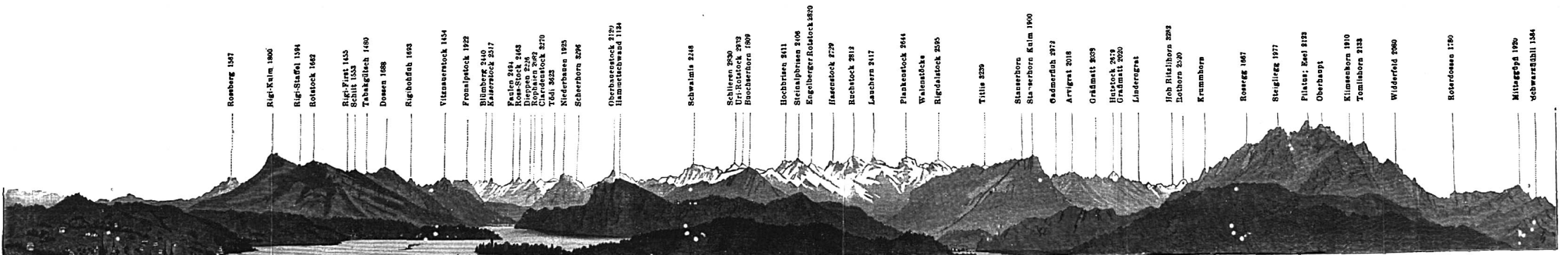
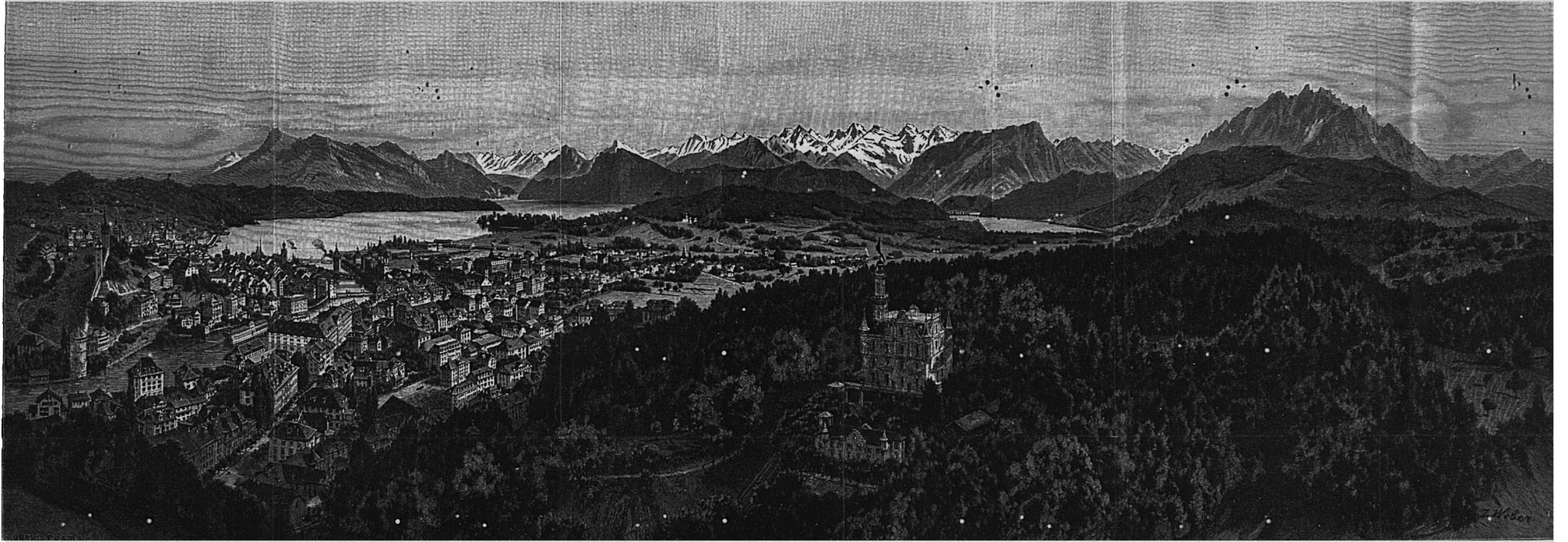


LUZERN (Ansicht vom Gütsch)

LUCERNE (Vue du Gütsch)



ALPENZEIGER — INDICATEUR DES ALPES



LUCERNE



Situated in the heart of Switzerland, and within easy reach of all that is grandest in the scenery of the Alps, Lucerne is the point to which converge all who travel through the country from north to south, from east to west. From Constance and Zurich, from Basle and Olten, from Geneva and Berne, travellers reach the town by the three main lines of railway; every train that crosses the Brünig brings passengers from the Bernese Oberland, and every steamboat that furrows the Lake is laden with tourists from the Forest Cantons, while the St. Gothard Railway burrowing through the Alps brings its quota of travellers from the sunny South,—for Lucerne forms the northern terminus of the famous international line. Thus it is that from the time when the chestnuts on the beautiful quay are opening their rosy blossoms to the spring breezes, till late in October when the autumnal winds begin to strip the leaves from the trees, the flood of

foreign visitors never ceases to flow, so that *no one can claim to know Switzerland unless he has spent part of a summer at Lucerne.*

Lucerne was not always, as it is now, *the metropolis of the travelling world*; this it has become only since mankind began to take delight in sublime scenery. In very early days, when mountains, glaciers and torrents were regarded with feelings of awe rather than of admiration, a little assemblage of fishermen's huts stood on the banks of the Reuss. The first event of importance in the history of this village was the founding of the convent of *St. Leodegar* about the year 735. The village, which derived its name of Lucerne from the word "Ludgar", a corruption of Leodegar, gradually grew into a town, which soon obtained control over the trade of the lake on which it stood. When the peasantry of the interior Cantons concluded the alliance out of which in course of time rose the Swiss Republic, Lucerne did not hesitate to join them, so that from the year 1332 the history of the Confederacy was also that of Lucerne; and up to 1848 the town formed like Zurich and Berne, one of the seats of the Federal diet. The old flags in the Rathaus and in the Franciscan Church bear witness to the fidelity with which the burghers supported the compatriots in the wars that secured Switzerland its independence; and when the land had no longer to defend itself against foreign enemies the men of Lucerne were loth to lay down their weapons; they chose rather to enlist under the banners of foreign states. Whatever verdict we may pass upon the system of mercenary military service, Lucerne can at least boast that its sons were faithful to the masters they pledged themselves to serve: the "Lion of Lucerne" is the well-known monument of their heroism and self-sacrifice.

The situation of Lucerne is wonderfully picturesque.

While Berne is the seat of the Federal government, and Zurich a centre of the sciences and of the commerce, while

Basle boasts its trade and its benevolent institutions, and Geneva its flourishing industries, Lucerne claims pre-eminence over them all for the beauty of its scenery; indeed, one could live in the city for years without exhausting the walks and excursions for which the environs are famous. The dweller in Lucerne must needs be an ardent lover of nature and an enthusiastic mountain climber, for on one side of him stands the Rigi and on the other Pilatus, while between them lies the gleaming expanse of the Lake of the Four Cantons, with the snowy ranges of the Alps beyond it. In whichever direction we direct our steps we are surprised and delighted with the beauties that meet us.

The Sport of Lucerne has assumed quite an international character and is so manifold as in no other centre of tourists in Switzerland, since every kind of sport is given all due care and attendance. The well-arranged **Tennis Grounds** on the Quay, near the Kursaal, and the **Golf Links** upon the Sonnenberg, are the scenes of international tournaments and championships. **Motor-Boat Races** and **Rowing-Boat Regattas** unite the friends of the aquatic sport. The **International Horse-Races** form the pitch of a series of feasts. **Venetian Nights** and **Moonshine Water Parties** are enlivening the summer evenings. Every convenience for automobilists; and motor-cars to be let. Lucerne is the first **Airship-Station** in Switzerland. A regular service is held up with charming excursions from the town to the neighbouring places. **Aviatic arrangements**, too, are provided for during the Season. **Fishing**. Friends of fishing will be pleased of a fair chance to give vent to their passion. The General Enquiry Office has in compliance therewith taken in lease the right of fishing at the lower end of the lake and at the mouth of the Reuss, and delivers fishing licenses at moderate taxes, valid respectively a week or 1, 2 and 3 months. Also winter sports have become very popular in the high valleys and mountains of Central Switzerland. On the Rigi, at Engelberg and Andermatt

skating, tobogganing and ski-ing have become the fascinating pastimes.

It is not therefore solely its position in the centre of Switzerland that makes Lucerne the rendez-vous of the tourists who flock to it summer after summer. Of the 250,000 or 300,000 travellers visiting the town each year, we may be sure that those its beauties attract are at least as numerous as those who visit it merely because it is one of the principal stations on their route.

Numerous **guide-books** to Lucerne and its environs have been published, and can be obtained at the booksellers' shops in the city. The object of the present little work is to give an extract of the somewhat bulky monographs already existing, and thus to present the visitor to Lucerne with a reliable and handy guide to the city and the places of interest in its vicinity.



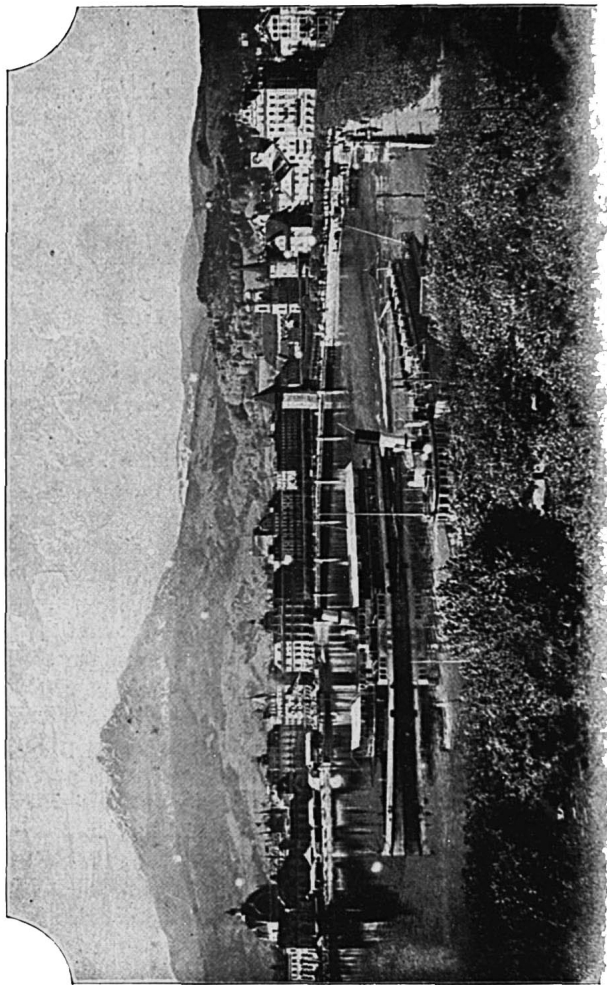
A WALK THROUGH THE CITY.

The traveller arriving at Lucerne by one of the five railway lines is agreeably surprised at the sight of the new **Railway station**. The main part, covered with a glass roof, is lofty, spacious, and well lighted. The approach to the platforms is 310 feet in length, and that part of the building containing the booking-offices and waiting-rooms is an imposing structure. The lofty vestibule is surmounted by a cupola rising to a height of 137 feet. The entire building rests upon a foundation of 3597 piles, having a total length of over 120,000 feet.

Immediately on leaving the Station we see before us a magnificent prospect: on the right the green slopes of the

Station

Post Office

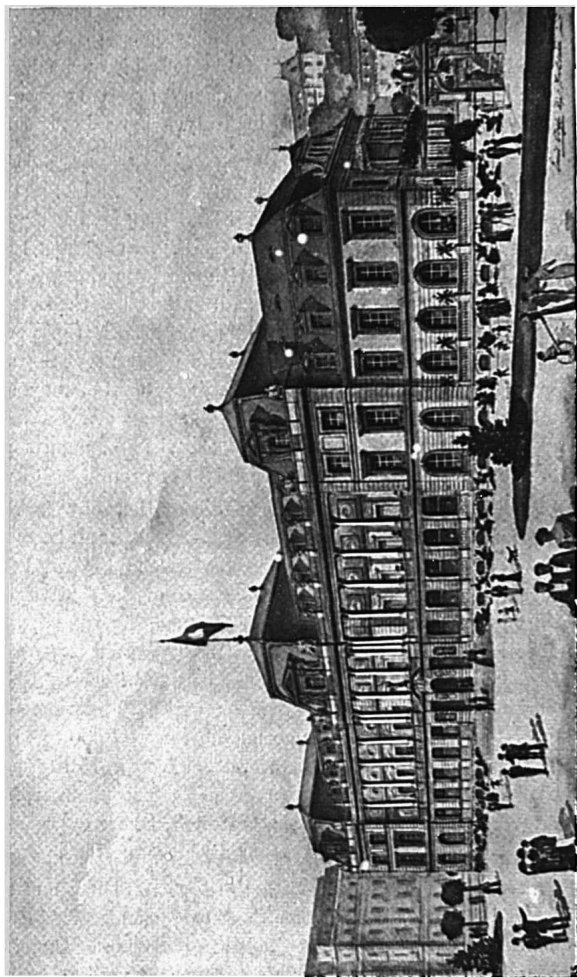


SALOONBOATS ON THE LAKE OF LUCERNE

Rigi; in front of us the lake, and the town with its picturesque towers. To the left of the Railway station stands the **Post and Telegraph Office**, to the right the **Roller Skating Rink** and the **Stereorama by X. Imfeld**; the latter represents the panoramic view, true to nature, from a balloon crossing the Swiss Alps at a height of 19,000 feet above sea-level. A few steps bring us to the bridge known as the **Seebrücke**, built at great expense in 1869—1870. It is 52 feet in width and 500 in length.

But here our attention is at once absorbed by the scene that lies before us. Beyond the glittering surface of the Lake of the Four Cantons rise the Alps in all their splendour. On the left, above the fertile gardens of Weggis towers the Rigi with its gleaming hotels, on the right the rugged summit of Mount Pilatus, while between them, overtopping the lesser eminences, rises a long array of snowy peaks. That part of Lucerne which fringes the Lake has quite a modern aspect, with its noble and commodious hotels, and its elegant villas and country houses interspersed among luxuriant gardens. But if we follow with our eyes the course of the **Reuss**, the river whose clear green waters, issuing from the lake, flow under the bridge, we have before us the Lucerne that has felt the hand of time. The old roofed bridge thrown across the stream, and the ramparts of the **Musegg** surmounted by their nine gray towers, give the city an antique appearance in spite of the grand new buildings rising on all sides and dotting the surrounding hills.

Crossing the **Seebrücke**, at the north end of which stands a meteorological column with a barometer and thermometer, and an instrument for indicating the height of the waters in the lake, we reach the **Quay**, the famous promenade of fashionable visitors to Lucerne, where, beyond the delightfully cool avenue of trees fringing the lake, stand great caravansaries. Regarding the hotels of Lucerne but little need be said: in the seventy or more hotels the city possesses



KURSAAL

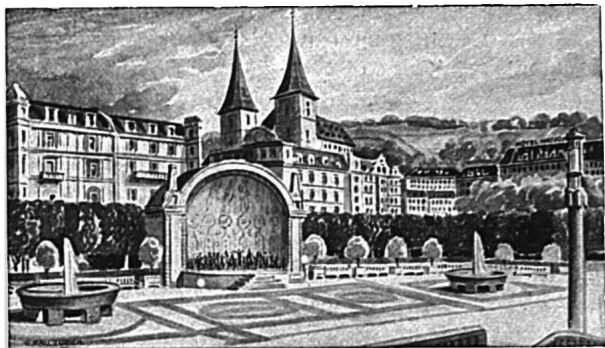
everyone can find accommodation to suit him,—the wealthy traveller all the luxury that he is accustomed to at home; the middle class tourist, a comfortable lodging at moderate expense; and even those whose means are very limited will find it possible to install themselves here in a satisfactory manner.

In the morning the quay presents a gay and animated scene, but in the evening it affords a unique picture of European life, as well stroll along the shady, avenue past the lofty hotels and the gardens gay with southern flowers. All that meets our view, near or distant, fills us with delight. The mountains especially attract our attention. A toposcope, or diagram indicating the names of the different peaks and of the places in the neighbourhood, stands on the quay and will tell us in less time and with greater accuracy than a written description, the names of all the visible summits and of the villages and châteaux on the lake-shore.

Just between the shady promenades of the Schweizerhof and National Quays is situated the new **Kurplatz**. By decision of the community, which was taken in April 1907, this place was reserved as a public garden, and with the financial aid of neighbours and other citizens, the Municipality in connection with the "Kur-Committee" created according to the plans of Professor Bruno Schmitz, architect at Charlottenburg, the Kurplatz with a music-hall. Public concerts are given here daily (weather permitting) from 10.30 to 11.15 a.m. (on Sundays from 11 to 12 a.m.) and from 5.15 to 6 p.m. by the celebrated Italian Orchestra of the Casino. The Kurplatz is the rendez-vous of the fashionable world, where every body meets to listen to the excellent musical productions.

A little further east between the National Quay and the Haldenstrasse (tramways) is the **Casino-Kursaal**. This establishment, which belongs to the Casino Association of Lucerne, comprehends a theatre, conversation, play and reading rooms,

as well as a first-class Restaurant with covered verandas, and a large shady garden.



The new Kurplatz and Bandstand

From Easter to October concerts are given at the Casino daily from 4 to 4.45 p.m., and after 8.30 p.m., in case of rainy weather also from 10.30 to 11.15 a.m. (on Sundays from 11 to 12 a.m.), and from 4 to 6 p.m. The Band consists of 60 Italian musicians and is conducted by Maëstro Angelo Fumagalli, of the Scala-Theatre of Milan.

From April to October every evening variety-shows given by first-class artists at the Kursaal-Theatre; in July and August Ballet-representations by celebrated solo-dancers of well-known theatres and of the first Italian Corps de Ballet. From middle of May till middle of June every evening Parisian operette; from middle of August till about end of September Italian opera; at the same time at the little theatre of the Belétage Variety-show. Every fortnight during July, August and September great classical Concerts with the co-operation of prominent artists.

In August and September special dramatical representations. Illumination of the Gardens in occasion of the different National days and the International Horse-races.

The legitimate holders of the "Kurhefte" issued by the Kur-Committee are entitled to free entrance into the Casino during the day and to 25 % reduction on the regular entrance fees for all places to the evening representations at the theatre.

Adjoining the Kursaal, in proximity to the great hotels, are the beautiful **Lawn tennis courts** which are all that the most enthusiastic devotee of the game could desire.

Here on the quay, too, there are commodious *Swimming-Baths* for ladies and gentlemen, where a plunge into the cool waters of the lake may be enjoyed.

On our return we notice the new **English Church**, a plain Gothic structure, built in 1898—1899, and a hundred yards further on we pass the palatial building of the *Federal Railways* opposite which stands the house of the "Four Seasons."

To the East of the *Schweizerhof-Quay*, on which also stands the **Protestant Church**, rise the twin towers of the **Hofkirche of St. Leodegar**, the principal Catholic church of Lucerne. Connoisseurs praise the beautiful carved choirstalls, the artistic wrought-iron choir screen, and the screen of the baptistry, as well as the magnificent wood-carvings on the northern side-altar, dating from the fifteenth century, when the art of wood-carving was much cultivated in Switzerland. Lovers of music should not omit to attend the organ performances held in the church every weekday evening from 6 to 7 and from July 1st to Sept. 15th Monday and Thursday morning 11 to 12. Entrance fr. 1.50; for holders of the Kurkarte 1 fr. The great organ is one of the oldest and most famous instruments of the kind. It was built in 1650 by *Geisler*, of Salzburg, and reconstructed in 1862 by *Haas*, to

whose skill we owe the wonderful and unique "vox humana." The organ was again restored by *Goll*, of Lucerne, in 1898-1899, and fitted with a "vox celesta."

It contains no fewer than 4950 pipes. The organist, Mr. Breitenbach, has a most extensive repertoire of classical and modern compositions. Beyond the church

is the ancient burying-ground, surrounded by



Church
St. Xavier

an arcade, — a spot secluded from the tumult of the town.



Christ Church
(American service)

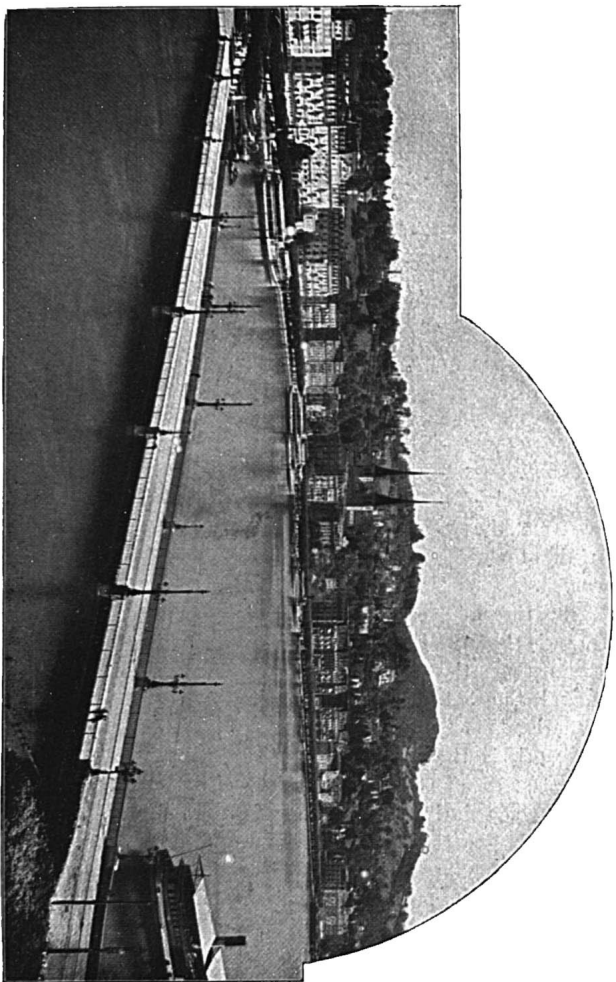


English Church (St. Mark's)

In the adjacent Löwenstrasse is the **Grand Panorama**, representing the retreat of General Bourbaki's army into Switzerland, in February 1871. This work is the masterpiece

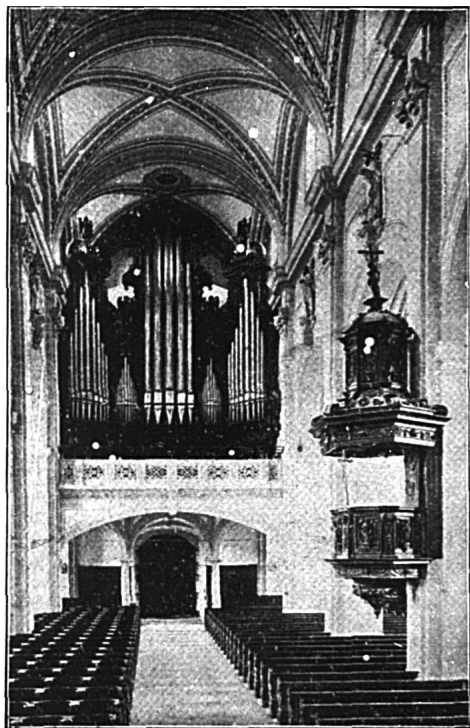
of M. Castres, of Geneva, an artist well-known for his battle-pieces. Open during the season from 7 a.m. Entrance 1 franc.

Bearing to the north, we now come to the romantic nook containing the famous **Lion of Lucerne**. Before the Revolution the kings of France maintained a guard of honour composed of Swiss yeomen. The duties of these guards generally were far from being onerous, but when on August the 10th, 1792, the Jacobins, furious at the approach of an



THE SEEBRÜCKE AND SCHWEIZERHOFQUAY

Austro-Prussian Army for the defence of the king, stormed the Tuileries, two battalions of the Swiss guards were overpowered, after a heroic struggle, and on the 2nd and



The Great Organ in the Hofkirche

3rd September the remainder also fell. The monument, due to the suggestion of Colonel von Pfyffer of this city is dedicated to their common memory. It was sculptured in

LION MONUMENT



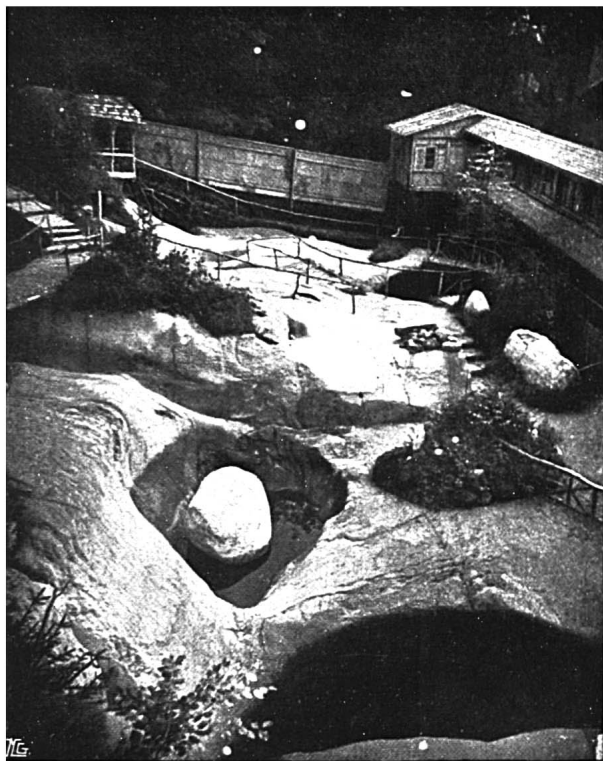
the year 1821, by *Ahorn*, of Constance, after a model by the famous *Thorwaldsen*, in the face of a rocky cliff 60 feet in height. The scene is an impressive one. In the shade of tall trees spreads a small sheet of water and behind it rises a perpendicular rock, in a recess occupying the midst of which lies the wounded lion, defending even in death the charge entrusted to him. Above the monument is the simple legend *Helvetiorum fidei ac virtuti*, together with the names of the fallen officers. This noblest and most beautiful of Lucerne's monuments, is open to the public free of charge.

Close to the Lion Monument stands the Expiatory Chapel, bearing the inscription *Invictis pax*.

On the left is the *Alpneum*, a great Alpine diorama of new design, constructed by its proprietor, Mr. Ernst Hodel, and including five immense pictures of the High Alps, with natural objects in the foreground, presenting a most striking and natural appearance. Entrance 1 franc.

A few yards further east is the entrance to the extremely remarkable *Glacier Garden*, which affords a unique spectacle. Accident led to the discovery of this most interesting natural phenomenon. While digging the foundation of a house in 1872, workmen discovered nine "pot holes" of an ancient glacier. The largest is 31 feet deep and 27 in diameter. They were evidently hollowed out in prehistoric times by waters flowing beneath the glacier which then extended from the St. Gothard to the north of Switzerland. Water trickling through the fissures of the glacier imparted a rotatory motion to stones which, after falling upon the ice, also found their way through the fissures. In the course of centuries these stones hollowed out the holes in the rock beneath, and were left in them when the glacier receded. Indeed these stones, consisting of gneiss, granite of the St. Gothard, and Alpine limestone, are still to be seen in the holes. The Glacier Garden affords an explanation of a re-

markable geological phenomenon, and the formation of the once enigmatical "pot holes" is cleverly illustrated in the upper part of the garden.



The Glacier Garden

In various buildings in the Glacier Garden are other interesting objects, various groups of Alpine animals, taste-

fully arranged, and Pfyffer's famous *Relief Map of Central Switzerland*. Although it has been excelled in modern times, it deserves attention as being the first successful attempt to represent a mountainous region. Another map illustrates the battle fought in the Muotta-valley, between the Russians and the French, October 31st, 1799. The armies are represented by plaster figures. A third important relief map is that of the St. Gothard Railway by Messrs. Imfeld and Becker, showing the entire route and making it easy to realise the difficulties which had to be overcome in constructing the line. There is further a model of a lake village after Dr. Keller, with the implements of the period, and, in a handsome new building, *Stauffer's Alpine Zoological Museum*, open to visitors to the Glacier Garden free of charge. There is also a permanent exhibition of Photochrom pictures.

The Garden is open until nightfall.

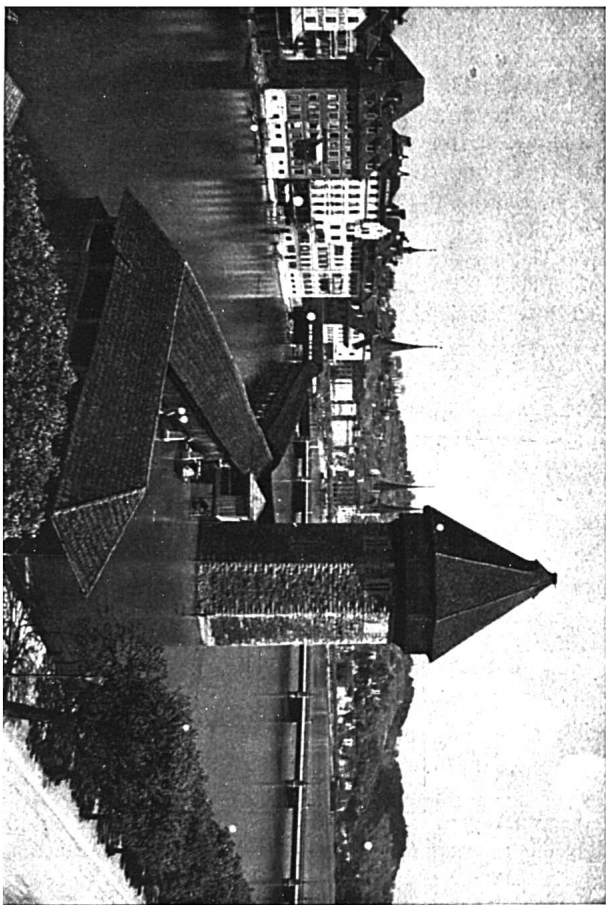
Entrance 1 fr. Explanatory catalogue by Prof. Heim, 20 cts.

Near the Glacier Garden is the **Oriental Labyrinth**, on the plan of the famous Alhambra Palace in Granada, containing interesting Oriental groups, palm-grove, rose garden and a large Kaleidoscope with Telescopic attachment. Entrance 1 fr. Tickets for the Labyrinth may also be obtained at the Glacier Garden.

Let us now pay a visit to the Old Town. Though boasting of little that is remarkable, it will at least give us an idea of what an old Swiss town was like. Many of the houses are adorned with mural paintings, and others with wrought ironwork, in which antique designs are cleverly imitated.

Returning to the Quay and to Nr. 2 Kapellplatz, we must call the visitor's attention to the **General Enquiry Office**, where tourists can obtain, free of charge, information on all points bearing upon railway and other communication, not only in Lucerne and its environs but throughout Switzerland.

From the Schwanenplatz we turn our steps towards the roofed wooden bridge known as the **Kapellbrücke**, which



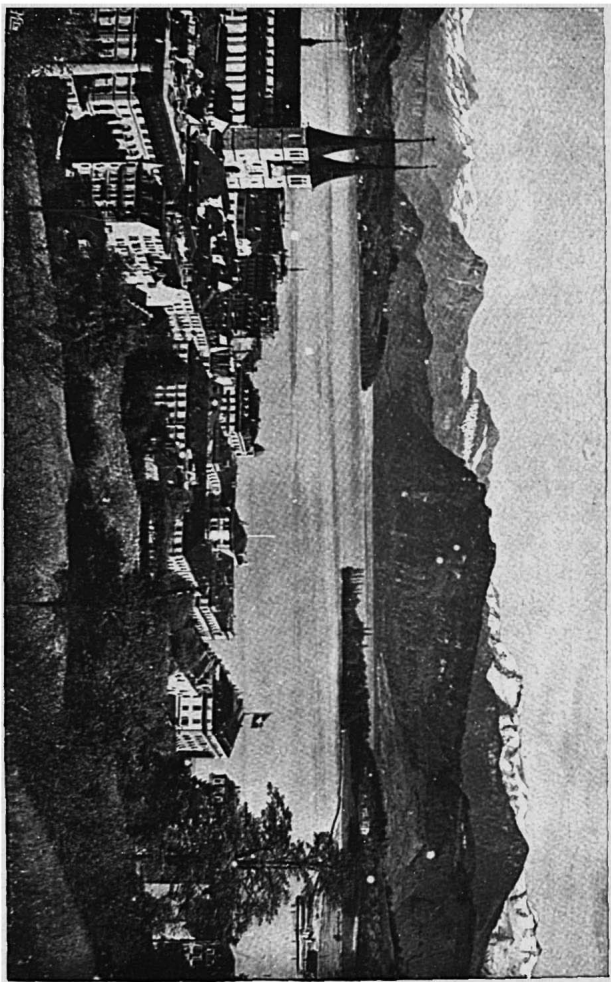
KAPPELLBRÜCKE AND WASSERTURM

crosses the River Reuss diagonally. This curious structure, dating from the year 1333, is a characteristic feature of Lucerne, and being constructed entirely of wood, it recalls the time when the town did not possess a single house of stone. That was 400 years ago, when Lucerne was nicknamed "the wooden stork's nest." In the 112 triangular paintings placed at regular intervals beneath the roof of the bridge are recorded the heroic deeds of the old Switzers, and the sufferings of their patron saint's Leodegar and Maurice.



ON THE KAPELBRUCKE

In the midst of the Kapellbrücke stands the octagonal Wasserturm, once the town treasury and still the storehouse of the municipal archives and documents. Many authors have stated that in Roman times the Wasserturm was a lighthouse and have derived the name of the town from *lucerna*, a lantern, but there is more tradition than truth in this etymology, for, like the Musegg, the tower is simply a part of the fortifications with which the town was surrounded during the first half of the thirteenth century.



LUERNE AND THE ALPS

Crossing the Kapellbrücke we reach the Kleinstadt, as that part of the city on the left bank of the river is called in contradistinction to the Grosstadt on the right bank. Here we find a new ward with large streets and avenues of which the Pilatusstrasse and the Hirschmattstrasse deserve special mention owing to their boulevard-like character. At the Pilatusstrasse, between Theater- and Hirschmattstrasse is situated the new building of the *Lucernese Cantonal Bank* and opposite to it we get into the Sempacherstrasse and to the English garden, behind which is the new building of the *Swiss Hotel School*, erected by the Union Helvetia.

At the west end of the Seebrücke, in the river, a number of swans and other waterfowl are housed, conspicuous among them being numbers of pretty black coot (*Fulica atra*); being carefully protected by the inhabitants, these birds have become half tame, though elsewhere rather shy, and they form quite a characteristic feature of the Reuss and the Lake of Lucerne.

Traversing the shady Quay to the left of the Railway Station, and passing some fine and commodious hotels, we reach the Theatre and the Church of St. Xavier. The former is closed during the summer, its place being taken by the Kursaal, but in the winter, the holiday-time of the inhabitants of Lucerne, it is one of their favourite places of resort. The **Church of St. Xavier** is a building in the style of the eighteenth century, with 8 chapels and several excellent altar-pieces. Somewhat further down the Reuss stands the **Government Building**. The front of the main building, in the Florentine style, at once attracts our attention, and still more that part of the edifice known as the *Schlösschen*. its three storeys are supported by slender columns, and the whole is a remarkable monument of sixteenth century architecture, doing honour to the designer, Hans von Lyn of Trient. The legislature of Canton Lucerne meets here from time to time. The opposite building with

arcades contains the Cantonal archives. They include numerous documents bearing on Swiss history and invaluable both from a political and sociological point of view. The gold seal of Charles the Bold of Burgundy, a trophy of the battle of Grandson (1476), is kept here, as well as a fine collection of coins. Behind the Government building on the Hirschengraben is the new Cantonal School with the School



The Town Hall and Fruit Market

of Arts and Trade. In the third storey there is a *Natural History Museum*, with rich botanical, zoological and geological collections (St. Gothard minerals). Admission free on Sundays 10 to 12, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 2 to 4. At other times: 50 cts., children 25 cts. Closed every Saturday morning. Conservator: Prof. Bachmann.

Close by is the **Franciscan Church**, a plain Gothic structure with a handsome Renaissance chapel, finely carved choir-stalls, and copies of the banners captured by the Swiss in the famous victories which secured their liberty.

Further, the **Museum**, with the *Cantonal Library*, one of the largest in Switzerland, containing 90,000 volumes. Of special interest to students of Swiss literature is the *City Library*, situated near the Reuss, and open to the public on weekdays from 2 till 4. This latter collection is rich in documents relating to the history of Switzerland prior to 1848. In the same building there is the best collection of Lucerne coins extant.

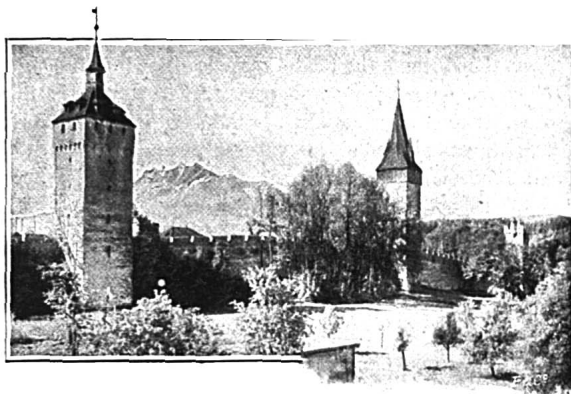
From the Museum the *Pfisteigasse* leads to the *Arsenal* and the *Barracks*, on reaching which we turn towards the Reuss, and cross, by the *Spreuerbrücke*, to the right bank of the river.

The *Spreuerbrücke* or *Mühlenbrücke* resembles the *Kapellbrücke* in being built entirely of timber and roofed; it is not so old, however, by a century. It contains an interesting series of paintings by Caspar Meglinger, dating from the sixteenth century and representing the Dance of Death. Between the *Kapellbrücke* and the *Spreuerbrücke* an iron foot-bridge connects the *Rathausquai* with the *Bahnhofstrasse*, and a little lower down is the modern *Reussbrücke*. Below the *Spreuerbrücke*, a sixth bridge over the Reuss connects the suburb of *Sanct Jakob* with the right bank of the river, which is here crossed also by the *St. Gothard Railway*.



Fountain in the *Weinmarkt*

Crossing the *Mühlenplatz*, in which stands the handsome *Gewerbegebäude*, we reach the *Weinmarkt*. The fountain here, with its statue of St. Maurice armed cap-à-pic, is one of the finest old monumental fountains in Switzerland; in particular the mail-clad warriors in lifelike attitudes, occupying the niches of the fine Gothic column, deserve the

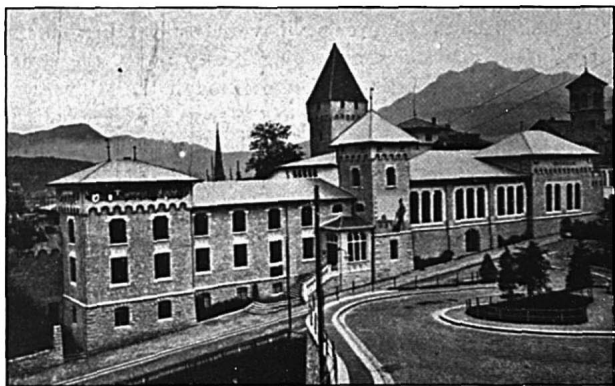


The Towers of the Musegg

attention of the connoisseur. The *Kornmarkt*gasse leads us to the **Old Rathaus** in the *Kornmarkt*. This building, which is in the purest Renaissance style, contains a Gothic staircase and some admirable inlaid wainscoting and ancient carved wood-work, also portraits of magistrates of Lucerne and large mural paintings by Reinhard and Wyrsh. On the ground floor of the Rathaus there is a permanent *Fine Art Exhibition* and an *Historical Museum of Applied Arts* including the antiquarian collection of the Historical Society of the Five Cantons. Here we find objects from the lake-dwellings and from prehistoric tombs, numerous weapons and trophies from the old Swiss wars, two Turkish pennons taken by the

men of Lucerne at the battle of Lepanto, Duke Leopold's coat of mail from the battle of Sempach, 19 Italian shields from the battle of Giornico, some fine specimens of old stained glass, and other objects connected with the most interesting events in the history of Lucerne. (Entrance 1 fr. Open from June 1st to October 15th, 9 to 6.)

If we extend our walk from here up towards the grey ramparts of the **Musegg**, we shall find the *Municipal Primary School* installed in the former *Maria Hilf Convent* (the *Secondary School* occupying a stately building close by). Near it is the handsome new **Christ Church** built by the *Old Catholics*, in which *American Episcopal church services* are also held during the season. The tower commands a very fine view (entrance 50 cts.; apply to the sexton).



Museum of War and Peace

Descending the **Museggstrasse**, we pass through the old City walls and reach the new **International Museum of War and Peace**. It was founded under the auspices of the late Russian State Counsellor **Johann von Bloch**, who died at Warsaw, and its object is to promote peace among the nations.

The Museum illustrates the historical development of implements of war, and celebrates the blessings of peace. It is divided into the following sections: 1. Weapons and their effects in ancient and modern times. 2. The organisation of armies. 3. The waging of war. 4. Tactics. 5. Shooting. 6. Fortifications. 7. Expedients of warfare. 8. Sanitation. 9. Army service corps. 10. Naval warfare. 11. Political economy. 12. Relics of warfare. 13. Panoramas. 14. Cinematographs. Entrance 1 franc, holders of Kurkarte fr. —.70.

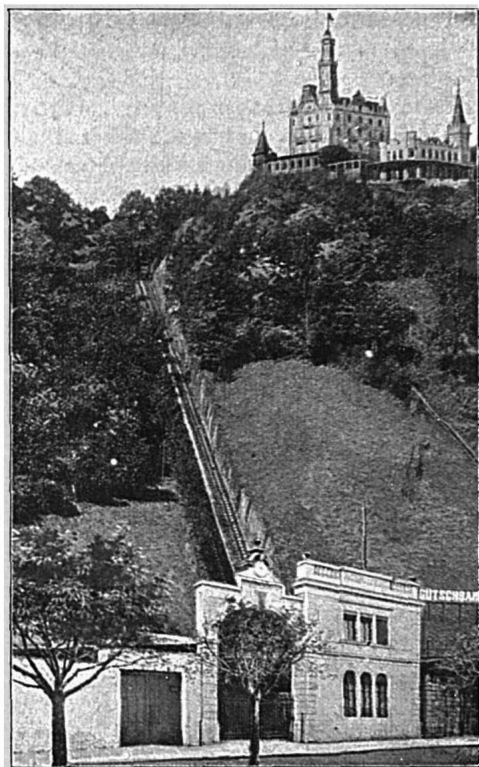
Before our walk is ended evening draws on, the soft pleasant summer evening of Switzerland. The leaves of the chestnut-trees rustle in the breeze that sweeps gently over the rippling waters of the lake, and the peaks of the snow-capped mountains redden as though they were no longer cold, but glowing with an internal fire; the uplands are all ablaze, while the shadows of evening have already fallen on the valleys. Softly swelling and dying gently away, the sweet tones of the vesper bells are heard through the stillness of the night. Through the foliage of the trees the electric light flashes, and on the lake the rowing boats with their Chinese lanterns glide hither and thither, while the songs of their happy occupants are heard across the darkening waters.

For variety of nationalities and costumes and the gay toilets of its ladies, Lucerne need not fear comparison with any of the great cities of the earth. Visitors from the Old World and the New meet together here, bent on enjoying the spectacle of which they themselves form a part.

THE GÜTSCH RAILWAY.

Lucerne is a splendid centre for walks. "If all is so beautiful down below, how enchanting must it be up yonder on the hills encircling the city!" So thinks the traveller,

and on making the experiment he finds that every step upwards is well rewarded. But which direction is to be taken first?



The Gütsch Railway and Hotel Restaurant

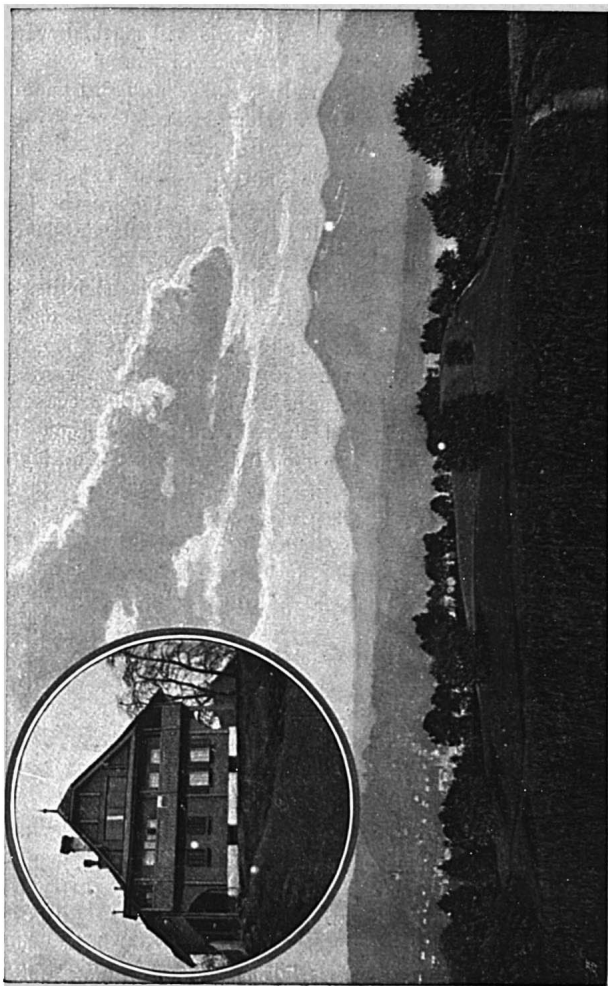
On an eminence to the west of the city we may remark a building with a turret as slender and elegant as the

minaret of a mosque, rising above the houses on the slope and the woods in the background. This is the famous **Gütsch** (Hotel-Restaurant), a point of view which shows us in the most striking manner the beauty of the district. A walk of ten minutes through the Pfistergasse and past the Barracks brings us to the station of the *cable railway*, which conveys us to the summit in 2 1/2 minutes. It is only 109 yards in length, but the gradient is 53 in 100. If we prefer to make the ascent on foot, we turn to the left at the Orphan Asylum and on reaching Gibraltarstrasse take the zig-zag path leading to the Hotel-Restaurant *Wilhelmshöhe* and past the ancient tower to the heights, up to which there is also a carriage-road. Although the Gütsch is not more than a hill, it commands a surprisingly fine view of the picturesque little town on the Reuss, and of the lake as far as the steep sides of the Rigi and Bürgenstock, above which the Alps of Unterwalden, with the magnificent snowy ridge of the Titlis conspicuous among them, pierce the southern sky. The view down the river towards the quiet little Rotsee, and as far as the Uetliberg near Zürich, is pretty, and if it is not extensive enough we can ascend by the lift to the top of the view-tower. An enjoyable walk too, can be taken in the magnificent woods lying behind the Hotel and Pension Gütsch, and in half an hour's walk **Sonnenberg**, a charming hill resort is reached.

Circular tickets available by tram to Kriens, by funicular to Sonnenberg, by funicular from Gütsch and tram to any part of the town, or vice-versa, are issued in all electric street-cars in Lucerne. (Price fr. 2. —.)

THE SONNENBERG RAILWAY.

From Lucerne an electric tramway, affording a charming view of the Rigi, leads to the village of **Kriens**, less than



GOLF LINKS AND CLUBHOUSE ON THE SONNENBERG

2 miles distant, situated among the orchards at the foot of the rugged Mount Pilatus. Its silk-mills and machine works render Kriens the busiest spot in Canton Lucerne.

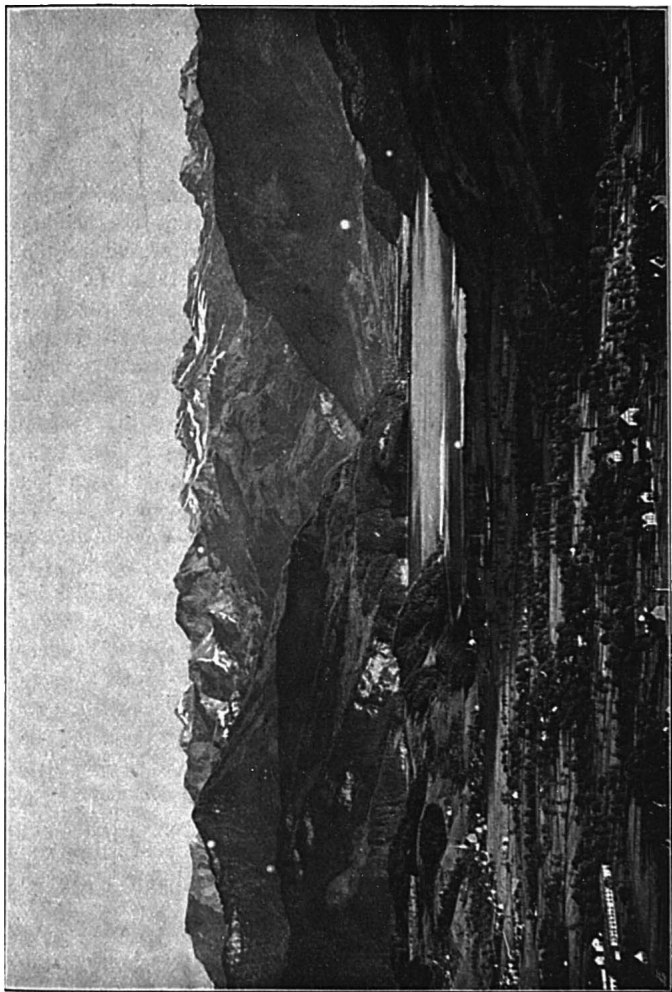
From here an electric railway takes us in 10 minutes to the **Kurhaus Sonnenberg**. During the journey we enjoy a beautiful view of the verdant Krienstal. The hotel is delightfully placed among fir-woods with a full view of the lake and the Alps. Beneath the hotel are the Golf Links of Lucerne, 370 acres in extent, with their club-house.

Basler-Ruhe, Victoriaplatz and Wolfsschlucht are charming points of view in the extensive woodlands belonging to the Kurhaus, but the best of all is near the Cross on the *Langen Furen*, a ridge of the mountain chain, 2560 feet above the sea. Another ten minutes and we have before us not only the bays of Lucerne and Stans, with their beautiful meadows and orchards and their background of snow-clad mountains, but also in the opposite direction the valley of the Reuss and the entrance to the grassy Entlebuch.

In returning to Lucerne we shall do well to choose the path leading past the Schwyzerhüsli-Restaurant through the Gütswald to the Gütsh, a walk of about 45 minutes. (Circular tickets: see Gütsh Railway).

BOATING.

While the heights surrounding the town afford opportunity for many an interesting walk, the lake offers attractions to all who are fond of boating. Rowing, sailing and motor boats can be hired on the Quay. The last named, which enable parties of visitors to make excursions all over the Lake of the Four Cantons, are particularly popular. Short boating trips may be made to Tribschen, Stutz, St. Niklausen and Kastanienbaum to the left, and to Seeburg, Altstadt and New Habsburg on the right bank of



VIEW FROM THE SONNENBERG

the lake. Great enjoyment may be derived from exploring this beautiful sheet of water in a small boat.

For the tariff see Appendix.

WALKS.

After visiting the Gütsch and Sonnenberg, the visitor should next direct his steps to the **Musegg**, the heights above the city on the right bank of the river, where the nine old watch-towers rise above the grey ramparts. The place possesses romantic charms of its own. A carriage-road, beginning at the end of the Alpenstrasse leads in ten minutes up to the heights, which also command a fine view.

Another point of view in the immediate vicinity of Lucerne is the **Capuchin Church of Wesemlin**, twenty minutes' walk from the city, taking the road leading from the Lion Monument past the Glacier Garden, or from the Stiftskirche past the wayside Stations of the Cross, to the terrace on which the convent is situated. It commands a picturesque view of the Musegg. From here we should continue our walk as far as the **Drei-Linden** on the **Hitzlisberg**, where we can sit on a bench and enjoy the magnificent panorama of the Alps, from the Rigi in the east to Finsteraarhorn and Pilatus in the west. If the half-hour's walk to the Drei-Linden is too much, hire a carriage and drive up to it, either by the above-mentioned road or by the Adligenswil and new Drei-Linden road; pedestrians will also do well to return by this last mentioned route, which commands very *fine views*.

The beautiful residential quarter of Drei-Linden can also be reached in a few minutes from the Hofkirche, by an easy road with fine views.

A charming walk on level ground leads along the right bank of the Reuss in less than a quarter of an hour to the

Friedental, a lovely little valley between the Reuss and the Rotsee; here we find the new cemetery of Lucerne with handsome monuments, some of them of considerable artistic merit. For a drive, the new road from St. Karli to the cemetery can be recommended. Another walk leads from the Quay to the **Haldenstrasse**, and along the lovely shore of the lake. The numerous boarding-houses and villas, with their beautiful gardens bordering the highway, as well as the lake with its steamboats, and the noble mountains rising on the further side of it, impart beauty and variety to this road, so that it is one of the favourite promenades of visitors to Lucerne.

SHORT EXCURSIONS AND DRIVES.

There are so many short excursions that a choice is difficult. A pleasant road leads to Kriens (see above), and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hours to the **Himmelreich** Pension and Restaurant, a beautiful point of view.

Another tour in the same district is a walk or drive round the Sonnenberg through Kriens, Renggloch and Littau. The drive occupies an hour and a half. The road leads through the valley of Kriens, at first fertile but afterwards rugged, to the Renggloch. Here we remark the rocky channel through which the Renggbach now flows into the *Kleine Emme*, instead of falling as formerly into the Lake of Lucerne. Enjoying a fine view of the Entlebuch—the valley of the *Kleine Emme*,—in which the *Church of Malters* is conspicuous we now descend to **Littau** at the entrance to the valley.

Hergiswald is another favourite resort. The way to this pleasantly situated health-resort, 2800 feet above the sea, leads through the valley of Kriens and the *Schachenwald* and across the upper Renggbücke through forests to the quaint old pilgrimage chapel, which commands a fine view

of the surrounding country and is remarkable for the curious paintings that adorn its ceiling.

It is advisable to extend this tour by taking the foot-path leading from Hergiswald to the *Eigental* and opening into the carriage-road near the Holderkapelle. From Renggloch a good road leads to the Holderkapelle and the *Eigental* without passing through Hergiswald; it may be recommended as the shortest way from Lucerne.

The *Eigental* is a secluded and romantic glen at the foot of the rocky steeps of Pilatus. It extends for a distance of 6 miles, at a height of 2600 to 3300 feet above the sea; in summer-time its numerous chalets give us a pleasant glimpse of the life of Alpine herdsmen. In the valley stand the little Chapel of the Good Shepherd, with interesting frescoes, a small Kurhaus, and a home for the school-children of Lucerne during their summer holidays. The valley contains some magnificent fir-trees and commands a splendid view of Mount Pilatus.

From *Malters*, second railway-station from Lucerne to Berne, we can reach the *Eigental* by driving to the health-resort of **Schwarzenberg**, three miles from Malters and 2760 feet above the sea.

Another picturesque walk or drive takes us to **Tribschen, St. Niklausen, Kastanienbaum** and **Winkel**.

For the greater part of the distance the level road skirts the left bank of Lake Lucerne, of which it commands charming glimpses.

We leave Lucerne by the Pilatus- and Hirschmattstrasse, the latter quickly leading us into the open country. Near the farmhouse of *Gass*, about 1½ miles from Lucerne, the road branches off to the left to the rural mansion of *Tribschen*, in which the famous composer *Richard Wagner* spent six years of his life and in which he was living at the time of his marriage. A tablet affixed to the house bears the following inscription :

IN DIESEM HAUSE WOHNTE

RICHARD WAGNER

VOM APRIL 1866 BIS APRIL 1872.

HIER VOLLENDETE ER

DIE MEISTERSINGER — SIEGFRIED

GOTTERDAMMERUNG — BEETHOVEN —

KAISERMARSCH — SIEGFRIED-IDYLL.

The road, which now leads past the *Biregg Woods*, soon brings us to the *Pension Stutz*,—fine view of the *Pilatus* on the right,—the hamlet of *Langensand* and *Oberhasli*. From here a new road leads to the charmingly situated rural inn of *St. Niklausen*, on a promontory with numerous little bays and headlands, just the scene to delight a landscape-painter.



Tribschen

The landscape increases in splendour as we proceed on our way, and when, after a walk of 20 minutes, past the estate of *Krämerstein*, we reach the steamboat pier at *Kastanienbaum*, with its magnificent laurels, we find ourselves in a perfect paradise. A splendid excursion following *Bireggstrasse* and the heights takes us through the woods to the Hotel

Pension *Oberrüti*, with fine view on the lake and from there down to *Kastanienbaum*, a pleasant one hour's walk. The road, which now skirts the lake, commands a wonderfully fine view of *Stansstad*, the *Stanserhorn*, and the *Lopperberg*,—the eastern spur of *Pilatus*, now visible from base to summit and nowhere seen to greater advantage. Passing the *Spissenegg*, the promontory separating the *Kreuztrichter* from the Lake of *Alpnach*, we reach the delightful *Bay of Winkel*, and, in a quarter of an hour the little village of the same name, situated at the end of the bay, while in 10 minutes more we come to the village of *Horw*, a station on the *Brünig Railway*, by which the pedestrian can return to *Lucerne*, unless he wishes to pay a visit to the military drill grounds lying on the straight road, 3 miles long, leading to *Lucerne*.

An interesting half-day's excursion is the drive through *Horw*, *Hergiswil* and *Stansstad* to *Stans* and back. Beyond *Horw*, 3 miles from *Lucerne*, the road reaches the bay of *Winkel*, and follows the lake shore to *Hergiswil* (3 miles from *Horw*), keeping close to the perpendicular cliffs of the *Lopperberg*, which projects so far into the lake at this point that a bridge has been thrown over it. Crossing this bridge we reach *Stansstad*, the port of the little Canton of *Nidwalden*, a mile and a half from *Hergiswil*, and after a delightful drive through the meadows and orchards of the *Stanser Boden* we come to *Stans*, the Capital of the canton.

The excursions on the east side of *Lucerne* are not less delightful than those on the west side.

In the first place we may name the tour from *Lucerne* by *Dietschenberg* and *Adligenswil* to *Meggen* and back to *Lucerne*. A road offering fine views leads to the *Dietschenberg* (funiculaire under construction, opening summer 1912) in about an hour, in another 20 minutes to the estate of *Lindenfeld*, and in a quarter of an hour to the farm-house of *Utenberg*, and then to the farm-house of *Dietschenberg*; above it rises the highest summit of the *Dietschenberg*—

ridge, the *Vogelherd*, which we reach in another 10 minutes, for all our trouble. We can descend in half an hour to *Adligenswil*, whence it is an hour's walk to the steamboat-pier at *Meggen*, on the Bay of *Küssnacht*, in the neighbourhood of which stands the château of *Neuhabsburg*, a handsome building in the Gothic style of architecture. Passing it, taking a short cut across the promontory of *Altstad*, and then following the shore of the lake, we can make our way back to Lucerne in one hour. A still shorter way, and quite as enjoyable, is by the *Kreuzbuch road*, which branches off between *Meggen* and *Vordermeggen* and commands at its highest point (close by the English cemetery) a magnificent view.

A drive in the reverse direction, namely from **Lucerne** by **Seeburg** and **Meggen** to **Adligenswil** and back, can also be strongly recommended; the rural charm of this district cannot fail to impress tourist

For another half-day's excursion we can take the train to **Gisikon** on the line from Lucerne to Zug, and from here ascend the **Rooterberg**, on the highest point of which, 2611 feet above the sea, stands the chapel of **Michaelskreuz**. The view from here is so extensive, that the ridge is sometimes called the "Little Rigi." The ascent can easily be made in three quarters of an hour. Especially fine is the view on the valley of the Reuss, with its numerous villages, and of the hilly country extending from the outliers of the Alps to the Jura chain, just visible on the horizon. In returning we can either descend through *Meyerskappel* in an hour and a quarter to the hamlet and castle of *Buonas* on the lovely Lake of Zug, whence it is three quarters of an hour's walk to *Rothkreuz* station; or we can make our way in 1½ hours by *Udligenswil* to *Küssnacht*, at the further end of the bay of the same name (an arm of the Lake of Lucerne), where tradition places the site of Gessler's castle. Between here and Immensee, on the Lake of Zug, lies the *Hohle Gasse*. At *Küssnacht* we can take the train or steamer back to Lucerne.

There are also some beautiful excursions to be made in the less hilly districts, for instance from Lucerne to **Rothenburg-Klœpfen-Eschenbach** and back to the town. On this route the old convent of Eschenbach is particularly attractive. Another tour takes us through **Gisikon, Inwil** and **Emmen**, with a view of the former convent of **Rathausen** and delightful glimpses of the Reuss and the little Emme.

Most of the places on the banks of the Lake of Lucerne can easily be visited in half day, but we think it will be better to describe them in connexion with the one-day excursions, since most travellers will devote an entire day to them.

For the cab-fares see tariff in the Appendix.

SINGLE DAY EXCURSIONS.

At the end of the section "The Lake of Lucerne" we give a table of the excursions from every steambot-pier on the lake and at the end of the section "Rigi" a table of the excursions from the Railway stations on the Rigi together with the time they occupy.

The choice of short excursions that Lucerne affords is great, but as soon as we extend the time to a full day, they become very numerous. There is the lake itself to explore, there are the Rigi, the Pilatus and the Stanserhorn to ascend, there is the St. Gothard Railway, leading us into the heart of the Alps; the Brünig Railway, which no tourist would be willing to strike out of his programme; the vale of Obwalden with its famous Engelberg; the little Canton of Zug with its antique town, its lake and mountain-ridge, and its stalactite cavern near Baar; the little paradise of Schwyz, nestling at the foot of the gigantic *Mythen*, the

railway through the Canton Schwyz to the famous pilgrimage-place of Einsiedeln and the Lake of Zürich, and the beautiful valley of Seetal, extending towards Aargau. As soon as we think of an excursion to these districts, each one resolves itself into dozens, every place becoming a centre for new excursions, so that it would be easy to catalogue a hundred or more.

THE LAKE OF LUCERNE.

Whose heart does not beat faster as he reads this title, which recalls all we have heard of the sublime scenery of the Lake of the Four Cantons, the magnificent description of Schiller, the story of William Tell, of whose heroic deeds its shores were the scene? A world of picturesque landscapes rises before our eyes, conscious as we are that this famous lake is a treasure-house of natural beauties.

Entrusting ourselves to its waters let us then explore all the recesses of its curiously winding shores, and mark the effects of light and shade which so enhance the beauty of its scenery.

Three steamboat trips will be necessary, the first, from Lucerne to Flüelen, taking us from one end of the lake to the other.

This delightful trip takes 2 hours and 40 minutes and from the very commencement affords delightful scenery the view of Lucerne itself, surrounded by orchards and dominated by its ancient towers, being especially pleasing. In front of us stretches the *Bay of Lucerne* with handsome villas rising among verdure on both sides, *Tribschen* and *Schlösschen Stutz* on the right, and *Seeburg* and *Wartenfluh* on the left, and on the promontory of the *Meggenhorn* the imposing *Villa Meggenhorn*, also the little island of *Altstadt*, the *Villa Merian*, and, on the *Küssnacht* arm of the lake.