 M. *St. Bonnet-en-Bresse* is also a station on the railway fro Dôle to Chagny (p. 375). 54½ M. *Louhans* (Buffet; Hôt. St. Martin), a tow with 4569 inhab., situated on the *Seille*, is also a station on the railw from Chalon to Lons-le-Saunier (p. 354). — 70 M. *St. Amour*, see p. 35

FROM DIJON TO EPINAC (*Autun*), 42½ M., a railway is under constru tion, leaving the Paris line beyond Plombières (p. 316), and passing *Po d'Ouche*, *Bligny-sur-Ouche* (p. 387), and *Cussy-la-Colonne*, at which is a Roma column, 30 ft. high.

55. From Dijon to Neuchâtel and to Lausanne.

I. From Dijon to Pontarlier.

87 M. RAILWAY in 3-5¾ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 80, 10 fr. 70, 6 fr. 90 c.).

Dijon, see p. 365. Our line crosses the *Ouche*, diverges to th left from the *Canal de Bourgogne* and the railway to Lyons, and re crosses the Ouche. The line to Is-sur-Tille here diverges to the le (see R. 42b and R. 42c). The district traversed is at first uninter

esting, but the heights of the Jura gradually come into sight, and beyond Pontarlier the scenery is really picturesque. — 9 M. *Magny.* Beyond (12 M.) *Genlis* we cross the *Tille.* 14 M. *Collonges-les-Premières.* We now traverse a wood. 18 M. *Villers-les-Pots.*

20 M. **Auxonne** (*Buffet; Hôtel du Grand-Cerf*, Rue Grande 48), a commercial town and former fortress with 6135 inhab., at some distance from the station, on the left bank of the *Saône.* The Rue Thiers, Rue Grande, and Rue du Jura together form a continuous thoroughfare traversing the entire town. — In the Place d'Armes, reached from the Rue Grande viâ the Rue de la Paix, is the church of *Notre-Dame*, a fine building of the 14th and 16th cent., with a Romanesque tower (above the transept) belonging to an earlier edifice. The 16th cent. *Porch is adorned with 22 statues of prophets and other sculptures; and on the buttresses of the nave are figures of the apostles. The interior is arranged in the characteristic Burgundian style (pp. 367, 372). In the Place d'Armes is a *Statue of Napoleon I.*, in bronze, by Jouffroy (1856). The fortified *Château*, in the Renaissance style, is now a barrack. Auxonne successfully resisted the Germans in 1870-71.

From Auxonne to Chalon-sur-Saône, 42½ M., railway in 2¼-2½ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 40, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 30 c.). At (10½ M.) *St. Jean-de-Losne* (p. 374) this line joins the lines for Chagny (p. 387), Chalon, and St. Amour (for Bourg; p. 355). 31 M. *Gergy*, on the Saône, is connected with *Verjux* by a handsome bridge, erected in 1890. — 41 M. *Chalon-sur-Saône*, see *Baedeker's Southern France.*

Auxonne is also the junction of a line to Gray, Vesoul, etc. (see R. 42c).

Beyond Auxonne the train crosses the Saône. 28 M. *Champvans-lès-Dôle.* It then threads a tunnel penetrating the *Mont Roland* (1155 ft.; fine view from the top), so named from a former convent said to have been founded by the Paladin Roland.

29 M. **Dôle** (*Buffet; Hôt. de Lyon; de Genève; de la Gare*), an old industrial town with 14,627 inhab., on the *Doubs* and the *Rhône-Rhine Canal* (p. 319), is interesting to archæologists and artists.

From an early period Dôle was warmly attached to the house of Burgundy, and in 1479 it offered a desperate resistance to the troops sent by Louis XI. to annex it after the death (1477) of Charles the Bold, the last Duke of Burgundy. The marriage of Maria of Burgundy, daughter of Charles, with the Archduke Maximilian united its fortunes with Austria and Spain, but in 1659 it was promised to Louis XIV., with the rest of Franche-Comté, as the dowry of his wife Maria Theresa. The Grand Monarque had, however, to use force, both in 1668 and 1674, to obtain possession of the town, and it was not definitely annexed to France until the peace of Nimwegen in 1678. Dôle then lost the dignity of capital of Franche-Comté, which it had enjoyed since 1274, and which was transferred, along with its court of justice and university, to Besançon. — *Pasteur* (1822-90), the physician, was a native of Dôle.

The Gothic *Church of Notre-Dame*, erected in the 16th cent., contains a few noticeable works of art, and the Renaissance *Eglise du Collège* has a fine portal. The *Palais de Justice* occupies a convent dating from before the siege of 1479. There are also several interesting specimens of the domestic architecture of the Renais-

sance. The *Collège* contains a public library, and a *Musée* of second-rate paintings. The *Place Grévy* is embellished with a *Monument to President Grévy* (see below), by Falguière (1893). The *Cours*, a promenade beginning at this square, contains four stone figures by *Bouchardon*, and a *Monument to Pasteur* (p. 375), by Carlès (1902).

From Dole to Gray, 34½ M., steam-tramway in 3¼-4 hrs. (fare 5 fr. 65, 3 fr. 10 c.). — 17½ M. *Pesmes*, a formerly fortified place with a 12-14th cent. church. — *Gray*, see p. 315.

From Dôle to Chagny, 52 M. — Before (6 M.) *Tavaux* this line crosses the *Rhine-Rhône Canal*, and beyond it it crosses the *Doubs*. 11 M. *Chaussin*, with some ancient buildings; 22½ M. *Pierre*, with a château of 1680; 28 M. *St. Bonnet-en-Bresse* (p. 374); 34 M. *Verdun-sur-le-Doubs*, at the confluence of the Doubs and the Saône. The train now crosses the *Saône*. 38 M. *Allerey*, also on the line from Auxonne to Châlon (p. 374). — 43 M. *St. Loup-de-la-Salle*, junction of a line to Beaune (p. 386). We join the line from Dijon. — 52 M. *Chagny*, see p. 387.

Another branch-line runs from Dôle to (25½ M.) *Poligny* (p. 354), passing (14 M.) *Mont-sous-Vaudrey*, the birthplace and burial-place of Jules Grévy (1807-91), President of the French Republic in 1879-87.

From Dôle to *Besançon*, see p. 344.

Our line now crosses the Rhine-Rhône Canal and the Doubs and enters the extensive *Forest of Chaux* (49,000 acres), through which it runs for the next seven miles. — 45 M. *Arc-et-Senans*, with salt-works supplied with brine from (10½ M.) *Salins* (p. 353). The church contains some paintings presented by Queen Christina of Spain, including a Redemption, by Ant. da Pereda; St. Joseph and the Child Jesus, by Murillo; Christ and the Canaanite Woman, by A. Carracci; a Holy Family, by Schidone; and a Virgin, by G. de Crayer. — Railway to Besançon, see R. 52.

49 M. **Mouchard** *(Buffet; Hôt. de la Gare)*, junction for *Bourg* and for *Salins*, see p. 353.

Our line now gradually ascends and soon enters the *Jura*, affording an extensive view to the right. To the left rise the fortified hills round Salins. The train passes over or through several viaducts, embankments, and tunnels. — 55 M. *Mesnay-Arbois;* this station lies 2 M. from Arbois, which is more conveniently reached by the Mouchard and Bourg line (R. 52). We now pass through seven tunnels. Views to the right. — 61 M. *Pont-d'Héry*. The train traverses a wooded district, affording a view of the valley of the *Furieuse* (p. 353; left).

64 M. **Andelot-en-Montagne** *(Buffet)*.

From Andelot a branch-line runs to (31 M.) *Morez* (Poste), an industrial town of 5450 inhab. situated in a narrow gorge, on the *Bienne*, viâ (9 M.) *Champagnole*, pleasantly situated on the *Ain*, with 3830 inhab.; iron-works, saw-mills, and distilleries; junction for Lons-le-Saunier (p. 354). — Another line runs to (14 M.) *Levier*.

The train crosses a viaduct, threads a tunnel, and enters the *Forest of Joux*, traversing several rocky cuttings. — From (71½ M.) *Boujailles* a diligence plies thrice daily to (9 M.) *Nozeroy*, which lies 9½ M. from Champagnole (see above; diligence twice daily).

87 M. **Pontarlier** (2854 ft.; **Hôt. de la Poste; de Paris*), a commercial and industrial town with 7963 inhab., on the *Doubs*, at

the entrance of the defile of La Cluse (see below). Though of ancient origin, it is essentially modern and uninteresting in aspect, having been repeatedly ravaged during the wars of the middle ages and modern times and burned to the ground by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War (1639). At one end of the Grande-Rue (to the left) stands a *Triumphal Arch* of the 18th cent., erected in honour of Louis XV, in whose reign the town, again destroyed by fire, was rebuilt. A great deal of absinthe is made here.

Branch-line to *Gilley* (*Morteau*), p. 351. — Diligences to *Mouthier* and to *Lods* (p. 351). Pontarlier contains the French custom-house for travellers from Neuchâtel.

II. From Pontarlier to Neuchâtel and to Lausanne.

To *Neuchâtel*, 33½-31¼ M., railway in 1½-3¼ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 75 c., 4 fr., 2 fr. 80 c.) — To *Lausanne*, 45½ M., in 2¼-3 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 70, 5 fr. 35, 3 fr. 70 c.). — The trains start by Central Europe Time, 55 min. in advance of French railway-time.

Railway to Neuchâtel. As we leave Pontarlier, we have a fine view to the left. The train ascends the left bank of the Doubs, crosses the river, and enters the defile of *La Cluse*, one of the chief passes over the Jura from France to Switzerland. This romantic gorge is protected by the *Fort de Joux* on the right and the modern *Fort de Larmont* on the left, perched on bold rocks 6-700 ft. high.

The Fort de Joux was originally built in the 16th cent., as the castle of the Sires de Joux, and was a constant bone of contention among the aspirants to rule in Franche-Comté down to its definitive conquest by Louis XIV. in 1675. It long served as a state-prison. Mirabeau was confined here in 1775, at the instance of his father, to expiate his youthful follies; and Toussaint l'Ouverture, the negro chieftain of St. Domingo, died here in 1803. It was by the defile of La Cluse that Bourbaki's army retreated into Switzerland in 1871.

We now diverge to the left from the line to Lausanne (see below). 94 M. *Verrières-de-Joux*, the last French station; 95 M. *Verrières-Suisse* (3060 ft.), with the Swiss custom-house. The train passes through three tunnels and over two viaducts, and descends into the pretty *Val de Travers*, which is watered by the *Reuse* or *Areuse*. 102 M. *Boveresse*, the station for the two industrial villages of *Fleurier* and *Môtiers*, at which watches and absinthe are made. 104½ M. *Couvet*. Near (106 M.) *Travers* are the asphalt-mines of the well-known 'Val de Travers'. Beyond (108½ M.) *Noiraigue* (2360 ft.) we enter the picturesque valley of the Areuse, passing through numerous tunnels. Fine views to the right of the Lake of Neuchâtel and the Alps. Far below us, on the same side, is the lofty viaduct of the Lausanne line. Beyond (117 M.) *Auvernier* the train passes through a tunnel and crosses the *Seyon*. — 120 M. *Neuchâtel*, see p. 352.

Railway to Lausanne. This line coincides with that to Neuchâtel as far as *La Cluse* (see above) and then turns to the S. — 90 M. *Frambourg*. — 97 M. *Les Hôpitaux-Jougne*, the last French station, with the custom-house for travellers from Switzerland.

Jougne is a small industrial town with 2000 inhabitants. The now passes through two tunnels and enters Switzerland. — 1 **Vallorbe** (2520 ft.; *Gr.-Hôt. de Vallorbe; de Genève*), a v making place on the *Orbe*, with 3272 inhab. and the Swiss cu house. The train now backs out from the station and then r the E. through the valley of the Orbe. 110½ M. *Croy-Roma tier*, with an interesting Romanesque church (10th cent.); 113 *Arnex-Orbe;* 116½ M. *La Sarraz*, with an old château. Ou now unites with that from Neuchâtel. 122 M. *Cossonay;* 1 *Bussigny;* 128 M. *Renens.* — 231 M. *Lausanne* (Hôtel Gi Riche-Mont; Terminus; etc.), see *Baedeker's Switzerland.*

56. Le Morvan. Auxerre. Autun.

Le Morvan, or *Le Morvand*, a picturesque district formerly bel to the duchies of Burgundy and Nivernais, has hitherto been almost *incognita* to tourists, owing to the fact that it does not lie on any beaten tracks of European travel. From Avallon (p. 381) on the Luzy (p. 388) on the S. it is traversed by a chain of mountains, or hills, 55 M. long and 20-30 M. wide, to which it owes its name, de it is said, from the two Celtic words *mor*, large, and *vand*, a mou This chain, the highest summit of which is the Pic du Bois-du-Roi (29 p. 392), connects with those of the Côte-d'Or and the Charolais, and part of the watershed between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. of the surface of the Morvan is covered with woods or pasturage, a chief occupations of the inhabitants are forestry and cattle-rearing. Morvandiaux have square heads, small and narrow eyes, flat and h faces, and flat noses; and some authorities think that these traits in their descent from the Huns who are said to have remained in this d after the retreat of Attila. — The extension of the railway-system has the Morvan more accessible and also renders it convenient to treat o conjunction with the districts round Auxerre and Autun.

a. From Laroche (Sens) to Auxerre (Autun) and to Never

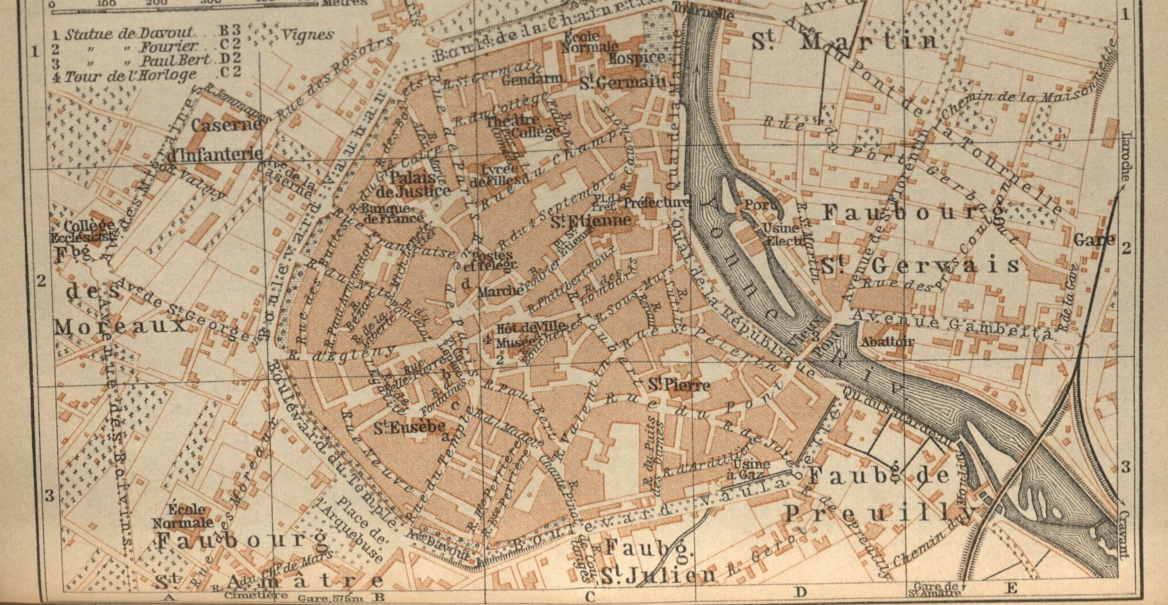
Railway to (12 M.) *Auxerre* in 35 min. (fares 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 45, to (91 M.) *Nevers* in 4½-5½ hrs. (fares 16 fr. 55, 11 fr. 20, 7 fr. 25 c.).

Laroche, see p. 361. The first part of this line traverses a m tonous district on the right bank of the *Yonne*, with a plain t left and hills to the right. — Three small stations.

12 M. **Auxerre.** — **Hotels.** Hôtel de l'Épée (Pl. a; B, 3), R Temple 18, R. 2½, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3, omn. ½ fr.; Grand Hôtel Fontaine (Pl. b; B, 2, 3), Place Charles-Lepère 12; Hot. du Com (Pl. c; B, 3), Rue des Grandes-Fontaines 5; Hôtel de la Poste (B, 2), Rue d'Orbandelle. — *Buffet* at the station. — **Cafés.** *Grand* with garden, at the Promenade; *Léon*, Place Ch. Lepère. — *Pos Telegraph Office* (Pl. C, 2), Rue Dompierre, near the Hôtel de Vill *Bains de l'Yonne*, Place de la République 18.

Auxerre, the capital of the department of the *Yonne*, a with 18,901 inhab. and a brisk trade in wine, is situated on on the left bank of the Yonne. Though badly and irregularly b the town, with its three conspicuous churches, makes a favou impression on the visitor arriving by railway.

Auxerre was the Gallic *Autessiodurum*. Christianity was preached as early as 260 A.D. The town was sacked by the Huns in the 5th


1 Statue de Davout B3
2 " " Fourier C2
3 " " Paul Bert D2
4 Tour de l'Horloge C2
Vignes
Caserne d'Infanterie
Palais de Justice
Banque de France
Lycée de Filles
Théâtre
Collège
Gendarm.
Ecole Normale
Hospice
St Germain
Préfecture
St Etienne
Postes et Telegr.
Marché
Hôt. de Ville
Musée
St Eusèbe
St Pierre
Usine à Gaz
Pont
Quai de la République
Quai de la Marine
Rue de la Chaudanne
Rue des Rosiers
Rue de la Caserne
Rue du Collège
Rue du Champ
Rue de la Poste
Rue Paul Bert
Rue du Pont
Rue de la Paix
Rue de la Fontaine
Rue du Temple
Rue Arve
Rue Bréchet
Rue de la Gare
Rue de la Fabrique
Rue de la Poterne
Rue de la Tannerie
Rue de la Mairie
Rue de la Glacière
Rue de la Fontaine Couverte
Rue de la Fabrique
Rue de la Poterne
Rue de la Tannerie
Rue de la Mairie
Rue de la Glacière
Rue de la Fontaine Couverte
Boulevard du Temple
Boulevard de la Chaudanne
Boulevard de la Marine
Boulevard de la Mairie
Boulevard de la Glacière
Boulevard de la Fontaine Couverte
Boulevard de la Fabrique
Boulevard de la Poterne
Boulevard de la Tannerie

to the Saxons in the 9th, and ruins to the Normans in 880. It was extended by the Germans in 1870.

The *Railway Station* (D, E, 5) lies about ½ M. from the town. On the *Place Leo* over the Bassin is a *Statue of Leo Belgicus* (1853-56; D, 5). A, B 5), who died as governor of Utrecht, by Pieters.

The church of *St. Pierre* (D, C, 3), the first to the right, in the Rue de Pont, was rebuilt in the 17th cent. and furnished with a handsome classical portico. The fine tower, however, dates from 1350. In the Crucifix to a Highland Renaissance gallery. — The Rue Dodoret and Rue Traverse lead hence to the —

Cathedral of St. Etienne (D, C, 2), a highly interesting edifice, dating substantially from the 13-15th cent., but incorporating some fragments of an earlier Romanesque church. The three fine, but somewhat Anglicised towers of the W. front were added at the end of the 15th century. The N. tower, with its four stories and elaborate crowning, was completed in the 16th cent.; the S. tower is unfinished. The relief above the main portal represents the Last Judgment. The lateral portals, completed in the 15-16th cent., are richly ornamented; the gables and arches being adorned with a multitude of small statuettes in relief niches and recesses. Above are a large gable and a huge window with three circular lights. The side-portals are also noteworthy; that to the S. (15-16th cent.) is sculptured with scenes relating to St. Gertrude, Bishop of Nivelle (A.D. 647), while that to the N. represents the martyrdom of St. Stephen.

The *Interior* is lofty and harmoniously proportioned. The nave is surrounded by a double triforium and vaulting. The choir is separated from the nave by an elegant gothic rood-screen of the 16th century. The wall of the ambulatory, which is here pierced by five arches, is adorned with 20 recesses, the capitals of which are most delicately and variously treated. The chief work of the cathedral is the magnificent altar-piece by Rubens (1611-14), the masterpiece of Flemish painting. The interior of the screen is also by Rubens, by whom are also the two large pictures on the right and left of the choir, representing the Elevation of the Cross and the Descent from the Cross. The former is a work of the 17th cent., the latter, which is a noble scene of the highest merit, is by Rubens himself. Both are in a very fine state of preservation. Above the door to the left is a fine picture by Crayer (1582-1669), representing the Assumption of the Virgin. The pulpit is a work of the 18th cent., and some of the marble and also interesting. Beneath the choir is a *Crypt* of the 13th cent. — For the interesting *Treasury* (ad the ascent of the S. tower (fee 1 cent) apply at the sacristy.

Behind the cathedral stands the *Bel'froi* (D, C, 2), in the former episcopal palace, which has a fine Renaissance portal, the promenade of the mediæval bishops, and the old synod-room with its Gothic pulpit. — The quay affords the best view of the interesting remains of the *Abbey of St. Gertrude* (D, C, 1), which has been transformed into a hospital and school. There include a tower of the 14th cent., and the transept, choir, and chapter of the church, dating from the 13-15th centuries. The nave has disappeared. The crypt dates from the 9th century.

Returning to the cathedral, we now follow the Rue Pierre Paulin, beside the market-place and then the Rue Courtebeur to the left, leading to the *Hôtel de Ville* (D, C, 2). To the right is one of

the old town gateways, with the *Tour de l'Horloge* (Pl. 4), which dates from the end of the 15th cent.; the spire, however, was rebuilt in the 19th cent., after a fire.

Near this point, to the left, is the *Musée-Bibliothèque* (Pl. C, 2), containing collections of antiquities, natural history, paintings, sculptures, and a library of 80,000 vols. (open on Sun. and Thurs. 1-4, on other days on application). The building is adorned with medallions of local celebrities. In front of it is a *Statue of Fourier*, the mathematician (Pl. 2; C, 2), a native of Auxerre (1768-1830), in bronze, by Faillot.

A little farther on, to the left, is the Rue du Temple, one of the chief streets in the town. In the same quarter is the *Church of St. Eusèbe* (Pl. B, 3), dating from various periods, and containing fine stained glass of the 16th cent. (choir-chapels) and wood-carving (stalls). The graceful tower is in the Transitional style.

At the end of the Rue du Temple, to the left, is the *Boulevard du Temple*, a pleasant promenade embellished with a bronze statue, by Dumont, of *Marshal Davout* (1770-1823; Pl. 1, B, 3).

From Auxerre to *Toucy-Moulins* (Montargis) and *Gien*, see p. 394.

The Nevers line continues to ascend the valley of the Yonne, skirting the *Canal du Nivernais* (110 M. long), which connects the Yonne with the Loire. We cross both river and canal several times. An extensive trade in firewood is here carried on.

23 M. *Cravant* (buffet), an ancient town, where the English defeated the French in 1423. The old château and a tower are the only relics of its fortifications. The fine church, dating from the 15-16th cent., has a rich Renaissance choir. The branch-line to Autun (see p. 381) now diverges to the left. — 34½ M. *Châtel-Censoir*, in an undulating district; 40 M. *Coulanges-sur-Yonne*; 41½ M. *Surgy*, the junction for Montargis and Triguères (p. 394).

45 M. **Clamecy** *(Buffet; Hôtel de la Boule d'Or)*, a town with 5426 inhab., lies to the left, at the confluence of the Yonne and the *Beuvron*. Jean Rouvet, who is said to have invented in 1549 the method in which the timber is floated down the rivers, was a native of Clamecy; and a bust of him, by David d'Angers, has been set up on the bridge over the Yonne. The ancient *Eglise de Bethléem*, built in the 12th cent., is now the salle-à-manger of the Hôtel de la Boule d'Or. The *Church of St. Martin*, chiefly dating from the 13th, 15th, and 16th cent., has several interesting features; its W. front is surmounted by a fine square tower.

From Clamecy to *Cercy-la-Tour* and *Paray-le-Monial*, see p. 384; to *Montargis* viâ *Triguères*, see p. 394; to *Cosne*, see p. 395.

Our line now quits the valley of the Yonne. 51½ M. *Corvol-l'Orgueilleux*. — 58 M. *Varzy*, a small and ancient town, to the left, with a fine church of the 13-14th cent., containing reliquaries of the 12-13th cent. and a Flemish triptych of 1535 (Martyrdom of St. Eugenia). Varzy contains a small museum of antiquities.

62 M. *Corvol-d'Embernard.* Fine view to the left, bounded by distant mountains. 66 M. *Arzembouy.* Near the small town of (72½ M.) *Prémery* we enter the valley of the *Nièvre.* 79 M. *Poiseux;* 82 M. *Guérigny*, with the large naval foundries of *La Chaussade*, belonging to the French government; 85 M. *Urzy*, to the left, with a château of the 15th century. Our train now soon joins the Chagny line (R. 57) and skirts Nevers, with its conspicuous cathedral and palace. — 91 M. *Nevers*, see p. 403.

b. From Auxerre to Autun viâ Avallon.

89 M. Railway in 4³/₄-5³/₄ hrs. (fares 16 fr. 10, 10 fr. 90 c., 7 fr.).

From Auxerre to (11 M.) *Cravant*, see p. 380. The train crosses the Yonne and leaves its valley, turns to the left, and ascends the pleasant valley of the *Cure*, which is flanked with vine-clad hills. — 14 M. *Vermenton*, a small town to the left, the church of which has a fine Romanesque portal.

19½ M. *Arcy-sur-Cure* (Hôt. des Grottes), with a château of the 18th cent., is often visited for its stalactite *Grottoes*, situated 1¼ M. above the village, on the left bank of the Cure, the valley of which is here bordered with picturesque rocks. There are three main grottoes, with an aggregate length of 950 yds., a visit to which takes about 1 hr. (adm. 3 fr. for 1-3 pers., larger parties 1 fr. each pers.). The bones of numerous prehistoric animals and many flint implements have also been found in the caves.

Beyond Arcy the train twice crosses the winding Cure and passes through a short tunnel, on emerging from which we have a glimpse, to the right, of the grottoes. We then again cross and recross the Cure. — 25 M. *Sermizelles*, at the foot of a hill, which is surmounted by a modern tower, with a statue of the Virgin. An omnibus runs hence to (5½ M.) Vézelay (1½ fr.; see p. 382). — The train now quits the valley of the Cure and reaches (31½ M.) *Vassy*, with large cement-works (1 M. to the left).

34 M. **Avallon** (*Chapeau Rouge*, Rue de Lyon; *Hôt. de la Poste*, Place Vauban, déj. or D. 3 fr.), the *Aballo* of the Romans, a town with 5900 inhab., is charmingly situated on the right bank of the *Cousin* the valley of which is here very romantic (see p. 382).

The Avenue de la Gare leads to the *Promenade des Capucins*, at the end of which stands the *Church of St. Martin*, presenting no feature of interest except its ancient pulpit carved in wood. A little distance from this point are the *Place Vauban* and the *Grand-Cours*, the latter adorned with a bronze statue of the great military engineer *Vauban* (1633-1707), by Bartholdi, erected in 1873.

The Grande-Rue, to the left of this Place, passes under the *Tour de l'Horloge*, an old gate erected in 1456-60, the tall and slender spire of which dominates the whole town. On the second floor is a small *Museum*, comprising a few antiquities, a geological collection, and a cabinet of medals containing 3000 specimens. Farther on in

the same street, to the left, rises the *Church of St. Lazare*, with its two handsome W. portals, richly adorned with elegant columns, groups of sculpture, garlands of flowers and fruit, and other carvings. The interior in the Gothic style of the 13th cent., with groined vaulting, is badly lighted and below the level of the street.

The Grande-Rue ends at the *Terreaux de la Petite-Porte*, a promenade, with the remains of fortifications, affording a delightful view of the valley of the Cousin.

FROM AVALLON TO DIJON viâ SEMUR, 66 M., railway in 2¾-4½ hrs. (fares 12 fr., 8 fr., 5 fr. 20 c.); to Semur, 21 M., in 50-70 min. (fares 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 55, 1 fr. 70 c.). — At (5½ M.) *Maison-Dieu* this line diverges from the railway to Autun (see p. 383) and turns to the E. In the distance, to the left, is *Montréal*, on an isolated hill with some interesting ruins. — 9½ M. *Guillon*, beyond which we cross the *Serain*. 13 M. *Epoisses*, with an old château and a fine church of the 12th cent., containing some works of art. Farther on we cross the valley of the *Armançon* by a lofty viaduct and obtain a good bird's-eye view of Semur, to the left.

21 M. **Semur-en-Auxois** (*Côte-d'Or; du Commerce*), a town with 3655 inhab., is magnificently situated on a rocky hill, almost surrounded by the Armançon. The principal building is the church of *Notre-Dame*, which was founded in the 11th, but rebuilt in the 14th century. It is a good example of Burgundian Gothic, and has three towers and a handsome porch of the 15th century. The nave and aisles are long and narrow, and their arches are borne by imposing clustered columns. The arches of the choir are stilted and rest on round pillars. The choir and transepts are surrounded with exquisite arcades, the columns of which end in carved heads. The aisles terminate at the E. end of the church in chapels containing some fine old paintings. Behind the pulpit is a ciborium of great delicacy of workmanship, originally used as a receptacle for the sacred oil. The lateral chapels are separated from the aisles by Flamboyant and Renaissance arcades. The first on the left contains a somewhat mutilated altar-piece of the Renaissance era, representing Jesus in the midst of the Doctors. In the second is a Holy Sepulchre, and in the third are some old stained glass and two pictures attributed to Van Loo. Two other old paintings may be seen at the side-portal to the left. Externally this portal is adorned with curious bas-reliefs, relating to the foundation of the church by Robert I. of Burgundy in expiation of the murder of his father-in-law. — Descending the street in front of the church and turning to the left, we reach the four *Towers* of the keep of the old castle, perched upon a rock above the Armançon and lending a very picturesque air to this part of the town. Farther on is the *Vieux Rempart*, a small promenade affording a view of the valley. — To the N.E. of the church stands an old Gothic *Gateway*, whence the wide Rue de la Liberté leads to the *Cours*, another promenade. — In the Rue J. J. Collenot is a small *Museum*, containing paintings and sculptures, a good geological collection, and a library (open on Sun., 1-3). — The scholar *Claude de Saumaise*, or *Salmasius* (1588-1653), remembered for his controversy with John Milton, was a native of Semur. — A steam-tramway plies from Semur to (18 M.) *Saulieu* (p. 383).

Beyond Semur the train soon reaches (28 M.) *Marigny-le-Cahouët*, with a large feudal château. 29 M. *Pouillenay*, with another old château, is the junction for Epinac (p. 389). — 30 M. *Les Laumes*, on the line from Paris to Dijon, see p. 362.

FROM AVALLON TO VÉZELAY, 9½ M.; carriage 10-15 fr. The traveller may prefer to go by train to *Sermizelles* and thence by omnibus, see p. 381. A picturesque walking-route leads through the *Valley of the Cousin* to (2¼ M.) Pontaubert. — *Pontaubert*, which is prettily situated on the Cousin, possesses an interesting church of the 12th century. Farther on, the road ascends to (5½ M.) *Fontette*, and then descends into the smiling valley of the *Cure*. — 8 M. *St. Père-sous-Vézelay* was the original site of the monastery of Vézelay. Its interesting church, of the 13th cent., has a

fine tower and an elaborate portal, preceded by a porch of which the original appearance has been modified.

9½ M. **Vézelay** *(Hôtel du Lion d'Or; de la Poste)*, an old town with 800 inhab., on a hill commanding the valley of the Cure, was founded in the 9th cent., along with the new monastery established to replace that which the Normans had destroyed at St. Père. It was here that St. Bernard preached the Second Crusade in 1146, and here, too, Philip Augustus and Richard Cœur-de-Lion assumed the Cross in 1187. Theodore de Beza, the Reformer and theologian, was born at Vézelay in 1519. — In the upper part of the town stands the very interesting old **Abbey Church*, dedicated to Mary Magdalen, which has been carefully restored by Viollet-le-Duc. The W. *Façade* has three portals and is surmounted by two towers, that on the left rising only to the height of the nave. The relief over the central portal represents the Last Judgment; above it is a large window, richly sculptured. The large narthex, or ante-church, which was added in 1130-40 (generally closed; apply at the sacristy), communicates with the nave by three doorways (the centre one richly carved). The nave itself, which dates from the 11th cent., is described by Mr. Fergusson *('Hist. of Arch.')* as possessing 'all the originality of the Norman combined with the elegance of the Southern styles'. The arches are wide and low, and there is no triforium. 'The vault is formed by immense transverse ribs, crossing from pier to pier, and forming square compartments, each divided by plain intersecting arches, without ribs, and rising considerably in the centre'. The capitals of the columns are noteworthy for the variety of their treatment, and the details throughout are very fine. The transept and the choir, built in 1190-1220, are in the earliest Gothic style. There were originally two towers over the transept, but only that to the S. now remains (fine view from the top).

From Avallon a DILIGENCE runs to Lormes, passing *Chastellux* (Hôtel du Maréchal), a village 7½ M. to the S., on a hill on the left bank of the *Cure*. It is dominated by a well-preserved mediæval castle, with six battlemented towers, dating chiefly from the 13th cent. and recently restored. Lormes (p. 384) is 9 M. farther on. — Another DILIGENCE plies to *Quarré-les-Tombes* (Hôtel de la Poste), a country-town with 2100 inhab., about 10 M. to the E.S.E., standing on a hill between the valleys of the Cure and the *Cousin*. It owes its name to a quantity of unused tombstones, which are to be seen near the church and have given rise to the theory that there was a depot here for tombstones in the middle ages. They were still more numerous in the 18th century, but many of them have been carried off for building-purposes. — About 3 M. to the S.E., in a wild and picturesque part of the valley of the Cousin, is the Benedictine convent of *Ste. Marie-de-la-Pierre-qui-Vire*, founded in 1849 (ladies not admitted).

From Avallon to *Nuits-sous-Ravières*, see p. 362.

At Avallon the railway to Autun leaves the valley of the Cousin. At (39 M.) *Maison-Dieu* the branch-line to Les Laumes (see p. 382) diverges to the left. 47 M. *Sincey-lès-Rouvray*, with coal-mines and granite-quarries. Fine views. 51½ M. *La-Roche-en-Brénil*, with the old château of the Comte de Montalembert. The line now traverses a forest and crosses the watershed between the Seine and the Loire.

60 M. **Saulieu** *(Hôt. de la Poste)*, an ancient town with 3583 inhab., on a small hill to the right, was formerly a Roman military station, situated on the Via Agrippa, which began at Autun. The ancient abbey-church of *St. Andoche*, which dominates the town, dates from the beginning of the 12th cent., with the exception of the choir, which was rebuilt in the 18th cent., and the N. tower It has a handsome Romanesque portal. The interior is interesting for

the capitals of the pillars, a white marble tomb behind the altar, said to be that of St. Andoche, dating from the 5th cent. but recently restored, and the organ-loft, of the 15th century.

FROM SAULIEU TO MONTSAUCHE (Valley of the Cure; Corbigny; Château-Chinon), 15½ M., diligence (fare 3 fr. 25 c.) viâ (5 M.) *Eschamps* and (11 M.) *Gouloux*. — **Montsauche** *(Hôtel du Pied-à-Terre)*, a town with 1580 inhab., is situated in a sterile district, on the left bank of the Cure. About 2¼ M. to the S.E., in the *Valley of the Cure*, is the *Réservoir des Settons*, 988 acres in extent, formed in 1848-58 by means of a dam 875 ft. long, 65 ft. high, and 16-35 ft. thick, with the object of enlarging the Cure and the Yonne for purposes of floatage and navigation. The reservoir, which holds 75,460,000 cub. ft. of water, abounds in fish and is frequented during the winter by birds of passage. — The valley of the Cure is very picturesque at places, especially between Montsauche and *Dun-les-Places*, 6 M. to the N., on the road from Saulieu to Corbigny viâ Lormes (see below). — The main road continues towards (16 M.) *Château-Chinon* (see below), on the S., traversing the sterile table-lands and the forests in the centre of the Morvan district.

From Saulieu steam-tramways ply to (18 M.) *Semur* (p. 382) and to (16 M.) *Arnay-le-Duc* (p. 363).

The next station after Saulieu is (66 M.) *Liernais*, beyond which the view becomes finer and more extensive. The line descends again rapidly to the valley of the *Arroux*, making wide detours. At (83 M.) *Dracy-St.-Loup*, where we join the line from Chagny to Autun, carboniferous slate is found. — We now enter the valley of the Arroux and come in sight of Autun (to the left), dominated by its cathedral. To the right we see the so-called Temple of Janus (p. 392).

88 M. *Autun*, see p. 389.

c. From Clamecy (Auxerre) to Paray-le-Monial (Moulins).

98 M. RAILWAY in 5½-7¾ hrs. (fares 17 fr. 75, 12 fr. 5, 7 fr. 80 c.). — To *Moulins*, 103 M., railway in 5½-5¾ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 55, 12 fr. 60, 8 fr 10 c.).

Clamecy, see p. 380. This railway ascends the valley of the *Beuvron* for a short distance, crosses the river three times, and enters the valley of the *Yonne*, through which the Nivernais Canal also passes (p. 380). — 8 M. *Asnois*. — 11 M. *Flez-Cusy-Tannay*. Tannay has a fine church of the 14-16th centuries. To the left are the wooded hills of the Morvan. — 15 M. *Dirol*.

20½ M. *Corbigny* (Hôt. du Commerce), a town with 2490 inhab., formerly possessed an abbey to which the French monarchs came to procure the pretended power of curing the King's Evil. The two churches date from the 12th and from the 16th century.

A local railway runs viâ (10 M.) *Lormes* (Poste), a prettily situated town with 2886 inhab., to (39 M.) *Alligny-en-Morvan*, and thence through the pretty valley of the Ternin to (47 M.) *Saulieu* (p. 383).

Beyond Corbigny the Nivernais Canal leaves the valley of the Yonne and passes to the right, through three tunnels, into the valley of the *Aron*. — 31½ M. *Auxay* possesses two châteaux (15th and 18th cent.; the former in ruins). — 35 M. *Tamnay-Châtillon*.

A BRANCH-RAILWAY runs hence to (15 M.) **Château-Chinon** *(Poste; Lion d'Or)*, a town with 2330 inhab., formerly capital of the Morvan, situated on the slope of a hill (2000 ft.) near the left bank of the Yonne. On the summit of the hill, commanding a fine view, are the ruins of the château round which the town sprang up. Of the fortifications of the town a

gate and three towers alone remain. *Alluy*, 1½ M. distant, has a church (12-15th cent.) with a curious Romanesque crypt. — From Château-Chinon to Autun, see p. 392.

A Diligence (75 c.) plies from Tamnay-Châtillon to (3½ M.) *Châtillon-en-Bazois*, with a château of the Sires de Châtillon.

We next reach the valley of the Aron, where we again see the Canal du Nivernais. 43½ M. *Moulins-Engilbert*. The small town of that name lies about 3½ M. to the N.E. and is dominated by a ruined château of the 13th century. — 46½ M. *Vandenesse*.

An Omnibus (1-1¼ fr.) runs from Vandenesse to (5½ M.) **St. Honoré-les-Bains** (*Hôtel du Parc; du Morvan; des Bains; Bellevue; Villa Vaux-Martin*, etc.), a small town, situated amid wooded hills on the W. slope of the Morvan mountains, which is visited for its warm mineral springs (80° Fahr.). The waters contain sulphate of soda, sulphuretted hydrogen, and traces of arsenic, and resemble those of the Pyrenean baths. St. Honoré is the *Aquae Nisincii* of the Romans, some of whose ancient baths have been exhumed. There is a *Casino* in the park. Above the town stands a château of the 17th century.

52½ M. *Cercy-la-Tour* (buffet), on the Nivernais Canal (p. 384) and at the confluence of the Alène, the Aron, and the Canne, is on the line from Chagny to Nevers (R. 57). We change carriages here. Our line runs towards the S. 58 M. *Briffault*. 60 M. *St. Hilaire-Fontaine*, with a fine priory-church, dating in part from the 12th century. We ascend along the right bank of the *Loire*. 64 M. *Cronat*, a small town with three interesting châteaux.

71 M. **Bourbon-Lancy** (*Grand Hôtel; Hôtel St. Léger*, both connected with the baths, pens. 7-15 fr.; *des Thermes; des Bains; de la Poste*), a finely-situated town with 4158 inhab., possesses thermal springs containing chloride of sodium and iron, which have been in use since the time of the Romans and are efficacious for rheumatism. The *Etablissement Thermal* is well fitted up and contains a swimming-bath. The large *Hospital* was founded by the Marquis and the Marquise d'Aligre. A local line runs to (28 M.) *Toulon-sur-Arroux*. — 76 M. *St. Aubin-sur-Loire*, with an interesting château.

At (79 M.) *Gilly-sur-Loire* we join the line from Moulins to Mâcon viâ Paray-le-Monial and Cluny (see *Baedeker's Southern France*).

57. From Dijon to Nevers.

a. Viâ Chagny, Montchanin, and Le Creusot.

133½ M. Railway in 5-7¾ hrs. (fares 24 fr. 15, 16 fr. 35, 10 fr. 75 c.)
As far as Chagny we travel by the Lyons Railway.

Dijon, see p. 365. The railway crosses two arms of the Ouche and the Canal de Bourgogne, leaving to the left the lines to Pontarlier (R. 55) and Is-sur-Tille (R. 42b and 53b). It next passes the great railway-workshops of the Lyons Railway, beyond which the line to St. Amour diverges (p. 374), and skirts to the right the hills of the *Côte-d'Or*, so called on account of the excellent wine grown there. — 7 M. *Gevrey*, the station for the celebrated wine-district of *Chambertin*. For the Combes de Lavaux and de la Bussière and the Fixin

Monument, see p. 374. — 10½ M. *Vougeot*, where the famous *Clos-Vougeot* vineyards are situated.

13½ M. *Nuits-St-Georges*, a small town with an extensive commerce in the wines of the surrounding district. A pyramid near the station commemorates the battle of Dec., 1870, in which the French were defeated by the Germans after a severe struggle.

About 7 M. to the E. is the ancient and celebrated *Abbaye de Cîteaux*, founded in 1098 and rebuilt in the 18th century. It is now used as an agricultural reformatory.

23 M. **Beaune** (*Buffet; Hôt. de la Poste*, Boul. de Bouze; *du Chevreuil*, Rue Maufoux 33; *de France*, at the station), an ancient town with 13,887 inhab., is the centre of a great wine-district, praised by Eumenes in the 4th cent., and by Gregory of Tours in the 6th.

After passing through a suburb, we enter the town between two round *Towers*, relics of an old castle, and reach a square embellished with a fine bronze statue, by Rude, of *Monge* (1746-1818), the mathematician, a native of Beaune. Beyond rises the *Belfry* of the old Hôtel de Ville, dating from 1403 and restored in 1897. To the left, before the Belfry, is the former *Hôtel de la Mare* or *Rochepot* (1523), now a bookshop, with two courts with Renaissance and Gothic arcades. — The Rue Carnot (old house at No. 18) leads to the left from the above-mentioned square to the Place Carnot, in which is a *Monument to President Carnot* (d. 1894), by Loiseau-Bailly.

In a street to the right stands the château-like *Hospital, a quaint building in the Flemish style, founded in 1443 by Nicholas Rolin, Chancellor of Burgundy. The exterior is simple and presents no striking features beyond the penthouse doorway and the small belfry on the summit of its high-pitched roof. The hospital-nurses are nuns belonging to rich families, who wear a costume of white in summer and blue in winter. Visitors are admitted (10-11.30 and 1-4; 50 c., free on Sun.) and will find the court-yard worthy of inspection, with two wooden galleries, one above the other, and dormer-windows surmounted by gables. Several of the rooms are still fitted up in their original style, one of them being decorated with mural paintings of 1682. The chapel, with its magnificent stained-glass window, and the kitchen are also noteworthy. But the most interesting treasure as a work of art is a fine **Altar-Piece presented by the founder of the Hospital, the work of *Rogier van der Weyden*. It is composed of fifteen panels, of which six are on the outside, and the principal subject is the Last Judgment. The room (1st floor) in which it is also contains some beautiful tapestry, illuminated MSS., bindings, etc.

At the end of the street is the small Place de la Halle, beyond which we traverse the Place Fleury and the Rue de la République. The latter passes near the old collegiate church of *Notre-Dame* (12-16th cent.), in the Place Maufoux. The church is surmounted by a noble Gothic tower and preceded by a large open Gothic porch,

with handsome doorways; but the fine apse, with its three small round chapels, is in the Romanesque style. The nave is roofed with barrel-vaulting, and the aisles with groined vaulting. The choir and side-chapels of the nave contain some good stained glass. The engaged columns of the pillars on one side of the nave are contrasted with fluted pilasters on the opposite side. The church possesses some valuable **Tapestry* of the 15th cent., with which the apse is decorated on festivals; the subjects are taken from the life of the Virgin.

We then follow the Rue de la République to the boulevards bounding the old town. At the *Square des Lions* we turn to the right, and at the end of the Rue de Lorraine reach the monumental *Porte St. Nicolas* of 1761, beyond which is the *Jardin Anglais*. In the St. Nicolas quarter, to the right, is a 14th cent. church, with a Romanesque portal. A small street which diverges to the left (as we return) within the gateway leads to the *Hôtel de Ville*, formerly a convent. The building contains a *Public Library*, the *Municipal Archives*, a *Gallery of Natural History*, and a small *Museum*, the latter comprising paintings, antiquities, and curiosities of various kinds.

From Beaune to Arnay-le-Duc, 26 M. This narrow-gauge line traverses the hills of the *Côte-d'Or* (p. 385) and surmounts the *Col de Laucy* (1800 ft.) by a series of rapid zigzag curves. It has stations at (3 M.) *Pommard* and (4 M.) *Volnay*, both producing 'Burgundy' of the best quality. — At (16 M.) *Bligny-sur-Ouche* we intersect the line from Dijon to Epinac (p. 374). — 26 M. *Arnay-le-Duc*, see p. 363.

27 M. *Meursault*, noted for its white wine. Farther to the right is *Puligny*, where Montrachet wine is produced.

32 M. **Chagny** *(Buffet; *du Commerce; de Bourgogne)*, a commercial town with 4670 inhab. and a station upon several railways, is situated between the *Dheune* and the *Canal du Centre*, which joins the Saône and the Loire (74½ M.) and is connected with the Canal Latéral (p. 395). Carriages are changed here.

Railway to *Dôle*, see p. 375; to *Lyons*, see *Baedeker's Southern France*.

Our line now turns to the W. and runs among mountains on which are traces of ancient fortifications. — 35 M. **Santenay** *(du Commerce; Lion d'Or)*, a picturesquely situated little town (1500 inhab.), with mineral baths, 1½ M. from the station.

On the *Mont de Sène* or *des Trois-Croix* (1720 ft.), to the N., are some antique mounds and the foundations of a temple of Mercury, besides some curious ossiferous strata. To the S. is the ancient *Camp of Chassey*, with ramparts still 45 ft. high in places.

We now diverge to the left from the line to Autun (see p. 388) and ascend the left bank of the Dheune, on the other side of which flows the Canal du Centre (see above). We next traverse an industrial district, passing several small stations, with stone-quarries, coal and iron mines, and gypsum-quarries.

50 M. **Montchanin** *(Buffet; Hôt. des Mines; de la Gare)*, a town with 4514 inhab., possessing large coal-mines and various industrial establishments.

FROM MONTCHANIN TO ROANNE, 68 M., railway in 3¹/₂-4¹/₂ hrs. (fare 12 fr. 40, 8 fr. 30, 5 fr. 40 c.). This line, the direct continuation to th S.W. of the railway from Dijon, enters the valley of the *Bourbince*, an skirts the Canal du Centre, traversing an industrial district, with coal an iron mines, quarries, etc. — 6 M. *Blanzy*, with 5335 inhab.; 9 M. *Mon ceau-les-Mines*, a town of 28,779 inhab., with extensive coal-mines an various manufactories; 15 M. *Ciry-le-Noble*; 18¹/₂ M. *Génelard*; 21 M. *Pa linges* (2285 inhab.). Near the station of (24 M.) *La Gravoine* once stoo the Gallo-Roman town of *Colonia*. — 31¹/₂ M. *Paray-le-Monial*, and then to (68 M.) *Roanne*, see *Baedeker's Southern France*.

Another branch-line runs from Montchanin to (17 M). *St. Gengoux*.

The railway to Nevers turns to the N.W. at Montchanin an quits the valley of the Dheune.

55 M. **Le Creusot** (*Grand Hôtel Moderne*, R. from 2¹/₂, déj. 2¹/ D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. Rodrigue*, same charges), a flourishing town wi 30,584 inhab., owes its prosperity to *Schneider's Iron Works*, th most important of the kind in France. The works comprise coa mines, furnaces, and workshops for the construction of locomotiv and other machinery, giving occupation in all to about 15,000 peopl Visitors are admitted on application to the manager, at 9 a.m. a 2 p.m. The town contains a statue of *Eugène Schneider* (1805-75 the founder of the works, by Chapu.

The line now passes through a tunnel more than ¹/₂ M. long, a descends the valley of the *Mesvrin*. 62¹/₂ M. *Broye*. To the rig is the *Signal de Montjeu* (2110 ft.), beyond which, about 3 M. fro the station, is the château of that name (see p. 392). — At (68 M *Etang* (buffet) we join the line from Autun and cross the *Arrou* The town contains a modern Gothic church with a graceful spi A branch-line runs hence to (31 M.) *Digoin*. — 82 M. *Luzy* (H de l'Europe; de Centre) is a small town at the base of the *O penelle* (1246 ft.), the S. outpost of the Morvan Mts.

The line now descends the valley of the *Alène*. 91 M. *Remil* with two ruined châteaux; 96 M. *Fours*. — 105 M. *Cercy-la-To* (buffet), the junction of the line from Clamecy viâ Corbigny (p. 38

110 M. **Decize** (*Hôt. des Voyageurs; du Commerce*), an old to with 4990 inhab., situated on an island in the *Loire*, at its co fluence with the Aron, and at the mouth of the Canal du Niverna which we cross to reach it. It contains a church partly of 11th cent., and the ruins of a mediæval château. — The line n runs along the right bank of the Loire. On the left bank is *Canal Latéral à la Loire* (see p. 395).

118 M. *Béard*. 123¹/₂ M. *Imphy*, with 2805 inhab., has an i portant foundry. The line crosses the *Nièvre* a little before rea ing Nevers, and passes round the N. side of the town, with its c spicuous cathedral and palace. — 133¹/₂ M. *Nevers*, see p. 403.

b. Viâ Chagny and Autun.

137 M. RAILWAY in 7¹/₄-7³/₄ hrs. (fares 24 fr. 80, 16 fr. 85 c., 11 fr.); *Autun*, 62¹/₂ M., in 2¹/₂-3³/₄ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 65, 7 fr. 65 c., 5 fr.).

From Dijon to (35 M.) *Santenay*, see pp. 385-387. The line

0 100 200 300 400 500
Mètres
Pierre de Couhard
Ecole Préparatoire de Cavalerie
Petit Séminaire
Egl. St. Jean
Caserne Changarnier
Caz
Porte d'Arroux
Porte St. André
Moulin
Chemin de Fer
Boulevard Lauriau
Sous-Préfecture
Mairie
Hôp.l St. Gabriel
Caserne de Gend.e
Hôtel de Ville (Musée)
Théâtre
Poste et Télégraphe
Asile des Vieillards
Haras
Evêché
Cathédrale
Couvent des Carmélites
Breuil
Egl.N.Dame
Collége
Couvent du Pt St. Sacrement
Séminaire
Couvent de la Retraite
Couvent de la Visitation
Avenue de la Gare
Rue de la Gare
Rue de la République
Boulevard Schneider
Bout. Mac Mahon
Temple de Janus
Route de Chât. Chinon
Chaumont
Abattoirs
Tour
Pont d'Arroux
Pont St. Andoche
Pont St. Nicolas
Pont St. Pancrace
Pont Notre D.
Pont Talins
Ruisseau de Couhard
Ruisseau des Tanneries
Ruisseau de Fontenay
Ruisseau de Montjeu
Rte de Chât. Chinon
Rte de Corcelles
Rte de Bourgogne
Rte de Bligny
Rte de Blanchenevers
Rte de Dracy
Rte de Montjeu
Rte de Toulon
Rte de Paris
Rte de Marcheseuil
Rte de Lyon
Rte de Nevers
Rte de Moulins
Rte de Dijon
Rte de Lucenay
Rte de Bligny
Rte de Blanchenevers
Rte de Dracy
Rte de Montjeu
Rte de Toulon
Rte de Paris
Rte de Marcheseuil
Rte de Lyon
Rte de Nevers
Rte de Moulins
Rte de Dijon
Rte de Lucenay

Nevers viâ Montchanin and Le Creusot, and to Roanne viâ Paray-le-Monial (see p. 387) diverge to the left. The railway to Autun turns to the right into a pretty valley and passes through a short tunnel. — 38 M. *Paris-l'Hôpital.* To the left, the *Mont de Rôme-Château* (1795 ft.) and the *Mont de Rême* (1695 ft.), with traces of ancient fortifications. The line crosses a viaduct before reaching Nolay, and skirts the lovely vine-clad valley in which the town lies.

41 M. **Nolay** *(Hôt. Ste. Marie)*, with 2215 inhab., is the birthplace of *Lazare Carnot* (1753-1823), the well-known member of the Directory, and of *Sadi Carnot* (1837-94), President of the French Republic. Monuments to both have been erected in the town.

About 2½ M. to the E. are the imposing ruins of the *Château de la Rochepot* (13th cent.), above the village of the same name.

The line now passes over two curved viaducts and through a tunnel 1300 yds. long. — 49 M. **Epinac** *(Hôt. des Mines)*, a town with 4096 inhab., the centre of an important coal-mining district, the products of which are transported by a special railway, 17 M. long, to *Pont-d'Ouche*, on the Canal de Bourgogne. Lines to *Les Laumes* and to *Dijon*, see pp. 364, 374. — Farther on, to the right, are the *Château d'Epinac* (14th cent.; restored) and the *Château de Sully*, rebuilt in 1573, the birthplace of Marshal MacMahon. — 53 M. *St. Léger-Sully.* St. Léger-du-Bois possesses mines of carboniferous slate. At Sully are the ruins of another château. — At (57½ M.) *Dracy-St-Loup* we join the line to Auxerre viâ Avallon (p. 382). We now see, to the left, the spire of Autun cathedral, and, to the right, the so-called Temple of Janus (p. 392).

62½ M. **Autun.** — Hotels. *St. Louis et de la Poste (Pl. a; C, 2), Rue de l'Arbalète, R. 3-5, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Tête-Noire (Pl. b; C, 2), Rue de l'Arquebuse; des Négociants et de la Cloche, Place du Champ-de-Mars 6; Gaunet-Laplante (Pl. c; B, 3), Avenue de la Gare. — *Cafés* near the hotels and in the Champ-de-Mars. — *Buffet* at the station. — *Baths*, Rue de l'Arbalète 17.

A large *Fair* takes place at Autun during the first fortnight in September, on the festival of St. Lazare or St. Ladre, and strangers are recommended not to choose this period for a visit to the town.

Autun, an industrial town with 15,764 inhab. and the see of a bishop, occupies a pleasant situation on the slope of a hill, the foot of which is washed by the Arroux, and is adjoined on the S. by other wooded hills.

Autun was the *Augustodunum* of the Romans, having supplanted Bibracte, the capital of the Ædui (p. 392), and was a flourishing town with celebrated schools during the Roman Empire. St. Symphorien was martyred here in 179 A.D.; and St. Leger, bishop of Autun, saved the town from the wrath of Ebroïn, Mayor of the Palace, by delivering himself to the enemy, who put out his eyes and beheaded him. The town was ravaged by the Barbarians, the Saracens, the Normans, and the English, and has long since lost its importance. It now covers barely half of its former extent, which was 3½ M. in circumference. The Roman walls still partly exist, but are nearly all hidden from view by foliage or modern buildings, besides being defaced and despoiled of their towers, which were sixty-two in number.

On leaving the station (Pl. B, 3), we follow the Avenue de la

Gare, on the left, to the CHAMP-DE-MARS (Pl. C, 3), where stand the *Theatre*, a fine modern building, and the *Hôtel de Ville*, skilfully restored and enlarged in 1900. The groundfloor of the latter serves as a market, and the first floor contains the *Museum* (see p. 391) and a *Library* of 16,500 vols. (open Sun. & Thurs. 8.30–11.30). To the right, at the end of the square, is the **Collège** (Pl. C, 3), built by the Jesuits in 1709, with a *Natural History Museum*. To the left is the *Church of Notre-Dame*, commenced by the Jesuits, and completed after their expulsion in 1763.

Ascending to the left, by the Rues St. Saulge, Chauchien, and des Bancs, we reach the **Cathedral of St. Lazare** (Pl. D, E, 3), formerly the chapel of the château of the Dukes of Burgundy, founded in 1060, but dating in its present form mainly from the 12th century. The beautiful Gothic spire above the intersection of the nave and transept was added in the 15th century. The W. façade is preceded by a large triple porch, the central part of which is covered with semicircular, the aisles with pointed vaulting. It is flanked with two towers, partly restored in 1873. In the gable of the W. door is a fine *Group of the Last Judgment. The S. portal is in the Romanesque style, and has also been restored. The transept projects very slightly and has no aisles.

The INTERIOR is very simple in style, and the arrangement of the nave is very similar to that of the great abbey-church of Cluny (see *Baedeker's Southern France*). The place of columns is taken by fluted pilasters with curious capitals. The aisles are adjoined by chapels of the 15th and 16th centuries. The 1st on the left contains a kind of altar-piece of the 16th cent. in a handsome frame. The 2nd and 4th on the left and the 4th and 5th on the right contain some good stained glass. The 3rd on the left has a modern relief of St. Anthony, the 4th a Raising of Lazarus, the 5th a large mural painting by Ed. Krug. The 4th on the right has a Pietà by Guercino. The apse is richly decorated with variously coloured marbles (18th cent.) and contains a reliquary with the remains of St. Lazare. In the right transept is a large painting by Ingres, representing the martyrdom of St. Symphorien (p. 389). To the right of the choir, on the same side, is the monument of the president Jeannin (d. 1622), councillor of Henri IV, and of his wife, with kneeling figures of the defuncts in white marble. The treasury contains a very ancient specimen of Oriental weaving in silk.

Near the portal of the cathedral is the *Fontaine St. Lazare*, a Renaissance work. The *Bishop's Palace* (Pl. D, 3), at the N. end of the Place, was the palace of the Dukes of Burgundy down to the 13th cent., but has been rebuilt since then.

No. 3, Rue des Bancs (see p. 389), is the former HÔTEL ROLIN (Pl. D, 3), of the 15th cent., which now contains an *Archaeological Museum* (adm. 50 c., two or more pers. 25 c. each). — We now traverse the Place d'Hallencourt, to the right of the *Palais de Justice*, and turn to the right viâ the Rues Piolin, St. Antoine (in which is the *Grand Séminaire*, with Romanesque cloisters), and des Marbres, which lead to the handsome *Promenade des Marbres* (Pl. C, D, 1, 2), whence a fine view is obtained. At the beginning of the promenade, to the right, is a *School of Cavalry*, in an imposing building

dating from 1669, with gardens laid out by Le Nôtre. In the court of an adjacent house are the scanty remains of a so-called *Temple of Apollo* (Pl. C, D, 2). A bronze statue of *Divitiacus, the Æduan*, by Gravillon, was erected here in 1893. The marble seats, which give the promenade its name, belonged to the *Roman Theatre* (Pl. C, 1), slight traces of which remain near the other end of the promenade. Farther on were a 'Naumachia' and an amphitheatre.

The *Museum*, in the Hôtel de Ville (see p. 390), is open to the public on Sun., from 1-4, and on other days on application. Entrance at the end of the right arcade. To the left is a small collection of natural history; to the right are the art-collections.

Room I. No. 44. *Soyer*, The forge; 57. *Castellani*, Squadron of cuirassiers trying to pierce the German lines at Sedan; 25. *Glaize*, Gallic women, an episode of the Roman invasion. — *Béguine*, David victorious (bronze figure); casts.

Room II. No. 53. *Greuze*, Portrait of Wille, the painter; 30. *Appert*, Portrait of Le Nôtre; 12. *Caminade*, Young Greek going to sacrifice; 40. *Humbert*, The abduction, scene during the invasion of Spain by the Saracens; 19. *Lassale-Bordes*, Death of Cleopatra; 22. *Barrias*, Captive Gaul and his daughter at Rome; 36. *Sain*, The payment; *French School of the 18th cent.*, Portrait of a lady. In the middle of the room: *Mme. Bertaux*, Young prisoner (bronze); 'Væ Victoribus'; small antiquities.

Room III. No. 15. *Guignet*, Fray; 28. *Horace Vernet*, Capture of the Malakoff; 7. *French School*, Portrait of President Jeannin. In the middle of the room, a plaster statue of the same, by *Lhomme de Mercey*. A glass-case contains souvenirs of General Changarnier, a native of Autun. 9. *Horace Vernet*, Battle of Somah; 31. *Ary Scheffer*, Portrait of Changarnier; 4. *Amelot*, View of Autun; no number, *C. Van Loo*, Snow-scene. — Busts of MacMahon and Changarnier, by *Crauk*.

Room IV. No. 42. *Didier*, Landscape; 23. *Perrussin*, Bacchus reposing; 13. *Saglio*, Italian landscape; 27. *Pascal*, Flowers and fruit; 29. *Dubuisson*, Pioneers of civilisation; 38. *C. Flers*, Landscape; 10. *Bertin*, Mount Pieria in Macedonia; 45. *Ch. Frère*, The Simoom; 21. *Palizzi*, Valley of Chevreuse; no number, *Vernet-Lecomte*, Penelope. — Antiquities.

Room V. No. 52. *Teniers the Younger*, St. Jerome; 41. *L. Bakhuizen*, Sea-piece; 51. *Teniers*, Two hermits; 14. *Flemish School*, Village-festival; 2. *Teniers*, Large landscape; 32. *Florentine School*, St. Francis of Assisi; 33. *Umbrian School*, Madonna; 3. *Dubbels*, Landscape; no number, *Italian School*, Pietà; 50. *School of Giotto*, Scourging of Christ, and the Crucifixion; 49. *Italian School*, Nativity. In the middle and around the room are glass-cases containing small bronze antiquities and Gallo-Roman objects.

By following the Rue Guérin, to the left of the Hôtel de Ville, and then (still to the left) the Rue Deguin, the Petite and the Grande Rue Marchaux (with the handsome *Tour de l'Horloge;* Pl. C, 2), and the Rue St. Nicolas, we reach the *Chapelle St. Nicolas* (Pl. B, 2), containing the *Archaeological Museum* (keeper at the entrance).

On the left side of the chapel are a bas-relief of Mercury in a niche, a fine antique marble sarcophagus with a representation of a boar-hunt, several small sculptures, and various fragments of sculptures. The graceful apse contains an altar with a celebrated Christian inscription in Greek, found in 1839. To the right are some sculptures of the middle ages and the Renaissance, an old Christian sarcophagus, and a magnificent entablature. In the middle is a large mosaic. In the outhouse are some structural fragments, the sarcophagus of Brunhildis (epitaph renewed in 1767), other sarcophagi, cippi with bas-reliefs, and a handsome fountain-basin. The old cemetery in front of the chapel also contains some sculptures belonging to the museum.

The street to the left of St. Nicolas, and the Rue de la Croix-Blanche lead to the fine old **Porte St. André** (Pl. B, 1), part of the ancient fortifications of the town, restored in 1847 by Viollet-le-Duc. A tower to the left is also a relic of the fortifications. The gateway is 65 ft. high and 45 ft. wide, and is pierced by four archways, two for carriages and two for foot-passengers. Round the upper part of the gateway runs an arcaded gallery, supported by Ionic pilasters, and connecting the ramparts on each side of the gate.

The street to the left on this side of the gateway leads back to the Rue de Paris, at the point where it crosses the railway. Beyond the railway, near the river, is the **Porte d'Arroux** (Pl. A, 2), a still more interesting structure, and unspoiled by restoration. It is 55 ft. high and 62 ft. broad, and is also pierced by four archways, surmounted by a gallery. The latter, which now retains only seven of the original ten arches, is supported by Corinthian pilasters.

When the water is low, we may cross the river by a ford a little farther to the left, in order to visit the so-called *Temple of Janus* (Pl. A, 3); when this is not possible, we must return to the other side of the railway, skirt the line to the right, descend beyond the station, and cross the bridge. The remains (whether of an outwork or a temple) are remarkably well preserved, and consist of two walls 78 ft. high and 55 ft. broad, with arches, niches, and windows. — The *Pierre de Couhard* (Pl. E, 1), a pyramid of masonry about 88 ft. high, about 1 M. to the S.W. of the Promenade, is supposed to be the tomb of Divitiacus (p. 391).

An interesting excursion may be made to the *Château de Montjeu*, about 3½ M. to the S., either by the road traversing the suburb of St. Blaise, or by the steeper route viâ Couhard and the 'Maison des Chèvres'. It stands in the midst of a large park extending to within 2 M. of Autun and containing two ponds which formerly fed the principal Roman aqueduct at Autun. The château was in existence before the 13th cent., but has been rebuilt several times since then. To the S. of the park is the *Signal de Montjeu* ('Mons Jovis'; 2110 ft.), commanding a beautiful view. The station of Broye is about 3 M. to the S. (see p. 388).

From Autun to *Auxerre*, see pp. 381-384. — A narrow-gauge line runs from Autun to (15 M.) *Athey-Corcelles*, on the N.W.

From Autun to Château-Chinon, 23½ M., diligence daily in 5 hrs. The road crosses the *Arroux* (Pl. A, 3) and proceeds to the N.W. across a plain and through woods. — 8 M. *La Selle* or *La Celle-en-Morvan*, a village with slate-mines, owes its name to the hermitage ('cella') where St. Méry of Autun lived at the end of the 7th cent., the site of which is now covered by the church. Some antiquities have been discovered here. — For some distance beyond La Selle the road ascends the picturesque valley of the Canche, at the end of which rises the *Pic du Bois-du-Roi* (2960 ft.), the highest summit of the Morvan Mountains. It takes about 4 hrs. to make the ascent and descent, starting from the tavern, about 3½ M. from La Selle, near which the road leaves the river. — 12 M. *Le Pommoy*. The road ascends for 3-4 M., and then descends again into the valley of the *Yonne*. — 17 M. *Arleuf*, a village with 2430 inhab., is said to derive its name from the sterile district ('aridus locus') in which it is situated. At (21 M.) *Pont-Charrot* the road crosses the Yonne, about 5½ M. to the N. of its source. — 23½ M. *Château-Chinon*, see p. 385.

From Autun to the Beuvray, highroad for 15 M., then a path for

1-1¼ hr. more. Beyond the Arroux (Pl. A, 3) we turn to the left into the road from Luzy to Moulins, which we leave 2½ M. farther on and turn to the right. — After reaching (3½ M.) *Monthelon*, we catch glimpses of the Beuvray (see below). — 12½ M. *St. Léger-sous-Beuvray* (1770 inhab.). The road now skirts the Beuvray to the left. Before (15 M.) *Le Poirier-au-Chien* a path diverges to the left, by which the ascent may be made in 1 hr. Guides (not indispensable) are not easily obtained.

The **Beuvray** (2690 ft.) is now crowned only by shapeless ruins, a cross, and a modern chapel, but discoveries made in 1865-88 have placed it beyond a doubt that this is the height on which formerly stood the Æduan 'oppidum' of *Bibracte*. This Gallic fortress even in the time of Cæsar had become a centre of industry and commerce, specially renowned for its metal-work and enamelling. Massilian merchants flocked to the town during the festival of the goddess Bibracte, whose temple stood on the site now occupied by the chapel. The town began to be deserted at the commencement of the Christian era after the foundation of Autun (comp. p. 389), but the Gauls still continued to assemble here, and a fair is annually held on the site on the 1st Wed. in May. Beautiful view.

Beyond Autun the railway to Nevers continues to follow the valley of the Arroux. 67½ M. *Brion-Laisy*. A little farther on, to the right, we see the ruins of the *Château de Chazeu*. — At (77 M.) *Etang* (buffet) we join the preceding line (p. 388).

58. From Paris to Nevers.

a. Viâ Fontainebleau and Montargis.

157½ M. Railway in 4½-8¼ hrs. (fares 28 fr. 55, 19 fr. 30, 12 fr. 60 c.). We start from the Gare de Lyon. This line forms part of the railway to Lyons viâ the Bourbonnais (see p. 355). It is very dusty in summer, and the end-carriages of the express-trains are particularly uncomfortable in this respect.

From Paris to (41½ M.) *Moret*, see pp. 356-358. We now turn to the right from the railway to Dijon, the curved viaduct of which we see to the left (p. 359), and ascend the valley of the *Loing*, skirting the forest of Fontainebleau. — 46½ M. *Montigny-Marlotte*, with a porcelain factory. From (49 M.) *Bourron* a branch-railway runs to (16½ M.) Malesherbes (p. 397).

54 M. **Nemours** *(*Ecu-de-France; St. Pierre)*, a town of 4860 inhab., formerly capital of a duchy, still lends its title to a branch of the Orléans family. The *Church of St. Jean-Baptiste* dates from the 13-16th cent., the old *Château* from the 12th and 15th cent.

At *Larchant*, 5 M. to the W. of Nemours, is the magnificent ruined *Church of St. Mathurin*, of the 12th cent.; the apse, choir, transept, and 13th cent. tower are still standing.

The line now skirts the *Canal du Loing*, which, along with those of Briare and Orléans (see below), connects the Seine with the Loire. To the left are rocky hills. — We cross the Loing before reaching (60 M.) *Souppes*, the name of which has been derived from Cæsar's lieutenant Sulpicius, who built a bridge here.

A narrow-gauge branch-line runs hence to (3½ M.) **Château-Landon** *(Lion d'Or)*, a small and ancient town, with a few interesting buildings, and quarries of a hard kind of stone which takes on a polish like marble.

67 M. *Ferrières-Fontenay*. Ferrières, nearly 1 M. to the S.E. of

the station, formerly possessed an important abbey, of which a chapel and an interesting church (12-15th cent.) still remain.

72 M. **Montargis** *(Buffet; Hôt. de la Poste; de France; de la Gare)*, with 12,350 inhab., is situated at the confluence of the Loing and the *Vernisson* and at the junction of the canals of the Loing (p. 393), of Briare (p. 395), and of Orléans (p. 273). A pleasant avenue leads from the station to the (1/2 M.) town, crossing the canalized Loing. The *Eglise de la Madeleine* is an interesting building of the 12th and 16th cent. (recently restored), with a modern tower. In front of it is a *Statue of Mirabeau* (1749-91), who was born in the neighbourhood, by Gaudez (1889). The *Hôtel de Ville* contains a small *Picture Gallery*, comprising some works by Girodet-Trioson, a native of the town. The 'Dog of Montargis' which is said to have recognized the murderer of its master and to have overcome him in judicial combat, is commemorated by a bronze group, by Debrie, in front of the Hôtel de Ville. The ruins of the *Château* (12-15th cent.) are in private grounds to the N. of the town.

Railway to *Corbeil*, see p. 397; to *Orléans*, see p. 273.

From Montargis to Sens (railway from Orléans to Châlons-sur-Marne), 38 1/2 M., an uninteresting branch-railway. At first the train ascends the valley of the *Ouanne*, and traverses the *Gâtinais*, an old French district, noted for its honey. — 11 M. *Château-Renard*, a small town with the remains of an old castle, a church of the 11th and 13th cent., and a château of the 17th century. — 14 M. *Trigueres*, the site of a Roman station, as the ruins of a theatre and of baths testify. A dolmen also exists here. Railway to Clamecy, see below. — 22 1/2 M. *Courtenay*, another small town, has given its name to two historic families from whom have sprung three Counts of Edessa and three Emperors of Constantinople. Its present château dates from the 18th century. — 38 1/2 M. *Sens-Lyon*, also a station on the railway to Lyons viâ Dijon (see p. 362).

From Montargis to Clamecy (the Morvan), 64 1/2 M., railway in 4-4 1/2 hrs. (fares 11 fr. 60, 7 fr. 80, 5 fr. 10 c.). We follow the railway to Sens as far as (14 M.) *Trigueres* (see above), turn to the S., and continue to ascend the beautiful valley of the *Ouanne*. To the left is the fine *Château de la Brûlerie*. — 18 M. *Douchy*, containing a church with handsome stalls. Beyond (26 M.) *St. Martin-sur-Ouanne*, to the right, stands the *Château de Hautefeuille*, dominating the valley; and at *Malicorne*, 1 1/2 M. to the S., is the ruined *Château Duplesseys*, destroyed by the English in the 14th century. 29 1/2 M. *Grandchamp*, with a Renaissance château. At (33 M.) *Villiers-St-Benoît* are some structures of the 16th cent., formerly belonging to an abbey. 38 1/2 M. *Toucy-Ville*, with 3370 inhab., a modern château, and the remains of a 14th cent. castle, was the birthplace of *P. Larousse* (1815-75), the lexicographer (monument). 40 M. *Toucy-Moulins*, also a station on the railway from Gien to Auxerre (see p. 395); 44 1/2 M. *Fontenoy*, *Fontenay*, or *Fontanet*, where Charles the Bald and Louis the German defeated their brother Lothair in 841. The line now diverges to the left from the railway to Gien, and, after ascending for some distance, descends again into the valley of the Yonne. 56 1/2 M. *Druyes*, commanded by a ruined château, dating in part from the 12th century. — At (62 M.) *Surgy* we join the railway from Auxerre to Clamecy (p. 380).

80 1/2 M. *Solterres*. Beyond (84 1/2 M.) *Nogent-sur-Vernisson* the railway quits the basin of the Seine for that of the Loire.

96 M. **Gien** (*Buffet; Hôt. de l'Ecu & de la Poste*, R. 2, B. 1, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 fr., omn. 40 c.), a town with 7909 inhab., situated on the right bank of the Loire, 1 1/4 M. to the S. of the station, pos-

sesses an important fayence manufactory. The town is commanded by a fine *Château* (now the Palais de Justice), dating from the end of the 15th cent., beside which is a *Church* in the classic style, with a Gothic tower. The stained-glass windows of the church and the curious modern stations of the Cross in the interior may be mentioned. Near the twelve-arched bridge at the end of the main street stands a colossal *Statue of Vercingetorix* (pp. 363, 403), by Mouly.

Branch-railway to *Orléans*, see p. 273. — Another branch runs to (14 M.) *Argent* (p. 397), viâ *Poilly* and *Coullons* (2930 inhab.).

From Gien to Auxerre, 57 M., railway in 3½-4 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 40, 6 fr. 95, 4 fr. 55 c.). — At (9 M.) *Ouzouer-sur-Trézée* we cross the Canal de Briare (see p. 395). At (15 M.) *Bléneau*, on the Loing, the Prince de Condé was defeated by Turenne in 1652. — 23 M. **St. Fargeau** *(Hôtel de la Fontaine)*, a town with 2573 inhab., possesses a large *Château*, founded in the 15th cent., but almost entirely rebuilt in the 17-18th centuries. — 30 M. *St. Sauveur-en-Puisaye* has a château of the 17th cent., with a donjon tower dating from the 11th century. At (35 M.) *Fontenoy* we join the railway from Clamecy to Montargis viâ Triguères (see above), and follow it as far as (40 M.) *Toucy-Moulins*. — 46½ M. *Diges-Pourrain* are two large villages, the former with ruins and a handsome church, and the latter finely situated on a hill. Beyond (53½ M.) *Auxerre-St-Amâtre* the line crosses the *Yonne*. View to the left. — 57 M. *Auxerre*, see p. 378.

The scenery now becomes finer. A little farther on, the *Loire* is seen to the right, and we seldom lose sight of it again for any considerable interval during the rest of our journey.

This great river is the largest in France (700 M. long), but its bed is wide and shallow and great part of it is dry during summer. This is particularly noticeable beyond Neuvy. In the wet season, however, the Loire sometimes rises upwards of 20 ft. and causes terrible inundations. The shifting of the sand and the banks which it forms make the navigation of the river difficult and even impossible at places.

102½ M. **Briare** *(Poste)*, a town with 5630 inhab., produces large quantities of so-called 'porcelain' buttons, made of feldspar rendered plastic by milk, a process introduced by M. Bapterosses, whose bust (by Chapu; 1897) is in the Grande-Place. The town is situated on the Loire at the head of the *Canal de Briare*, which joins the Canal du Loing and thus connects the Loire with the Seine.

This canal, begun in 1604, is 36½ M. long, and is prolonged to the S. by the *Canal Latéral à la Loire*, which in turn is connected with the Canal du Centre (p. 388) and has, including its ramifications, a total length of 130 M.

Farther on, to the right, our line passes near the town and the junction of the Canal with the Loire. — Beyond (113½ M.) *Neuvy-sur-Loire* we have a fine view of the valley to the right. The surrounding district pastures a valuable breed of white cattle, peculiar to the Nivernais. — 121½ M. **Cosne** *(Grand Cerf; Etoile)*, an old and industrial town with 8580 inhab., situated on the right bank of the Loire, here crossed by a suspension-bridge.

From Cosne to Bourges. 42 M., railway in 1¾-2¾ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 35 c.). — 7½ M. *St. Satur*, a village at the foot of the hill of Sancerre, contains a beautiful but unfinished canonical church of the 15th century. — 8½ M. **Sancerre** *(Point-du-Jour)*, an old and ill-built town with 3000 inhab., is finely situated on a steep hill (1000 ft.), in the midst of an undulating country that produces good red and white wines. On account of its position Sancerre, which had embraced Protestantism, was

one of the bulwarks of the Huguenots and sustained several sieges, the most famous being that of 1573, which lasted eight months and was accompanied by a dreadful famine. A relic of the fortifications, the so-called *Tour des Fiefs*, dating from the 14th cent., is still to be seen in the park of the modern Renaissance *Château*, near which also is the Romanesque *Church*, restored in the interior. Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Taranto (1765-1840), was born here. — The following stations are unimportant. 42 M. *Bourges*, see p. 399.

From Cosne to Clamecy, 39 M., railway in 2-2¾ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 5, 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 10 c.). This line follows the valley of the *Nohain*. — 13 M. **Donzy** *(Grand Monarque)*, an ancient town (Domitiacus) with 2877 inhab., has a *Church* of the 12th and 13th cent. and a *Donjon* of the former château. In the neighbourhood are two ruined priories. — 23 M. *Entrains*, a small town of ancient origin (Intaranum), where the ruins of a temple of Augustus and other antiquities have been discovered. — 39 M. *Clamecy*, see p. 380.

The train passes above the loop-line uniting the Clamecy and Bourges lines. 127 M. *Tracy-Sancerre*, 3 M. distant from Sancerre (see above), to which omnibuses ply (90 c.). — 133 M. *Pouilly-sur-Loire* lies in a pleasant country, dotted with handsome châteaux, and is the centre of a wine-growing district which produces an excellent white wine. At (136½ M.) *Mesves-Bulcy* we come in sight of the Morvan Mountains (to the left; p. 378).

140½ M. **La Charité** *(Hôt. de la Poste et du Grand-Monarque; du Dauphin; de la Gare)*, a town with 5147 inhab., owes its name to an ancient Cluniac priory. It suffered much from the wars of the middle ages, like most towns on the banks of the Loire, and still more from the religious wars. The Romanesque church of *Ste. Croix*, though partly destroyed by fire, is still interesting.

149½ M. **Pougues-les-Eaux** (*Splendid Hôtel*, pens. from 12 fr.; *Gr. Hôt. du Parc; Guimard; St. Léger; de l'Etablissement Thermal; de la Gare*, etc.), a pleasantly situated town with 1600 inhab., is frequented on account of its cold mineral springs, which contain carbonates of lime and iron. It contains an *Etablissement de Bains*, with baths, drinking-fountains, a casino, etc.

153 M. *Fourchambault* (Hôt. des Forges), a town with 6152 inhab., possesses extensive iron-works. — The lines to the Morvan (RR. 56 and 57) diverge as we approach Nevers. The large buildings near the station are those of *St. Gildard* (see p. 406). — 157½ M. *Nevers*, see p. 403.

b. Viâ Corbeil and Montargis.

162 M. Railway in 5¼-8¼ hrs., the fares being the same as by the above-mentioned line. We start from the Gare de Lyon. See p. 357.

From Paris to (9 M.) *Villeneuve-St-Georges*, and thence to (20½ M.) *Corbeil*, see p. 357.

Corbeil *(Hôt. de la Belle-Image; Bellevue)*, an old town with 9632 inhab., situated at the confluence of the Seine and the *Essonne*, has an extensive commerce in grain and flour. The avenue which begins at the station leads to the *Moulins de Corbeil*, the

largest flour-mills in France (no admission). A little beyond this are the *Hôtel de Ville* and the handsome *Galignani Monument*, by Chapu, commemorating the well-known Paris publishers (Anthony, d. 1873; William, d. 1882), who were substantial benefactors of Corbeil. The Rue Notre-Dame and Rue St. Spire lead thence past the fine Gothic *Porte St. Spire* (14th cent.) to the church of *St. Spire*, a Gothic building of the 12th, 13th, and 15th centuries. In the first chapel to the right are the tombs of the founder of the church, Haymon, Count of Corbeil (d. 957), and of the founder of the college, Jacques de Bourgoin (d. 1661). — About 1 M. to the S.W. lies the village of *Essonnes*, with a large paper-mill (3000 workmen); visitors admitted. — From Corbeil to *Montereau (Dijon)*, see p. 357.

Our line now ascends the marshy valley of the *Essonne*. Near (29 M.) *Ballancourt* is the powder-mill of *Le Bouchet*. To the right are extensive 'peat-hags', to the left rocky hills. 33 M. *La Ferté-Alais* has a church of the 12th century. We next pass through a wooded country. Several small stations.

47½ M. **Malesherbes** *(Lion d'Or)*, a town with 2328 inhab., has a church of the 13th cent., containing a bust of *Malesherbes* (1721-94), minister and defender of Louis XVI. A bronze *Statue of Captain Lelièvre* (1800-1851), by Leroux, commemorates that soldier's defence of Mazagran (Algeria; 1840) for four days with 123 men against 12,000 Arabs. — About ¾ M. to the S. is the 17th cent. *Château de Malesherbes* (visitors admitted), and ¾ M. to the N. is the splendid *Château de Rouville*, of the 15th cent., with crenelated and machicolated towers (visitors admitted to the park).

From Malesherbes a branch-railway runs to (40 M.) Orléans (p. 269), viâ (12 M.) Pithiviers *(Poste; Gringoire)*, a town with 6225 inhab., possessing a Renaissance church with a lofty tower. It is noted for its almond-cakes and lark-pies. Steam-tramway to *Toury* (p. 263). Pithiviers is connected with (13 M.) *Beaune-la-Rolande* (see below) by a railway, which is being continued in the opposite direction to *Etampes* (p. 263).

Another branch-railway runs from Malesherbes to (16½ M.) *Bourron* (Moret; p. 393).

About 1 M. to the left of (51½ M.) *La Brosse* is the *Château d'Angerville* (16th cent.). The church of (55 M.) *Puiseaux* contains a Holy Sepulchre of the 15th century. — 59½ M. *Beaumont-en-Gâtinais*, with an old château.

63 M. *Beaune-la-Rolande Junction*. The town lies about 2½ M. to the S.W. and is reached by the branch-railway mentioned below.

From Beaune-la-Rolande to Bourges, 84 M., railway in 3¾-5¼ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 20, 10 fr. 30, 6 fr. 65 c.). The country through which this line runs is monotonous and uninteresting. — 2½ M. *Beaune-la-Rolande* (1860 inhab.). 8½ M. *Bellegarde-Quiers*, also a station on the railway from Orléans to Montargis (p. 273). Near (12 M.) *Beauchamps* the line crosses the *Canal d'Orléans*. 17 M. *Lorris*, a town with 2180 inhab., was the birthplace of Guillaume de Lorris (d. ca. 1260), the author of the 'Roman de la Rose', known to English readers from Chaucer's version of it. At (25½ M.) *Les Bordes* our line intersects the railway from Orléans to Gien (p. 273).

29½ M. **Sully-sur-Loire** *(Poste)*, a town with 2553 inhab., on the left bank of the *Loire*, which the train crosses here. Its original manor afterwards

became a barony and was created a duchy by Henri IV in favour of his minister Maximilien de Béthune, Baron de Rosny, better known under the name of Sully. The *Château* built by him about 1602, to which he retired after the assassination of the king, is still in good preservation. Its court contains a marble statue of Sully, erected in the 17th century.

Near (45 M.) *Argent* (2200 inhab.) we cross the *Canal de la Sauldre* (see below). Branch-railway to Gien, see p. 394. Another line runs to (26 M.) *Salbris* (see below), and thence to *Romorantin*, see p. 278. — 60 M. *La Chapelle d'Angillon*, with a château of the 15-17th cent.; 66½ M. *Henrichemont*, a town with 3440 inhab., founded by Sully in 1609, and peopled exclusively by tanners. 71½ M. *Menetou-Salon*, with a fine château. Farther on we join the line from Bourges to Saincaize-Nevers. — 84 M. *Bourges*, see p. 399.

71½ M. *Mignères-Gondreville.* — At (72 M.) *Montargis* we join the preceding line (p. 393).

c. Viâ Orléans and Bourges.

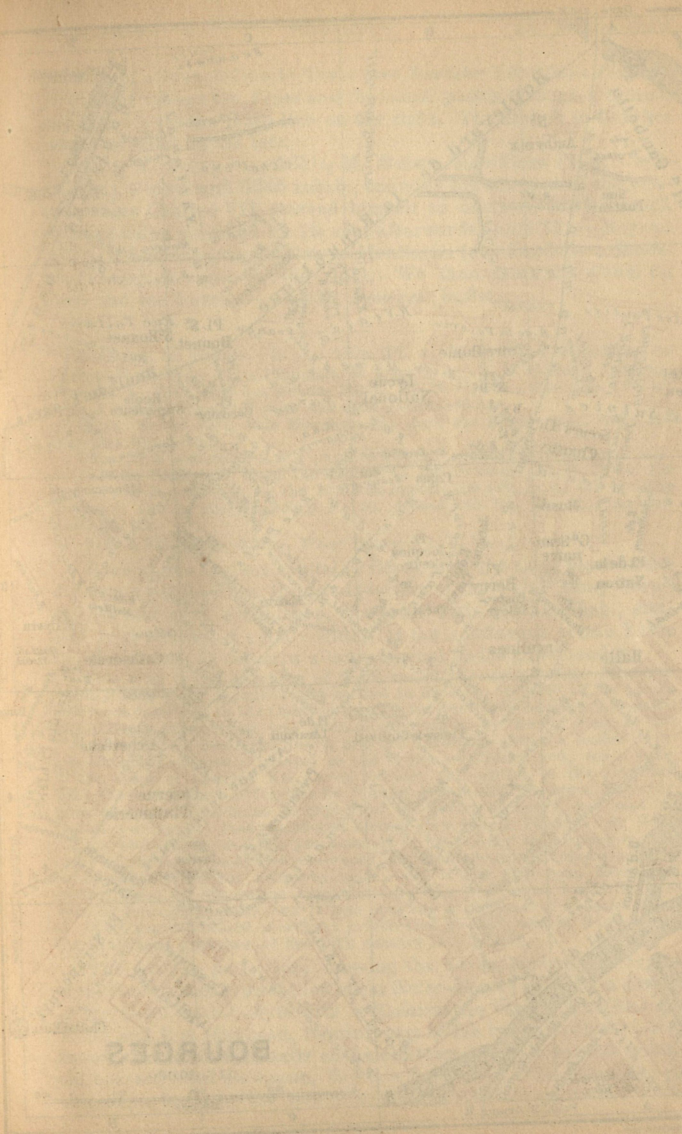
187 M. Railway in 5½-11½ hrs. (fares 34 fr. 15, 23 fr. 10, 15 fr. 10 c.). Railway to *Orléans*, see p. 262; to *Bourges*, 144 M., in 4-8¼ hrs. (fares 28 fr. 70, 21 fr. 55, 15 fr. 80 c.). Express-trains to Nevers, etc. do not enter Orléans station, but go on direct from Les Aubrais. We start from the Gare du Quai d'Orsay (Pl. E, 17; p. 1). See also the Map, p. 100.

From Paris to (75 M.) *Orléans*, see R. 36. Leaving the *Gare des Aubrais* (p. 264), our line skirts the N. side of Orléans and crosses the Loire by a stone bridge affording a good view of the city. — 89 M. *La Ferté-St-Aubin*, a very old town with 3437 inhab., contains a church of the 12th century. — 98½ M. *Lamotte-Beuvron*, on the *Beuvron*, is situated at the end of the *Canal de la Sauldre* (27 M. in length), by which are imported large quantities of marl from the neighbourhood of Sancerre for the improvement of the soil of the Sologne (see below). It has a château of the 16-17th cent., now used as a model farm. Steam-tramway to *Blois*, see p. 277. — Beyond (102½ M.) *Nouan-le-Fuzelier* the train crosses the plateau of the *Sologne*.

The Sologne, which occupies an area of about 2000 sq. M., was down to 1860 a sterile and marshy region. The number of ponds in it was reckoned at 1200, and the total population was about 100,000, or less than 50 per sq. M. Previously it had been a flourishing and well-peopled district; its ruin dated from the Religious Wars and the wholesale emigration of its Huguenot inhabitants after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Government and an agricultural association for the purpose have done much to render it healthy and to restore its ancient prosperity, especially by draining the ponds, planting pines on an extensive scale, and constructing roads and canals. The population has already increased 50 per cent.

We cross the *Grande-Sauldre* before reaching (110 M.) *Salbris*, an industrial town. Line to Argent and Romorantin, see p. 278. 118 M. *Theillay*. Farther on we pass through a tunnel ¾ M. long (with air-shafts) and traverse the forest of Vierzon.

124 M. **Vierzon** *(Buffet; Hôt. des Messageries; du Boeuf)*, an industrial town with 11,796 inhab., is situated on the *Cher* and the *Canal du Berry*, at the point where the railway to Bourges and Nevers branches off from the main line of the Central Railway (Limoges-Toulouse; see *Baedeker's Southern France*). It is also the



Tours, Montluç. Moulins

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junction of a branch-line to Tours (see *Baedeker's Southern France*). — Our line crosses the *Yèvre* and the canal, passes through a tunnel, and then leaves the main line on the right. The branch to Bourges skirts the canal on the left.

130½ M. *Foëcy.* — 133½ M. *Méhun-sur-Yèvre* (Hôt. Charles-Sept), a town with 6345 inhab., contains the remains of the château where Charles VII. starved himself to death in 1461 through dread of being poisoned by his son, afterwards Louis XI. — Beyond (138½ M.) *Marmagne* the line to Montluçon (see *Baedeker's Southern France*) diverges to the right. We then cross the Canal du Berry and the Yèvre. — 144 M. *Bourges* (buffet).

Bourges. — **Hotels.** BOULE D'OR (Pl. a; C, 2), Place Gordaine; DE FRANCE (Pl. b; B, 2), Place Planchat, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; JACQUES-CŒUR (Pl. c; B, 3), Rue des Arènes 33, R. 2-3, B. ¾-1 fr.; CENTRAL (Pl. æ; B, 3), Place des Quatre-Piliers and Rue Jacques-Cœur.

Cafés. *Grand-Café*, Rue Moyenne 16; *Café des Beaux-Arts*, near the Ecole des Beaux-Arts.

Cabs. Per 'course' 1½ fr.; per hr. 2½ fr., each additional hr. 2¼ fr.

Electric Tramways from the *Station* to the *Arsenal* (Pl. D, 2) viâ the Boul. de la République; to the *Ecole de Pyrotechnie* (Pl. D, 4) viâ the Rue Moyenne; and to the *Faubourg de St. Amand* viâ the Rue des Arènes. Fares 10, 15c.

Post & Telegraph Office, Place Berry (Pl. B, 3).

Bourges, the ancient capital of *Berry*, now the chief place in the department of the *Cher*, the headquarters of the VIIth Army Corps, and the seat of an archbishop, is a town with 46,551 inhab., situated in the midst of a flat country, at the confluence of the Yèvre and the *Auron*. It contains a large arsenal and a gun-foundry.

This town is the *Avaricum* of the Romans, the capital of the *Bituriges*, which Julius Cæsar captured and sacked in 52 B.C., in spite of the heroic resistance described in his Commentaries. It afterwards became the capital of Aquitania Prima, and was successively taken by Euric, King of the Visigoths, Clovis, Pepin the Short, and the Normans. After a period of independence it eventually passed to the crown of France and, for a time, in the reign of Charles VII., even became the capital of the kingdom, until the deliverance of Orléans by Joan of Arc in 1429. Bourges, however, retained some importance as capital of the duchy of Berry, and was the seat of a university that numbered among its students Theodore de Beza, Amyot, and Calvin, and the jurisconsult Cujas among its professors. As many of its inhabitants had embraced the Reformation, Bourges suffered considerably from the religious wars, and it has also been devastated several times by disastrous conflagrations and pestilence. Louis XI. was born at Bourges in 1423, and it was also the birthplace of Jacques Cœur (d. 1456), the celebrated merchant prince (see p. 401), and of Bourdaloue, the illustrious preacher of the 17th century (see p. 400).

The Avenue de la Gare, crossing the Yèvre, leads to the centre of the town, passing (on the left) near *Notre-Dame* (Pl. B, 2), a church in the florid Gothic style with a Renaissance tower. The Rue des Toiles and Rue Mirebeau, forming part of the two circular series of streets that mark the limits of the old town, contain several quaint old houses (*Hôtel Pelvoysin*, Rue des Toiles 15). The short Rue du Commerce leads to the left from the Place Planchat to the Place

Cujas, in which stands the modern *Ecole des Beaux-Arts* (Pl. B, 2 Thence we follow the Rue Moyenne to the cathedral.

The **Cathedral of St. Etienne (Pl. D, 3), the principal build ing in the town and one of the finest churches in France, dates fro the 13th, 14th, and 16th centuries.

The *Façade, though deficient in unity, produces an imposin effect and is very richly ornamented. It is 180 ft. wide, and has fiv portals, lavishly decorated with sculptures, the best of which is th group of the *Last Judgment in the tympanum over the centra portal. The main portal and those on the right date from the 13t cent., those on the left from the 16th. In the centre of the façad is a magnificent rose-window, 30 ft. in diameter. On each side o the façade rises a massive tower. The *Tour Sourde*, to the S., buil in the 14th cent., unfinished, is 190 ft. high. It is flanked by a struc ture that spoils the harmony of the façade. The more interesting N tower, or *Tour de Beurre*, 213 ft. high (ascent 25 c.), was built i the 16th cent. partly with money paid for indulgences to eat butte during Lent, like the tower of the same name at Rouen (p. 51). Th remainder of the exterior of the church is plain and unpretending There are no transepts. The two lateral portals enclose statues preserved from a still more ancient church, of the 11-12th centuries

The interior, with double aisles, is not less imposing than the façade The building is 370 ft. long, with a width of 130 ft. The nave is 120 ft. high and the inner and outer aisles, 68 ft. and 40 ft. respectively. The window and the triforium of the nave look somewhat stunted in comparison with th lofty pillars. The lateral chapels were added in the 15-16th centuries Under the choir is a *Crypt*, on the level of the fosses in the Roman for tifications, used as a burial-place for the archbishops. The five apsida chapels are supported by pillars. The **Stained Glass Windows* in thi cathedral, dating mainly from the 13th cent., are probably the finest i France, particularly those in the apse and in the W. façade. Among othe works of art may be mentioned an Adoration of the Shepherds, a pictur by Jean Boucher, a native of Bourges (1563-1633; in the second chapel t the right of the nave); Peter and John healing the Lame Man, and th Death of Ananias, copies of Raphael's cartoons, executed in Gobelins tap estry (adjoining chapel); the *Choir Screen*, a modern work in the style o the 13th cent.; the statues of Jean, Duc de Berry (d. 1416) and his wif (see also p. 401; in the Lady Chapel); and the statues of the Chancello de l'Aubespine, his wife, and his son (in the Chapel of St. Ursin, the 2n beyond the fine door of the sacristy), dating from the 16th and 17th centuries

Under the choir is a Romanesque crypt, reserved as a burial-place for archbishops (not shown). It is surrounded by another crypt, of circula form, dating from the early 13th cent. (adm. 15 c.), and containing a fin recumbent statue in white marble of Duke Jean, a Holy Sepulchre (16- 17th cent.), and some ancient stained glass.

To the S. of the cathedral is a public garden adjoining the *Archbishop's Palace* (Pl. D, 4). The latter, which was founded in the 17th cent., was burnt down in 1871 but has been partly rebuilt. The garden contains busts of *Bourdaloue* (1633-1704) and of *Sigaud de Lafond* (1730-1810), the natural philosopher, both natives of Bourges. The streets to the S. lead to the spacious *Place Séraucourt* (Pl. D, 5), the former 'Mail' or 'Mall', 1/4 M. long. At the end are the large *Water Works*.

At the beginning of the Avenue Séraucourt, which leads back to the centre of the town, to the left, is the 12th cent. *Porte St. Ursin*, originally belonging to a church, with bas-reliefs representing the months of the year, a hunt, and various fables. — We proceed in a straight direction to the Rue Jacques-Cœur, passing near the *Préfecture* (Pl. C, 4; to the left) and the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 3).

A little farther on, in a small square opposite the merchant's former mansion, is a modern marble statue, by Préault, of *Jacques Coeur*, the silversmith of Charles VII.

This wealthy citizen (1400?-1456) lent the King enormous sums of money to assist in driving the English from Guienne, and obtained so much influence that he aroused the jealousy of others. His enemies accused him of poisoning Agnes Sorel (p. 285), of debasing the coinage, etc. A sentence of death pronounced on him in 1453 was afterwards commuted at the Pope's intercession to perpetual banishment, and the merchant of Bourges died as the leader of a naval expedition sent by the Pope against the Turks.

The ***House of Jacques Cœur** (Pl. B, 3), now the *Palais de Justice*, the most interesting edifice in Bourges after the cathedral, was built in the latter half of the 15th cent. against the *Roman Ramparts*, of which two towers have been preserved, heightened, and incorporated in the mansion. Above the Gothic porch of the façade was a statue of Charles VII., and on each side, sculptured in a false window, is the head of a servant supposed to be looking out for the return of his master. Jacques Cœur's coat-of-arms, with hearts and scallop-shells, is freely used in the decorations, and his motto 'A vaillans cœurs, riens impossible' also frequently occurs. The buildings in the court have preserved their primitive character better. The doorways and the three graceful octagonal towers, with the spiral staircases, are ornamented with bas-reliefs and medallions. The most interesting part is the chapel, on the first floor, above the entrance (adm. on application to the porter), with ceiling-paintings of the 15th cent. representing angels bearing scrolls. It is preceded by a fine ante-room, the old Salle d'Armes, with two carved chimney-pieces and a groined roof. On the other side of the court is another hall vaulted in the same way. A heavy structure in the Renaissance style has been added on the right. — In order to see the back of the building, with the two Roman towers, we cross the court and descend through the public passage to the *Place Berry*, on the site of the former garden.

The Church of *St. Pierre-le-Guillard* (Pl. B, 4), a little on this side of the Place Berry, has a handsome Gothic interior of the 12-15th cent., and stilted arches in the choir.

The **Museum** (Pl. A, 3), Rue des Arènes 6, has been installed in the former *Hôtel Cujas*, a Renaissance building restored and added to. It is open to the public on Sun., from 1 to 4, and on other days on application.

In the Court are a Statue of Louis XI. and a bronze figure of Hope, by *Baffier*.

GROUND FLOOR. — *Room I*, to the left at the end of the court. Renaissance chimney-piece, with remains of painting; interesting ceiling; sculptures from the cathedral; old portraits of Jacques Cœur and his wife; St. Sebastian, by *Boucher;* statue of a bishop; model of the old Ste. Chapelle of Bourges; ivory carvings; eleven alabaster statuettes from the tomb of Jean, Duc de Berry (p. 400). — *R. II.* Antiquities; ancient portrats; relief of Jacques Cœur's ship; antique statue of Fortune; fine ceiling; tapestry of the 15th and 16th cent.; in a glass-case in the middle, Gallo-Roman objects. — *Cabinet at the end:* Painted panels from an old church. — *Arcade* between the court and the garden: Architectonic fragments; marble figure (Odalisque), by *Jacquot.* — *Next Room:* Antiquities; wings of a triptych by *J. Boucher*, of Bourges (17th cent.), representing the painter and his mother; Adoration of the Magi, and St. Catherine by the same; ancient ceramics. — *Next Gallery.* Antique, Merovingian, and mediæval sculptures; sculptures of the 16-17th centuries. Sower of tares, by *J. Valette* (of Bourges; 1857). — *Glass-Court.* Modern paintings and sculptures. — In the ENTRESOL is a collection of weapons, seals, pottery, etc. — FIRST FLOOR. — *Room I.* To the left, ancient portrait of Cujas; ancient religious paintings; pottery, weapons; enamels; old cabinets, including one of ebony; wood-carvings; in the centre, fine table and desk. — *R. II.* Continuation of the fine collection of old furniture; various works of art; clocks, mirrors, statuettes, paintings. — *RR. III & IV* contain furniture, paintings, and miscellaneous objects. — SECOND FLOOR. Natural History Collection. Portraits of Napoleon I., Charles X., and Louis-Philippe. Sculptures and medallions.

We return to the Place Planchat, and follow, to the left, the Rue St. Sulpice, No. 17 in which is the interesting *House of the Reine Blanche.* — No. 13 in the Rue de Paradis (Pl. B, C, 2), which begins at the Place Cujas, is the old Hôtel de Ville (15th cent.); fine tower in the court. This street ends in the Rue Coursalon, No. 5 in which is the *Hôtel Lallement* (Pl. HL; C, 2), a fine Renaissance building, the most interesting part of which is the court. It is now used by several learned societies, but is open to visitors on application to the concierge. The entrance is in the Rue de Bourbonnoux (No. 6), a street containing several old houses (No. 3, 5, 13, 52).

Farther to the N. is the church of *St. Bonnet* (Pl. D, 2), rebuilt in the 16th century. It contains old stained-glass windows and a painting by Jean Boucher (in the 3rd chapel to the left), representing the Education of the Virgin, the centre panel of a triptych of which the wings are in the Museum (see above). — The Boulevard de la République leads hence to the station.

The *Arsenal*, *Foundry*, and other military establishments of Bourges lie outside the town, about $^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. of St. Bonnet. and are reached by the Boul. du Progrès, etc. The public, however, are not admitted. Still farther on, to the right, are extensive barracks, a proving-ground, etc.

FROM BOURGES TO LAUGÈRE, 35 M., railway in 2-2$^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 35, 3 fr. 15 c.). — 21 M. **Dun-sur-Auron** or *Dun-le-Roi* (Hôtel Margot), an ancient town with 4123 inhab., and several interesting old buildings. 35 M. *Laugère* (p. 403).

Railway to *Montluçon*, see *Baedeker's Southern France.* Railway to *Beaune-la-Rolande*, see p. 397; to *Cosne* viâ *Sancerre*, see p. 396.

For some distance beyond Bourges the railway to Nevers continues to ascend the valley of the Yèvre. Between (150 M.) *Mou-*

Caserne
Paris
Auxerre
Autun etc.
Couvent St Gildard
Clos St Joseph
Institon St Cyr
Prison
Faubg de la Chaussée
Le Carrefour
Hospice Général
Cimetière
Gendarmerie
Préfecture
Faubg Ste Vallière
Gare
Avenue de la Gare
Faïencerie
Marché Carnot
Banque de France
Lycée
Séminaire
Chap. Ste Marie
Hôt. de Ville
Pal. de Justice
Théâtre
Pl. St Sébastien
Cathédrale
Evêché
Pl. des Récollets
Pl. Mancini
Marché
Carmélites
Manuf. de Porcelaine
Faïencerie art.
Tour Goguin
Pl. de la République
Oratoire
Pl. Mossé
Quai Amiral Jacquinot
Quai de Loire
Nièvre
Levée de Médine
L O I R E
Trésorie Gle
Caz
Champ de Foire
Boulevard de la République
NEVERS
Moulins
Bourges

lins-sur-Yèvre and (154 M.) *Savigny-en-Septaine* the line crosses the Yèvre three times. At (157 M.) *Avor* are a camp for military manœuvres and a school for non-commissioned officers. 162½ M. *Bengy;* 166½ M. *Nérondes*, a small town with 2207 inhabitants. The line now threads a tunnel and crosses the *Aubois* and the Canal du Berry before reaching (174 M.) *La Guerche*, a small town with 3250 inhab., situated on the Aubois. In the vicinity are blast-furnaces and a quarry of lithographic stone.

From La Guerche lines run to (33½ M.) *St. Amand* viâ *Laugère* (see p. 402) and to (43½ M.) *Villefranche-d'Allier*, diverging from each other at (9½ M.) *Sancoins*.

At (179 M.) *Le Guétin* the railway crosses the *Allier*, about 2 M. to the S. of the point where the Canal du Berry crosses that river by a magnificent aqueduct, 1650 ft. long.

180½ M. *Saincaize*, 6 M. to the S. of Nevers, is also a station on the Bourbonnais railway. Our line now passes through a tunnel, turns to the N., and crosses the *Canal Latéral* (p. 395) and the *Loire*. Fine view of Nevers to the right.

187 M. **Nevers.** — **Hotels.** Hôtel de France (Pl. b; C, 1), at the Porte de Paris, at the other end of the town, R. 3-5, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; de la Paix (Pl. a; A, 2), at the station, R. 2-5, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; de l'Europe (Pl. c; C, 2), Rue du Commerce 94. — **Cafés.** *Grand-Café*, with garden, Rue du Commerce 55; *Café Glacier*, Place du Lycée. — **Cabs.** Per drive 50 c., per hr. 2 fr.

Nevers, formerly capital of the *Nivernais* and now the chief place in the department of the *Nièvre*, with 27,673 inhab., is situated on a hill at the confluence of the Loire and the Nièvre.

The town, the ancient capital of the Ædui, is of Celtic origin, and was called *Noviodunum* by the Romans. Cæsar established a large camp here, which was seized by the Gauls, after the siege of Gergovia, where Cæsar had been defeated by Vercingetorix. On account of the loss of the provisions stored in the town, Cæsar's army was in great danger of starvation, but notwithstanding the immense difficulty of the undertaking he forded the Loire and reached a district where food could be obtained. Cæsar was now joined by Labienus, and this temporary defeat was followed by the last supreme struggle, of which Vercingetorix was the hero (see p. 363).

The Avenue de la Gare (Pl. A, 2), from which we see the Porte du Croux (p. 405) and the cathedral (see below) to the right, leads to the *Place Carnot* (Pl. B, 2), to the left of which extends a fine *Park*. The Rue Sabatier to the right leads to the centre of the town.

The ***Palais de Justice** (Pl. B, 2), to the left of this street, is the ancient ducal *Château*, originally the château of the Counts of Nivernais, the fief of which was erected by Francis I. into a duchy in favour of François de Clèves, one of his generals. It passed by marriage in 1562 to the Gonzaga family and was afterwards sold to Card. Mazarin, in whose family it remained until the Revolution. The back of the building still recalls the feudal castle, whereas the present façade is a graceful construction of the 16th century. At each end are an octagonal turret and a round tower, and in the centre is another very graceful turret decorated with bas-reliefs by Jean Gou-

jon, restored by Jouffroy. They represent the legend of the Kn of the Swan, the fabulous founder of the Clèves family. The up rooms contain a small *Museum*, comprising an interesting collec of Nevers fayence of the 16-18th cent., antiquities, mediæval wo of art, etc. (adm. Sun., 1-3).

In front of the Palais de Justice extends the *Place de la Rép lique* (Pl. B, 2, 3), from the end of which we obtain a fine view the valley of the Loire. The Place contains a fountain-statue presenting the town of Nevers. — In an adjoining square are bu of *Adam Billaut* (d. 1662), the native carpenter-poet, and *Cla Tillier* (d. 1844), the pamphleteer. The large 16th cent. *Gate* in the Rue de l'Oratoire (Pl. C, 3) dates from the ducal prison.

To the E. of the Palais de Justice stands the *Theatre*, to the the *Hôtel de Ville*, with a library and a Musée.

Nearly opposite the Hôtel de Ville stands the **Cathedral St. Cyr** (Pl. B, 2), dating from the 13-15th cent. and occupyi the site of a still more ancient church, the W. end of which mains. It is one of the only two double-apse cathedrals in Fra (comp. p. 347). The E. apse, with the choir, is in the Got style; the W. apse has been transformed into a chapel, the exter ornaments of which are very fine. The transept is near the W. ap We enter the church by the *N. Portal*, dating from the 12th cent., by the *S. Portal*, dating from the end of the 15th cent. and flank by an elaborate *Tower* (1509-28), ornamented with statues of p phets, apostles, and saints.

The Interior is 160 ft. in length. The columns of the handso *Triforium* are supported by small Caryatides, and in the intervening arc are small figures of angels. Each arm of the transept has a double Rom esque arch under the Gothic arch that opens into the nave. In the S. are a fine doorway and a graceful open-work staircase. Near the S. po is another door, with a staircase of the 16th cent., leading to the chapt house (14-15th cent.). There is a crypt below the W. apsidal chapel. lateral chapels (15th cent.) contain several altar-pieces, all of which much mutilated except the one in the chapel of John the Baptist, to left of the choir. This, of the early 16th cent., depicts the life of St. Jo in a series of animated scenes. Behind the modern Gothic canopied al in the choir is a large wooden crucifix of the 13th century. Traces old frescoes have been recently laid bare, to the left of the ambulato in front of the N. portal, in the 1st chapel to the right of the choir, on the vaulting of the W. apse.

Behind the Palais de Justice, in a court to the left, at the b ginning of the Rue St. Martin (No. 36), is the *Chapelle Ste. Ma* (Pl. B, 2), possessing a fine façade of the 18th century. It w formerly connected with the monastery celebrated by Gresset his 'Vert-Vert'. The Rue St. Martin ends at the Rue du Commer the principal street in Nevers, where we turn to the left, nea opposite a *Belfry* (Pl. C, 2) of the 15th century. Farther on we cr the Place Guy-Coquille and turn to the left into the Rue St. Etien

The church of **St. Etienne** (Pl. D, 2), which we enter fr a court to the right (beyond No. 29), an ancient abbey-church

the 11th cent., is the most interesting ecclesiastical building in Nevers from an archæologist's point of view. The façade, which has been left unrestored, is extremely simple, but the interior is a fine structure in the Romanesque style prevalent in Auvergne, which extended to the Nivernais. Visitors should go outside the church by the small lateral door in the transept to the left, so as to obtain a view of the exterior of the nave and the apse. Above and round the arches of the windows is a very effective band of sculpture; the roof rests on modillions of varied devices. The right wall of the transept, pierced by five small semicircular windows and one round window, has pointed and semicircular arches alternately; the apse is surrounded by three radiating chapels, and round its upper part runs a kind of gallery with small columns.

Interior. The nave is roofed with barrel-vaulting; the aisles have groined vaulting and galleries above. The crossing of the nave and transepts is surmounted by a dome. In the middle of each transept is a large arch, surmounted by five smoller arches, beyond which are chapels, instead of portals; on the E. side of the transepts are small recesses. The choir, with its slender columns, lofty arches, and fine triforium, is more tasteful than the nave. The chapels, with semi-domical vaulting, have arches alternating with windows.

Near St. Etienne is the *Lyceum* (Pl. D, 2), an old Jesuit college, the church of which, *St. Père* or *St. Pierre* (Pl. C, D, 2), on the other side, at the corner of the Rues de la Préfecture and des Ardilliers, dates from the 17th cent., and contains ceiling-paintings by Batiste and Ghérardin.

At the end of the Rue des Ardilliers, where the town proper ends, is the *Porte de Paris* (Pl. C, D, 2), a plain triumphal arch erected in commemoration of the victory of Fontenoy (1745), with a long and poor rhymed inscription by Voltaire.

The Rue des Ardilliers leads back to the Rue du Commerce, which ends near the confluence of the Loire and the Nièvre, where there is an *Embankment* to protect the lower parts of the town from inundation. Farther on is a handsome stone *Bridge* (Pl. B, 3), beyond which is the viaduct of the Bourbonnais railway. Near the latter is a large *Manufactory of Porcelain and Fayence* (Pl. A, 3), one of the chief industries of Nevers.

The **Porte du Croux** (Pl. A, 2), already mentioned at p. 403, is an interesting relic of the fortifications of the end of the 14th century. It is square in shape, with watch-towers and machicolations, and is preceded by a barbican. It contains a *Lapidary Museum*, comprising Gallo-Roman and mediæval sculptures, a fine mosaic, inscriptions, and other objects. It is open 1-3 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Sun. of each month; but visitors are admitted at other times on application to the keeper, Rue du Midi 3. Adjoining the gate is another *Manufactory of Fayence* (Montagnon).

The *Tour Goguin* (Pl. A, 3), partly of the 11th cent., on the quay below the stone bridge, and the *Tour St. Eloi* (Pl. C, 3), of the 15th cent., above, on the right bank, are also relics of the ancient fortifications.

The *Park* (Pl. B, 1-2), formerly belonging to the château, ne the Place Carnot and at the end of the Avenue de la Gare, offers pleasant, well-shaded promenade, with occasional concerts. Beyon it, to the right, is the extensive *Convent of St. Gildard* (Pl. B, 1 mother-house of the 'Sœurs de Nevers', who devote themselves t education. The chapel contains the tomb of Bernadette Subirou the seeress of Lourdes.

From Nevers to *Auxerre*, see p. 381; to *Dijon* (Mâcon) viâ Le Creusot o viâ Autun, see R. 57; to *Lyon*, *Vichy*, etc., see *Baedeker's Southern France*

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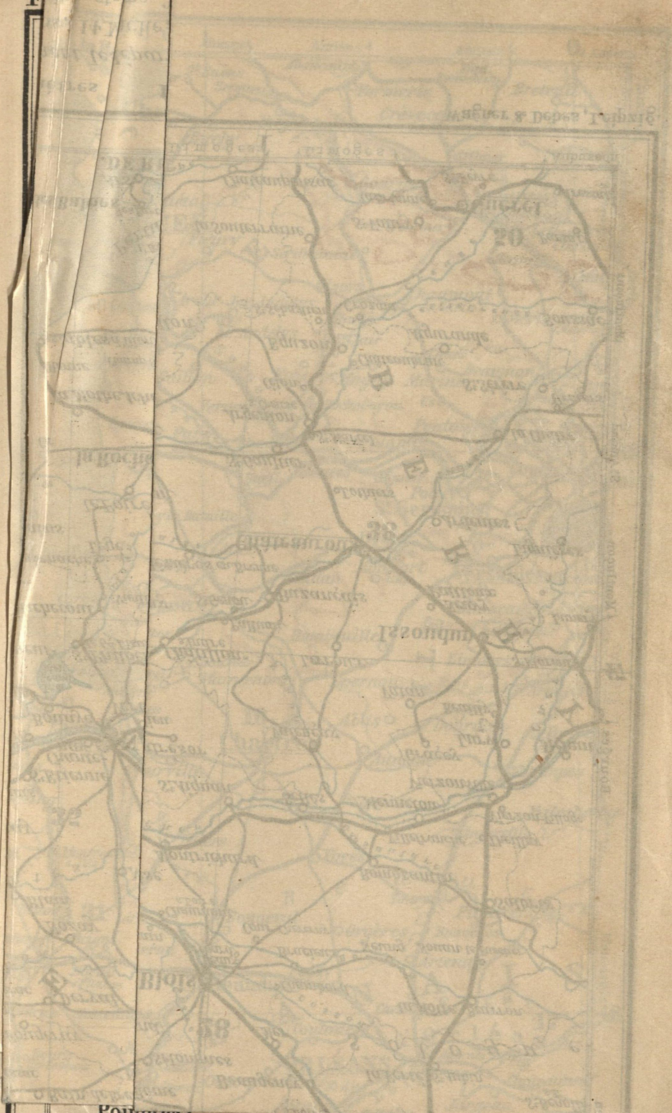

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